NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

179

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **Prince William Forest Park Historic District**

other names/site number **Chopawamsic RDA; VDHR File No. 076-0299**

2. Location

street & number **18100 Park Headquarters Road** **N/A** not for publication

city or town **Triangle** ☒ vicinity

state **Virginia** code VA county Prince William code 153 zip code **22172**

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this **X** nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property **X** meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

X national ___ **statewide** ___ **local**

Signature of certifying official — Date: February 7, 2012

Chief Historian, Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, NPS

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date: 3/4/12

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Patrick Andrus — Signature of the Keeper

4/3/2012 — Date of Action

Prince William Forest Park Historic District

Name of Property

Prince William County, Virginia

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [X] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

- [ ] building(s)
- [X] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
30	116	buildings
55	14	sites
2	33	structures
1	0	objects
88	163	**Total**

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

199*

*See Addendum 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

FUNERARY/cemetery/graves/burials
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/ extractive facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
DEFENSE/military facility
LANDSCAPE/park
DOMESTIC/camp

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/camp
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
LANDSCAPE/park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Other: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: **CONCRETE**
walls: **WOOD**
roof: **ASPHALT**
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

See Continuation Sheet

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- [X] A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [X] D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- [ ] A owed by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] B removed from its original location.
- [ ] C a birthplace or grave.
- [ ] D a cemetery.
- [ ] E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] F a commemorative property.
- [ ] G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ARCHEOLOGY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black
INDUSTRY
MILITARY
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
circa 3,800 B.C. to AD 1945

Significant Dates
Circa 3,800 B.C., 1794, 1889, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1942, 1945

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
NATIVE AMERICAN/archaic and woodland
EUROPEAN AMERICAN/ 1700-1935
AFRICAN AMERICAN/ 1700-1935

Architect/Builder
Civilian Conservation Corps

Period of Significance (justification)

See continuation Sheet

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

See continuation Sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

See continuation Sheet

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See continuation Sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested
____previously listed in the National Register
____previously determined eligible by the National Register
____designated a National Historic Landmark
____recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #_____
____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #_____

Primary location of additional data:

__X__ State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: **VA Dept. of Hist. Resources, Richmond, VA**

Prince William Forest Park Historic District

Name of Property

Prince William County, Virginia

County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): VDHR File No. 076-0299

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 10,875 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	287896	4278890
2	18	288374	4278945
3	18	293911	4276228
4	18	295989	4275288

__X__ **Continued**

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

See continuation Sheet

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

See continuation Sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patti Kuhn, Architectural Historian, John Bedell, Archeologist

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See Continuation Sheet

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Prince William Forest Park Historic District (PRWI) is located in Prince William County, Virginia, approximately 35 miles south of Washington, D.C. The park consists of approximately 10,875 acres of piedmont forest and straddles the fall line of Quantico Creek, extending from the Coastal Plain up to the Piedmont. Quantico Creek is a tributary of the Potomac River, which lies four miles east of the eastern boundary of the park. Joplin Road (Route 619) runs along the southern boundary of the park and Dumfries Road (Route 234) lines the north. Interstate 95 is located along the eastern boundary of the park.

Humans have inhabited the hills within PRWI for at least 9,000 years, leaving artifacts and other traces of their lives behind. The first European settlers came in the late 1600s and began to transform the landscape into farmland, their fields of corn, wheat, and other crops alternating with dense woods. Roads were built, some of them following old Indian trails, and small communities soon followed. Until the 1930s PRWI shared the history of much of Virginia, and its landscape was like much of the surrounding area.

In 1935 PRWI was selected by the Roosevelt administration to become a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). The government purchased the land from the residents living within the park, their farms were abandoned, and the houses were torn down. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) converted the old rural neighborhoods into a recreational landscape where impoverished youth from the cities could experience healthful outdoor living. The CCC built cabin camps following the National Park Service (NPS) rustic aesthetic, and dammed streams to create recreational lakes for campers. In 1942 the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) brought "spies" to the park, which was transformed into a training area for recruits preparing for overseas deployment. The park was returned to recreational use in 1946.

Since 1936 the forest has been restored, and the majority of PRWI has been slowly reverting to a natural state. With the removal of the park's former inhabitants and the halting of most development, the park's historical landscape was frozen as it was in 1936. The old farm roads, the piles of stones that marked the edges of plowed fields, and the foundations of farm houses are shaded by trees but otherwise essentially unchanged. These pre-park landscape features coexist with the landscape that was created by the NPS beginning in 1935, illustrating the RDA program and rustic-style architecture built by the CCC.

Over 500 resources were recorded in the PRWI Historic District, and 199 resources have been listed previously on the National Register of Historic Places (See Addendum 1 for a list of previously listed resources). The Multiple Property Documentation Form "ECW [Emergency Conservation Work] Architecture in Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942" included four historic districts listed in 1989 (Camp Goodwill 076-0131, Camp Mawavi 076-0135, Camp Orenda 076-0136, and Camp Pleasant 067-0146) with a total of 155 contributing resources, two of which do not contribute to the PRWI Historic District. The Pyrite Mine Historic District (076-0289) was listed in 2002 with 46 contributing resources.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION AND LAND USE

In its entirety, PRWI is a vast recreation area that responds to and enhances the natural landscape. Visitors can camp, hike, picnic, and bike in the park, each offering a unique glimpse of its natural and cultural landscape. Spatial organization and land use within the park can be primarily divided into three categories: day use, camping, and administration.

Day Use

The day-use areas are mostly designed for and used by visitors who use the park only for the day. Although the day-use areas of PRWI were initially planned as part of the original design of the park, they were not constructed until after World War II. These areas are open to the public and are accessed by the primary road system within the park. Day-use areas include the Visitors Center/Pine Grove Picnic Area and the Telegraph Road Picnic Area. These areas are located near the park entrance and provide picnic pavilions, picnic tables, grills, comfort stations, and playfields. Parking areas along the scenic drive allow access to hiking and biking trails. Turkey Run includes day-use, camping, and administrative areas, and the Turkey Run Educational Center (TREC) is used for educational purposes for groups visiting the park.

Camping

Within PRWI are three types of camping facilities: cabin camps, tent campsites, and recreational vehicle (RV) camping. The five cabin camps (Cabin Camps 1 through 5) were built between 1936 and 1940 and were the first camps to be built in the park. Cabin Camps 1 through 5 are primarily reserved for group camping; however, areas of Cabin Camp 3 are available for individual camping. The other camping areas are Oak Ridge Campground, the Turkey Run Campground, and the Travel Trailer Village. Oak Ridge and Turkey Run are used for tent camping, and the Travel Trailer Village is reserved for RVs. These three camping areas were built in the 1960s. Recreation areas are located within the camping areas and include play and ball fields, playgrounds, and swimming/boating areas.

Administrative Areas

Administrative areas within the park include the Park Headquarters and the Park Maintenance Area. These two administrative areas are not accessible to visitors. The Turkey Run Education Center (TREC) also serves as an administrative area as many of the cultural and natural resources staff work from the main TREC building.

RESPONSE TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

In 1935 NPS officials chose the site of PRWI because of its location near natural water systems (Quantico Creek), its varying topography, and its abundant plant and wildlife. Today the 15,000-acre park is the largest contiguous Piedmont forest ecosystem administrated by the NPS. PRWI straddles the fall line of Quantico Creek, extending from the Coastal Plain up to the Piedmont. The undulating topography of the park features narrow ridgetops and relatively steep-sided

valleys. The elevation of PRWI ranges from about 10 feet to just over 400 feet above sea level, but despite its low elevation, the terrain is rugged. Scattered throughout the park are outcrops of folded and faulted rock. The rock falls nearly vertically in some areas, in particular along streambeds. Level areas are found on the larger ridges and the floodplains along Quantico Creek. PRWI also has large mineral deposits, in particular pyrite, the largest concentration of which lies near the confluence of the main branches of Quantico Creek, the location of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, which operated from 1889 to 1920.

Among the natural resources that made the present park area attractive to the RDA as the location for the establishment of PRWI was the Quantico Creek watershed. Quantico Creek is a tributary of the Potomac River, which lies 4 miles east of the park's eastern boundary. The North Branch and the South Fork of Quantico Creek are the primary sources of water in the park, flowing southeast and joining near the park's eastern boundary. The cabin camps are situated above the banks of both branches of Quantico Creek. Dams, constructed after the establishment of the park, have altered the natural flow of the creek in several locations and have created recreational lakes used by the cabin camps. An additional dam and pond, Carter's Dam/Pond, is located near the park's headquarters and was the site of a sawmill that produced the lumber for the cabin camps.

Two distinct forest ecosystems occur within the upland areas of the park. A mixed oak forest covers the ridges and the upper slopes, and a mesic hardwood forest covers the lower slopes, above the floodplain. The immediate areas around the picnic and camping areas, cabin camp buildings and units, and administration areas are grassy and cleared of trees and shrubs, contrasting with the surrounding dense forest. The buildings and structures were placed to harmonize with the natural environment.

The oldest mature forest species within the park are located in the valleys along the North Branch and the South Fork, suggesting that these areas were the least farmed or the first abandoned. A number of the trees interspersed throughout the forest were planted by the farmers and residents who lived on the PRWI lands prior to the park's establishment and in some cases are the only indication of prior domestic use.[1]

CIRCULATION NETWORKS

The circulation system of PRWI has evolved from county roads and farm lanes to a scenic road that allows visitors to view the landscape from the comfort of their vehicles. When the park was established, a number of county roads crisscrossed the park and were supplemented by farm lanes that led to individual properties. Although several of these roads were eliminated after the establishment of the park, many were reconfigured for use as park roads. The evidence of the roads that pre-dated the establishment of PRWI is still visible today in the form of road beds. These road beds are hidden among the dense trees within the park but are distinguishable by depressions in the landscape and earthen embankments.

Currently, the circulation system within PRWI is a combination of primary roads, mostly used by day visitors, and secondary roads that are used by employees and visitors with permits for the cabin camps. The primary roads are paved in asphalt, and the secondary roads are laid with gravel.

Primary Roads

The primary roads in the park are the Park Entrance Road, Telegraph Road, and the Scenic Drive. The Park Entrance Road (built in 1958) leads north from Route 619 (Joplin Road) at the southern boundary of the park, where it intersects with the Scenic Drive (west) and Telegraph Road (east). Historically, Telegraph Road (built 1951) was the main entrance to the park prior to the construction of Interstate 95 in 1958. Telegraph Road runs east from the Park Entrance Road to the Visitors Center and the adjacent Pine Grove Picnic Area, and ends at the Telegraph Road Picnic Area, the former location of the main entrance to the park.

The Scenic Drive was constructed in 1968-1972 and travels northwest from its intersection with the Park Entrance Road and Telegraph Road, where it crosses the South Fork of Quantico Creek. Designed as a loop, the Scenic Drive allows visitors to take in the park landscape by car. In addition, the Scenic Drive provides access to the various camps and trails around the park. Along the Scenic Drive are nine parking areas (Parking Areas A through I) that are sited near trail heads and other points of interest along the road. The Cabin Camps are accessible by secondary roads that spur from the Scenic Drive but are blocked by metal gates and are for use only by park employees and visitors with permits to use the camps. Additional areas that are accessible to visitors from the Scenic Drive are the Turkey Run Educational Center (TREC) and the Oak Ridge Campground.

Park Headquarters Road (built circa 1940) is a paved road that connects to the Scenic Drive; however, it is only accessible to park employees. The road leads north from Joplin Road, west of the Park Entrance. North of Joplin Road, Park Headquarters Road forks. The eastern spur of the road leads to the Scenic Drive, and the western spur provides access to the Park Headquarters and the Park Maintenance Area. Park Headquarters Road was one of the original roads constructed within the park prior to World War II and historically provided access to park headquarters, the original CCC camp (now Park Maintenance Area) and Cabin Camp 3.

Secondary Roads

Many of the secondary roads in PRWI pre-date the construction of the park. Others were some of the first roads laid in the park after its establishment in 1937. The use of the secondary roads is often limited to park employees, campers with permits for the cabin camps, and to hikers and bicyclists. Many of these roads also serve as fire roads.

Roads within PRWI that pre-date the park include sections of Burma Road (previously Route 643), Old Blacktop Road, and Liming Lane. Prior to the construction of the Scenic Drive, these roads served as the primary roads within the park. Liming Lane travels north from Route 619 and terminates at its intersection with the south spur of the Scenic Drive near the South Fork of Quantico Creek. Taylor Farm Road begins across the creek from Liming Lane and continues north. At its intersection of the north spur of the Scenic Drive the road becomes Burma Road, which continues north and then east, where it meets with Pleasant Road (the road to Cabin Camps 1 and 4). An additional secondary road, Old Black Top Road, begins at the northern end of the TREC and continues northeast until its intersection with the Scenic Drive, east of

Parking Area F. These roads pre-date the park and were also used by the OSS when they occupied the park during World War II.

Other remnants of historical roads include Orenda and Pyrite Mine roads. These two roads are accessed from the Scenic Drive on either side of Parking Area D. Pyrite Mine Road (formerly Route 629), the northern of the two roads, travels southeast to Quantico Creek and the location of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. Orenda Road (formerly Route 643), the southern portion of the road, travels southeast until its intersection with the South Fork of Quantico Creek, directly north of the Pine Grove Picnic Area. South Orenda Road lines the west side of the Pine Grove Picnic Area on the south side of the creek. Historically, Pyrite Mine Road led east towards Dumfries and connected with a secondary road (now North Valley Trail) to the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. Orenda Road traveled southeast towards Triangle.

When the park was first established in 1937, the roads within the park were for the most part in poor condition and unimproved. The cabin camps were therefore made accessible by graded roads built off of Route 619 and Route 234. These roads are still used today as the primary entrances to Cabin Camps 2 and 5 and Cabin Camps 1 and 4. Currently the cabin camps can also be reached by secondary roads that connect with the Scenic Drive. Mawavi Road connects Camp 2 and Camp 5 to the Scenic Drive, and Burma Road connects Camp 1 and Camp 4 to the Scenic Drive. Burma Road existed in its entirety by 1943 and was the northern section of Taylor Farm Road. In 1943 Mawavi Road terminated north of Cabin Camp 2. The road was not extended over the South Branch of Quantico Creek until after World War II, circa 1950. Prior to the construction of the Park Entrance Road after World War II, Camp 3 was primarily accessed by what is now the park maintenance road that leads to Park Headquarters and the maintenance area. After the construction of the park entrance, Camp 3 became accessible by the Scenic Drive.

TRAILS

The 37-mile trail system within PRWI allows visitors to experience many unique areas of the park that are not accessible by vehicle, including farm ruins, cemeteries, water features, and wildlife. Trails appear on the 1943 OSS map and were most likely built by the CCC during the winter of 1935/1936; however, these trails do not appear to exist today. Some of the current trails follow road traces that existed in PRWI when the OSS took over the park in 1942, but the majority of the trails were developed after World War II.

Many of the trails follow the shores of the South Fork and North Branch of Quantico Creek. These trails include the South Valley Trail, which lines the South Fork, and the North Valley Trail, the Quantico Falls Trail, and the Farms to Forest Trail (extension), which follow the North Branch. These trails allow visitors to view water features in the park and catch a glimpse of wildlife. The Farms to Forest Trail, which allows hikers to see land that was historically farmland and has reverted back to forest, and the High Meadows Trail, which brings hikers to the Taylor Farm house site and cemetery, provide a unique view of the landscape prior to the establishment of the park. A portion of the North Valley Trail, near its intersection with Pyrite Mine Road, follows the path of the road that historically led to the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. This trail has interpretive signage that points out the ruins and remnants of the mine.

The Crossing Trail is a .5-mile trail loop that begins at the Telegraph Picnic Area that contains a section of a road spur that was used by General George Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau during the Revolutionary War. The road trace begins approximately .3 miles from the trailhead and is evidenced by a high earthen embankment on both sides of the trail. Historically, the road continued north towards the North Branch of Quantico Creek. Remnants of the road trace are intermittent through PRWI towards Quantico Creek. The road trace is presently known as the Washington-Rochambeau Trail. This section of the Washington-Rochambeau route is one of the rare surviving and best-preserved sections of Washington and Rochambeau and their armies' route to and from the victory at Yorktown in 1781 and 1782.[2]

BOUNDARY DEMARCATIONS

PRWI is bounded by three major roads: Route 619 (Joplin Road) on the south and west, Route 234 (Dumfries Road) on the north, and Interstate 95 on the east. Although the NPS owns the majority of the land within these boundaries, some parcels along these roads are not owned by the NPS. In general, these parcels are used for residential purposes. A large section along the boundary of the roads that is not owned by the NPS lies in the northwest corner at the intersection of Route 619 and Route 234 and adjacent to the northeast corner at the intersection of Route 234 and Interstate 95.

CLUSTERS

Within the vast forested areas of PRWI are clusters of buildings and structures that are divided by function: day use, camping, and administrative. Day-use clusters within the park are the Pine Grove Picnic Area (1953), the Visitors Center (1948), the Telegraph Picnic Pavilion (1963-1980), and the Turkey Run Educational Center (TREC) (ca. 1960-1982). Of the seven camping clusters, five are the original cabin camps constructed between 1936 and 1940. The other camping clusters are the Oak Ridge Campground, Turkey Run Campground, and the Travel Trailer Village, all of which were built between 1964 and 1968. The Administrative clusters are the Park Headquarters (1941-1970), the Park Maintenance Area (1933-2005), and parts of the TREC.

Day-Use Areas and Other Camping Areas

Visitors Center and Pine Grove Picnic Area

The Visitors Center and the Pine Grove Picnic Area, built in 1948 and 1953 respectively, sit adjacent on Telegraph Road. Parking for both areas is located off of Telegraph Road on the west side of the Visitors Center. The Visitors Center sits prominently on the north side of a circle drive. A comfort station is west of the Visitors Center. The Pine Grove Picnic Area comprises the open, grassy area west of the Visitors Center and contains a comfort station and picnic pavilion. Picnic tables and grills are scattered around the two buildings, and a play field is located on the northern end. The area is scattered with trees.

Telegraph Road Picnic Area

The Telegraph Road Picnic Area was built beginning in 1963 at the eastern termination of Telegraph Road. The picnic area is located on top of a rise on the southeastern side of the road. A comfort station and pavilion stand on the southern end of the picnic area and are connected by a lattice concrete sidewalk. A sidewalk leads down to the road and parking area from the southern end of the site. Picnic tables and metal grills are scattered among dense trees on the hill south of the comfort station and pavilion. A water tower and pump house are located on the northern edge of the picnic area.

Turkey Run

The Turkey Run area, built between 1960 and 1986, is located at the end of a spur from the Scenic Drive. It includes the Turkey Run Education Center (TREC) and the Turkey Run Camp Ground. TREC occupies the northern end of the area, and the camp ground is on the southern end. The resource management building stands on the west side of a parking area. A comfort station is west of the resource management building. Northeast of the resource management building, on the northeast side of the parking area, are three buildings: the park archives building, a park rangers headquarters building, and a shed. A water tower and pump house for the area stand on the north side of the parking lot. On the south side of TREC is a rangers quarters. This building may have pre-dated the construction of TREC; however, oral history and building records suggest that the building was extensively remodeled or rebuilt in 1960. The Turkey Run Camp Ground is located on the west side of the road. A gravel loop road extends west from the main road and provides access to the six group campgrounds. A comfort station and a woodshed are located on the south side of the loop road.

Travel Trailer Village

The Travel Trailer Village, built between 1965 and 1985, is on the south side of Route 234 on the northern boundary of the park. The entrance road to the area leads south from Route 234. Near the entrance, on the west side of the entrance road, is a cluster of buildings including the trailer village office, two single dwellings for the manager and custodians of the area, and related outbuildings. The Travel Trailer Village itself is south and west of the entrance and is divided into four units, B through E. Each oblong unit is encircled by a gravel road. Camps within each unit have picnic tables and grills. In between units B and C are a pool, a comfort station, and a playground.

Oak Ridge Campground

The Oak Ridge Campground, built between 1964 and 1982, is located on the northwest side of the park and is accessible from the Scenic Drive. The campground is essentially divided into three units, A, B, and C, that are arranged horizontally, east to west. Within each unit are a woodshed and a comfort station. Each camping area is delineated by a parking space and a picnic table. A road encircles each unit. Clustered near the entrance to the campground is a water tower and pump houses that serve the camp. A parking area is located near the entrance to the campground.

Cabin Camps

Since PRWI was designed as a segregated park, Cabin Camps 2 and 5, which initially served as camps for whites, were grouped together near the southwestern edge of the park. Camps 1 and 4, camps historically reserved for African-American campers, were placed near each other on the northeastern side of the park. Camp 3, which was originally designed for families and small children, is located near the park entrance. For the most part, the camps were isolated from each other prior to the construction of the internal road system within the park after World War II, in particular the Scenic Drive (built 1968-1972).

The arrangement of the cabin camps followed specifications established by the NPS and each had a central administrative area and adjacent unit clusters. *Recreation Demonstration Projects Illustrated by Chopawamsic* (1936) states:

> Each camp will serve a maximum of 150 people and will be divided into units, each accommodating not more than 30 people. A typical organized camp consists of a central kitchen and dining hall, a central wash and toilet house, an administrative building, staff quarters, service buildings, and water and sewage facilities. The individual units of a camp consist of tents or shelters according to climate, a unit lodge with outdoor kitchen; a unit wash house and latrine.[3]

Camp buildings are often situated on top of ridges or rises to allow for views and vistas, and to provide privacy. The units are connected to one another and to the main administrative area of the camp by unpaved roads and trails. Each camp also has one or two council rings, or campfire circles, and play or ball fields for the campers. All of the cabin camps are situated near a recreational lake.

Cabin Camp 1, Goodwill

Cabin Camp 1 sits north of Quantico Creek and Lake 1 on the east side of Pleasant Road and encompasses approximately 13 acres. The main entrance road leads southwest into the camp. The administration buildings of the camp, including the administration building/office (Building 1-50), staff quarters (Building 1-85), the staff bath house (Building 1-95), the dining hall (Building 1-60), and the craft lodge (Building 1-55), are clustered near the entrance to the camp on either side of the road. North of the main entrance road is a secondary road that is lined with additional administration buildings, including the infirmary (Building 1-70) and staff quarters (Building 1-65). Adjacent to the entrance to Camp 1, on the east side of Pleasant Road, is a ball field that was the site of CCC Camp SP-22. A council ring is north of the administration buildings in a clearing on top of a rise. Trees have been cleared around the camp buildings, but the areas bordering the buildings are densely wooded. Southwest of the craft lodge (Building 1-55), the entrance road to Cabin Camp 1 forks and leads west to the four units within the camp, Units A through D. Each unit contains eight camper cabins, a bath house, and a lodge. The units sit in a grassy clearing, and the buildings are typically arranged in a circular pattern. Cabin Camp 1 was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) in 1989 as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form *ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942.*[4]

Cabin Camp 2, Mawavi

Cabin Camp 2 consists of approximately 132 acres northwest of Cabin Camp 5, on the west side of Mawavi Road. The camp is located above the South Branch of Quantico Creek and Lake 2. The administration buildings are grouped near the entrance to the camp with the four units (A-D) arranged in a wheel-like pattern around the administration buildings. The administration buildings are an administration/office building (2-50), staff quarters (Buildings 2-65 and 2-85), an infirmary (Building 2-70), a central bath house (Building 2-95) and a craft lodge (Building 2-55). Each unit is in a grassy clearing that is surrounded by dense forest. The units are clustered in a circular arrangement and contain eight cabins, a bath house, and a lodge. Cabin Camp 2's council ring is between Unit A and Unit B. A ball field is located on the northern end of the cabin camp. Cabin Camp 2 was listed in the National Register in 1989 as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form *ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942.*[5]

Cabin Camp 3, Orenda

Of the five cabin camps, Cabin Camp 3 is nearest to the park entrance. The camp sits on the east side of the Scenic Drive near the entrance to Park Headquarters and the Maintenance Area. West of the camp is Lake 3 and the South Fork of Quantico Creek. The camp has a linear layout. The camp administration buildings are arranged along the main entrance road, which leads north from the Scenic Drive. A non-historic playground is located near the center of the camp, south of the dining hall. The camp's council ring is at the southern end of the camp.

Unit A and Unit B are on the east side of the entrance road, and Unit C is at the north end of the camp. The administration buildings scattered around the main entrance road include staff quarters (Buildings 3-85, 3-85a, and 3-61), the infirmary (Building 3-70), and the dining hall (Building 30-60). Unit A is the largest of the units and contains 10 small four-person cabins, a bath house, and a lodge. The buildings are clustered in a circular arrangement. Unit B contains three large eight-person cabins, a bath house, and a lodge that are arranged in a circle. The buildings in Unit C are arranged in a linear pattern along a road leading to the administration buildings and to Units A and B. It includes six cabins, a latrine, a bath house, and a lodge. Cabin Camp 3 was listed in the National Register in 1989 as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form *ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942.*[6]

Cabin Camp 4, Pleasant

Cabin Camp 4 is located southeast of Cabin Camp 1 on the east side of Pleasant Road. The camp has a linear arrangement with the administration buildings grouped around the main entrance to the camp at the northern end and the five units (Units A-E) located towards the southern end of the camp. The administration buildings, situated west and east of the entrance road, are the administration building/office (Building 4-50), staff quarters (Buildings 4-65 and 4-85), the theatre/auditorium (Building 4-91), the infirmary (Building 4-70), the craft lodge (Building 4-78), the central wash house (Building 4-95), and the dining hall (Building 4-60). The cabin camp's council ring is west of the administration buildings. The units each contain three large cabins, a lodge, and a bath house that are arranged in a circular pattern and face inward. The units are in grassy clearings and are connected by unpaved roads. Cabin Camp 4 was listed in the

National Register in 1989 as part of the Multiple Property Documentation Form *ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942.*[7]

Cabin Camp 5, Happyland

Cabin Camp 5 is located in the southwestern quadrant of PRWI and sits at the end of a spur from Mawavi Road, southeast of Cabin Camp 2. The camp is located on a level ridge looking over Lake 5 and the South Branch of Quantico Creek. The camp is arranged in a linear pattern with two units. Unit A occupies the northern end of the cabin camp, and Unit B occupies the southern end. The camp administration buildings, grouped at the southern end of Unit A, are an infirmary (Building 5-70), a dining hall (Building 5-60), and staff quarters (Buildings 5-65 and 5-86). The cabins in Unit A are arranged in a circular pattern with the unit's comfort station (Building 5-10A) located in the center of the unit. A playing field and council ring are located north of Unit A. A second ball field lies east of Unit A. In between Unit A and Unit B are an additional council ring, a pavilion (Building 5-70), and a staff quarters (Building 5-85).

Unit B is of a group of 13 buildings (cabins, a comfort station, and a lodge) on the east side of the entrance road. The buildings are arranged in a circular pattern with the comfort station (Building 5-10B) near the center of the unit. A staff quarters cabin (Building 2-50) sits across the road from Unit B.

Administrative Areas

Park Headquarters

The Park Headquarters is at the end of a circle drive that spurs southwest from Park Headquarters Road. The main Park Headquarters building, historically the park superintendent's residence, built in 1941, sits on the east side of the circle drive. A stone retaining wall lines the drive, and a stone sidewalk leads from the drive to the rear (east) side of the building. An administration building, built in 1970, and a parking area are located east of the Park Headquarters building. The Park Headquarters sits atop a grassy ridge, and the site slopes downward east and north of the building. The site is surrounded by dense forest.

Park Maintenance Area

The maintenance area of PRWI is located along the southern boundary of the park, north of Route 619. A paved road leads from Route 619, west of the main entrance to the park, to the maintenance area. It is located on a rise that slopes downward to Carters Pond to the west and southwest.

The Park Maintenance area consists of two sections: the main maintenance yard and a secondary area that was historically the location of CCC Camp SP-26/NP-16. The main maintenance yard is located near the entrance to the area. Here the buildings are arranged in a square configuration and are enclosed by a chain-link metal fence. The main maintenance yard is graveled, and a parking lot for employees is located on the southeast side of the yard, outside the fence. The buildings in the main maintenance yard were built primarily between 1960 and 2005. Directly north of the

main maintenance yard is a stable and a storage shed that were built between 1935 and 1938. The stable and shed are surrounded by a chain-link metal fence.

West of the maintenance yard is the parade ground and other buildings that remain from CCC Camp SP-26/NP-16 (ca. 1933-1935). These buildings are accessible by a gravel road that travels northeast from the maintenance yard. The parade ground is an open grassy field that is surrounded by a split-wood fence. A flagpole stands on the parade grounds. The buildings are arranged along the north side of the road and consist of a garage, a workshop and a former barracks. The ruins of an old carpentry shop stand east of the parade ground. A small number of non-CCC buildings are interspersed between the buildings.

BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, AND OBJECTS

Camp Structures

The buildings within each cabin camp built by the CCC follow the guidelines established by the NPS for camp buildings as illustrated in Albert H. Good's 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures*.[8] These buildings are exemplary of the NPS rustic design style that was prominent in National Parks and other NPS-administered sites in the 1920s and 1930s. The style called for the use of natural materials, avoided straight lines and sophisticated design elements, evoked an aesthetic of local craftsmanship, and strove for forms that were in harmony with their natural and cultural environments. The cabin-camp buildings built in PRWI by the CCC were constructed and sited in a deliberate but also informal manner that was meant to enhance the surrounding landscape, allowing the camper to fully experience the natural surroundings. The construction methods utilized local building materials, including wood and stone.

The camp structures in PRWI are distinguished by their waney-edged wood siding and the original irregular profile of the log from which it was cut with its natural imperfections. Many of the larger camp structures also feature prominent chimneys and fireplaces constructed of local fieldstone from a quarry near the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. The exterior siding, most of which historically came from local sawmills, was originally covered in creosote, a preservative. While CCC records suggest the color of the creosote gave the wood a "tea" colored stain, historic photographs suggest that the stain was lighter. Today, the wood is stained a dark, almost black color. The original roofs were covered in hand-hewn wood shingles, but the OSS replaced the wood shingles with asphalt when they winterized the cabins in 1942. The asphalt shingles added by the OSS were originally grey; however, as the roofs were subsequently replaced, other colors of asphalt shingles were used. Currently, all of the buildings have asphalt-shingle roofs. The majority of the buildings in the camps rest on 8 by 8-inch concrete piers that originally provided a minimum of 18 inches of clearance. This was to provide adequate circulation underneath, to eliminate dampness, and to prevent animals from nesting beneath the buildings.[9]

Administration Buildings

The administration buildings in each of the five cabin camps were the most substantial of the buildings and were also shared by the entire camp. The administration buildings are typically located near the entrance to a camp and are accessible to each unit. Buildings within the administration core consist of the camp office/administration building, staff

quarters, the main dining hall, the infirmary, a main bath house, a craft lodge, and often storage buildings. Unlike the cabins, the administration buildings were "winterized" with wood-sash windows as they were intially designed to serve as group cabins for winter use.

Dining Halls

The dining halls are the largest buildings in each cabin camp. The buildings have a T-shape plan that holds the main dining area and the kitchen/staff area. The buildings sit on a concrete-pier foundation and are clad in a combination of horizontal and vertical waney-edged wood siding. The cross-gable roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. Indicating their use as administration buildings, the dining halls have six-over-six wood-sash windows. The large stone chimneys that serve as functional and decorative elements in the main dining area are prominent features of the dining halls. The dining hall in Camp 2 (building 2-60), built in 1936, is 3,690 square feet and has a T plan. The largest wing of the building contains the dining room and has a stone exterior-end chimney with flanking bay windows. The dining area has continuous bands of six-over-six wood-sash windows for ventilation. An almost identical dining hall was built a year later in Cabin Camp 1. The OSS enlarged the dining hall in Cabin Camp 1 with a one-story wing on its northern elevation.

Craft Lodges

The majority of the cabin camps have a central craft lodge within the main administrative area. These buildings vary in size and form, but they are all one-story high with side-gable roofs. The buildings typically have six-over-six wood-sash or multi-light wood-sash casement windows.

The most substantial of the craft lodges is located in Cabin Camp 1 (Building 1-55). It is a one-story structure with an "L" plan. Of all of the CCC-built structures within the park, Lodge 1-55 displays the most use of local stone. A substantial stone exterior-end chimney rises above the roof on the north elevation. A one-story projecting bay clad in stone projects from the building on its west elevation and is pierced by paired eight-light wood-sash casement windows. The northern end of the west elevation is fronted by a five-bay shed porch supported by rounded log posts set on a fieldstone retaining wall. A three-bay shed porch is located on the east elevation and has a stone floor. In Cabin Camp 3, the craft lodge also served as a nursery; thus it is more substantial than those in the other cabin camps. The craft lodge (Building 3-78) has an L-shaped plan with a complex hip-on-gable roof and a central brick chimney. One of its most unique features is a wrap-around screen porch that was built as a sleeping porch.

Camp Offices

Camp offices or administration buildings served as the camp director's office. These buildings are located near the entrance to each cabin camp. The buildings are small and typically held the director's office and the clerk's office/canteen. The camp office buildings in Cabin Camp 1 (Building 1-50) and Camp 2 (Building 2-50) are identical. These L-shaped buildings have a projecting front gable and a three-bay porch. The porch of the camp office in Cabin Camp 1 has a stone floor and rounded log supports, and the office in Camp 2 has a wood floor and square log supports. The camp office in

Cabin Camp 4 (Building 4-50) is a one-story two-bay building with a smaller one-story bay attached to its side elevation. This simple building features vertical waney-edged wood siding and has no porch.

Infirmaries

The camp infirmary was an essential building within each cabin camp and is typically centrally located near the dining hall. Although none of the infirmaries within PRWI are identical, they typically have a cross or T plan. The infirmary in Cabin Camp 2 (Building 2-70) is the most complex of the infirmary buildings. The cross-plan building features a center wing with a gable-on-hip roof intersected by a hipped-roof wing. A front porch with rounded log supports is located on the center of the main elevation. The various wings divide the building into separate wards, and the center area was designed to hold a nurse's room, an isolation room, and a dispensary. The infirmary in Cabin Camp 1 (Building 1-70) is one of the few buildings in PRWI with a stone and concrete pier foundation. The rectangular main block is flanked by two projecting bays. A shed porch with round log supports shelters the centered main entrance.

Staff Quarters

Staff Quarters are primarily grouped near the administration buildings in each cabin camp. Typically, the buildings have a cross plan that allows for two sleeping rooms and a central common area. The buildings vary in size.

Cabin Camps 1, 2, and 4 each have a large staff quarters adjacent to the main entrance to the camps (Buildings 1-85, 2-85, and 4-85). These larger cross-plan buildings have a projecting bay on the main elevation with an inset porch and a central interior brick chimney. The projecting bay contains the shared common room. Toilets and sinks are also located in the central part of the building. The two projecting side bays serve as the sleeping areas.

Smaller examples of staff quarters are also located near the entrances to the camps, such as Staff Quarters 1-65, 2-65, 3-65, and 4-65. Of these examples, two are winterized. Staff Quarters 2-65 has a cross plan with a projecting front-gable inset porch. The building has a central brick chimney and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Staff Quarters 1-65 has a rectangular plan with a full-width front porch, a central brick chimney, and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The Staff Quarters 4-65 is similar to 2-65, with a cross form and a projecting front-gable porch; however, it does not have a chimney, and its windows are covered in screens and hinged vertical-board shutters. Staff Quarters 3-65 has an L-shaped plan with a double-leaf door on both front and rear elevations that lead into a common room. Windows are also covered in screens and hinged vertical-board shutters.

Unit Buildings

Unit Lodges

Each unit within the cabin camps typically has a lodge that serves as the activity area for the unit and is the largest of the unit buildings. These buildings are one-story structures on concrete-pier foundations and are clad in vertical and horizontal waney-edged wood siding. The buildings have side-gable asphalt-shingle roofs. Many of the lodges feature a

full-width porch across one or two of its side elevations. The most identifying features of a number of the craft lodges are their substantial stone or brick exterior-end chimneys and kitchen pavilions, which are attached to the gable end of the building that is lined with the chimney. The pavilions are one-story open structures with a brick or stone floor and gable roofs, and are enclosed with wood railings. The chimneys, which provide substantial fireplaces within the interiors of the buildings, contain a grill area on the exterior of the building within the kitchen pavilion.

Good's *Recreation Structures* featured a unit lodge in Cabin Camp 2 as a model facility.[10] All of the lodges in Cabin Camp 2 share the features as the lodge illustrated by Good. The side-gable rectangular buildings each feature vertical eight-light casement windows, a full-width porch, and an exterior-end stone chimney. The lodges also have an outdoor kitchen pavilion.

Bath Houses/Latrines

Unlike the other camp buildings, the bath houses and latrines were built over solid, concrete foundations. These one-story buildings have gable roofs, and fenestration consists of window openings placed high on each elevation that are covered in louvered wood slats to allow for ventilation and privacy. In many instances, the buildings have an entrance on each of the side elevations, one for women and one for men.

Campers Cabins

The original camper cabins typically sit on concrete-pier foundations. They are constructed of wood framing and have gable roofs that are covered in asphalt shingles. The buildings are clad in horizontal or vertical (or a combination of both) waney-edged wood siding. The window openings in the cabins are covered in screens and hinged vertical-board shutters. Some of the cabins have small porches, in particular, the cabins in Cabin Camp 2. The original cabins in Cabin Camps 2 and 5, and cabins from Unit A of Cabin Camp 3, are typically four-bed cabins with a square or rectangular footprint.

Larger camper cabins are found in Cabin Camp 3, Cabin Camp 4, and Cabin Camp 5 and sleep up to eight campers. These were designed for younger campers who needed more supervision. The larger cabins have a rectangular T-shaped plan with a central single or double-leaf door. The saddlebag-style cabin in Cabin Camp 3, for example, has two rooms with four beds each separated by a central room for two staff members. A cabin of this type from Cabin Camp 3 was included in Good's *Park and Recreation Structures*.[11]

Non-Historic Camp Structures

Circa 1985 the cabins in Cabin Camp 1 were demolished and replaced. The replacement cabins are one-story wood-frame buildings with a wood-pier and concrete post foundation. The buildings are clad in horizontal wood siding and have asphalt-shingle gable roofs. Each cabin has a small porch on its gable end. In 1957, four cabins in Cabin Camp 5 were enlarged by the Salvation Army (A4, A5, A-9, A-11). These cabins are twice as large as the original cabins and are distinguished by their paired single-leaf doors on the façade and flat-edged weatherboard siding. Cabin Camp 5 also has four large cabins that were built in 1971 that rest on a solid concrete block foundation and are clad in weatherboard siding

with notched corners (A 16, A 17, B 14, B 15). These buildings are interspersed among the original cabins. The units in Cabin Camp 5 also contain comfort stations/bath houses that were built circa 1995. New latrines were constructed in Units B and C of Cabin Camp 3 circa 1985.

Miscellaneous Buildings and Structures

CCC and OSS-Related Buildings

A small number of buildings that were built for use by the CCC remain in PRWI. Additionally, although the majority of the buildings constructed by the OSS were demolished prior to the time they vacated the park, a few scattered OSS buildings remain.

In the former CCC Camp SP-26/NP-16, adjacent to the Park Maintenance Area, are several extant CCC buildings. Built as temporary structures, these are modest wood-frame buildings. For example, the former education/storage building (39/U-I) is a long rectangular wood-frame structure with horizontal weatherboard siding. The building sits on a brick-pier foundation with metal flashings. The walls are pierced by eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The CCC erected this building in 1935.

A unique building adjacent to the Park Maintenance Area is the stable. This building has a rectangular footprint and the entrances to the stalls are covered by an overhanging second story. The structure is constructed of distinctive vertical round-log and chink, with dramatic bracing of additional log elements. This building is believed to have been constructed circa 1938.

The OSS built several additional buildings in PRWI; however, the majority was demolished prior to 1945. One of the buildings that remains is the theater (Building 4-91) in Cabin Camp 4. The large wood-frame building is a two-story front-gable structure situated on a stretcher-bond brick-pier and brick-pier foundation. The building is clad with horizontal weatherboard, and the gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are gable-end double doors. Another extant OSS-built structure is the magazine storage building located at the rifle range on Liming Lane. The exterior walls of this one-story utilitarian building are covered in square terracotta tiles.

Park Headquarters

The building that currently serves as the Park Headquarters was built in 1941 as the residence for the park superintendent, Ira B. Lykes. The wood-frame house consists of an original one-and-a-half-story main block with an original one-story ell and two later one-story additions. The house resembles a Cape Cod form with a three-bay façade and gabled dormers; however, the plan has been turned on its side, and it does not have a centered main entrance on the main block. The one-story ell is attached to the east elevation of the main block and has a three-bay inset porch supported by wood posts. The porch has a brick floor and shelters a single-leaf door, which is the main entrance to the building. An exterior-end brick chimney lines the east elevation of the main block. Windows on the main block and the ell are six-over-six vinyl-sash. Additions to the building are located on the north and east elevations of the building. The building has been clad in vinyl

siding. Although the building had been enlarged since it was constructed in 1941, it still retains sufficient integrity as the historic residence of the park superintendent.

Water Facilities

Water towers were built to serve each of the cabin camps and other recreation and administration areas in the park. These water towers typically sit adjacent to the area they served and are accompanied by a pump house. The oldest water towers in the park are approximately 40-feet high and consist of a wood-stave drum set on a 30-foot-high steel frame. None of the water towers are currently in use. Cabin Camp 2 has an adjacent water storage tank. This cylindrical metal container is approximately 20 feet high. The tank was installed ca. 1985.

Only one pump house constructed with the historic water towers remains extant. This pump house, built in 1938, is located adjacent to the water tower at the Cabin Camp 1 ball field. This modest wood-frame building sits on a concrete foundation and has a hip roof. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal waney-edged wood siding. All of the remaining pump houses associated with the water towers were built primarily between 1960 and 1975. These small buildings typically stand one story, and have one bay, front gable roofs, and a single-leaf door. The buildings are commonly wood-frame and clad in vertical-board siding; however, two of the pump houses are constructed of concrete block.

Post World War II Recreation Buildings and Structures

Several new recreation buildings and structures were built in the park as a result of the expansion of recreation facilities after World War II, in particular as part of the NPS Mission 66 program (1955-1965). These buildings primarily consist of comfort stations, picnic pavilions, utility buildings, and administration buildings, such as the Visitors Center, the Pine Grove Picnic Area, the Telegraph Picnic Pavilion, the Oak Ridge Campground and the buildings at TREC. Although these buildings were not built in the rustic style and exhibit more modern design features, they harmonize in scale, form, and materials with the CCC-built buildings and structures. Many of the post-World War II buildings are wood-frame with dark-stained wood siding and are compatible with the historic CCC camp buildings. Additional post-war buildings are located within the Park Maintenance Area, which was expanded after World War II. These buildings primarily surround the main maintenance yard and consist of utilitarian buildings and sheds.

Road Structures

Bridges

The roads in PRWI cross the North Branch and the South Fork of Quantico Creek. Seven vehicular bridges and one pedestrian bridge carry automobiles, cyclists, and hikers across the creek. These bridges vary in age, materials, and type, and were built between 1889 and 1970.

Of the seven bridges, only two are contributing to the historic district. The oldest bridge in the park was built in 1889 across the North Branch of Quantico Creek near the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. The Pyrite Mine Road Bridge is a low

Pratt pony metal-truss bridge, a common American bridge type in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. The bridge has stone abutments and a wood deck. The lone CCC-built bridge in PRWI is a wood-truss bridge that carries the Scenic Drive over the South Fork of Quantico Creek, north of the Park Maintenance and Park Headquarters areas. The bridge (Cabin Camp 3 Bridge) is a bowstring-arch truss type constructed of massive hewn log timbers.
The Army Corps of Engineers erected two bridges as part of the park's road-building efforts after World War II. These metal-truss bridges, built circa 1950, include two bridges located on Mawavi and Burma roads. As part of the construction of the Scenic Drive, two concrete bridges were built to carry the road across the South Fork of Quantico Creek in 1970. A pedestrian bridge, the Crescent Truss Bridge, was built in 1990. It is a single-span wood-truss bridge with poured-concrete abutments.

Retaining Walls, Culverts, Drainage Structures, and Guard Rail

The CCC built stone retaining walls and culverts along the roads in the park laid prior to World War II. CCC-built retaining walls are located along what is now the southern portion of the Scenic Drive near Cabin Camp 3 and adjacent to the Cabin Camp 3 Bridge. The retaining walls were constructed of coursed local fieldstone. These stone walls, which are characteristic of CCC-built retaining walls, add to the rustic appearance of the roadway. Examples of stone culverts are located along the Scenic Drive near Cabin Camp 3 and the Cabin Camp 3 Bridge. The headwalls of the culverts are built of fieldstone. Other examples are located along the oldest sections of Mawavi Road near Cabin Camps 2 and 5 and Pleasant Road near Cabin Camps 1 and 4. Stone culverts, stone walls, stone-lined gutters, and wood guard rails are also intermittently located along the Scenic Drive and were built concurrently with the road in 1968-1972. Using stone and timber construction methods, these road features were built in keeping with the rustic nature established by the NPS prior to WWII.

Dams and Lakes

The CCC built several dams on the South Fork and North Branch of Quantico Creek to create swimming and boating lakes for the adjacent cabin camps. The lakes at Cabin Camp 1 and Cabin Camp 5 each have an impounding and diversion-type dam built in 1936. Both dams are constructed of concrete. The dam at Cabin Camp 5 is 170 feet long and 25 feet high. The dam creates a 7-acre lake with a maximum water depth of 22 feet.

The Dam at Cabin Camp 4 is a "gully stopper," constructed of earth and stone. It is approximately 10 feet high and 18 feet wide with 148 feet to the spillway. The dam creates a pond, 5 acres in size. Cabin Camp 3 also has a modest earthen dam that measures 20 feet high by 25 feet wide. This dam creates a medium-sized 0.6-acre pond that is 3 to 12 feet deep. The pond has a concrete-lined wading pool at its southwest end that measures 58 by 12 feet. An additional dam is located at Carter's Pond near the Park Headquarters. This is an earthen dam with an adjacent brick millrace. The pond provided water to one of the two sawmills that produced the siding for the camp buildings.

Historic photographs reveal that the lakes once featured wooden docks; however, these docks have subsequently been removed. The wood posts from the dock at the Cabin Camp 3 Lake remain visible. Metal H-shaped docks are currently located in the swimming areas of Cabin Camp 2 and Cabin Camp 5. Concrete walls that formed the swimming areas

remain intact at Cabin Camp 1 and Cabin Camp 3. The lake at Cabin Camp 1 is no longer in use for boating or swimming and has partially eroded.

SMALL-SCALE ELEMENTS

Water Fountains

Based on early photographs, the original water fountains consisted of wood barrel-like structures. None of these water fountains are extant. The majority of the water fountains were replaced in the past 10 years, are poured concrete aggregate, and are handicapped accessible. The water fountains in Cabin Camp 4, which are inoperable, are believed to have been installed in the 1960s. These water fountains are pedestal-type fountains constructed of poured concrete.

Flagpoles

Metal flagpoles stand adjacent to Visitors Center, the Park Headquarters, and the dining halls of the camps. Other flagpoles are scattered around the park. Although the locations of these flagpoles have not changed since they were initially erected, the flagpoles themselves have been replaced over the years owing to deterioration.

Council Rings/Fire Rings

Each cabin camp has one or two council rings, or fire circles. The council rings are set back in the woods adjacent to the cabin camps and are accessible by trails. The council rings consist of fieldstone fire circles and are either fully or partially encircled by two or three rows of wooden benches constructed of planed timber. The original council rings had benches that consisted of halved logs that were 12 to 18 inches in diameter and set on a gentle slope. The council rings, including the fire rings and the benches, were rebuilt in the 1990. A picnic fireplace is located in Cabin Camp 3, Unit C. It is a circular brick structure approximately 2 feet in height with a steel grate. This structure was rebuilt circa 2008.

Ball field Backstops and Benches

A number of the ball fields throughout the park have backstops and adjacent benches. Backstops and benches are located on ball fields in Cabin Camp 1, Cabin Camp 2, Cabin Camp 5, and the Pine Grove Picnic Area. The backstops are primarily constructed of wood frame with metal fencing, and the benches are constructed of planed wood on wood posts. The backstop at Cabin Camp 2 is metal frame with metal fencing. Although similar structures may have been built during the late 1930s during the cabin camps' early years of use, it is most likely that the backstops and benches have been rebuilt.

Gates

Gates block entrances to the secondary roads and the roads to the cabin camps and control visitor use. The majority of these gates are constructed of heavy squared wood posts and beams and a small number of the gates are metal. Only one

gate in the park is known to be built by the CCC and contributes to the historic district. These entrance gates are located at the entrance of Cabin Camp 3. They are composed of a cluster of hewn round logs set vertically into the ground at different heights for an irregular effect. The logs are held together by metal bands. Another pivoted and braced slender log swings horizontally to allow access to the camp road. Brass plates cover the log connections.

Signs

Wood signs are located at the primary entrance to the park and the cabin camps. Although signs may have been located at the locations to the camps and the Park Headquarters prior to World War II, the current signs were erected circa 1985. Wood signs are also used to mark the units within each cabin camp and are located along the Scenic Drive to direct drivers. Additional modern signs have been added throughout the park for interpretation purposes.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

The Chopawamsic RDA was established in a landscape that had been inhabited for thousands of years. Embedded in the landscape is a rich archeological record of human occupation that includes small Native American camps, mines, farms, rural dwellings, family cemeteries, and other sites such as the Prince William County Poor House.[12] The landscape of the park has remained largely unchanged since 1946 except for the return of forest cover onto lands that had been cleared for farming, timbering, mining, and homes. Under the trees the farming landscape of 1933 can still be seen in the roads, the farm lanes, the fields, the stone piles that mark property corners, the foundations of houses and outbuildings, and family cemeteries. Traces of earlier landscapes, the frontier tenant-farmer landscape of 1690 to 1760 and the landscape of Indian hunter-gatherers, are also present in the park. As most of northern Virginia is developed into suburbs, the park preserves a rare remnant of the landscape of a lost era. The archeological record that is preserved at PRWI contains important information from the Archaic and Woodland periods of prehistory, and from historical times from about 1700 to World War II.

Within PRWI, Prehistoric sites are found in various settings in the reaches of the North and South Forks of Quantico Creek. Large camp sites were situated to take advantage of locally available natural resources, such as cobble stones that were used by ancient Indians as a source of stone for tool making. Smaller sites are widely distributed in the park where more specialized resources were available. Almost all of the archeological sites in the park have been plowed, and the artifacts have been recovered from plowzone contexts. The main artifact type on all prehistoric sites in the park is debitage, or waste flakes from making stone tools. Most of the stone is quartz. A typical prehistoric site in the park consists of a scatter of quartz flakes on or near the surface with, perhaps, a few stone tools. Fewer than 20 datable prehistoric artifacts have been found in the park, but these span the time range from the Early Archaic (9500 to 7500 BC) to the Late Woodland (AD 1000 to 1600) periods. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from three sites. In prehistoric times, the area of PRWI was used for hunting and gathering by small parties of people who likely spent most of their time along the Potomac River nearby, or along the lower, tidal reaches of Quantico Creek.

Many of the sites in the park represent the period from 1770 to 1820. During this time large tracts of land owned by absentee speculators were broken up into smaller parcels, and many family farms were established, continuing a process of transforming the forest into cleared fields that were begun by trappers and tenant farmers who came to the area in the seventeenth century. Once established, these family farms tended to endure, and most were occupied into the 1930s. The houses at these farms were of frame or log construction, had stone foundations, and chimneys of brick and stone. Wells were found at most of the sites and were probably present at all of them. The farmsteads had several small outbuildings rather than one large barn. Well-worn lanes can still be followed leading to most of these sites. Small family cemeteries were associated with several sites. Large oak trees grow or have recently died near about a dozen of these farm sites, probably planted when the houses were built. Few artifacts are found close to the houses at these sites, showing that the inner yards were kept fairly clean. The artifacts that were found at these sites were very similar. They include refined ceramic sherds representing teacups and plates, coarse stoneware sherds from jars and crocks, fragments of iron pots, bottle glass, buttons, lamp chimney glass, building materials such as nails and window glass, and toys such as ceramic marbles and pieces of porcelain dolls, all of which are suggestive of the lifeways and living standards of the people who once lived in the park.

Another wave of house construction took place in the park in the late 1800s and early 1900s. The opening of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine in 1884, followed by the establishment of the shipyard on Quantico Creek and then Marine Corps Base Quantico, created more opportunities for non-agricultural work in the area. A style of life spread in which people lived on tracts of just a few acres, supporting themselves by mixing some farming, gardening, and animal raising on their plots ("home work" or "in work") with paid employment elsewhere ("out work"). Rural communities composed of these tiny "farms" grew up. Examples include Hickory Ridge and Batestown, which were located in the eastern part of PRWI. In addition to about a dozen houses, these communities included a church and an Oddfellows hall.

A four-year archeological inventory and evaluation study documented more than 80 archeological sites in the Prince William Forest Park.[13] Of these, six sites contribute to the PRWI Historic District. For the most part, the remainder of the archeological site inventory has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility, although one site was determined not eligible after Phase II testing. The majority of the unevaluated sites fall mainly into two types, prehistoric camps and house sites of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Among the known sites, roughly half are historic, half are prehistoric, and a few have both historic and prehistoric components. The contributing sites are: the Williams Branch Site, the Poor House Site, the Zeal Williams Site, the Luke Cannon Plantation Site, the Keys Site, and the William Bennett Plantation Site.

The Williams Branch Site (44PW1145) is a large prehistoric camp and workshop associated with quartz quarries, where limited testing produced diagnostic artifacts dating to the Archaic Period. Part of the site has not been plowed.

The site of the Prince William County Poorhouse (Site 44PW1130) is located in a remote section of the park. The Poorhouse was built by 1795 and remained in operation until the late 1920s. Historical documentation attests that throughout that period it housed 10 to 30 of the county's most disadvantaged citizens, almost all of them elderly, many of them blind, deaf, or otherwise disabled. Archeological testing showed that the remains of at least three different buildings are present, including two separate barracks-style buildings, one built in 1795 and the other after the Civil War. The Poorhouse documents the changing conditions of life for the institutionalized poor over a period of 130 years.

The other four contributing sites are historic farms. All four have quite high integrity, in the form of intact foundations or cellars, lanes, outbuildings, and other features, and all produced large numbers of artifacts. The William Bennett Plantation (Site 44PW1330) is the earliest, with occupation dating from around 1710 to 1820. This site includes a cellar hole containing eighteenth-century artifacts. At the Luke Cannon Plantation (Site 44PW1138), a few early eighteenth-century artifacts were found around a house built in 1792 and occupied into the 1930s. The Keys Site (44PW1153) dates from about 1810 to the 1930, and is typical of owner-occupied farm sites in the park except for its very high integrity, with the stone foundations of several outbuildings visible. The Zeal Williams Site (44PW379), dating from about 1860 to the 1920s, belonged to one of the several African-American property owners in the park, and had the highest integrity of any of the homes from the Hickory Ridge community in the park yet to be tested.

CEMETERIES

The PRWI Historic District contains 42 cemeteries with more than 500 known graves.[14] It is likely that more cemeteries have yet to be discovered and that the cemeteries contain many more interments than are now known. Most of the known cemeteries are small, family burial grounds that cover areas of less than 30 by 30 feet, with fewer than a dozen known burials in each one. Others are much larger and appear to be community cemeteries. For example, the Cannon/Reed Cemetery is a third of an acre (120 by 120 feet) and has at least 30 burials. Taken together, the cemeteries preserve an excellent record of the burial practices of rural Virginians from the late eighteenth century to the present, and the memories of many families. The carved gravestones record death dates as early as 1806 and continue into the early twenty-first century as some of the cemeteries are still used today.[15]

CABIN BRANCH PYRITE MINE

The remains of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine are located in the southwest edge of the park. This linear area encompasses 88 acres of the park and straddles the North Branch of Quantico Creek. The remains of the mine reflect its two ownership periods: the Cabin Branch Mining Company (1889-1916) and the American Agricultural Chemical Corporation (1916-ca. 1920). Ruins of the Cabin Branch Mining Company, which are located on the eastern portion of the site, consist of stone walls from the commissary, a partial foundation from the mill, and seven capped mining shafts. The western section of the site includes the walls of an earthen reservoir, concrete building foundations, and capped mining shafts. Currently, the area contains walking trails and interpretation signs for park visitors.

[1] U.S. Department of the Interior, *Prince William Forest Park General Management Plan* (Washington, D.C. 1999): 20-22.
[2] Robert A. Selig. "Revolutionary War Route and Transportation Survey in the Commonwealth of Virginia, 1781-1782. An Historical and Architectural Survey," Draft. (Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2009).
[33] U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* (New York, New York: Sanborn Map Co. 1936).
[4] Sara Amy Leach, Goodwill Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 1, Goodwill. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
[5] Sara Amy Leach, Mawavi Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 2. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
[6] Sara Amy Leach, Orenda/SP-26 Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 3. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
[7] Sara Amy Leach, Pleasant Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 4, Pleasant. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
[8] Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938; reprint, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999).
[9]Leach, *Goodwill Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 1, Goodwill.* National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1988.
[10] Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, vol. 1, p. 153.
[11] Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, vol. 1, p. 185.
[12] John Bedell, "Few Know That Such a Place Exists"—Land and People in the Prince William Forest Park" (Report prepared for the National Capital Region, National Park Service by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.).
[13] Bedell, "Few Know That Such a Place Exists."
[14] Elyse Lawrence, *Prince William Forest Park Cemetery Survey 2008-2009* (Triangle, Virginia: Prince William Forest Park, 2009).
[15] Elyse Lawrence, *Prince William Forest Park Cemetery Survey 2008-2009* (Triangle Virginia: Prince William Forest Park, 2009).

PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY

The following is a list of resources located within the Prince William Forest Park Historic District boundaries. The resources are listed alphabetically by cluster or resource type and chronologically by VDHR ID number. Resources that are not located within a cluster or resources that do not fall into a specific resource type are listed under miscellaneous. In the following inventory all resources, both primary and secondary, have been considered either contributing or non-contributing based upon the areas of significance identified under Criteria A, C, and D as: Architecture, Archeology, Entertainment/Recreation, Industry, and Military; and based upon the period of significance identified as 3800 BC to 1945 AD. All non-contributing resources have therefore been so noted for being less than fifty years old or for having been significantly altered so that they no longer reflect their historical appearance or character.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES

44PW0379, Zeal Williams — **076-0299-0410**
Primary Resource Information: Farmstead, Prehistoric/Unknown
Individual Resource Status: Farmstead — Contributing (Site)

44PW1130, Poor House — **076-0299-0422**
Primary Resource Information: Poor house, 19th C: 1st qtr
Individual Resource Status: Poor house — Contributing (Site)

44PW1138, Luke Cannon Plantation — **076-0299-0430**
Primary Resource Information: Farmstead Site, 19th C, 20th C: 1st qtr
Individual Resource Status: Farmstead Site — Contributing (Site)

44PW1145, Williams Branch — **076-0299-0437**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Site and Quarry, Archaic
Individual Resource Status: Camp Site and Quarry — Contributing (Site)

44PW1153, Keys — **076-0299-0445**
Primary Resource Information: Farmstead Site, 19th C: 1st half
Individual Resource Status: Farmstead, Site — Contributing (Site)

44PW1330, William Bennett Plantation — **076-0299-0473**
Primary Resource Information: Farmstead Site, 18th C
Individual Resource Status: Farmstead Site — Contributing (Site)

BRIDGES

Mawavi Road Bridge — **076-0299-0054**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950ca
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Bridge 3P on Scenic Drive — **076-0299-0055**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Bridge 2P on Scenic Drive — **076-0299-0056**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Crescent Truss Bridge — **076-0299-0096**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Burma Road Bridge — **076-0299-0131**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950ca
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Vehicular Bridge, 3-Bridge (076-0136-0042) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0140**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernable Style, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — Contributing (Structure)

CABIN BRANCH PYRITE MINE

44PW0967, Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine (076-0289) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0135**
Primary Resource Information: Mine, 19th C: 4th q, 20th C: 1st qtr
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — Contributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Trail — Contributing (3 Sites)
Individual Resource Status: Mining Structure — Contributing (8 Structures)
Individual Resource Status: Foundation — Contributing (32 Structures, 1 Site)
Individual Resource Status: Reservoir — Contributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Fence — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Individual Resource Status: Other--Boardwalk — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Individual Resource Status: Parking Lot — **Non-Contributing (Site)**
Individual Resource Status: Road/Road Trace — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

CABIN CAMP 1

Lodge 1-B12, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0051**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Fire House, 1-96, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0085**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Other, 1974
Individual Resource Status: Shed — **Non-Contributing**

Latrine 1-A10, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0086**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Storage Building 1-30, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0087**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage — **Non-Contributing**

Wash House 1-75, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0090**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Wash House — Contributing

Staff Quarters 1-65, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0005) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0132**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Infirmary 1-70, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0006) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0133**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Clinic — Contributing

Dining Hall/Kitchen 1-60, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0004) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0134**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria — Contributing

Administrative/Office, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0002) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0136**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. — Contributing

Staff Quarters 1-85, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0007) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0137**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Central Wash House 1-95, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0008) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0138**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Wash House — Contributing

Craft Lodge 1-55, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0003) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0139**
Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Workshop — Contributing

Cabin 1-A1, Cabin Camp 1 — **076-0299-0141**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-A2, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0142** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A3, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0143** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A4, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0144** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A5, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0145** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A6, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0146** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A7, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0147** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-A8, Cabin Camp 1, *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0148** **Non-Contributing**
Lodge 1-A12, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	**076-0299-0150** Contributing
Cabin 1-B1, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0151** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B2, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0152** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B3, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0153** **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-B4, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0154** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B5, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0155** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B6, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0156** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B7, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0157** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-B8, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0158** **Non-Contributing**
Latrine 1-B10, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Restroom Facility	**076-0299-0159** **Non-Contributing**
Council Ring, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca *Individual Resource Status:* Other – Campfire Site	**076-0299-0161** **Non-Contributing (Site)**
Cabin 1-C1, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0162** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C2, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0163** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C3, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0164** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C4, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0165** **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-C5, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0166** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C6, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0167** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C7, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0168** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-C8, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0169** **Non-Contributing**
Latrine 1-C10, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Latrine, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Latrine	**076-0299-0170** **Non-Contributing**
Lodge 1-C12, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0001) *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0171** Contributing
Utility Structure, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Shed, Style: Rustic Revival 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Shed	**076-0299-0172** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-D1, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0173** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-D2, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0174** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-D3, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0175** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 1-D4, Cabin Camp 1 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0176** **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-D5, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0177**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-D6, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0178**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-D7, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0179**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin **Non-Contributing**

Cabin 1-D8, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0180**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin **Non-Contributing**

Latrine 1-D10, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0181**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Lodge 1-D12, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0182**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

Utility Structure, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0183**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Utility Structure, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0184**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0185**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca
Individual Resource Status: Other—Campfire Site **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Ball Field, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0010) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0188**
Primary Resource Information Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field Contributing (Site)

Utility Building, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0187**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Water Tower, Camp 1 (076-0131-0009) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0189**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower Contributing (Structure)

Pump House, 1-330, Cabin Camp 1 **076-0299-0190**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Pump House Contributing

Camps 1 and 4 Entrance Sign **076-0299-0191**
Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

CABIN CAMP 2

Firehouse, Camp #2 **076-0299-0062**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Other, 1974
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Staff Quarters 2-65, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0049) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0192**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. Contributing

Storage Building 2-90, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0055) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0193**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

Latrine 2-75, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0052) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0194**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

Storage Building 2-90A, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0056) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0195**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

Dining Hall/Kitchen 2-60, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0048) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0196**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

Administrative/Office 2-50, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0045) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0197**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. Contributing

Staff Quarters 2-85, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0054) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0198**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. Contributing

Infirmary 2-70, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0051)
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Clinic

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0199**

Contributing

Cabin 2-65A, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0050)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Other, 1970ca
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0200**

Non-Contributing

Central Wash House 2-95, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0057)
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Wash House

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0201**

Contributing

Craft Shop 2-55, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0047)
Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Workshop

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0202**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0001)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0203**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0019)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0204**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0002)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0205**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0031)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0206**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0003)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0207**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0020)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0208**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0004)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin

Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0209**

Contributing

Cabin 2-A08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0032)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0210**
Contributing

Latrine 2-A10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0033)
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0211**
Contributing

Cabin 2-A11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0037)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0212**
Contributing

Lodge 2-A12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0041)
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0213**
Contributing

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0058)
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca
Individual Resource Status: Other – Campfire Site
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0214**
Non-Contributing (Site)

Concrete Foundation, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0046)
Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936ca
Individual Resource Status: Foundation
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0215**
Contributing (Site)

Cabin 2-B01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0021)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0216**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0022)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0217**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0005)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0218**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0006)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0219**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0007)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0220**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0008)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0221**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0009)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0222**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0010)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0223**
Contributing

Latrine 2-B10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0034)
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0224**
Contributing

Cabin 2-B11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0038)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0225**
Contributing

Lodge 2-B12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0042)
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0226**
Contributing

Ball Field, Cabin Camp 2
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field
076-0299-0227
Contributing (Site)

Cabin 2-C01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0023)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0228**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0011)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0229**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0012)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0230**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0027)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0231**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0013)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0232**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0024)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0233**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0028)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0234**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0014)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0235**
Contributing

Latrine 2-C10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0035)
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0236**
Contributing

Cabin 2-C11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0039)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0237**
Contributing

Lodge 2-C12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-043)
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0238**
Contributing

Cabin 2-D01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0015)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0239**
Contributing

Cabin 2-D02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0025)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0240**
Contributing

Cabin 2-D03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0029)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0241**
Contributing

Cabin 2-D04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0016)
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin
Other DHR Id #: **076-0299-0242**
Contributing

Cabin 2-D05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0017) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0243**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 2-D06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0026) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0244**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 2-D07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0030) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0245**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 2-D08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0018) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0246**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine D-10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0036) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0247**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Cabin 2-D11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0040) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0248**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Lodge 2-D12 Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0044) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0249**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Tack House/Staff Quarters 2-81 (076-0135-0053) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0252**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Camps 2 and 5 Entrance Sign — **076-0299-0253**
Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

CABIN CAMP 3

Staff Quarters 3-85, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0037) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0254**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Staff Latrine 3-75, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0034) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0255**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Staff Quarters 3-85A, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0038) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0256**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Entrance Gates, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0041) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0257**
Primary Resource Information: Gateposts/Entry, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Gateposts/Entry — Contributing (Structure)

Office/Administration Building 3-50, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0028) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0258**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg — Contributing

Storage Building 3-90, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0039) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0259**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Storage — Contributing

Central Wash House 3-95, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0040) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0260**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Wash House — Contributing

Craft Shelter 3-55, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0029) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0261**
Primary Resource Information: Shelter, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Shelter — Contributing (Structure)

Staff Quarters 3-61, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0031) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0262**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Playground, Cabin Camp 3 **076-0299-0263**
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000ca
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Nursery/Craft Lodge 3-78, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0036) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0264**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Infirmary 3-70, Cabin Camp 3 0(76-0136-0033) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0265**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Clinic — Contributing

Dining Hall 3-60, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0030) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0266**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

Staff Quarters 3-65, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0032) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0267**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A01, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0001) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0268**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0002) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0269**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0016) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0270**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A04, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0017) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0271**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A05, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0003) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0272**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A06, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0004) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0273**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A07, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0005) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0274**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A08, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0018) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0275**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Cabin 3-A09, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0006) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0276**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Storage/Nature Building 3-77, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0035) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0277**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage — Contributing

Cabin 3-A09a, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0019) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0278**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Lodge 3-A12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0025) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0279**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Latrine Foundation, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0022) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0280**
Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Foundation — Contributing (Site)

Cabin 3-B01, Cabin Camp 3 0(076-0136-0007) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0281**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-B02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0008) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0282**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-B03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0009) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0283**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine B-10-1, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0020) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0284**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — **Non-Contributing**

Lodge 3-B12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0026) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0285**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Latrine 3-B10, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0023) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0286**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Cabin 3-C01, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0010) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0287**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-C02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0011) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0288**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-C03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0012) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0289**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-C04, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0013) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0290**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-C05, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0014) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0291**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 3-C06, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0015) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0292**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine 3-C10-1, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0021) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0293**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — **Non-Contributing**

Latrine 3-C10, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0024) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0294**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Lodge 3-C12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0027) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0295**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Picnic Fireplace 3-C12A (076-0136-0043) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0296**
Primary Resource Information: Barbecue Pit, Style: Rustic Revival, ca. 2008
Individual Resource Status: Barbecue Pit — **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0044) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0297**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca
Individual Resource Status: Other—Campfire Site — **Non-Contributing (Site)**

CABIN CAMP 4

Firehouse at Camp #4 **076-0299-0063**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Other, 1974
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Storage Building 4-90, Camp 4 (076-0146-0034) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0299**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

Recreation Building/Theater 4-91, Camp 4 (076-0146-0035) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0300**
Primary Resource Information: Theater, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Theater Contributing

Staff Quarters 4-65, Camp 4 (076-0146-0030) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0301**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Camp Office/Administration Building 4-50, Camp 4 (076-0146-0027) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0302**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg Contributing

Help/Staff Quarters 4-85, Camp 4 (076-0146-0033) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0304**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

Central Wash House 4-95, Camp 4 (076-0146-0036) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0305**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Wash House Contributing

Craft Lodge/Nursery 4-78, Camp 4 (076-0146-0032) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0306**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

Infirmary 4-70, Camp 4 (076-0146-0031) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0307**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Clinic Contributing

Dining Hall 4-60, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0030) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0308**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0037) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0310**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca
Individual Resource Status: Other—Campfire Site — **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Cabin 4-A01, Camp 4 (076-0146-0001) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0311**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-A02, Camp 4 (076-0146-0002) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0312**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-A03, Camp 4 (076-0146-0003) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0313**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine 4-A10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0016) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0314**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Lodge A12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0021) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0315**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Cabin 4-B01, Camp 4 (076-0146-0004) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0317**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-B02, Camp 4 (076-0146-0005) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0318**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-B03, Camp 4 (076-0146-0006) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0319**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine 4-B10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0017) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0320**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Lodge B12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0022) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0321**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

Cabin 4-C1, Camp 4 (076-0146-0007) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0323** Contributing
Cabin 4-C2, Camp 4 (076-0146-0008) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0324** Contributing
Cabin 4-C3, Camp 4 (076-0146-0009) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0325** Contributing
Latrine 4-C10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0018) *Primary Resource Information:* Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Restroom Facility	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0326** Contributing
Lodge 4-C12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0023) *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0327** Contributing
Camp Cabin 4-D1, Camp 4 (076-0146-0010) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0329** Contributing
Camp Cabin 4-D2, Camp 4 (076-0146-0011) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0330** Contributing
Camp Cabin 4-D3, Camp 4 (076-0146-0012) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0331** Contributing
Latrine 4-D10, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0019) *Primary Resource Information:* Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Restroom Facility	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0332** Contributing
Lodge 4-D12, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0024) *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0333** Contributing
Utility Structure, Cabin Camp 4 *Primary Resource Information:* Shed, Style: Rustic Revival, 1985ca *Individual Resource Status:* Shed	**076-0299-0334** **Non-Contributing**

Craft Shop/Storage Building 4-55, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0028) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0335**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage — Contributing

Storage Building 4-40, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0026) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0336**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, ca. 1942
Individual Resource Status: Storage — Contributing

Cabin 4-E1, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0013) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0337**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-E2, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0014) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0338**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Cabin 4-E3, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0015) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0339**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

Latrine 4-E10, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0020) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0340**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

Lodge 4-E12, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0025) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0341**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

CABIN CAMP 5

Latrine 5-B10, Cabin Camp 5 — **076-0299-0092**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Other, 1995ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — **Non-Contributing**

Latrine 5-A10, Cabin Camp 5 — **076-0299-0093**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Other, 1995ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — **Non-Contributing**

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 5 — **076-0299-0094**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960
Individual Resource Status: Other – Campfire Site — **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Water Tower, Cabin Camp 5 — **076-0299-0095**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1934
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower — Contributing (Structure)

Council Ring, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca *Individual Resource Status:* Other – Campfire Site	**076-0299-0097** **Non-Contributing (Site)**
Cabin 5-A9, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0098** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-A11, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0099** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-B14, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Other, 1971 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0100** **Non-Contributing**
Dining Hall 5-60, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1940 *Individual Resource Status:* Dining Hall/Cafeteria	**076-0299-0101** Contributing
Cabin 5-B4, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Other, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0102** **Non-Contributing**
Staff Quarters, 5-85, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1940 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0103** Contributing
Lodge 5-A65, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge Style: Rustic Revival, 1940 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	**076-0299-0104** Contributing
Pavilion 5-40, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Shelter, Style: No Discernable Style, 1958 *Individual Resource Status:* Shelter	**076-0299-0105** **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Staff Quarters 5-A86, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1943 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0106** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-B7, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0107** Contributing

Cabin 5-B6, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0108** Contributing
Cabin 5-A5, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0109** Contributing
Cabin 5-A4, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0110** Contributing
Cabin 5-A16, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0111** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-A17, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0112** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-A7, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0113** Contributing
Cabin 5-A6, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0114** Contributing
Cabin 5-A1, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0115** Contributing
Cabin Camp 5-A8, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0116** Contributing
Cabin 5-B5, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Other, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0117** **Non-Contributing**
Cabin 5-B9, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0118** Contributing

Cabin 5-B8, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0119** Contributing
Cabin 5-B2, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0120** Contributing
Cabin 5-B3, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0121** Contributing
Cabin 5-B1, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0122** Contributing
Cabin 5-B15, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Other, 1971 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0123** **Non-Contributing**
Lodge 5-B12, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Lodge	**076-0299-0124** Contributing
Cabin 5-A2, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	**076-0299-0125** Contributing
Cabin 5-A3, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin:	**076-0299-0126** Contributing
Workshop 5-A55, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939 *Individual Resource Status:* Workshop	**076-0299-0127** Contributing
Staff Quarters 5-50, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1940 *Individual Resource Status:* Administration Bldg.	**076-0299-0128** Contributing
Infirmary 5-A70, Cabin Camp 5 *Primary Resource Information:* Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1940ca *Individual Resource Status:* Clinic	**076-0299-0129** Contributing

Play Field, Cabin Camp 5 **076-0299-0344**
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1939ca
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field Contributing (Site)

Ball Field, Cabin Camp 5 **076-0299-0345**
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1939ca
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field Contributing (Site)

CEMETERIES

Baker Cemetery **076-0299-0160**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1918ca
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Tolson/Ratcliff Cemetery **076-0299-0303**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1928pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Florence 1 Cemetery **076-0299-0309**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1884ca
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Payne 2 Cemetery **076-0299-0316**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Camp 1 Cemetery **076-0299-0322**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Camp 4/Payne Cemetery **076-0299-0328**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Potential Camp 4 Cemetery **076-0299-0342**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Davis Cemetery **076-0299-0361**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1941pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Reid Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1926 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0362** Contributing (Site)
Lewis/Johnson/Williams Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1824ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0363** Contributing (Site)
Jones/ Detrick (Pyrite Mine Road) Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0364** Contributing (Site)
Earley - Standing Pipe Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0365** Contributing (Site)
Cornwell Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0366** Contributing (Site)
Cannon/Reed Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1878 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0367** Contributing (Site)
Muschett Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1822 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0368** Contributing (Site)
Williams Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1948 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0369** **Non-Contributing (Site)**
Williams II Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1903ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0370** Contributing (Site)
Loyd Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1902ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0371** Contributing (Site)
Bates/Saunders Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1903ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0372** Contributing (Site)

Liming Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1910ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0373** Contributing (Site)
Hammon Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1800 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0374** Contributing (Site)
Bates 2 Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0375** Contributing (Site)
Carter/Schultz/Bennett Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1811 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0376** Contributing (Site)
Lunsford/Nelson Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1911ca *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0377** Contributing (Site)
Keys/ Miklas Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0378** Contributing (Site)
Overlook Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0379** Contributing (Site)
Norman (Gun Replacement) Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0380** Contributing (Site)
Carney 2 (Camp 2 Ball Field) Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0381** Contributing (Site)
Ball Field Camp 2 Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0382** Contributing (Site)
DeWitt Cemetery *Primary Resource Information:* Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1869 *Individual Resource Status:* Cemetery	**076-0299-0383** Contributing (Site)

Slingerland/ Smith Cemetery **076-0299-0384**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Poor House Cemetery **076-0299-0385**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1795post
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Carter 2 Cemetery **076-0299-0386**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1892
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Oak Ridge (Jones) Cemetery **076-0299-0387**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1914
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Florence (Watson 2) Cemetery **076-0299-0388**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, 1 Style: No Discernable Style, 1930ca
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Tolson 2 Cemetery **076-0299-0389**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Cole Hill Cemetery **076-0299-0390**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1866
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Carter Cemetery **076-0299-0391**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1882
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Carney 1 Cemetery **076-0299-0392**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935ca
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Taylor Cemetery **076-0299-0393**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: Style: No Discernable Style, 1906
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Bill Woods 1 Cemetery **076-0299-0394**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

Bill Woods 2 Cemetery **076-0299-0395**
Primary Resource Information: Cemetery, Style: No Discernable Style, 1935pre
Individual Resource Status: Cemetery Contributing (Site)

DAMS and LAKES

Carter's Pond and Dam **076-0299-0053**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)
Secondary Resource Status: Pond Contributing (Site)

Dam and Lake, Camp 1 (076-0146-0039) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0186**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)
Secondary Resource Status: Lake Contributing (Site)

Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0045) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0298**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)
Secondary Resource Status: Lake Contributing (Site)

Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0038) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0343**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)
Secondary Resource Status: Lake Contributing (Site)

Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 5 (076-0135-0059) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0396**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)
Secondary Resource Status: Lake*:* Contributing (Site)
Secondary Resource Status: Dock*:* **Non-Contributing (2 Structures)**
Secondary Resource Status: Boathouse **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

MISCELLANEOUS

Storage Shed, Rangers Quarters on Pleasant Road **076-0299-0016**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1989
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Magazine Storage Building at Rifle Range **076-0299-0058**
Primary Resource Information: Magazine, Style: No Discernable Style, 1940ca
Individual Resource Status: Magazine Contributing

Entrance Station Fee Booth **076-0299-0075**
Primary Resource Information: Toll House/Booth, Style: Other, 1989
Individual Resource Status: Toll House/Booth **Non-Contributing**

Main Entrance Sign **076-0299-0076**
Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985
Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Rangers Quarters at Lake Overlook **076-0299-0083**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: No Discernable Style, 1967
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**
Secondary Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing (2)**

Rangers Quarters on Pleasant Road **076-0299-0084**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: Other, 1972
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**

Water Tank, Mawavi Road **076-0299-0091**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Washington-Rochambeau Trail **076-0299-0250**
Primary Resource Information: Trail, Style: No Discernable Style, 1710ca
Individual Resource Status: Trail Contributing (Site)

Pump House, Mawavi Road **076-0299-0251**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1960ca
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**
Secondary Resource Status: Well/Well House **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

OAK RIDGE CAMPGROUND

Pump House, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0018**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1989
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Wood Shed, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0020**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1982
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Wood Shed, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0021**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Other, 1982
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Wood Shed, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0022**
Primary Resource Information Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1982
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Projection/Storage Building, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0023**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1984
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Amphitheatre, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0024**
Primary Resource Information: Amphitheater, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960
Individual Resource Status: Amphitheater **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Water Tower, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0025**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Comfort Station, Unit C, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0026**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Comfort Station, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0027**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Comfort Station, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0028**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Building Repeater Station, Oak Ridge Campground **076-0299-0029**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

PARK HEADQUARTERS AND PARK MAINTENANCE AREA

Ranger's Quarters, Park Headquarters **076-0299-0036**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling Site, Style: Ranch, 1964
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**
Secondary Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Old Fuel Shed Behind Maintenance Yard (076-0136-0053) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0037**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1948
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Storage Shed, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0051) *Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0038
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

Pump House, Near Park Headquarters **076-0299-0039**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1959
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Storage Shed, Maintenance Area **076-0299-0040**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950ca
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Pump House, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0055) *Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0041
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: No Discernable Style, 1975
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Machine Shed, Maintenance Area **076-0299-0042**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1987
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Lumber Shed, Maintenance Area **076-0299-0043**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1987
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Garage and Carpentry Shops Maintenance Area **076-0299-0046**
Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964
Individual Resource Status: Workshop **Non-Contributing**

Gasoline Shed, Maintenance Area **076-0299-0048**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1972
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Maintenance Office Maintenance Area **076-0299-0050**
Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Style: No Discernable Style, 1967
Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building **Non-Contributing**

Park Headquarters **076-0299-0067**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: Colonial Revival, Cape Cod 1941
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling Contributing

Administration Building next to Park Headquarters **076-0299-0068**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: No Discernable Style, 1970
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. **Non-Contributing**

HAZMAT Shelter, Maintenance Area *Primary Resource Information:* Shelter, Style: No Discernable Style, 1970ca *Individual Resource Status:* Shelter	**076-0299-0348** **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Garage/Welding Shop, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0054) *Primary Resource Information:* Garage, Style: No Discernable Style, 1950ca *Individual Resource Status:* Garage	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0350** **Non-Contributing**
Garage 3-35, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0049) *Primary Resource Information:* Garage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935 *Individual Resource Status:* Garage	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0351** Contributing
Electric Shop/Toolhouse Maintenance Area (076-0136-0047) *Primary Resource Information:* Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Workshop	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0352** Contributing
Foundation of Paint Shop/Bath House, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0048) *Primary Resource Information:* Foundation, Style: No Discernable Style, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Foundation	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0353** Contributing (Site)
Parade Ground and Flagstaff, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0046) *Primary Resource Information: O*ther, 1933 *Individual Resource Status:* Other -- Flagstaff *Individual Resource Status:* Parade Field	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0354** Contributing (Object) Contributing (Site)
Education Building/Storage, 39/U-I, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0052) *Primary Resource Information:* Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935 *Individual Resource Status:* Storage	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0355** Contributing
Stable/Tackroom/Trailer Shed, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0050) *Primary Resource Information:* Stable, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Stable	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0356** Contributing
Lumber Shed, Maintenance Area *Primary Resource Information:* Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 2005ca *Individual Resource Status:* Shed	**076-0299-0357** **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Storage Shed, Maintenance Area *Primary Resource Information:* Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000ca *Individual Resource Status:* Shed	**076-0299-0358** **Non-Contributing**
Shed, Maintenance Area *Primary Resource Information:* Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 2000ca *Individual Resource Status:* Shed	**076-0299-0359** **Non-Contributing**

Small Shed, Maintenance Area **076-0299-0360**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Service Entrance Sign, Park Headquarters **076-0299-0397**
Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

TELEGRAPH ROAD PICNIC AREA

Pump House, Telegraph Road Picnic Area **076-0299-0052**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Other, 1975
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Water Tower, Picnic Area **076-0299-0073**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Comfort Station, Telegraph Road Picnic Area **076-0299-0074**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Other, 1980
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Pavilion, Telegraph Road Picnic Area **076-0299-0349**
Primary Resource Information: Shelter, Style: Rustic Revival, 1965ca
Individual Resource Status: Shelter **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

TRAVEL TRAILER VILLAGE

Electric Control Box, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0030**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1991
Individual Resource Status: Other—Electric Box **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Concession Office, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0031**
Primary Resource Information: Office/Office Building, Style: No Discernable Style, 1964
Individual Resource Status: Office/Office Building **Non-Contributing**
Secondary Resource Status: Shelter **Non-Contributing (Structure)**
Secondary Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Concessioners Quarters, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0032**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: Ranch, 1976
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**

Comfort Station, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0033**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1990ca
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Caretakers Quarters, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0034**
Primary Resource Information: Mobile Home/Trailer, Style: No Discernable Style, 1971
Individual Resource Status: Mobile Home/Trailer **Non-Contributing**
Secondary Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing (3)**

Swimming Pool, Travel Trailer Village **076-0299-0035**
Primary Resource Information: Pool/Swimming Pool, Style: No Discernable Style, 1981
Individual Resource Status: Pool/Swimming Pool **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Travel Trailer Village Sign **076-0299-0149**
Primary Resource Information: Monument/Marker, Style: No Discernable Style, 1985ca
Individual Resource Status: Monument/Marker **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

TURKEY RUN EDUCATIONAL CENTER/CAMPGROUND

Comfort Station, Turkey Run Education Center **076-0299-0002**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1980
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Water Tower, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0003**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Ranger's House, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0004**
Primary Resource Information: Single Dwelling, Style: Ranch, 1960ca
Individual Resource Status: Single Dwelling **Non-Contributing**

Park Archives Building, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0005**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: No Discernable Style, 1972
Individual Resource Status: Administration Building **Non-Contributing**

Park Rangers Headquarters Building, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0006**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: No Discernable Style, 1984
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. **Non-Contributing**

Storage Shed, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0007**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1986ca
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Radio Repeater Station, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0008**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: Other, 1980ca
Individual Resource Status: Other—Radio Repeater Station **Non-Contributing**

Resource Management Building, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0009**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1971
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. **Non-Contributing**

Comfort Station, Turkey Run Campground **076-0299-0011**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Storage Shed, Rangers Quarters, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0012**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1982
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

Pump House, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0013**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: No Discernable Style, 1965
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Campfire Circle, Turkey Run Educational Center **076-0299-0014**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960
Individual Resource Status: Other—Campfire Site **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Wood Shed, Turkey Run Campground **076-0299-0017**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: No Discernable Style, 1982
Individual Resource Status: Shed **Non-Contributing**

VISITORS CENTER AND PINE GROVE PICNIC AREA

Comfort Station at Visitors Center **076-0299-0069**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Other, 1980
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Radio Tower, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0070**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: Other, 1950
Individual Resource Status: Other—Radio Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Visitors Center **076-0299-0071**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1948
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. **Non-Contributing**

Pump House, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0072**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1975
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Water Tower, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0077**
Primary Resource Information: Water Tower, Style: No Discernable Style, 1963
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Picnic Shelter, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0080**
Primary Resource Information: Shelter, Style: Rustic Revival, 1951
Individual Resource Status: Shelter **Non-Contributing (Structure)**

Pump House, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0081**
Primary Resource Information: Pump House, Style: Other, 1960
Individual Resource Status: Pump House **Non-Contributing**

Comfort Station, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0082**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1962
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility **Non-Contributing**

Play Field, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0346**
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1960ca
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field **Non-Contributing (Site)**

Williams Ball Field, Pine Grove Picnic Area **076-0299-0347**
Primary Resource Information: Playing Field, Style: No Discernable Style, 1965ca
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field **Non-Contributing (Site)**

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) Historic District consists of approximately 10,875 acres administered by the National Park Service in Prince William County, Virginia. PRWI is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, Industry, and Military, under Criterion C for architecture, and Criterion D for archeology.

PRWI National Register Criterion A for its association with the American Park Movement. It is nationally significant as a model for the RDA program and as the first RDA to designate camps specifically for African Americans, illustrating the efforts of the NPS to provide equal amenities for African Americans at a time of segregation. It is also nationally significant under Criterion A for its role in the development and training of the first United States intelligence agency. On the local and regional levels, PRWI Historic District also meets Criterion A for its association with the broad cultural changes that occurred in northern Virginia.

The park meets National Register Criterion C for its intact collection of CCC-built camp buildings. These buildings not only convey the goal of the RDA program to utilize CCC labor, NPS rustic architecture, and the NPS guidelines for camp buildings and arrangement, they also illustrate the use of the park by the OSS. PRWI has the largest collection of CCC-built structures in the National Park system, and the majority of the buildings retain a high level of integrity. They have been continuously used for camping purposes since their construction, excepting the period of OSS occupation.

PRWI meets Criterion D because the archeological record contains important information about prehistoric settlement patterns at the interface of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces and about the historic lifeways of the rural populations who occupied this landscape from Colonial times until World War II.

The Period of Significance for Prince William Forest Park Historic District begins in ca. 3,800 BC, when Native Americans created the first large camp sites and quarries in the park and ends in 1945, when the Office of Strategic Services vacated the park. Significant dates within the pre-park landscape include 1794, when the Prince William County Poorhouse was built and began operation, and 1889, when Cabin Branch Pyrite mine was established. Other significant dates include 1935, when the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area was established and the first Civilian Conservation Corps company set up camp in the park; 1936, when the pamphlet *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* was published, *The Human Crop* was filmed, and the first campers arrived at Chopawamsic; 1937, when the first African-American campers arrived at Chopawamsic; and 1942, when the OSS first occupied the park.

For the purpose of this study, the significance of the Mission 66 in Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) was not explored as most of the Mission 66-related resources within PRWI are not yet 50 years of age. Thus these resources are included as non-contributing. However, a future study could identify the significance of the Mission 66 program within PRWI and its associated resources, including roads, buildings, and structures. The period of significance could be expanded to include this theme.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pre-Park Landscape:
Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage, Industry, and Social History) and D (Archeology)

The Chopawamsic RDA was established in a landscape that had been inhabited for thousands of years. Embedded in the landscape is a rich archeological record of human occupation that includes small Native American camps, mines, farms, rural dwellings, family cemeteries, and some unique sites such as the Prince William County Poorhouse and the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine.[1] The landscape of the park has remained largely unchanged since 1946 except for the return of forest cover onto lands that had been cleared for farming, timbering, mining, and homes. Under the trees the farming landscape of 1933 can still be seen: the roads, the farm lanes, the fields, the stone piles that mark property corners, the foundations of houses and outbuildings, and family cemeteries. Traces of earlier landscapes, the frontier tenant-farmer landscape of 1690 to 1760 and the landscape of Indian hunter-gatherers, are also present in the park. As most of northern Virginia is developed into suburbs, the park preserves a rare remnant of the landscape of a lost era. The archeological record at PRWI preserves important information from the Archaic and Woodland periods of prehistory and from the historical era, from circa 1700 to World War II.

Chopawamsic RDA Landscape:
Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation, Ethnic Heritage, and Military History) and C (Architecture)

PRWI Historic District is nationally significant as a model for the NPS Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program that was a product of the New Deal era. NPS used Prince William Forest Park to illustrate how RDAs could restore agriculturally depleted land, employ the labor of the newly established Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and benefit the impoverished children and families of the inner city with its campgrounds. PRWI was also one of the first RDAs in the country and the first of the RDAs in southern states to designate camps for African Americans. Chopawamsic is illustrative of the efforts of the NPS to provide equal accommodations for African-American campers during a time when most parks only offered facilities and campgrounds exclusively for whites.

PRWI Historic District is also nationally significant as the location of two OSS training camps during World War II. PRWI was one of two national parks in the Washington, D.C., vicinity used by the OSS as training areas, one of only five such areas established on the East Coast, and one of seven established in the United States. Although the majority of the additions made to PRWI by the OSS were removed after World War II, the OSS used the cabins and other camp facilities built prior to the OSS occupation of the park.

Historically known as the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area, PRWI was established in 1935. It was one of the first RDAs in the country and was closest in location to the government agencies in Washington, D.C., that were responsible for the RDA program. The site, land acquisition, building program, cabin camps, and general operations were all publicized to illustrate the ease and the rewards of the program. The role of Chopawamsic as a model[2] is attested by the pamphlet *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* (1936) and the creation of the film *The Human Crop* (1936), both of which promoted the RDA program through the example of Chopawamsic. Conrad

L. Wirth, assistant director of the NPS and the NPS representative of the Land Program, which created the RDA program, stated in a memorandum to the director of the NPS that Chopawamsic was a "model area" for the RDA program and that the "success or failure [of Chopawamsic] [would] affect all Land Program projects. . .[3] With the numerous social agencies in the Washington, D.C. area that were in great need of recreation areas, Chopawamsic was strongly promoted as the RDA prototype and the best reuse of impoverished land that was no longer suited for farming.

Although Washington, D.C. social agencies needed organized campgrounds for both white and black children, the 1930s were a time of racial segregation, particularly in a conservative southern state like Virginia. Wirth and other NPS officials worked towards encouraging campgrounds for African Americans despite prevailing segregation practices but knew that ultimately, once the RDAs were turned over to the state park systems, the NPS would no longer be able to ensure African American use. Wirth turned to Chopawamsic, which became the first RDA to provide campgrounds specifically for African-Americans. Although segregated from the white campgrounds, Chopawamsic had two for African-Americans. The first black campers from Washington, D.C. social agencies arrived in the summer of 1937. One campground in particular became the home to Camp Lichtman and was sponsored by the Twelfth Street YMCA, the first YMCA in the United States established for African Americans. While one other RDA had African-American campers for part of the summer as early as 1936, Chopawamsic was the first to designate campgrounds exclusively for African Americans and the first RDA located in the south to provide such camping facilities.

Summer camping was suspended in the summer of 1942 when the OSS occupied Chopawamsic. The RDA served as an advanced training camp for the Special Operations Branch and for the Communications Branch until 1945. The large acreage, the secluded location of the site, its proximity to the OSS headquarters in Washington, D.C., the fact that it was already owned by the federal government, and the cabin camps and infrastructure that had been built prior to the OSS occupation were all seen as assets for OSS training. The nearby RDA at Catoctin became training Area B, and the Chopawamsic RDA was used as training Areas A and C. Areas A, B, and C were the primary training sites for the Special Operations and Communications branches of the OSS.[4] Catoctin and Chopawamsic were the only National Parks used as OSS training areas.[5] Although buildings and training facilities constructed by the OSS were demolished after its occupation, the OSS used the cabin camps and existing infrastructure in PRWI and made physical changes to the park that are still apparent today. Thus PRWI (along with Catoctin) is one of the few OSS training sites that are intact, open to the public, and retain structures and landscape features that tell the story of the OSS during World War II.

Comparisons

Although a number of RDA-related buildings are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), two RDAs are listed in the National Register as National Historic Landmarks (NHLs). In 1997, the Mendocino Woodlands RDA and the St. Croix RDA were listed as NHLs as "the best preserved examples of RDA planning with the highest degree of artistic significance in the country." The NHL nomination for St. Croix states "No other RDA in the country (with the exception of Mendocino Woodlands, in California, which is also being nominated as an NHL) better represents the unique and unprecedented planning for group camps that resulted in the RDAs.[6] St. Croix was also listed as a NHL for its exceptional, well-preserved lodge, day use area, and group camp buildings and is an "outstanding example

of this type of planning nationally." In addition, St. Croix was the largest planned RDA in terms of acreage and is "one of the finest in terms of artistic significance." It has a high degree of integrity and is in excellent overall condition.[7]

Both St. Croix and Mendocino Woodlands NHL historic districts meet National Register Criterion A for their association with the American Park Movement, the increase in the development of public parks during the mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Both parks embody the "high artistic significance and great integrity" that make them exemplars of Park Service/CCC/WPA collaboration.[8] The parks also meet National Register Criterion C as exceptional and valuable examples "of American landscape architecture, specifically as a significant example of the Park Service collaboration with the CCC and local park authorities in the 1930s."[9]

PRWI distinguishes itself among the nationally significant RDAs as the model for the RDA program. The methods used by the NPS and its collaborating agencies to acquire the land, the use of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor, the design of the camp buildings and recreational areas, and the use of the camps by local social services agencies are emblematic of the goals of the entire RDA program. The structures within the park retain a high level of integrity, and in 1989 four of the cabin camps built by the CCC and the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were listed in the National Register under Criteria A and C for their role in the "social welfare efforts of the New Deal manifested in the CCC, the trend in outdoor recreation and mobility, and for the NPS role in land reclamation movements of the 1930s."[10] These camp structures and other landscape features of the park not only illustrate the RDA program but relate the story of the OSS occupation of the park.

DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY

The Prince William Forest Park contains numerous archeological sites that are the remains of camps, workshops, and quarries used by prehistoric Native Americans. Such sites can be found on every level ridgetop overlooking either fork of Quantico Creek. One of those sites, Williams Branch (44PW1145), has been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Taken together, the sites form a record of how Native Americans used one particular swath of the landscape over a period of 11,000 years.

The prehistoric chronology used by the Commonwealth of Virginia is given in the table below. The date ranges, based on radiocarbon dating, are shown in two forms. In the left column are uncorrected radiocarbon dates, the numbers that come from the laboratory. However, the amount of ^{14}C in the air has changed over time, which results in the divergence of the radiocarbon, dates and actual calendar dates. The numbers in the right column represent a conversion of the raw radiocarbon dates into calendar years.

Prehistoric Cultural Sequence, Middle Atlantic Region

	Approximate Dates	
Cultural Period	**Uncalibrated***	**Calibrated****
Paleoindian	9000-8000 BC	11,000-9600 cal BC
Early Archaic	8000-6500 BC	9600-7600 cal BC
Middle Archaic	6500-3000 BC	7600-3800 cal BC
Late Archaic	3000-1200 BC	3800-1500 cal BC
Early Woodland	1200-500 BC	1500-400 cal BC
Middle Woodland	500 BC-AD 900	400 cal BC- cal AD 1000
Late Woodland	AD 900-1600	cal AD 1000-1600
Contact	AD 1600-1700	cal AD 1600-1700

*Radiocarbon dates; **Calibrated (calendrical) dates, based on INTCAL98 program

Paleoindian Period (9000 to 8000 BC, 11,000 to 9600 cal BC)

The Paleoindian period is the earliest well-established cultural period in the eastern United States, including Virginia. Paleoindians were mobile hunters; small bands probably roamed across extensive territories of about 200 miles in diameter. This settlement pattern is inferred from the distribution of high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic materials (flint, jasper, and chalcedony) that Paleoindians used to make their most characteristic artifacts: large, fluted lanceolate spear points. The Paleoindian toolkit also included distinctive types of scrapers, gravers, and blades. In the western part of the United States, fluted points have been found at kill sites in association with bones of mammoths, but the very limited evidence for subsistence in the Middle Atlantic region (mainly from Shawnee-Minisink in the Delaware Valley) suggests that the Paleoindians of this region may have hunted smaller game species, such as caribou and deer, supplementing the meat by fishing and foraging for berries available in the boreal forest environments of this era. No Paleoindian sites have been found in the Prince William Forest Park.

At the beginning of this period, North America was still in the grip of the last Ice Age, and the landscape was very different from what it is today. Virginia was covered by spruce and hemlock forests like those of Maine or northern Michigan. Fossil pollen preserved in lakes and bogs shows that as the world warmed, oak trees spread northward, driving out the spruces, and that oaks became the dominant trees in PRWI by about 10,000 years ago. Oaks have grown in PRWI ever since, but in cool centuries, they were joined by birches and alders, and in warm eras, by hickories and southern pines. Wet years brought spreading wetlands and the sweet gum and red maple trees that thrive in them. Dry times brought forest fires, leaving behind layers of pond mud rich in charcoal; the pollen in those charcoal-stained layers record the presence of the grasses and shrubs that grow in burned-over lands.

During the Ice Age, the Potomac was a freshwater river that flowed freely to join the Susquehanna at a point that is now under the heart of the Chesapeake Bay, and the ancient Susquehanna reached the sea 60 miles east of the Bay's modern mouth. As the ice melted, the water rose, sea water filled the ancient river valleys, and the Potomac slowly became the tidal stream we know today. Tidal water reached Quantico perhaps 5,000 years ago. Before that time, the river would have looked much as it does today above Washington, and it would have supported very different communities of plants and animals.

The Late Archaic Period (8000-1200 BC)

The arrival of a modern climate and the extinction of the mastodons and other Ice Age animals mark the beginning of the Archaic period. During this time people adapted to the new environment of the oak forests. In the earlier Archaic, there were not many people in eastern North America, and they lived by hunting and collecting wild plants. They probably roamed widely throughout the year, sometimes in bands of 50 to 200 people, sometimes in smaller groups, and sometimes alone. Studies of modern hunters/gatherers show that they think of their whole territories as their homes, not just the places where they happen to be camped. Their way of life depends on their intimate knowledge of their lands and the plants and animals that live in them. Sometimes they travel to gain information more than anything else. As John Smith wrote of the Indians he met, "by their continuall ranging, and travell, they know all the advantages and places most frequented with Deere, Beasts, Fish, Foule, Roots, and Berries."[11] For example, the place along the North Fork we know today as the Greenwood Gold Mine is mentioned in early deeds as "the lick," that is, the salt lick, and Native Americans must have long known of this place; in fact, stone flakes and spear points have been found on the ridges all around this location.

The first evidence of human presence in PRWI is a single Palmer spear point datable to about 11,000 years ago. There are no large sites in the park dating to before about 3,000 BC (ca. 3,800 BC)—just a few stone flakes and spear points left where people camped as they passed through. The largest sites of this period are usually near freshwater swamps and marshes, close to a variety of foods, or by stone quarries. Still, the park was part of what many people considered their homes throughout that period, and they must have thoroughly explored this land.

In the Late Archaic period, the Native American population seems to have grown much larger. The people of the Late Archaic made, used, and lost more spear points than anyone else in the region's history. If you find a spear point lying in a field in Virginia, odds are it dates to the Late Archaic. In the earlier part of the Late Archaic, before 2,000 BC, the most common type of spear point is called the Halifax point. The people who used these points camped throughout the uplands of the region from Maryland to South Carolina, leaving many small sites scattered across the landscape. Sites of early and later periods are usually concentrated in certain kinds of environments, but Halifax sites are everywhere. Any level site near a stream, or especially at the meeting place of two streams, seems to have been a suitable camping place for the people who used these points. They must have been masters of the woodland environment, able to feed their growing population because of their great knowledge of all the resources the woods had to offer. Unfortunately, the kinds of places these people chose for their camps offer terrible conditions for archeological preservation, so even though we have excavated many of these sites, we know very little about the Halifax-point-using groups. Several Halifax points have been

found in the park, and the large sites around the confluence of the North and South Forks of Quantico Creek may date largely to that period.

Just as they made use of all the possible food sources of the woodlands, Halifax-point-using Late Archaic groups also used the stone they found in their woodland homes. Earlier and later peoples often journeyed to quarry sites containing special lithic material, such as chert, jasper, rhyolite, or other easily worked stone, or traded for these materials. Halifax stone-tool makers made their spear points out of white quartz, a hard stone, but one that can be found almost anywhere. Quarry sites where Halifax and other archaic people made tools from quartz cobbles have been found all across the region, including in PRWI.

In the later or Terminal Late Archaic, between 2,000 and 1,000 BC, the archeological record changes. Instead of many small sites distributed throughout the landscape, there are large sites along rivers. Some of the sites along the Potomac are very large, covering dozens of acres. New kinds of spear points were developed, a particular example of which is the Savannah River point. Savannah River points were usually made of quartzite rather than quartz, and some of them were so large and wide that they are called "broadspears." People began to carve bowls from steatite (soapstone), and to make drilled stones that were probably used as weights for fishing nets. Archeologists speculate that people were camping along the rivers so that they could use food and other resources from the rivers, especially the great spring and fall runs of shad, herring, eels, and other fish. They may also have harvested marsh roots such as "tuckahoe." However, there is very little evidence of this. Savannah River points are found at small sites in the uplands, indicating that people of this period continued to hunt and gather widely in areas such as the park.

Early and Middle Woodland Periods (1200 BC-AD 900)

The Woodland period begins with the introduction of pottery. In the Ohio Valley, the next 500 years were a period of growth and flourishing culture, during which the beginnings of horticulture helped to support the complex ritual lives of the Adena and other "mound builder" groups. The east coast saw only limited development in that direction, and there is some evidence that population levels actually fell throughout the region, perhaps because of colder weather. Even if the population did not actually decrease, there is little evidence that the lives led by people in the Early Woodland period differed radically from lives led in the Late Archaic. Early Woodland sites are generally found along the rivers, as are Late Archaic sites, and we imagine that Early Woodland people used the same range of plants and animals as their Late Archaic predecessors had.

Pottery became more common in the Middle Woodland period and was produced with a wider variety of manufacturing techniques and decorative styles, especially after AD 1. Other signs of an increasing pace of cultural change are present. The bow and arrow were introduced around AD 700. If populations fell in the Early Woodland, they rebounded during the Middle Woodland period. The historical Indians of Virginia and Maryland mostly spoke Algonquian languages that were closely related to the languages of Algonquian speakers in Canada and the Great Lakes Region. Speakers of these languages may have entered the Middle Atlantic region from the north sometime during the Middle Woodland.[12] Artifacts identical to those used in northern New York were found a few years ago in a burial site that dates to about AD 550 along

Rock Creek in Washington, D.C., which supports the case for migrations from the north during the Middle Woodland period.

Archeologists have the general impression that over the course of the Late Archaic and Woodland periods, people of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic region gradually changed their way of life from one in which they moved regularly about the whole landscape to one in which they spent much of their time in villages or "base camps." In other words, after 4000 BC the Native Americans of our area were increasingly sedentary. Whereas Halifax points are distributed almost evenly across the landscape, most of the Native America pottery we find comes from larger sites along rivers or major streams. More pottery was found in one test unit dug in a Woodland site along the tidal part of Chopawamsic Creek than has been found in all the work done to date in PRWI.[13] It is not certain how people arranged their lives, but they seem to have spent more and more time in their main camps. They probably used those camps for harvesting shad and herring during the spring fish runs, and they probably dug up the marsh roots known to historic Indians as "tuckahoe." (Tuckahoe may refer to pickerel weed, arrow arum, or goldenclub, all of which have edible roots, or it may just be a general word meaning "marsh roots.") They may have practiced an early form of agriculture using native North American plants such as squash, sunflower, passionfruit, and annual weeds with starchy seeds, such as amaranth, sumpweed, and goosefoot. However, they continued to roam widely through the woods, hunting and gathering, and spear points and potsherds of the Early and Middle Woodland periods have been found in the park.

The Late Woodland (900-AD 1600)

During the Late Woodland period, after about AD 1000, agriculture and the construction of fortified villages spread through Virginia and the rest of the Middle Atlantic region. Native American societies took on the form observed and recorded by the first European explorers and settlers. People lived in small tribes of a few hundred people, each with one or two villages. John Smith's map of 1608 shows dozens of such villages all around the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, one every five to 20 miles. The map shows the village of Pamacocack along the Potomac between Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks. It is thought likely that this village was located where the developed part of the Quantico Marine Corps Base now stands. The houses in these villages were what we call wigwams, consisting of a frame of saplings bent to form arches and an outer covering of woven mats or sections of tree bark. Archeological sites from this period include large, often palisaded village sites, such as the famous Patawomeke Site on Aquia Creek, and numerous smaller camp or procurement sites left by hunting and gathering parties and travelers.

Late Woodland Indians were farmers. They raised crops that originated in Mexico, especially corn, beans, and squash. These crops came to our area around AD 1,000 after they had been bred to grow in the North American climate. Native Americans of the Late Woodland practiced what we call "swidden" or "slash and burn" agriculture; that is, they cleared land by cutting and burning, grew crops on it for a few years until its fertility began to fall, and then moved on to new fields. However, farming did not replace hunting, fishing, or gathering among the Indians. The classic account of the Native Americans' seasonal round was given by John Smith in his description of the Virginia Algonquians. He wrote,

> In March and Aprill they live much upon their fishing wires; and feed on fish, Turkies, and Squirrels. In May and June they plant their fields, and live most of Acornes, Walnuts, and fish. But to mend their dyet, some disperse themselves in small companies, and live upon fish, beasts, crabs, oysters, land Tortoises, strawberries, mulberries, and suchlike. In June, July, and August, they feed upon the rootes of Tochwough berries, fish, and greene wheat. It is strange to see how their bodies alter with their dyet, even as the deere and wilde beasts they seeme fat and leane, strong and weake.[14]

In the fall, Smith and other observers tell us, the Indians left their villages and journeyed several days away to hunt deer and gather nuts:

> At their huntings leave their habitations, and reduce themselves into companies . . . and goe to the most desert places with their families, where they spend their time in hunting and fowling up towards the mountaines, by the heads of the rivers, where there is plentie of game. For betwixt the rivers the grounds are so narrowe, that little commeth here wich they devoure not. . . . At their huntings in the deserts they are commonly two or three hundred together. Having found the Deere, they environ them with many fires, and betwizt the fires they place themselves. And some take their stands in the midsts. The Deere being thus feared by the fires, and their voyces, they chase them so long within that circle, that many times they kill 6, 8, 10, or 15 at a hunting.[15]

Because of their continued reliance on hunting and gathering, Late Woodland Indians left many small archeological sites scattered across the landscape. The park seems a particularly likely spot for fall deer hunts to have been carried out by people who lived along the Potomac. The Late Woodland pottery found at sites along Quantico Creek may have been left during such expeditions. Other sites cluster along the trails that crisscrossed the whole region; some of the trails were short paths, but others were highways that stretched hundreds of miles. Indians of the historic period were great travelers, willing to walk hundreds of miles for trade, hunting, warfare, or diplomacy, and their paths lay the courses for many later roads. The old road that became U.S. 1 follows an Indian trail known as the Potomac Path, and at times this trail may have passed through the eastern part of the PRWI. The presence of Native American sites along the former path of Ridge Road, which ran through the center of the park, suggests that this road also follows the route of an Indian path.

Early European Development (1607-1670)

The arrival of the English colonists at Jamestown in 1607 quickly led to profound changes for Native Americans throughout eastern North America. The effects went far beyond the actual reach of the white men as the spread of European diseases and warfare over the fur trade led to the disappearance of many tribes and the displacement of others. A few Indian groups, such as the Five Nations Iroquois, took advantage of the changes to expand their wealth and power, but most of the seventeenth century was a time of shrinking populations, loss of territory, and political uncertainty.

The Native Americans who occupied PRWI in the early 1600s were a tribe known as the Doegs or Tauxenents. John Smith's map shows a village called Pamacocack along the Potomac between Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks, under the built-up center of the Marine Corps Base at Quantico. According to later English authors, this village was within the territory of the Doegs. The Doegs spoke an Algonquian language but were not members of the Powhatan Confederacy.[16] Smith placed the houses of the *werowanc* or chief of the Doegs along the north shore of the Occoquan River, but by 1650

their capital was on Mason Neck. They seem to have lived on both sides of the Potomac, and their territory may have extended westward to the mountains. The English considered the Doegs their enemies, the very definition of "bad Indians," and never even pretended to treat them fairly.

The English population of Virginia expanded slowly throughout the 1620s and 1630s until the alarmed Powhatans launched an attack in 1644. What the English called the Second Powhatan War ended with an English victory in 1646, and almost immediately the colonists began to expand their settlements. They quickly spread up the Potomac and west into the Piedmont, ignoring the claims of the Doegs who lived along the upper Potomac. The 1650s saw a frenzy of land speculation in which the wealthy and well-connected patented thousands of acres of land, and by 1670 all the land on the navigable parts of the Potomac and its tributaries had been claimed. The site of the Doegs' main village was the first piece of property north of the Chopawamsic claimed by an Englishman.[17] Not long after 1650, most of the Doegs moved either across the Potomac into Maryland or northwest to join the Susquehannocks, an Iroquois group who were at war with the powerful Five Nations. In 1673 the Susquehannocks were defeated and nearly destroyed by the Five Nations, and they and the Doegs appear to have scattered across the Maryland and Virginia back country.

In the 1660s and 1670s, the Doegs still hunted and traded in their old Virginia territories, and in 1675 a dispute over pigs between some Doegs and a settler named Mathews led to bloodshed and helped to touch off the colonial struggle known as Bacon's Rebellion. Fighting broke out after the Stafford militia, sent to catch the pig stealers, killed several Susquehannock Indians who had said they had nothing to do with the pig dispute. At a council held between several Indian leaders and officers of the Virginia and Maryland militias, the Susquehannock representatives were murdered by Marylanders, and the Susquehannocks and Doegs took to the warpath to take revenge. The Indians attacked plantations all along the northern Virginia frontier. According to contemporary reports, they killed 36 English settlers in one attack along the Rappahannock. Many plantations in northern Virginia were abandoned, and most of the settlers withdrew below Aquia Creek. Eventually, however, the Doegs and Susquehannocks were defeated by the English. Many of their people were killed, and they soon disappeared from the historical record.

The Great Land Grab (1650-1720)

After the Susquehannock War, the English settlement of northern Virginia resumed. However, many of those who had been driven out by the war never returned, and some property owners seem simply to have forgotten about their claims. The war added a further level of confusion to a land-patenting system that was already distorted by corruption and ineptitude. The patents were claimed by "headrights;" a planter could take 50 acres of land for each person he paid to bring to the colony. However, patenting alone did not create outright ownership of the land. The land also had to be "seated." Despite various legislative attempts to define it, the meaning of "seating" remained vague, but the rules generally required that some portion of the land be cleared for farming and a house built before the claim would be legal. Many of the tracts patented in the great land rush of the 1650s were never seated, and so the patents lapsed. Many tracts were patented again or even several times. The land grab in Virginia was carried out so quickly that there was no time for accurate mapping. Mistakes in the surveys sometimes left large voids between patents or led to overlaps and competing claims. Furthermore, it was often not clear which claims had lapsed because the land was unoccupied—a question, in fact, that often depended on whether the claimant had the political power to have the courts recognize his claim.

The first patents in the PRWI were taken out during this 1650 land-rush period. In 1652 Samuel Mathews, the governor of the colony, claimed 5,211 acres along the north shore of Chopawamsic Creek, extending northwest to a point in the southeastern part of the park. The other lands around the tidal portions of Chopawamsic and "Quanticutt" creeks were claimed by 1665, and by 1678 three large patents had been taken out by Gilson, Morris, and Beck & Hatoft, which together made up the northeastern third of PRWI. To date, no good evidence has yet been found that any of these lands were actually settled in the seventeenth century. Archeological sites dating to this period are rare in northern Virginia, suggesting that the land was very thinly settled.

Colonial Development (1720-1780)

The population of northern Virginia remained small until 1722, after the Treaty of Albany ended the threat of attacks by the Iroquois and their allies. The land then began to fill up with settlers. Plantations spread beyond the tidal shores and up into the Piedmont, laying out a network of roads as they went. In 1724 the rector of Overwharton Parish, which then included all of northern Virginia, said that he ministered to 650 families. In the same year, colonial tax documents indicate that there were 1,554 "tithables" in Stafford County, which covered the same area.[18] A "tithable" was a person who could engage in tobacco cultivation (an indication of the extent to which tobacco dominated Virginia's culture and institutions). This category included males over 15 and also adult female slaves. A series of records in 1699 shows that for the colony as a whole, there were about 2.79 people in the population as a whole for each tithable, so in 1724 the population of northern Virginia was about 4,300. Rapid population growth thereafter led to the formation of new counties: Prince William in 1731, Fairfax in 1742, Fauquier in 1759. In 1744 a new parish, Dettingen, was established, with boundaries essentially the same as those of modern Prince William County.

The register of Overwharton Parish records that in 1724 there were 279 tithables, or about 800 people, in the "precinct between Aquia and Quantico." The registers of the new parish of Dettingen provide counts of tithables for almost every year from its founding to 1802, and they document the very rapid increase in population over that period. The first head count in the parish record is for 1745, when there were 977 tithables, or about 2,800 people in the county. Rapid population growth continued to the time of the American Revolution, when the county held more than 2,000 tithables and probably around 6,000 people. After stagnating during the recession of the Revolutionary period, population growth resumed again after 1785 and continued until about 1800.

The population in the area now including PRWI was low during the eighteenth century, and the lack of farms or houses in the area is related to the pattern of land ownership. In the middle years of the eighteenth century down to the American Revolution, most of the lands within PRWI belonged to large landowners who lived elsewhere. The largest single tract in PRWI belonged to the Tayloe family of Mt. Airy, owners of the Neabsco iron furnace and one of Virginia's richest and most prominent families. John Tayloe II purchased 2,146 acres of PRWI lands some time before 1750.[19] A deed of 1750 states that Tayloe leased 150 acres of this tract to George Calvert, who was already living on the land, suggesting that much of this land was leased to tenant farmers.[20] Calvert's land was largely outside the park, along the lower part of Cabin Branch and Mine or Batestown Road.

Other wealthy men who speculated in PRWI lands were from Dumfries. Dumfries, at the head of navigation on Quantico Creek, was founded in 1749 by a group of planters and merchants with connections to Scotland. A tobacco warehouse had stood at the head of Quantico Creek at least since 1730, and possibly since 1713, and attempts to incorporate a town had begun in 1740.[21] Once established, the town thrived, serving as a commercial hub and, after the courthouse was moved there in 1759, as the political center of the county as well. By the eve of the American Revolution, the town included a Masonic lodge, a newspaper, a race track, and many other amenities, with a population in the hundreds. The town's leading merchants made so much money trading tobacco that they became the county's wealthiest residents and bought up plantations throughout the region. These men leased some of their land to tenants and may have had some of it worked by gangs of slaves, but their homes were in Dumfries or on the hills overlooking its harbor.

At the time of the American Revolution, several roads and plantations existed within what is now PRWI. From the thriving port town of Dumfries, several roads ran west into the hill country. The route now known as Route 234 was well established and identified as "the road from Dumfries to Tacketts Ford" or simply "Tacketts Road." Although it was not as straight as the modern road, it followed essentially the same path. What is now Route 619, along the southern boundary of the park, was part of "the road from Dumfries to Elk Run Church." Both of these roads were around before Dumfries was founded in 1749; an earlier deed refers to Dumfries Road as "the road from Tacketts Ford to Quanticutt warehouse." The leg of Route 619 that runs north-south along the park's western boundary was also present, called in one deed of 1712 "the road from Samuel Jackson's to Chopawamsic." Samuel Jackson's plantation along the upper reaches of the South Fork, where a property called Westwood later stood, also figured in the naming of another main road that has now gone largely out of use. "The road from Samuel Jackson's to Quanticutt Mill," later known as Ridge Road, ran along Mine Road on the north bank of Quantico Creek, entered PRWI near the Pyrite Mine, ran for a ways along a now-abandoned route, and then joined Pyrite Mine Road. From the fire road it joined the northern part of Scenic Drive, leaving Scenic Drive to follow the access road to Oak Ridge Campground, and then following the West Gate fire road out to Route 619. Mine or Batestown Road was also present by the 1790s and probably much earlier; it may have been the "Rolling Road from Crupper's Cabin to Quantico" mentioned in a deed of 1731.

A February 1778 signing of the Treaty of Alliance with the American delegation in Paris eventually brought 5,000 French troops to Newport, Rhode Island, in July 1780 along with General Jean-Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, the Comte de Rochambeau. After a year of idleness, the French army met with General George Washington's Continental Army in Westchester County, New York. A total of 9,300 combined French and American troops marched towards Virginia, where General Charles Cornwallis was virtually unopposed. The armies followed a system of colonial roads, such as the Boston Post Road in Connecticut, the Albany Post Road in New York, and the King's Highway in Delaware. Interspersed along the roads are mountain passes including the crossing over the Susquehanna at Bald Friar Ferry and Ford in Maryland. This combination of roads and passes "formed the fastest and most convenient way to reach Williamsburg in the summer of 1781."[22]

In September 1781, the armies arrived at Head of Elk, Maryland (now Elkton), where Washington hoped to find enough vessels to transport the armies to Yorktown. Only twelve sloops, eighteen schooners and a few dozen smaller vessels were docked; not enough to transport the men. Leaving the troops behind, Washington marched ahead to Mount Vernon, where

after a six-year absence, he and a small group of aides arrived on September 9. Rochambeau and his staff arrived at Mount Vernon the next day. On September 12, 1781, the two commanders continued their journey south toward Yorktown.[23]

In PRWI, a portion of Washington and Rochambeau's route is preserved in what is currently called the "Crossing Trail" near the Telegraph Picnic Pavilion. On September 12, 1781, Washington and Rochambeau crossed Quantico Creek north of PRWI and continued south on the road through the park along what is now its eastern boundary (adjacent to Interstate 95). Washington and Rochambeau arrived in Williamsburg on September 14, 1781, arriving ahead of their troops. Between 3,800 and 4,000 troops sailed from Annapolis to Williamsburg from September 18-25. The cavalry and supply trains departed Annapolis on September 21 and traveled through Dumfries, where they camped for the night, and and reached Williamsburg on October 6. After a two-week siege, Cornwallis surrendered to Washington on October 18, essentially ending the war. French troops came back through the Dumfries area in July 1782 on their march north toward Boston.[24]

A traveler going west along one of these roads would have seen a largely wooded landscape, for although tobacco was central to the Virginia economy—the colony's main export and main form of currency, and the basis for calculating tithes paid to Virginia churches—it was grown using the "long fallow" system, which was an adaptation of Native American planting methods. Land was cleared, and tobacco was planted on it for two to three years, which greatly depleted the nutrients in the soil. Corn was then grown on the same land for a few more years, and then the exhausted land was left fallow and allowed to grow up however it would for as long as 20 years. After that time, the fertility of the soil was restored, and tobacco could be grown on it again. Later generations of farmers would come to see this system as wasteful and slovenly, but it worked well as long as the population was low and the land plentiful. Preparation of fields for planting also followed Native American practice. Stumps were usually not cleared from the land, but left in place to rot slowly, and instead of plowing the soil and creating furrows, farmers hoed it into mounds where seeds were planted. The long fallow system preserved the long-term fertility of the soils. Soil erosion was not a serious problem where these methods were used, and since the yields per laborer were about the same or rising throughout the 1650 to 1720 period, the land seems to have kept its fertility over several cycles of use and rest. The landscape created by the long fallow system consisted of a patchwork of active fields and abandoned fields in various stages of regrowth.

Among the mosaic of planted fields, fallow fields, and forests were a few dwellings. Probably no more than 20 families lived in the area of PRWI at any given time during the colonial period. Most families would have been tenants. These tenants paid for their rent one "hogshead" of tobacco, which weighed 530 pounds. The size of the parcels they rented varied from 100 to 150 acres, probably depending on the quality of the land, but the rent was almost always the same. The export of tobacco so dominated the Virginia economy that the landscape was carved into farms matching, in a sense, the size of the barrels in which it was shipped. Since it was generally reckoned that in an average year one hand could grow 1,500 pounds of tobacco and enough corn to feed himself, a single tenant paid about one third of his tobacco crop in rent. The houses of these tenants would probably have been wooden structures framed around ground-set posts, but some may have been log cabins with shallow brick or fieldstone foundations. Anyone who grew tobacco had to have a barn for storing it, but otherwise these small farms probably included few outbuildings. They did not have wells, so water had to be brought from the nearest creek. Their animals mostly fended for themselves in the woods. The surviving leases require that tenants plant orchards of apple and pear, which would have been near their houses. Fields and orchards were fenced, to keep out the free-ranging cattle, usually with worm fences made of split logs. The houses were probably not along the

road but away from it, out at the ends of the ridges overlooking the creek (closer to their water supply). A couple of more substantial farms were less humble. The Bennett Plantation boasted frame houses with brick foundations and chimneys. At the far end of the PRWI, there was a plantation known as Westwood. With its grand brick house, slave cabins, gardens, and vast fields, it was the only plantation of its kind in the neighborhood.

The Establishment of Family Farms (1780-1850)

Between 1770 and 1830, the pattern of land ownership within PRWI changed. The speculators and absentees who owned the land along the fall line began to sell it off, and most of the large patents were broken up into lots of 100 to 400 acres. Some of the buyers of these tracts lived on the land and set up farms. The owner-occupied farms were more permanent and more substantial than the tenant dwellings and slave quarters of the earlier period. The process of breaking up estates did not all flow in one direction, however, and in the nineteenth century, several local farmers were able to amass properties of several hundred acres. The boundaries of these new estates did not match the earlier patents; these holdings were assembled from diverse parcels purchased as they became available. Few of the estates lasted for more than one generation, and the local land market remained very active until World War II.

The society of the new resident farmers was quite different from the colonial society that had preceded it. Whereas many of the colonial elite had resided in town houses in Dumfries, the new landowners were rooted to their own places. Those who amassed large estates generally lived on them in rather modest frame houses. They did own slaves, but not large numbers of them. This society was more localized, less cosmopolitan, and less grand than that of colonial Dumfries. The county tax records after 1820 indicate any buildings that stood on a parcel of land, and the records for land within PRWI show that many properties had no buildings associated with them.

The change to a landscape dominated by owner-operated farms went along with a shift from raising tobacco to growing wheat that took place throughout the Chesapeake region. Growing tobacco by the long fallow system required large tracts of land, and as populations grew, there just was not enough space in the Tidewater area to sustain the system. Profits for planters fell, reaching a low point around 1740.[25] Consequently, many of the big planters began to grow wheat as well as tobacco, and they also experimented with other crops, such as flax, indigo, and cotton. The tobacco trade recovered after the American Revolution, and the records of Dumfries merchants show that tobacco was the main export until 1800. However, after the Revolution, farmers in the area increasingly planted wheat. Dumfries never made the shift to the flour trade as Alexandria did, and it entered a gradual decline. Several of the farm owners within PRWI were growing wheat during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, which is evidenced by the plows and wheat fans that appear in estate inventories from this time period.

By 1830 at least half a dozen family-owned farms had been established in PRWI, and all of them would be occupied in some form through to the twentieth century. The heart of such farms was a two-story frame house with at least two rooms on each floor. Many houses had a one-story kitchen addition on the back or on one side. A well would be located quite close by, sometimes in front of the house but sometimes in back. These farms had barns and numerous other outbuildings, most of them whitewashed frame structures, but some made of split logs. They were neater and more carefully laid out than the colonial farms that had preceded them, and some were more formally landscaped.

The houses of all the larger farms were substantial frame structures. Most probably had two stories, and all had foundations of local stone. They had large, well-made chimneys, often built of stone with their shafts constructed of brick. They had many glass windows, and they probably had fireplaces on each floor. They generally did not have full basements, but some of them did have cellars of some kind. Ruins of the farms suggest that each farm had several outbuildings. Observers sometimes noted that Virginia farms had the look of a small village, with many small outbuildings instead of one large barn.

One feature of these farms that still remains are the family graveyards. In England and the rest of Europe, people were buried at the churchyard in consecrated ground, but this tradition was very quickly abandoned in much of North America. In Virginia the settlers at Jamestown buried their many dead at the church, but as soon as they began to spread out across the countryside, the settlers began burying their dead at their own farms. By the early 1700s, the custom of having a family graveyard was entrenched. English-educated clergyman Hugh Jones noted in his 1724 account of the colony that the dead were buried "in gardens or orchards where whole families lie interred together, in a spot usually handsomely enclosed, planted with evergreens and the graves kept decently." A desire to be buried at one's home became part of attachment to the land. John Custis lived much of his life in Williamsburg, but he wanted to be buried on the Eastern Shore farm where he grew up, "by my grandfather . . . where formerly a large walnut tree grew."[26]

There are at least 45 family graveyards in PRWI. About half of the family graveyards are in the same position relative to the houses with which they are associated. The houses sat high on a ridge where the top is broad and level, and the graveyards are located farther down the ridge where it narrows. Most likely the graveyards were at the edge of the tree line, with a clear line of sight from the house. At other farms, the graveyard is on the next ridge over from the location of the house, and in a few cases it is above the house site, higher on the ridge. The distance between the house and the graveyard varies from as little as 100 to as much as 1,000 feet. The habit of planting evergreens in graveyards, noted by Parson Jones in 1724, continued into the nineteenth century, and cedar trees are growing in several of the small graveyards in the park.

Although some family farms were established and worked, much of the land in PRWI continued to belong to absentees, and was often occupied by tenants. During the period between 1780 and 1830, some tenant families were able to buy land and become farm owners themselves because land was relatively cheap, the land market was very active, and mortgage money was available. There was no hard and fast economic difference between tenants and small owners, and these groups intermarried. Some people who were tenants when they were young became owners later on. It seems likely that some tenants chose to remain in that position because they had decided they could do better for themselves by renting land rather than by taking on the risks of ownership.

The Prince William County Poorhouse (1794-1920s)

The Prince William County Poorhouse stood within the boundary of PRWI from 1794 to the 1920s. The establishment of county-run poorhouses was made necessary by the disestablishment of the Anglican Church in the 1780s. Under the English system, each parish had collected a tax for relief of the poor, and many had maintained work houses where poor

parishioners could earn their keep by working at tasks such as weaving and sewing. After the Revolution, led by Thomas Jefferson, Virginia moved faster than any other state to break up the interweaving of church and state that had long characterized most European systems. To fill the gap left by the end of the church-based poor-relief system, each county was required to elect Overseers of the Poor, who were responsible for collecting the Poor Tax and administering the proceeds.

Plans for a poorhouse were first discussed by the four Overseers in 1792. On June 4, 1793, they appointed commissioners to oversee the construction of "a framed house Sixteen Feet Square with a Stone or Brick Chimney weather Boarded & Covered with Shingles and as many Logged Cabins as they may Judge Sufficient for the present." On September 13, 1794, the commissioners rendered their accounts, and most likely the bulk of the construction had been carried out. The Poorhouse was certainly standing by July 10, 1795, because on that day the Overseers met "at the Poor Houses."

The political debate regarding the wisdom and fairness of providing charity to the poor has continued over the centuries and was well underway in the early days of the American republic.[27] People argued vehemently, then as now, about whether charity sapped the will to work and the spirit of independence, and about whether it hurt the economy by luring workers out of the workforce. They also argued about whether relief was better given "indoors" in an institution, or "outdoors" in people's own homes. The most prominent model of indoor relief was the parish workhouse, which allowed for the neediest to be helped without violating the principle that all who can should work for their keep. Since manufacturing was not well developed in most of America, it only made sense that a workhouse should be a farm where the residents could at least feed themselves. Workhouses and poor farms represented a compromise of sorts between those who thought the needy had to be cared for and those who thought charity only worsened poverty, the latter believing that the cause impoverishment was the "intemperance, idleness, and vice" of the poor themselves. As one editorialist wrote, "without fear of want to goad them on, the poor become idle and improvident."[28] Some writers had high hopes for poor farms, which would remove the poor from alehouses and other temptations to sin and teach them habits of discipline, frugality, and hard work.

The records of Prince William County illustrate that those on poor relief were not able-bodied men who just needed a little prodding to get out into the fields. The first surviving list of the residents at the Poor House, from 1795, reads:

> William Miliner deaf and a very old man
> James Wilky a very deaf old man
> William Martin deaf and blind
> Celia Wilkinson very infirm
> Ann Lunceford and Child . . .
> Arrabelle Baze a blind troublesome old Woman
> Elizabeth Wood an insane Woman
> Elisabeth Doughty to Assist in Washing

Later lists, provided in the federal census, are similar, consisting mostly of the elderly and young children. Residents of the Prince William County Poorhouse, infirm and troubled as they were, most likely did not participate in farming or

lumbering, but they probably kept a garden and perhaps a few animals. It is unclear what was done with the entire 255¾ acres of the Poorhouse tract, especially since an early record indicates that at least initially none of the land was leased out.

The records reveal that in the 1790s the Poorhouse represented only part of the overseers' operation. They provided funds for the burial of the indigent and for the education of poor children. They also paid for what was called "outdoor" relief, which meant care of poor persons in their own homes or the homes of their relatives.

At least one description of the Poorhouse survives; it was written in 1926 by a welfare reformer crusading against the poorhouse system:

> Poor farm located 13 miles south of Manassas, way back on poor, cutover land, off any traveled road, in a woods. Very few know that such a place exists. The poorhouse is an old frame shack, one story, about 14x84 with 6 rooms, some without doors, windows boarded up. Fertilizer sacks filled with straw and old buggy cushions for mattresses on broke-down beds. Bed covers are rags—parts of old blankets or quilts, very filthy. An old man, clothes ragged and filthy, asleep on a pile of dirty rags, in a vile room swarming with flies and vermin. Poor and insufficient food poor, filthy clothing; no music, amusement or religious services. No medical attention whatever; no screens, the place reeking with bedbugs and body lice. Well water, filthy outside privies used by both sexes, no sewerage, slop and garbage just thrown through the doors. Contaminating diseased inmates use same bedrooms and toilets as do other inmates, and their clothes go into a common wash. Men's and women's bedrooms adjoin. The superintendent's salary is $13.33 per month with an additional $13.00 per pauper for upkeep.[29]

The Poorhouse was closed and the property sold off in 1928. It is not known what happened to the site after that since the owners were absentees. The farm may have been leased to tenants; however, no evidence has been found of occupation in the 1930s, and it may simply have been abandoned.

The Establishment of African-American Communities (1767-1935)

Free African Americans had been present in Prince William County from its beginnings. Some are mentioned in the records of the county court, others in the parish records. Since none of these "free Negroes" seems to have owned land, and since no censuses were made, it is extremely difficult to trace their families through the records. However, the African-American Cole family appears to have been in the county since 1767, when Phoebe Cole appeared in a county court record along with six children, Robert, Catherine, Thomas, Joseph, Eleanor, and Sarah. By the time of the first surviving U.S. Census for the area, dating to 1810, there was a sizable "mulatto" community in the Dumfries District. After the Civil War, many of these African Americans lived near the eastern boundary of the PRWI in a community called Batestown, along the road known officially as Mine Road but known to its residents as Batestown Road.

This community of free African Americans was established in the early nineteenth century along Mine or Batestown Road in the northeastern part of the park. Batestown got its start in 1807, when John Gibson, a wealthy Scottish merchant who had made his fortune in Dumfries, left land and cash to the seven children of a woman named Nancy Mackie. His will does not say so, but these were presumably his own children. The children included Thomas Mackie or McKee, who

eventually owned 114 acres of land along Cabin Branch, and Sally Bates, who is remembered as the founding mother of Batestown. The Mackie children married into other free African-American families of the area. With 178 acres of land, Henry Cole, who married one of Sally Bates's daughters, became the largest "colored" property owner in antebellum Prince William County.

Henry Cole was himself a notable character. An African American identified in the census as "black," he became the owner of 78 acres of land on Cabin Branch in 1842 and purchased 77 acres more between 1850 and 1855. This second purchase made his property the largest held by an African-American landowner in antebellum Prince William County, and in 1872, he added still more land. According to the 1860 Agricultural Census, Henry Cole's farm consisted of 50 acres of improved land and 113 unimproved acres. He owned three horses, a team of oxen, two milk cows, four other cattle, and eight pigs. His farm produced 30 bushels of wheat, 225 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of oats, 30 pounds of tobacco, and five bushels of potatoes.

It was unusual for Henry Cole to accumulate so much land at a time when discrimination against African Americans was so harsh, but Cole was not the only owner of a large property in the area of PRWI. A "colored" man named Thomas McKee shows up in property tax records from the 1820s to the 1840s as the owner of more than 100 acres of land in the same northeastern area of the park. The lands Henry Cole purchased in 1842 had belonged to Thornton Kendall "in right of his wife" since the early 1820s. Kendall himself was an African American although he is not always identified as African American in the records. Further work showed us that Thornton Kendall's wife was Sally Bates, the same who is remembered as one of the founders of the community of "Batestown."

John Gibson was a wealthy Scottish tobacco trader who came to Virginia just after the Revolution and made his fortune in Dumfries. When he died in 1807, he left land and cash to the six children of Nancy Mackie, who were likely his own children. Gibson and Mackie never married, and since their children were all identified as mulatto, Mackie must have been an African American. The children were Richard Mackie, George Mackie, John Mackie, Thomas Mackie, Sally Bates, and Nancy Mackie (who became Nancy Payne). Two of the Mackie children sold their shares in this land to a white man, A.G. Dade, and moved to Alexandria. Those who stayed married into other free African-American families of the area, particularly the Coles, the Bateses, and the Kindles or Kendalls.

When Richard and George Mackie sold their land in Batestown, they did something that later became very unusual for African Americans in rural Virginia. African-American families had a very strong tendency to hold onto their land. Historians have found many cases of black farmers in Virginia who preferred to work small plots of land that they owned rather than become tenants on larger and more lucrative tracts owned by whites.[30] Some white property owners complained about the irrational unwillingness of black farmers to become tenants, but African Americans probably saw owning their own land as the only way to achieve a degree of real independence in a world where political power was held by whites. This desire to own land had some interesting effects on the landscape of PRWI. Families who owned land tended to have many children, and they almost always either left their land to their children jointly or divided it evenly among them. White families also often divided their land, but many of the heirs later sold or exchanged their parcels, and farms were generally reassembled within a decade or so. This was not the case with land held by African-American families. Since people held onto their land even if they moved away, the land came to be divided into smaller and smaller

parcels. Each parcel was usually the home of a family, so communities grew up on these increasingly divided farms. This process of division among heirs leading to the growth of a community happened twice in the park, on the lands of Henry Cole and on those of Zeal Williams. The 1926 USGS map shows at least 10 houses within Cole's lands, which by that time had been divided into about 20 separate properties.

Another community established in the park by African Americans was Hickory Ridge, which was located along Ridge Road in the eastern part of present-day PRWI. In the 1930s this community included at least 16 houses, as well as a school and an Oddfellows hall. Although the community was predominantly African-American, there were always some white residents. In the 1700s this land was part of the 2,146-acre Tayloe property, but in the 1790s the Tayloes sold it off in parcels of 200 to 300 acres. The first documented resident of the area was Daniel Amidon, an immigrant from New York who set up a farm on land he bought in 1852. The Amidon house site is located a few hundred feet north of the intersection of Scenic Drive with Pyrite Mine Road. The first African-American property owner in Hickory Ridge was Zeal Williams (ca. 1817-1888). Williams, who appears in the 1860 census for the area as a farm laborer, bought 100 acres of land from Edith Norville in 1869. Not long afterward, George Williams, one of Zeal's sons, bought 25 acres from John Chapman. These purchases were the nucleus of the black community. Further west along Ridge Road, at about the same time, the Davis family, who were white, came into possession of 100 acres of land.

Hickory Ridge grew from the Williams holding in the same way that Batestown grew from the land of the Mackies: by division among heirs. Some of the parcels in Hickory Ridge were sold, but it seems that they were always sold to relatives. A group of related families, the Williamses, the Kendalls, the Reids, and the Byrds came to occupy a dozen houses on the 125 acres that Zeal and George Williams originally purchased.

The Civil War (1861-1865)

Because of its location in close proximity to the federal capital and Fredericksburg, the site of four major engagements of the war, the area around Dumfries and Independent Hill experienced constant troop and supply movements throughout the war. The Dumfries vicinity was also the site of military encampments resulting from the attempted Confederate blockade of Washington in late 1861 and early 1862, and Union occupation of the town between the Fredericksburg and Gettysburg campaigns from December 1862 to June 1863. The most significant engagement that occurred in this area was J.E.B. Stuart's Christmas raids on Dumfries in December 1862.

Skirmishing took place on the roads around PRWI, but no battlefields, camps, or other sites are known to be present within its boundaries. Men that lived within the boundaries of PRWI served in several Confederate military units, including Companies A and B of the 49th Virginia Infantry and the Prince William Partisan Rangers. The 49th Virginia Infantry fought in many of the war's bloodiest and most famous battles, from First Manassas (or Bull Run) to Appomattox Court House. During the Battle of Antietam, in September 1862, they participated in a desperate counterattack through the woods near the Dunker Church that blunted a Union breakthrough. At Spotsylvania Court House in 1864, they were in the thick of the murderous fighting in the "Mule Shoe Salient," otherwise known as the Bloody Angle. They marched through Maryland during Jubal Early's 1864 raid on Washington, and took heavy casualties during the ensuing Battle of Cedar Creek. Among the PRWI residents who fought in the regiment were First Lieutenant Henry Carter and Second Lieutenant

Luther Lindsley. Lindsley entered Company B in July 1861 as a corporal but was promoted to sergeant in August and second lieutenant the following April. Lindsley was killed at Cedar Creek, and his widow later became the local leader of efforts to memorialize Confederate heroes. Two PRWI widows each sent three sons to the war, Delia Ratcliffe and Elizabeth Jones; one of the Ratcliffe boys and two of the Jones boys died during the fighting.
The Prince William Partisan Rangers included at least one PRWI resident, Edwin Nelson, whose family owned Nelson's Mill. The rangers were a guerilla outfit that staged raids on Union picket posts, supply trains, and depots. Sometimes they operated alone, but other times they worked together with the more famous Mosby's Rangers of Loudoun and Fairfax Counties. They created headaches for the Union command, leading one officer to proclaim that "The country is infested by a set of bushwhacking thieves and smugglers who should be eradicated root and branch."[31] The activities of these partisan units were highly controversial at the time, and many leading Confederates thought that such methods were both uncivilized and useless. Among the critics of partisan warfare was Robert E. Lee, and after he assumed command of all Confederate forces in late 1864, he forced most of the partisan units to join the regular army or disband. Most of the men of the Prince William Partisan Rangers chose to resign rather than be so treated.

The Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine (1889-1920)

A new activity in the local economy of the post-Civil War years was the development of a mining industry. PRWI is within the northern part of the Virginia Gold-Pyrite Belt, a geological formation that was exploited for several minerals between 1804 and 1947. Most of the gold and pyrite mines were to the south, in Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties, but two were within the present boundaries of PRWI. The first was the Greenwood Gold Mine, which operated for a few years before closing in 1885.

The Greenwood Gold Mine had little impact on life in the area of PRWI, but the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine shook the whole area out of its backwater calm after it opened in 1889. The mine was along the North Fork just west of its meeting with the South Fork. The deposit of iron pyrite, which was used to produce sulfuric acid, was discovered by John Detrick of Baltimore. The deposit was large, covering more than 20 acres and averaging 14 to 18 feet thick. At first production was limited, and the operation was run as a family concern by the Detrick and Bradley families. Still, the mine grew, and a branch rail line was laid out connecting it to the Washington and Potomac Railroad east of Dumfries. In 1907 the owners founded the Cabin Branch Mining Company with a capital of $300,000, and after that date production seems to have accelerated. Sulfuric acid was a crucial ingredient for the booming new chemical and electrical manufacturing industries. World War I greatly increased demand, and the price soared from $5.64 per ton in 1916 to $15.75 per ton in 1917. In 1916 the mine was purchased by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and the operation expanded during this time to meet wartime demand. Workers reached the mine through slanting shafts that followed the ore bed. At least six shafts were dug, one more than 2,000 feet long. The ore was crushed and sorted at the site and then shipped out by rail for refining elsewhere.[32]

The mine was a huge economic boost to the area, employing as many as 300 people. Jobs for miners, clerks, loaders, and haulers were available, and boys could earn 50 cents a day for sorting ore. Consequently, the population of the area grew. Locals remembered dozens of outsiders coming in to work at the mine, some of them from West Virginia. Both blacks and whites worked at the mine.

When World War I ended, the demand for pyrite fell. After a labor dispute in 1920 (accounts differ about the issues and whether it was a strike or a lock-out), the mine was closed. The owners "scrapped" the mining machinery but left the property otherwise as it had been.

Rural Life in the Industrial Age (1865-1935)

After the Civil War, life in the area of PRWI resumed its rhythms. Comparison of the 1860 and 1870 agricultural censuses for Prince William County suggest that the Civil War may have affected the farm economy. The percentage of land reported as being under cultivation in the Dumfries and Coles districts fell from 36 percent to 29 percent, which indicates that in the 1860s, about 2,000 acres of cultivated land reverted to waste or woodland. The damage to forests from tree cutting was probably greater. However, the loss of farmland was about the same as that during the 1850s, so it is possible that the loss of 2,000 acres of farmland was not a result of war but simply the continuing abandonment of unproductive land, which had been a trend since around 1800. There was no decrease in the number of farms in the course of the 1860s, and their reported values increased. All of the family farms that had been established in PRWI between 1770 and 1830 continued to operate after the war, as did those founded by northern immigrants. After 1890 new residents moved in, and small communities grew up along the roads in the area. Most of the new residents were not full-time farmers. Many men worked at the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, the shipyards along the Potomac, or the Quantico Marine Corps Base. Farming and logging continued in the area, but they were no longer the main economic focus for many families. A comparison of the 1901 Brown map of Prince William County with the 1926 USGS Quantico quadrangle shows the population increase: the 1901 map shows 26 houses in PRWI; the 1926 map shows more than 50 houses.

During the nineteenth century, America was transformed by industrialization and urbanization. Railroads tied the nation together, creating single markets for goods and driving inefficient local producers out of business. Mechanical looms and spinning jennies replaced the home manufacture of cloth, which had been the second biggest rural industry after agriculture. Nonetheless, industrialization did not mean the end of traditional rural life. In fact, some developments of the industrial age encouraged subsistence farming and helped preserve traditional rural ways. Technological improvements included new kinds of tools, wagons, mule-drawn plows, and even building techniques (such as balloon framing) that made it possible for one man to do much more work around a farm.[33]

Oral histories, in particular an account given by John Taylor, whose family lived on a farm within PRWI, provide invaluable information about the life in the early twentieth century. According to John Taylor, his father, Robert, was a jack-of-all-trades who cleared forests from his land, sold the wood for pulp or railroad ties, and then planted gardens and grain fields. He sold honey, sweet and hard cider, vinegar, vegetables, smoked pork, and salted beef. He also dug wells, worked for the pyrite mine and the shipyard at Quantico, and ran a small store.[34] Other local residents remembered selling eggs, butter, watermelons, rabbit and raccoon skins, fish, and moonshine. A store ledger kept in Dumfries dating to 1880 to 1881 shows that people also traded work, such as hauling, plowing, cutting posts, sewing, and repairing equipment for store goods. Many locals remember hunting for food, especially night hunting for raccoons, a Virginia tradition that goes back at least to the 1680s. There was no one activity (such as growing wheat or dairying) that could provide rural people with a decent living on their small properties. They were generalists who made ends meet however they could.

The agricultural censuses of 1850 to 1880 provide a good description of commercial farming during that period. The censuses show that only about a third of the land in the eastern part of the county was tilled (36% in 1860, 29% in 1870), and the remainder was mainly woodland. Commercial wheat growing had become so efficient in the Ohio Valley and on the Plains that only those easterners with prime land had much chance of competing. Wheat farming declined in the Tidewater, and farmers focused on other pursuits. Dairy farming, in particular, became an important business, especially in areas like Prince William County that were close to large cities. Corn and oats replaced wheat as the leading grains, and both were mainly used as animal feed. Orchards were very common in the county, as they probably had been since the 1700s, and they became a more important source of revenue after the Civil War.

Logging continued to be an important part of life in the PRWI area. A United States Engineers report from 1871 noted that "over 1,000 cords of wood and large quantities of barrel hoops and staves" were loaded on Chopawamsic Creek that year.[35] The early 1900s were a boom time for logging in much of Virginia, as operators called "saw mill men" carried truck-mounted, engine-powered saws around the countryside, milling whatever was available for sale in each neighborhood and then moving on. One important product from many poor rural areas was railroad ties, which could be shaped with an ax and so required almost no capital to make. A document called a "tie book," which survives in the Dumfries town hall, records payments made to local residents for ties in a four-month period sometime in the 1910s. A six-inch-by-six-foot tie brought between 30 and 35 cents, and two men earned more than $15 each for selling ties in this period. In the 1930s the field observers for the Resettlement Administration noted that the inhabitants of the area that became PRWI had been "ruthlessly cutting the timber in the vicinity." Local people would no doubt resist the term "ruthless," since unlike modern loggers, they did leave smaller trees standing, but there is no doubt that PRWI's valuable timber had been almost all cut out by 1935. The evidence is the very small number of large trees growing in PRWI today.

When the pyrite mine closed in 1920, it affected the lives of many of the residents who lived within the boundaries of the park and its vicinity. The 200 to 300 men who worked at the pyrite mine were suddenly out of work, and the major industry that supported the Dumfries area for more than 30 years ceased. Consequently, boardinghouses and stores supported by the mine workers were forced to close. While some former mine workers sought employment at nearby military bases at Quantico and Fort Belvoir, others moved on to other mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, leaving their wives and children behind during the week and adding to the burden of their farms. Other residents found work repairing roads, working in sawmills, and selling railroad ties. As the economic hardship increased during the late 1920s and early 1930s during the Great Depression, "[f]arming remained the foundation of families' existence."[36]

The New Deal and the CCC (1933-1935)

On March 31, 1933, the United States Congress passed one of the first pieces of New Deal legislation that would fundamentally change national and state parks across the nation. The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act established the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and had a dual purpose: to relieve unemployment and aid in forest conservation. In 1933 it was reported that of the 15 million people unemployed, 5 million were under the age of 25, and by that time 800 million acres of virgin forest in the continental United States had diminished to 100 million as a result of deforestation. The CCC established a young workforce, drawn from the unemployed and the under employed, that would

complete low-skilled, yet significant conservation work.[37] By 1935 over 300,000 men between the ages of 18 and 25 had enrolled in the program.[38]

The CCC provided a unique labor force that would greatly benefit the country's park system. The work of the CCC was not restricted to the National Parks but included the planning and design of hundreds of state, county, and large municipal parks in almost every state and territory. Over 70 percent of the CCC work supervised by the NPS occurred in over 560 non-federal park areas that the NPS helped plan and develop during the 1930s. At the same time, the NPS provided technical assistance to state park and other planning agencies in 47 states, 26 counties, and 69 cities.[39]

The CCC grew dramatically in the early years of its establishment, more than doubling in size between 1933 and 1934. In order to oversee all of the CCC projects, NPS expanded accordingly and created separate regional divisions to handle the workload. Initially, the NPS created four divisions in 1933, but because of the rapidly increasing number of CCC camps, the number of regions expanded to eight by 1935. Illustrating the massive expansion of the agency during the New Deal, NPS had approximately 700 permanent and 373 temporary employees before the spring of 1933. By 1935 the NPS employed over 13,000 people.[40]

The Recreational Demonstration Area Program (1934-1942)

Although New Deal legislation made federal work programs, including the CCC and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), available for the development of national, state, and metropolitan parks, funds from these programs could not be used for the acquisition of land. However, the question of how to improve land that was considered submarginal—land that was depleted, overused, and no longer productive for agricultural purposes—was taken up by New Deal planners. Contemporary studies claimed that the cost of maintaining schools, roads, and other governmental services for low-income farming areas generally surpassed the total income derived from these submarginal lands.[41] A large amount of submarginal land across the United States was located near population centers, thus prompting the idea of reusing such land for recreational use.

President Roosevelt had been involved in land-use efforts prior to his presidency as governor of New York, and in January 1934, he organized a Land Planning Committee to develop programs for land use. The committee included Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, and the governor of the Farm Credit Administration W.I. Myers. Coordinators appointed by the participating agencies headed the committee, and the Department of the Interior selected NPS employee Conrad Wirth as its coordinator.[42]

Born in Connecticut, Wirth grew up in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where his father headed the Minneapolis park system. Wirth studied landscape architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College (now The University of Massachusetts) and after graduation worked in the private sector. Beginning in 1928, Wirth was employed by Washington, D.C.'s National Capital Planning Commission, launching a career with the federal government that would last 32 years. In 1931 Wirth became assistant director of land planning at NPS, and in 1933 Wirth began organizing state park planning efforts. In this capacity Wirth assisted in the planning of dozens of state parks.[43] Wirth used this experience to become the driving force behind the RDA program and the development of Chopawamsic.

In 1934 the federal government allocated 25 million dollars to the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration [FERA] for the purchase of submarginal agricultural lands, which addressed the need for land acquisition funding. Government agencies interested in rural land utilization were asked to submit their land-use program plans to the Planning Committee. The NPS program developed by Wirth focused on acquiring lands that "were no longer suitable for agriculture but that, if returned to natural condition and if within a reasonable distance of metropolitan areas, would provide a much needed recreation facility for large numbers of people."[44] The program, known as Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA), was unanimously approved and supported by the NPS and the Land Committee of FERA.[45]

With the RDA program, the NPS was able to fully utilize its experience in comprehensive planning, building scenic roads and trails, and constructing rustic buildings and structures on a massive scale that would transform submarginal land to recreation areas.[46] The first year of the program brought the investigation of over 400 acres of land and the approval of 25 projects. In 1935 the FERA Land Program was reorganized and placed under control of the Resettlement Administration. By August 1936 the NPS assumed complete control of the program and over the acquisition and development of RDA projects. In 1937 a total of 46 RDA projects was planned, and by 1941 RDAs covered approximately 400,000 acres in 24 states.[47]

The RDA program consisted of four project types, including expansions of existing national parks and monuments, wayside areas along highways, expansions to state parks, and vacation areas. The majority of the work involved in creating the RDAs, which included the conservation of water, soil, forest, and wildlife resources, as well as the construction of park facilities such as camps, was to be completed through relief workers and the CCC.[48] In addition to providing recreation areas for lower income groups, the entire RDA process was to serve as a guide to states and municipalities on the ways recreational areas could be planned and developed. It was the intent at the outset to turn over all of the RDAs to state parks or highway departments after their completion.

The most popular and the largest number of RDAs were the vacation areas. NPS studies had shown that there was a great need for recreation areas close to population centers for large numbers of people and for weekend and day use. These areas needed to be large enough to provide natural campsites as well as group campsites, hiking trails, swimming, and picnic facilities. Of the 46 RDAs, 31 were vacation areas.

The popularity of these vacation areas reflects the popularity of organized camping, which had been increasing since before World War I. Organized camps were partially inspired by Bible and summer camps organized in the decades after the Civil War. Camps for girls and boys existed in New York and in several New England states by the 1880s, and by the early twentieth century, progressive reformers furthered their promotion of playgrounds for children in crowded cities by establishing "fresh air" camps that would bring these children out of the city and into nature. Organizations including the Boy and Girl Scouts of America, founded in 1910 and 1912 respectively, made group camping an essential part of their programs.[49] Additionally, a shortened work week allowing increased leisure time, increasing automobile travel, expansion and improvement of highways, and a rise in unemployment during the 1920s and 1930s all contributed to increasing demand for multi-use recreation areas across the country, including group camps.[50]

In the 1930s NPS studies demonstrated that a number of organizations, in particular social agencies, could provide for the operation and maintenance of group camps but could not afford to purchase sufficient land and build the necessary infrastructure for the camps.[51] The RDA vacation areas were thus developed specifically to provide low-cost recreational areas to lower income groups in urban areas. Ideally, these camps would be located within a half-day's round-trip distance from a community of approximately 300,000 people or more.[52]

The organized camps of the RDAs typically serviced a maximum of 150 people and were further divided into units that housed no more than 30 people. Each camp was to have a central kitchen and dining hall, a bathhouse, administration buildings, staff quarters, service buildings, and water and sewage buildings. The smaller units within the camps would each have "tents or shelters according to climate," as well as a unit lodge with outdoor kitchen, and a unit wash house with a latrine. Each overnight shelter, which housed eight campers, was to be "provided for mothers and tots, boys, girls, women, and men, to meet the needs of the social and welfare organizations of communities."[53]

Of the State Parks produced by the New Deal with the planning and design influence of the NPS, none were more exemplary of New Deal idealism than the RDAs. The RDAs, developed on federal land acquired through FERA funds, combined the "ideals of scenic preservationists and landscape architects" and "also embodied the aspirations of 'group camp' advocates, who for decades had sought to make summer camps and other organized camps an integral aspect of the larger State Park movement."[54]

The Establishment of Chopawamsic (1935-1937)

With its location near Washington, D.C., Wirth viewed Chopawamsic as the model example for the entire RDA program. He stated in a memo to Arthur E. Demaray, acting director of the NPS in April 1935:

> This project is but one of a limited number of selected demonstration projects in a scheme of a new national undertaking. It is considered one of a number of areas for betterment of rural economic and urban social conditions in a program which the President is attempting through the medium of the Land Program. The successful handling of all projects in the national scheme will be reflected in the experimental area close at hand for the working out of details which may be applied to all the similar areas undertaken. Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Chief engineer Thomas Hibben and Director Landsill of [FERA] look to us to handle this area as a model area and, isasmuch [sic] as it is so close to official Washington, its planning and use as a Land Program project requires personnel familiar with, and coordinated to the objectives and ideals of the Land Program. It is believed that success or failure of this project will affect all Land Program projects whether they be recreational, forestry, agricultural, wildlife or Indian.[55]

Wirth and his colleagues illustrated the importance of Chopawamsic as a model for the RDA program with the publication of a promotional booklet, *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* and a short film *The Human Crop*. Both of these promotional materials used Chopawamsic to advertise the benefits of the RDA program.

The NPS published the booklet *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* through the New York publishing house of the Sanborn Map Company in 1936. In the booklet, the NPS promoted the chosen name of Chopawamsic for its "Indian meaning "at a small, isolate lodge."[56] While the current spelling of Chopawamsic was

chosen by the Board on Geographic Names as the creek's official name in 1891, the meaning given by the NPS is incorrect. According to Dr. Ives Goddard, Senior Linguist, Ermeritus, of the Smithsonian Institution's Department of Anthropology, the Eastern Algonquian placename "Chopawamsic" is defined as "small, divided or separate [not separated], river flats."[57]

The NPS advertized *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* in several publications, including *The New York Times* and *School Life Magazine.* Consequently, Wirth's office began receiving letters from across the country from social organizations, high school and college libraries, and individuals, requesting copies of the booklet. Wirth or his assistant, Matt Huppuch, responded to each letter and enclosed a copy of the booklet. In the letters Wirth and Huppuch often told the recipients that Chopawamsic was described in the booklet in order to provide a "typical" example of a RDA. By February 1937 the NPS ran out of copies of the booklet and in 1938 was promoting its new manual, *The National Park Service in the Field of Organized Camping.*[58]

The *Human Crop*, also produced in 1936, was also used to promote the RDA program and to illustrate the desirable outcomes of the organized camps and the work of the CCC and the WPA. The short film was full of New Deal social undertones and in describing the benefits of the RDA program states:

> Field and forest areas equipped for group camping; new health and vigor through sunshine and rest for every member of the family. Stubborn acres reclaimed to raise a human crop. A crop of sturdy citizens of a thoughtful republic with a clean, sound mental attitude which is nurtured by a close communion with nature. A new thrust at that social disgrace, bad housing, improper recreation conditions, which robbed the children of the cities of their heritage of happiness and health.[59]

Both the booklet and the film illustrate that the NPS considered Chopawamsic to be a model for the RDA program, demonstrating the organization, social benefits, and facilities provided by RDAs. While its location near Washington, D.C., was a major factor in its function as a model, NPS officials looked to Chopawamsic to sell the RDA program to the American people.

Planning and Land Acquisition (1934-1935)

Since Wirth believed that the success or the failure of the RDA could affect all future Land Program projects, "particular attention was paid to the site selection to insure that the Chopawamsic RDA could be fully justified under the guidelines of the Land Program.[60] As Wirth later stated:

> One of the initial requirements—and we stuck to them very closely—was that the area should be from two to ten thousand acres and within a radius of approximately fifty miles of a population center. Other criteria were abundance of good water, available building material, and an interesting environment. We felt water recreation was important and wanted to be sure to have a location where we could build small lakes if a lake was not already there. We had to show that at least a reasonable part of the lands we purchased was submarginal from an agricultural standpoint. All of the areas in this category are attractive for recreation purposes and are by no means submarginal from that standpoint.[61]

During the summer of 1934, the site selection team, including Wirth, targeted the land around Joplin, Virginia, as a possible site for the RDA.[62] Joplin, which at that time was a small community of both black and white residents, was described as "one of the nation's unique historical spots, and . . . a good example of what the program is trying to accomplish both socially and economically."[63]

In order to confirm that the land was submarginal, Mrs. Marion Lewis, relief Director of Prince William County, was hired to conduct an economic study of the 8,081-acre site. Lewis's profile, parts of which were included in the *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* found that 150 families lived in the site area, and of these families, 40 had a "regular income," 70 worked part-time, and 40 had "irregular or no employment or cash income."[64] In addition, 30 or more farms had been abandoned in the last 15 years, five storekeepers had closed their businesses since 1925, and 22 percent of the residents were delinquent on their taxes. Lewis stated that 'As Relief Director of Prince William County, I have visited many homes in the proposed area and I feel that the need for improvement of general conditions is most essential."[65]

The condition of the area was described in the *Washington Evening Star* as, "certainly bad enough to meet the first requirement" of submarginal land.

> It was a dismal countryside of eroded, sterile fields, dilapidated little farm houses, ancient graveyards overgrown with blackberry grambles [sic], cut-over woodlands, abandoned mining operations. Half the farms were deserted anyhow.[66]

The Land Program further justified its selection of the site in *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* by stating:

> More than one hundred families have been living in the area where the Chopawamsic project is being developed. Many of these people have been on relief, and others have suffered extreme poverty because of the general economic decline of the area. One purpose of the project is to help these families attain a position of being able to care for themselves under better circumstances. Here again the National Park Service and the Resettlement Administration are cooperating.[67]

The price of the land attracted FERA officials, who sought to buy the land at low prices. Owing to the depletion of the land as a result of poor farming practices and the scarring and erosion caused by an abandoned pyrite mine, the Joplin site was viewed as a good candidate for a RDA with "low initial investment." The average cost of the land at $13.33 per acre was seen by the Land Program officials as a fair price that "could not be duplicated" on the open market.[68]

From a landscape standpoint, the natural features of the Joplin site followed the requirements described by Wirth and strengthened its selection. The site had ample water sources, in particular the Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks. "Many springs are sources of branches. Some of them are unusually large, and the constant flow of pure water becomes a valuable asset upon recreation adaptation of land."[69] In addition, the "[f]orest cover throughout the area is ideal."[70] Despite the presence of sawmills and the resulting clearance of trees in the area, "there remains woodland of a type that can be highly utilized recreationally at the present time, and protected for benefit of the future."[71] The site also boasted a number

of species of fauna. Although the fish population in the local creeks had dwindled, it was reported that the creeks "supported fine fish life in the past, and it is certain conditions can be corrected to encourage fish life here in the future."[72]

Although the site appeared to be ideal for the location of a new RDA, the members of the Land Program still needed to confront the issue of displacing the residents who lived in the area that would become the park. While the land was unarguably submarginal from an agricultural standpoint, farming was not the primary source of resident income. Rather, residents depended on subsistence farming that was supplemented by outside income. Farms consisted of a small house with 2 to 5 acres cleared around it where residents raised a small number of cows, chickens, and pigs for dairy, eggs, and meat. In addition, residents grew vegetables, had small orchards, and often kept bees for honey. Material needs, such as clothes, furniture, and stoves, were often obtained through barter. Cash income came from the sale of lumber, dairy products, fruits, and vegetables and some residents were able to find employment at the nearby Quantico Marine Base or at Fort Belvoir. Many of the families had lived on the land for generations and would not have described themselves as poor. This made it even more difficult for them to understand why a recreational area was deemed the "best use" for their land.[73]

Relocation efforts included 40 of the most underprivileged families inside the Chopawamsic RDA area and made efforts to support those who were "best suited for agricultural" to continue farming and to provide training for those "best suited to other occupations."[74] Through the assistance given to these poor families, the Joplin site provided an opportunity for the RDA program to demonstrate its ability to serve the needs of the rural poor."[75] By November 1935 the project manager in charge of resettlement, William R. Hull, had purchased the majority of the land from residents within the project area. Hull had accepted offers on 115 tracts of land for a total of $138,938.88, approximately $40,000 less than the appraised value of the land.[76] Some of the owners fought the condemnation hearings but ended up losing their life savings. The majority sold the land without argument, feeling it was their only and best option. A number of the families relied on nearby relatives or bought small tracts of land outside the boundaries of the park.

The CCC at Chopawamsic (1935-1941)

The makers of *The Human Crop* filmed both WPA and CCC men at work in Chopawamsic in order to illustrate the benefits of both programs. The CCC in particular worked in Prince William Forest Park from May 13, 1935, to June 30, 1941. At the height of construction, three CCC companies, consisting of approximately 100 to 120 men per camp, were assigned to the park. In addition to the CCC, WPA funds were used to hire skilled workers to supplement the workforce. Known as Local Experienced Men or LEMs, these men brought knowledge of the region's climate, and local building practices and materials.[77]

The three CCC companies established their camps in different areas of the park according to the location of their corresponding work sites. CCC Company No. 1374 was the first in the park and established camp SP-22-VA, on May 13, 1935. This camp was located near the northeast edge of Chopawamsic, adjacent to Camps 1 and 4. The camp was active until April 24, 1939, when the Company No. 1374 camp site was dismantled and transformed into a ball field for Cabin Camp 1. The second company CCC Company No. 2349, completed their camp, SP-25-VA, in Chopawamsic on November 30, 1935. Located adjacent to Cabin Camps 2 and 5, this CCC Company remained active until March 1938.

Afterwards, the CCC camp was turned into a ball field for Camp 2. CCC Company No. 2383, the final and third established in Chopawamsic, completed their camp, SP-26-VA, on October 29, 1935. This CCC camp stayed in operation the longest and was located adjacent to Cabin Camp 3. The camp was designated a defense camp, Camp NP-16-VA from 1941 until its discontinuation on April 25, 1942. Remnants of this camp are still extant near the current maintenance area of PRWI.

CCC enrollees stayed in canvas tents while they erected their camps. Each camp contained a standard group of buildings: four barracks, a recreation hall, a mess hall/kitchen, officer's quarters, administration building, foreman quarters, latrines, and washrooms, which were all arranged around a parade ground. While the buildings of camp SP-22-VA were of more substantial "rigid" construction, the buildings of camps SP-25-VA and SP-26-VA were mostly "portable" buildings that were constructed of lighter materials. The shift from rigid to portable buildings within the camps is illustrative of the Army's shift in CCC camp construction procedures after the first two years of the program.[78]

The CCC and the Construction of the Cabin Camps

As *The Human Crop* explained:

> Practically all the material used in camp construction [at Chopawamsic] is produced on the property. There are sawmills, rough finishing mills, equipment for the manufacture of hand-made shingles, a blacksmiths shop, and even a stone crusher which sizes the vast quantity of native stones necessary for roads and foundations.[79]

The NPS trained the CCC and the WPA workers to build the camps to the design standards they established. The NPS stipulated that even "the cheapest structures" were to possess "romantic appeal," be "painless to the eyes" and built of "appropriate materials."[80] Thus, all of the cabins and supporting camp buildings constructed in the Chopawamsic RDA reflected the rustic style developed and promoted by NPS for park structures. The rustic style was influenced by American landscape architects at the turn of the twentieth century and nineteenth-century landscape traditions such as landscape preservation and the blending of built structures within their surroundings. The rustic style was defined as:

> Successfully handled, [rustic] is a style which through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings, and with the past."[81]

With the enormous involvement of the CCC and other relief workers in the construction of the RDAs, it soon became difficult for NPS to educate all of the workers in the rustic aesthetic practiced by the NPS. In order to extend its instructional reach, NPS began to circulate publications that illustrated design specifications for typical park structures in the preferred NPS rustic style. Perhaps the most ambitious of these publications was the 1935 *Park Structures and Facilities* edited by Albert H. Good. The book was a compilation of the NPS's most outstanding examples of park structures, a number of which had been actually constructed through Emergency Conservation Work efforts.[82]

The popularity of *Park Structures and Facilities* led to an expanded three volume set entitled *Park and Recreation Structures,* published in 1938. Both publications included drawings and floor plans of built park structures. The 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures* featured cabins and camp structures built at the Chopawamsic RDA in chapters entitled "Camp Administration and Basic Service Facilities," "Camp Cooking and Dining Facilities," and "Camp Sleeping Facilities."[83]

In April 1936 the CCC had begun construction on Chopawamsic's first camp structures. The modest buildings were constructed mostly of materials manufactured on site. The cabins featured wood-shake shingle roofs and waney-edged wood exterior siding. Good described one of Chopawamsic's camp administration buildings as "a combination of waney-edged wood siding cut in between clustered vertical boards at the corners of the building [which] is typical of the Chopawamsic Area and gives its buildings a certain individuality."[84] The irregular profile of the exterior wood siding, the natural materials, and the stone fireplaces built in some of the unit lodges and dining halls all promoted the rustic style that became synonymous with the NPS and the CCC (See figures 1 and 2, Addendum 2).[85]

Along with the cabin camps, the CCC also made several other improvements to Chopawamsic, including dams to create scenic lakes and swimming areas. In 1936 the CCC built a small dam near Camp 1 on Quantico Creek. The dam was a modest "gully-stopper" built of natural and maneuvered rock. The CCC built similar dams at Camp 3 and Camp 4. Between Camp 2 and Camp5, the CCC built a more substantial engineered dam of concrete. The CCC began clearing the 7.5-acre site for this dam in January of 1936. During the winter of 1935 and 1936, the CCC built 10 miles of foot trails throughout the park.[86]

Organized Camping at Chopawamsic, 1936

The Human Crop filmed the first Chopawamsic campers in the summer of 1936. Chopawamsic was an ideal location to create a model RDA because of the number of charitable groups in Washington, D.C., that desperately needed recreational facilities. Owing to the deterioration of the facilities in Rock Creek Park, the Twelfth Street YMCA, the Salvation Army, and the Boy's Club of Washington all desired group camping facilities. NPS Director Arno B. Cammerer wrote to National Capital Parks Superintendent C. Marshall Finnan in February, 1935 and described the need for a recreation area outside of the city:

> [The National Capital Parks are] in urgent need of an area qualifying for recreational use of private charity, semi-public, and other organizations serving the large population, particularly the low income group, in and around Washington, D.C. You suggest that the maintenance of submarginal lands in the vicinity of Quantico, Virginia, proposed for purchase by the United States under the land program, be assumed by the National Capital Parks, if purchased. The value of these lands to the low income groups of Greater Washington is immeasurable.[87]

The need for recreation areas outside of Washington, D.C., was further expressed in *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* which stated:

> Washington, the nation's capital, though one of the loveliest cities in the world because of its tree-arbored streets and unusual park area, despite its variety and quantity of outdoor recreational facilities, has never had an adequate place where the lower-income families might go to rest and play, particularly in the summertime, when life in low-lying Atlantic seaboard cities is not comfortable. Here is a city of 500,000 – as important as any on earth; marked by

> magnificence from Virginia's river flats to Maryland's hills – yet with no provisions for the simple pleasures and improved health of those who need them most and can afford them least.[88]

The opening of the camps and the use of the camps by local charitable organizations was widely publicized in the local papers. The *Washington Post* first announced the camps at Chopawamsic in April of 1936 in an article entitled, "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon." The article exclaims, "When the summer heat gets the upper hand in Washington and the annual migration to more comfortable regions begins, the less fortunate children and their mothers of the District of Columbia will find retreat this year for the first time at Chopawamsic."[89] At the time of the article's publication, the cabins were still under construction but were scheduled for completion in July 1936. In June 1936 the *Washington Post* announced that 60 government officials and Washington, D.C. welfare workers toured Chopawamsic. Robert Fechner, head of CCC, led the tour along with Wirth and John Lansill of the Resettlement Administration's Land Utilization Committee.[90]

Construction of the first three camps, Camp-1 boys, Camp-2 girls, and Camp-3 family, began almost simultaneously; however, they were not fully completed when the first campers arrived during the summer of 1936. The Jewish Community Center began its first season at Chopawamsic on July 6, 1936, with camps for boys and girls (see figure 3). The *Washington Post* describes the excitement felt by the children who were to attend the camp that summer, most of whom had never been to camp before. The article emphasized the view of the camp as a place to promote children's health as a number of the children who underwent preliminary medical examinations prior to attending were "woefully underweight." The Jewish Community Center operated a camp at Chopawamsic for eight weeks in the summer of 1936, and most children stayed for two to three weeks. *The Human Crop* includes a segment showing children leaving the Jewish Community Center on 16th Street for Chopawamsic. As the *Washington Post* explained, "The ones most in need of camp life will be permitted to stay the entire eight weeks."[91] On June 5, 1936, 143 campers left Washington, D.C. for Chopawamsic: 68 of the campers were from the Washington Boys Club while the remaining 74 boys and girls were sent by the Jewish Community Center. A few days later, 70 girls sponsored by the Salvation Army started their 10-day-long camp at Chopawamsic.[92] *The Human Crop* describes the first busloads arriving at Chopawamsic, "in a moment of touching significance. Adult old and young in work roles of the depression, relief clients and Conservation Corps enrollees, extending mute welcome to the children to a new kind of social service monument they had built."[93]

Segregation Within the NPS

The Human Crop and *Recreational Demonstration Areas as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* omitted one controversial aspect of the RDA program: segregation. NPS officials wanted to ensure that the RDAs offered camps for underprivileged African Americans as well as for underprivileged whites. The NPS did not endorse segregation within the parks, but officials also understood that in some places separate facilities for blacks and whites were customary. Consequently, the NPS worked on a camp-to-camp basis to ensure camp facilities for African Americans. NPS letters from the 1930s suggest that Chopawamsic was the first RDA to purposely set aside organized camps for African-American use, the first RDA and the first RDA located in a southern state to have such camps.[94]

The New Deal era was one of great change and social experimentation, yet it was still a time of racial segregation. In the 1930s segregation was not limited to southern states. Segregation laws, also known as Jim Crow laws, were sanctified by the

1896 landmark Supreme Court ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The ruling enabled public facilities, such as schools, transportation, restaurants, hospitals, prisons, and parks, to be organized on a "separate but equal" basis. [95] As African Americans faced legalized segregation across the country, a group of citizens formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. The group has become the oldest, largest, and most recognized civil rights organization in the United States.[96]

Although the federal government was by no means integrated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, black applicants for the most part were assessed equally with whites for government positions. After Woodrow Wilson was elected president in 1912, African Americans were disproportionately concentrated in low-level jobs and commonly ignored for federal appointments. Other sections of the federal government were also segregated, including federal penitentiaries and the United States Armed Forces. The increase in segregation was linked to the election of a Democratic Congress and administration under Wilson, the Democratic Party being identified with white southern interests at the time.[97]

The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932 brought the New Deal expansion to the federal government, an expansion that African Americans hoped to benefit from. Their aspirations were not fully realized as New Deal programs did not provide as many advantages for blacks as for whites. In 1935 the NAACP wrote to Eleanor Roosevelt, "there is hardly a phase of the New Deal program which has not brought some hardship and disillusionment to colored people."[98]

Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes was a strong supporter of civil rights and civil liberties, and served as president of the Chicago chapter of the NAACP prior to his position as Secretary of the Interior. Ickes made many efforts to end segregation within the Department of the Interior and hired a young African-American lawyer, William H. Hastie, as assistant solicitor of the Department. He also appointed Dr. Robert C. Weaver and William J. Trent, both African Americans, to serve as advisors on African-American policy issues. Weaver and Trent were part of the Federal Council on Negro Affairs, also known as the "Black Cabinet," the members of which were Roosevelt-appointed African Americans who advised federal agencies and departments on racial matters.[99] Despite the efforts of Ickes, the Department of the Interior was not immune to segregation, and in 1934 the Boston chapter of the NAACP reported to Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes that there was "widespread belief . . . among the negroes of New England that there is discrimination against them in the allotment of federal, state and municipal monies conducted under the authority and direction of your department."[100]

Racial segregation occurred in the CCC as well as in the National Parks, both under Ickes jurisdiction as Secretary of the Interior. Although the first Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) bulletins stated that discrimination against race, color, or creed was not allowed, the Director of the CCC, Robert Fechner, made it clear only a few weeks into the program that only 10 percent of CCC enrollees would be African American. The CCC followed the common belief that segregation was not discrimination as long as equal facilities were provided. Some integrated camps existed in the early years of the CCC, but in response to complaints from local residents and the views of Army and CCC administrators, Fechner issued a directive in July 1935 that ordered the segregation of white and black enrollees. Despite efforts to integrate the camps and appoint African-American supervisors, the CCC remained segregated throughout its existence and "African American CCC members performed their duties in a society divided by race, and often in the presence of officially sanctioned racism."[101]

The NPS not only faced segregation within the CCC that helped build the National Parks, but was also confronted with segregation within the parks themselves, particularly in the southern states. Early on in the development of the Great Smoky Mountains and the Shenandoah National Parks, established in 1934 and 1935 respectively, the NPS abided by local and state

laws mandating segregated facilities.[102] The NPS followed the policy of "separate but equal" and built facilities for African Americans in National Parks based on the individual needs of each park. In October 1936 Associate Director Arthur Demaray regarding this policy stated:

> [A]t first there will be a few negroes who will visit the Shenandoah and the Great Smoky Mountains National Parks and who will want camp ground facilities. However, if one comes to the Park he cannot be denied such facilities and he will either have to be placed in the camp ground where white persons are camping or there must be available a separate camping area for negroes with facilities equally as good as for white persons. I do not see how this can be avoided.[103]

Southern states had had a long tradition of segregation since the end of the Civil War. The ruling of *Plessy vs. Ferguson* in 1896 only confirmed the legality of the practice and led to even more rigid segregation laws.[104] In the decades prior to the establishment of Shenandoah National Park and Chopawamsic RDA, the Commonwealth of Virginia passed a series of racial integrity laws in an effort to preserve the "purity" of the white race. In 1924 the state legislature passed the Racial Integrity Act (RIA), which required that a racial description of every person be recorded at birth and made marriage between a white person and a person of another race a felony. Although interracial marriage had been illegal in Virginia since 1691, the 1924 act strengthened the definition of each race and stated that the "term 'white person' shall apply only to the person who has no trace whatsoever of any blood other than Caucasian" except for those having one-sixteenth or less of Native American blood.[105]

In 1926 the Commonwealth of Virginia passed what is known as the Massenburg Bill, which mandated racial segregation in all public assemblies and required "the separation of white and colored persons at public halls, theaters, opera houses, motion picture shows and places of public entertainment and public assemblies." The bill, the first of its kind in the United States, defined segregation in Virginia for the next four decades.[106]

Virginians saw some progress made against racial crimes in 1928 with the passage of the Virginia Anti-Lynching Law, heralded as being the strongest of such laws against mob violence in the country. The act only came to be passed, however, because local businessmen and politicians realized that mob violence threatened efforts to attract business and industry. No white person was ever charged for lynching a black person under this law, and "while the enactment proved remarkable for public relations, it did little to attract the interests of African Americans or to address their more pressing concerns."[107]

The NPS faced these laws in 1936, when a demand for African-American facilities at Shenandoah led to the planning of separate park facilities. The NPS stated:

> Separate facilities for white and colored people to the extent only as is necessary to conform with the generally accepted customs long established in Virginia. . . To render the most satisfactory service to white and colored visitors it is generally recognized that separate rest rooms, cabin colonies and picnic group facilities should be provided.[108]

By June 1938 construction had begun on an African-American recreation area, known as Lewis Mountain. Portions of the Lewis Mountain facilities opened in the summer of 1939, and the first cabins and lodge opened in the summer of 1940. During this time, a directive from Washington stated that "no mention will be made of segregation on the map or in the park literature." When the park Superintendant continued to give out maps indentifying Lewis Mountain as the campground and

lodge for "colored people," he was fired.[109] While the NPS knew it was in their best interest to follow local segregation laws, they did not want to publicly call attention to segregation in the parks.

Segregation Within the RDA Program

The interest in securing camping areas within the RDAs for African-American campers was apparent early on in the program and was a concern of Dr. Robert C. Weaver and William J. Trent, Jr.[110] In early September, 1936, Arthur E. Demaray, then assistant NPS director, responded to a memo from Weaver that urged NPS officials to consider camps for African Americans in the RDAs. At that time the NPS looked toward newly formed local advisory committees to investigate local needs and recommend social organizations that would use the camps. Demaray suggested that "Local advisory committees object to camp facilities for both white and colored people on areas as small as those developed by the National Park Service and, therefore, separate camps are essential."[111] Only one RDA specifically for African Americans had been proposed at that time, and the project, located in Arkansas, had been curtailed owing to lack of funding. Demaray also stated in his memo, "This service is entirely sympathetic toward camp facilities for Negroes and would be glad to develop camps exclusively for them, provided, of course, that funds are available and that suitable maintaining agencies can be found."[112]

At the end of September, 1936, Wirth asked NPS employee Kenneth B. Simmons to prepare a report that would list all of the RDA projects, their locations, and their total land areas. Simmons was also to indicate which RDAs were recommended to be used only by blacks and which could be used by both blacks and whites. Wirth stated in his memo, "At the present time I have in mind the possibility of developing a colored group camp on the Chopawamsic area. Of the 12,000 acres there, I believe a few of those acres should be set aside for a colored group camp."[113]

Simmons completed his list the next day and submitted it to Wirth. In his memo Simmons stated the policy of the NPS regarding facilities for black campers in RDAs at that time:

> There has been no color line drawn in the selection or the development of the above-mentioned recreational areas. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to leave this matter with the individual states or the local advisory groups.[114]

Simmons explained that his recommendations were based on the size of the RDAs, the possibility of complete separation of whites and blacks within the RDAs, and the geographic location of the African-American population. Simmon's list was divided into four categories: proposed all white camps, proposed white and black camps, possible camps for both whites and blacks, and possible white or colored but not both. The list affirms that in 1936 Lake Murray in Oklahoma was the only RDA "proposed" for both white and black use. Chopawamsic, Versailles (Indiana), Catoctin (Maryland), Waterloo (Michigan), Yankee Springs (Michigan), Lake of the Ozarks (Missouri), Montserrat (Missouri), Beach Point (Rhode Island), and Shelby (Tennessee) were "possible" for both white and black use.[115] Wirth submitted the list and recommendations to Secretary Ickes on September 30, 1936. Wirth stated, however, that the recommendations were based on topography and "not upon local opinions with which we are not now fully acquainted."[116]

NPS Director Cammerer appeared to disagree with Wirth and Demaray's desire to assure camping facilities for blacks as well as whites in the RDAs. Cammerer responded to Wirth's recommendations for black and white camps by stating:

> I don't think that we are required to anticipate all kinds of service in the parks by installing facilities unless there is a demand. In the Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks I have always said that we have a location for colored camps in each park, but that these will not be built unless there is a proven demand therefore.[117]

Assistant Director Demaray responded:

> There is just as great a need for providing facilities for the underprivileged Negro as for the underprivileged white person. . . . In developing [RDAs], we have had to begin by interesting a maintaining agency and then an operating agency, the latter generally some organization interested in taking care of underprivileged children. It would appear that our efforts so far have been directed toward providing facilities for white persons. I would say, however, there is just as much need for camps for Negroes as for whites.[118]

These letters suggest that Cammerer did not want to provide recreation areas for African Americans unless there proved to be a demand. In comparison, Demaray, along with Wirth, felt the NPS should promote and secure areas for blacks where possible because the demand already existed. Because the NPS planned to hand over the RDAs to state park systems after they were completed, the NPS would need cooperation from state and local social organizations in order to assure that the African-American recreation areas remained.[119]

Segregation in Chopawamsic

Although Chopawamsic was near Washington, D.C., it was located in Virginia, a state that adhered to racial segregation. In fact, the social agencies interested in using Chopawamsic were already segregated. To secure African-American campgrounds, the NPS divided Chopawamsic into two segregated camp areas. In April 1937 Wirth wrote a memo following a meeting regarding the "Master Plan of Chopawamsic and the Location of Additional Organized Camp Sites." The meeting decided that the "section of the water-shed of the North Branch of Quantico Creek from the road leading north from Joplin and downstream to Ridge Road" would be reserved for African-American campgrounds. Wirth stated, "This section will be treated as an entirely separate area and used only by Negroes.[120] The area reserved for African Americans was the northern section of Chopawamsic and contained two camps, one for boys and one for families, and the southern area had three camps for whites.

The first African-American campers arrived in Chopawamsic in June 1937. The camp, known as Camp Pleasant, occupied Camp 4 and consisted of mothers and their children. The Family Service Association sponsored Camp Pleasant and held two sessions that summer, one in June and one in July.[121] NPS acting Assistant Director Fred E. Johnson wrote to Secretary Ickes after the end of the summer to inform him that the camp season was successful, and "protests, which some prophesied, failed to develop at Chopawamsic."[122]

In 1938, Camp 1 became the site of Camp Lichtman, a camp for African-American boys sponsored by the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, D.C.[123] The Twelfth Street YMCA is the oldest African-American YMCA in the United States. One of its sponsors during the first half of the twentieth century was Abe Lichtman. Lichtman, a white Jew, became nationally famous for advocating economic equality for African Americans. He owned several theaters in Washington, D.C., and his employees and patrons were predominately African American. Lichtman sponsored several African-American sport teams in Washington, D.C., and in 1932 Lichtman established Camp Lichtman in the George Washington National Forest.[124] The

camp moved to Chopawamsic in the summer of 1938. A 1939 brochure for the camp heralded it "The Nation's Finest Camp for Negro Youth" and stated that Camp Lichtman, "one of the model camps constructed by the U.S. Government in the Chopawamsic Recreation Area near Dumfries, Virginia, serves as a demonstration project for the entire country."[125]

In 1939, Conrad Wirth responded to an inquiry from the Boy Scouts of America regarding available group camps for African Americans. Wirth stated, "The only camping facilities on the Recreational Demonstration Areas available for Negro use at this time . . . are those on the Chopawamsic Area. . ."[126] Wirth also stated that one camp in the Waterloo RDA was operated by the Detroit Board of Education for African-American boys; however, the camp only operated for half of the season. The other half of the season the camp at Waterloo was used by white campers.

After the two African-American camps at Chopawamsic had opened, the NPS and the Region 1 office in Richmond struggled over how to treat the two separate sections. The Region 1 office recommended separate entrances for each section, making them entirely separate, and the NPS wanted a single entrance, which would have downplayed the issue of segregation. M.R. Tillotson, head of the Region 1 office in Richmond, wrote to Director Cammerer in January 1939. Tillotson, responding to Wirth's recommendation for one entrance, stated:

> If we are to be realistic in our approach to recreation planning in southern states, we must recognize and observe the long-standing attitudes and customs of the people, which require, as a fundamental, that recreational areas and facilities for the two races be kept entirely separated. Such a policy should not be considered discriminatory, since it represents the general desire of both races.[127]

Tillotson stated that the proposed single entrance required blacks to pass by the proposed day-use area reserved for whites, "which, ignoring racial considerations, presents an objectionable feature of planning from a functional view point."[128] Wirth defended NPS procedure by stating that "two entrances would not only be more costly, but signs would have to be erected informing the public of the segregation of races and this might be objectionable.[129]

Working towards a compromise, both offices came up with at least three separate road plans. The question of road design brought delays in the construction in other park buildings, including the superintendent's residence, the park headquarters, and a utility area that all depended on the location of the road. A decision was made in October 1939 to locate one entrance to the park at the intersection of Route 1 and Route 629, and near the proposed white day-use area. However, pending the completion of this entrance, a second formal entrance for blacks would be built along Route 234, accessing the Camps 1 and 4. Lack of funding and the onset of World War II delayed the construction of entrances and roads in the park.[130] Textual records and maps suggest that prior to World War II, Chopawamsic had three separate entrances: one to Camps 2 and 5 along Route 626, one to Camp 3 along Route 626 near its intersection with Route 1, and one entrance for Camps 1 and 4 along Route 234. It appears, however, that a formal sign that indicated a "Negro entrance" to the park was not built. A 1941 flier for a Cub Scout "Geological Trip" to Camp Pleasant (Camp 4) directs the troop to take Route 234 west for three miles to "Chopawamsic Park sign which indicates left turn on side road into Pleasant Camp 4." A 1949 map of the park illustrated the separate entrances to Camps 1 and 4 and Camps 2 and 5 as "temporary."[131]

Chopawamsic was the first RDA in the South to provide camping areas for African Americans. Riding on its success, the NPS continued its efforts to secure additional campgrounds for blacks in other RDAs. In some instances they were successful; however, segregation and discrimination continued and often thwarted the plans for these camps. By 1941 only

nine of the 31 vacation areas RDAs had camps specifically offered for African Americans. These include Chopawamsic, Crabtree Creek (Raleigh), Cuivre River (Missouri), Lake Murray (Oklahoma), Otter Creek (Kentucky), Silver Creek (Oregon), Raccoon Creek (Pennsylvania), St. Croix (Minnesota), and Waterloo (Michigan). It appears that several of the RDAs that were planned to offer African-American camp areas, such as Swift Creek RDA in Virginia near Richmond and Catoctin RDA in Maryland, never developed.[132]

In some instances the state and the NPS developed an entirely separate park for African Americans. Shelby Forest RDA did not provide recreation areas for African Americans. With the urging of Eleanor Roosevelt, the NAACP, and the Shelby County Commissioners, the NPS developed Shelby Bluffs State Park in 1942. The park, located south of Memphis, was the first African-American park east of the Mississippi and the second of such parks in the nation.[133] At Crabtree Creek RDA outside of Raleigh, North Carolina, a separate section for African Americans was developed in 1950 and named Reedy Creek State Park.

In early 1939 William J. Trent spoke to the National Park superintendents about segregation in National Parks. He urged the abolition "by the United States Government of any policy of segregation and discrimination based on color, race or creed in Federal areas."[134] In his address, Trent called attention to the RDA program and provided two examples where "if special attention had not been given, Negroes would have again been excluded from certain types of park programs." Trent stated that "it was only after the insistence of the Secretary [of the Interior] that any consideration at all was given to the need for such facilities for Negroes." Trent's second example described the difficulties in providing programs for African Americans:

> Even after the policy of inclusion was set down, it was rather difficult in at least one case for the [NPS] to put into practice this policy. Evidences of action designed to thwart the establishment of a Negro camping area have been discovered. Because of the investigation of this office, the policy is being carried out.[135]

Overall, the NPS faced a lack of cooperation from local and state agencies and struggled to provide camping facilities for African Americans in many of the RDAs. "Prejudice [made] it practically impossible to provide for Negroes on areas also intended for white use, and has so far prevented us from developing even the few portions of some of the [RDAs] originally planned for Negro use."[136] The NPS also faced the problem that once the RDAs were transferred to the states, there was no guarantee the state would ensure that the African-American camps would remain. It was suggested that the NPS should make maintaining facilities for African Americans a condition in the transferring legislation. In response to this idea, acting Assistant Director Johnson commented in a memo to Secretary Ickes, "the states have so little interest in this problem that [NPS] might be faced with a task of maintaining these areas for some time to come if we insisted that this be done."[137]

The desire to preserve camps for African Americans in Chopawamsic was likely one of the reasons it remained under NPS jurisdiction despite the transfer of all the other RDAs to the states.[138] The *Washington Post* reported on August 2, 1939, that a bill had passed through the U. S. Senate that would transfer Chopawamsic to the National Capital Park system. It was clarified that the NPS "requested the legislation, explaining that although it was the plan to turn most of these recreational areas back to the states, it was desired to retain this particular area because of its value to Washington social agencies."[139] In other words, if the NPS retained control over the park rather than transferring it to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the NPS could guarantee that the African-American camps remained in operation. On August 14, 1940, Chopawamsic was officially transferred to the National Capital Region of the NPS.[140]

On December 8, 1945, the NPS mandated the desegregation of all National Parks. Desegregation, however, took years to complete. Dining rooms at Shenandoah, for example, stayed segregated until 1947, and other facilities were segregated until as late as 1950. Because all of the other RDAs except Chopawamsic and Catoctin were transferred to state park systems, many of the southern RDAs remained segregated until the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.[141] The desegregation process at PRWI does not appear to have started until the mid-1950s. In 1956 the camp began to interchange the use of the camps by white and black campers. Since Virginia schools were still segregated, Virginia's social groups that used the camps still consisted of only white and only black children; however, the use of the specific campsites were interchangeable. For example, white campers used Camp 4 in 1956, and black campers used Camp 1. Interchanging the camps was "part of a program started [in 1954]" that was hoped would "lead to integrated camps."[142] In the summer of 1956, black counselors worked in the white camps and vice versa. These efforts hoped to change the "white-colored tags" that had been attached to the camps since the late 1930s.

The Office of Strategic Services Takes Over Chopawamsic (1942-1945)

Chopawamsic's role as an isolated country retreat for Washington's less fortunate did not leave it immune to the effects of World War II. The characteristics that initially attracted Wirth and his colleagues to choose the Chopawamsic site—its close proximity to Washington, D.C., and its remote, wooded site with natural water resources—attracted the federal government's new intelligence agency. Consequently, from April 1942 until the latter months of 1944, Chopawamsic was closed to the public and became training Areas A and C of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

President Roosevelt established the OSS by military order on June 13, 1942, and named William J. Donovan, a World War I veteran and New York lawyer, as director of the new agency. Donovan had previously led the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), which was the non-departmental intelligence organization founded by Roosevelt less than a year before the OSS. The reorganization gave the COI's covert operations activities to the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the propaganda efforts to the newly formed Office of War Information. The OSS focused on special operations and unconventional warfare. Unconventional warfare represented a shift in warfare tactics during World War II, and methods utilized by the OSS included espionage, counter-intelligence, disinformation, and guerrilla warfare. As explained by John Whiteclay Chambers II in *OSS Training in National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II*, "Under the auspices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the protection of President Roosevelt, the OSS grew in size and stature to become America's primary espionage and unconventional warfare agency during [World War II]."[143]

The OSS grew considerably during World War II, starting with 2,300 persons in June, 1942 and employing 5,000 by September, 1943. In late 1944 the OSS reached its highest numbers with almost 13,000 employees. The Secret Intelligence Branch of the OSS focused on intelligence gathering and analysis. In contrast, the Special Operations Branch "aimed at destruction." The OSS trained Special Operations agents to destroy bridges and railroads and to lead guerilla attacks on army outposts, and communication and supply lines. Secret Intelligence agents were typically civilians, male or female, and worked alone while Special Operations "combat operatives were uniformed, military personnel, men who worked in teams."[144] In comparison, the Special Operations teams usually consisted of an officer and an enlisted radio man trained by the Communications Branch. Additional branches of the OSS were established during the war, including the Operational Group Branch, Morale Operations Branch, and the Research and Analysis Branch.[145]

During the first six months of the establishment of the OSS, the agency aimed to develop training schools that would prepare personnel in the practices of unconventional warfare. OSS officials looked toward a newly established training camp operated by the British outside of Toronto, Canada, for inspiration. The training area, known as Camp X, replicated camps operated by the British Special Operations Executive (SOE) in Great Britain. Training provided at the camp focused on a new type of British combatants known as "commandos," who aimed to "combine all the essentials of irregular bands [of guerillas] with the superior training, equipment, and intelligence of regular troops."[146] Initially, OSS agents trained at Camp X and helped the OSS collaborate with the SOE in covert warfare. The SOE were instrumental in training the OSS, which went beyond Camp X. The British advised the OSS in the development of their own training camps and made available "experienced British instructors, manuals, course outlines, and lecture books, as well as British acquired equipment, weaponry, and explosive devises for training in covert operations." They also offered use of advanced training schools in Great Britain.[147]

SOE training camps were primarily located in isolated country estates; thus the OSS initially sought similar sites for their first training camps. However, OSS officials rejected several estates located outside of Washington, D.C., as training sites. Ideally, the OSS wanted sites that were "situated in the country[side] and thoroughly isolated from the possible attention of any unauthorized persons, with plenty of land, at least several hundred acres, and located well away from any highway or through-roads and preferably far-distant from other human habitations."[148] They were also looking for sites located within a 50-mile radius of Washington, D.C., in order to "facilitate inspection and supervision by higher authority." [149] The nearby RDAs at Chopawamsic and Catoctin in Thurmont, Maryland, not only met OSS requirements, but were also already owned by the federal government. The two RDAs provided the additional advantages of a rugged, wooded terrain and existing infrastructure including camping, administrative, and maintenance facilities. [150]

At the onset of World War II, the War Department asked the NPS to use the national parks for military purposes. Although the NPS wanted to participate in the war effort, the military use of the national parks went against NPS's mission to conserve the parks for the enjoyment of all Americans and future generations. Consequently, the new director of NPS, Newton B. Drury, developed a set of provisions that would control the military's use of the national parks. Drury wanted to make sure all alternatives to using NPS land had been exhausted, and if military use was essential, permits would require specific conditions to protect the park. Once military use was completed, the military was required to repair any damages and restore the property to its previous condition. Thus, military rest camps were established in a number of parks, including Grand Canyon and Sequoia National Parks and the Catoctin RDA. The War Department also used several parks for training purposes, including Yosemite, Shenandoah, and Yellowstone in addition to Catoctin and Chopawamsic.[151]

In March 1942 the War Department contacted the Department of the Interior with the request to transfer the Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs for military use. Secretary of the Interior Ickes and NPS Director Drury did not want the parks turned into military training camps, especially not for the entire duration of the war. As a result, Ickes permitted a two-month occupation of the parks and insisted that the military not make any changes to the park without review and concurrence by the NPS. The military occupation of the parks was set for April 1, 1942.

The *Washington Post* reported on the matter on April 22, 1942. At that time, the public only knew that the two parks had been taken over by the Army for "unrevealed purposes."[152] The article expressed the concern of the charitable organizations that operated summer camps at Chopawamsic. It also stated that "the permits [authorizing the Army's use of the parks] will expire in June, but can be renewed, and it is virtually certain they will be."[153] The article, of course, was correct: Chopawamsic and Catoctin would shortly become secret training camps for the OSS and would remain so until the end of World War II.

When it became clear that the military had no intention of leaving Chopawamsic or Catoctin, Secretary of the Interior Ickes issued special use permits to the War Department that did not include an expiration date. The permits did come with provisions requiring that "precaution shall be taken to preserve and protect all objects of a geological and historical nature . . . that wherever possible, structures, roads, as well as trees, shrubs, and other natural terrain features, shall remain unmolested . . . that every precaution shall be taken to protect the area from fire and vandalism . . ." The permit required NPS approval of any new structures, and at the termination of military use all structures built by the Army would be transferred to the Department of the Interior or removed by the War Department. In addition, the Army was requested to restore the site to its original condition.[154]

While most of the permit provisions focused on preserving the current condition of the park and its CCC-built structures, the Secretary of the Interior also required that all private land acquired by the Army during its occupation be transferred to the Department of Interior upon the end of the Army's use of the park. As of April, 1942, Chopawamsic consisted of 14,446 acres of land that had been acquired by the NPS between 1936 and 1942. The War Department expanded the park by 1,000 to 1,500 acres of privately-owned land during the next year for security purposes.[155] The adjacent Quantico U.S. Marine Corps base gained use of 4,862 acres in the southern section of the park in 1943.[156]

Catoctin RDA was the first operative training camp established by the OSS in the United States. Known as Area B, Catoctin served as the basic training camp for Special Operations (SO) trainees. Between April, 1942, when the first trainees arrived at Area B and 1944, when the camp was closed, Area B would experience a number of different changes in operation, including several periods where training was temporarily halted. Around the same time that Area B opened, President Roosevelt took over a section of one of Catoctin's cabin camps for his own personal use, resulting in limited use of the training camp while the President was visiting. The OSS suggested the closure of Area B as early as winter of 1942-1943 owing to the President's use in addition to other infrastructure problems; however, it remained open for the majority of the war. During the OSS occupation of Catoctin, a number of men from the different branches of the OSS trained at Area B despite the fact that it was originally established for SO basic training.[157]

Chopawamsic became the location of Area A and Area C, the training camp for the OSS branches of Special Operations and Communications, respectively. In a 5,000-acre section of the park, the OSS established Area A for advanced paramilitary training in sabotage, guerilla activity, and other aspects of simulated unconventional warfare behind enemy lines. In a smaller northern section of the park, the OSS developed Area C, which served as the Communications Branch training school. The OSS converted all five of the cabin camps and the CCC camp within these areas into sub-camps that would hold several hundred trainees (see figures 4-6).

In addition to Areas A, B, and C, the OSS eventually established four other training areas in or near Washington, D.C., but not on NPS property. These training areas included RTU-11, known as "the Farm" near Clinton, Maryland; Area D, located in Maryland on the Potomac River, approximately 40 miles south of Washington, D.C.; Area E located north of Baltimore; and Area F, located at the Congressional Country Club in Washington, D.C. Many of the trainees at these additional camps either began or ended their training at Area A or Area B. The OSS established its first training camp outside of the Washington, D.C. area in 1943. This Communications Branch training camp, located in Illinois at Camp McDowell outside of Chicago, was only used through 1944. By January 1944, most OSS training had moved to California at Area W-A on Catalina Island, off the coast of Los Angeles. Here, the OSS trained personnel who would be sent to aid in the war in the Pacific.[158]

Despite the closure of the training areas in 1945, "the valuable contributions to the Allied victory made by [the training areas in PRWI and Catoctin] and by Donovan's organization itself are an important part of the history of World War II. William J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan believed that intelligence, deception, subversion, and psychological and irregular warfare could spearhead the Allied liberation of Europe and the Far East, and he crafted a novel instrument to serve that purpose." Consequently, the CIA and the Army Special Forces adopted much of the training methods used by the OSS at the various camps during World War II and continue to use them today.[159]

Area A

Improvements to the camps in Area A of Chopawamsic began in the summer of 1942. The OSS winterized the buildings within the camps by installing window sashes, cast-iron stoves, and additional insulation. The OSS also built additional support buildings, including classrooms, officer quarters, post exchanges, guard houses, armories, and magazines. Indoor and outdoor firing ranges and demolition areas were built for weapon training and to instruct agents in the use of explosives. Area A utilized three of the camp areas: Camp-2, Camp-3, and Camp-5. It also included the CCC camp that was left intact after the disestablishment of the CCC in June 1942. The CCC camp became the administrative headquarters for Area A. At full capacity, Area A could hold up to 900 personnel, including 600 trainees.[160]

The recreation and camping areas, were soon transformed into a playground of sorts for OSS trainees. Camp 5 was briefly used for OSS waterborne operations prior to the establishment of Area D and was known within the training area as Area A-5. The OSS built a small boathouse and dock on the lake near the camp, and trainees used the lake for exercises in clandestine seaborne landings, river crossings, or to learn techniques for abandoning sinking ships. After water training moved to Area D, A-5 became a holding area for personnel awaiting assignment.[161]

Camp 2, known as Area A-2, was one of the first camps utilized by the OSS. The OSS used A-2 for a variety of different purposes including a holding area for personnel, a training area for Operations Group, and an area for basic military training. The OSS built a "house of horrors" or "mystery house" known as "Little Tokyo" located near Camp 2 that created "close-in shooting practices under realistic conditions."[162] As a trainee entered a house of horrors,

> [P]op-up targets that looked like Nazis would come at you from darkened rooms. This would be accompanied by simulated gun shots and strange lights. The goal was to get two quick shots on the targets. You had to make your way through an obstacle course which also included pop-up targets that you had to hit and keep going.[163]

In addition to existing buildings within A-2's four camp units that were used as quarters and classrooms, A-2 also had an adjacent map-reading and field craft exercise area.

Early on in the OSS occupation of Chopawamsic Camp 3, known as Area A-3, served as the OSS Parachute School. As part of their parachute training, trainees from A-3 would take off in planes from Quantico, which would fly low over Chopawamsic, and "parachute into clearings, simulating the manner in which agents and equipment would be airdropped . . . behind enemy lines." By 1943, most of the parachute training was moved out of Area A to Fort Benning, Georgia. A-3 was later used for training of personnel from Special Operations and Morale Operations. Existing cabins and buildings at A-3 were used as quarters and classrooms, and one small building was transformed into a code room. Firing ranges were located adjacent to the camp as was a demolition area for the use of explosives in sabotage training.[164]

The OSS used the former CCC camp in Area A primarily as its headquarters area, but it was also used for training purposes. A typical course taught in the camp, known as Area A-4, consisted of field craft, map reading, demolitions, and weapons, Morse code, close combat, and physical training. The OSS utilized 24 buildings in A-4 that were previously built and used by the CCC. In addition to the CCC buildings, the OSS built roughly a dozen new buildings at A-4, including a $13,000 bachelor officers' quarters. Indoor firing ranges and outdoor firing ranges were adjacent to the camp buildings, as was an obstacle course as long as a football field.

The OSS made other changes to Chopawamsic during its occupation besides the construction of supplementary buildings, firing ranges, and training areas in and around the separate camps. The OSS destroyed a number of buildings within the park, the majority of which were old farmhouses, barns, and other farm-related outbuildings that had been standing at the time of the park's establishment. The OSS used these structures to practice demolition maneuvers using booby-traps, explosives, or motor shells.[165]

Area C

Area C occupied the northern section of Chopawamsic and served as the training area for clandestine radio operations and equipment for the Communications Branch (CB) of the OSS (see figure 4). In September, 1942, OSS Director Donovan established the CB to combine the communication systems that the Special Operation Branch and the Secret Intelligence Branch had been creating individually. Consequently, the CB created "a secure, rapid, global communications system connecting agents in the field with regional bases and ultimately with the OSS message center in Washington, D.C."[166] The CB provided all of the communications training for the OSS, and trainees at Area C learned International Morse Code, secret cipher, radio techniques, and radio repair.

Trainees of Area C utilized Cabin Camp 1 and Cabin Camp 4, camps Goodwill and Pleasant respectively, which were both African-American camps prior to the war. Inside Area C, Camp 1 was Area C-1 and served primarily as the headquarters of Area C but was also used as a training area. The OSS winterized the existing buildings at C-1 and built several temporary buildings, including a radio repair shop, a radio transmitter building, and two guard houses.

Camp 4, or Area C-2, was roughly a mile south of C-1 and was the main training facility for the CB. Beginning in the winter of 1942-1943, C-2 was "an intensive training center where young men in Army fatigues spent two to three month learning to be clandestine radio operators behind enemy lines or more often operators and other technical personnel at OSS regional base stations in war zones and theater headquarters around the world."[167] The most extensive amount of new construction, even more than in Area A and Area B in Catoctin, took place in Camp 4 in Area C. A multi-purpose building at the cost of $24,000 was the most expensive structure built by the OSS at any of the East Coast training camps. The OSS used the building to show training and entertainment films and as an indoor assembly space.[168]

Chopawamsic in the Post-World War II Era (1946-present)

After the end of European theater operations in the summer of 1944, the recruiting and training of paramilitary personnel in the United States came to an end. The OSS closed Area A for training operations in November 1944 as most of the training program moved to the west coast to focus on the war against Japan. Area A officially closed on January 11, 1945, and was held in stand-by status until it was permanently closed in July, 1945. The OSS operated Area C until October, 1945.[169]

Summer camping resumed in the summer of 1946 after the camps were restored to their condition prior to the OSS occupation.[170] Superintendent Lykes supervised additional improvements to the park in the fall of 1946. Although the OSS maintained the few roads in and around the park, a road system to connect the campgrounds was greatly needed. Lykes used the free labor of the Army Corps of Engineers to build new roads and bridges. The road project included 13 miles of new roadways. Additional improvements to the park that year included a dam, a theater, a utility area, a nature museum, an observation tower, a contact station, a traffic circle, and a boat house (see figure 7). The *Washington Post* reported that the project cost $200,000.[171]

After World War II, Lykes advocated to change the name of the park. Lykes thought that the name Chopawamsic was devoid of "aesthetic, historic or commercial value," and a number of officials in Washington, including Wirth, felt that the name was difficult to spell and was cumbersome. Lykes also promoted the removal of the words "Recreational Demonstration Area" and said, "Let us call it a Park, which it is or will be one day soon, I hope." The name Chopawamsic RDA remained until 1948 when a portion of the park, occupied by the Marines during World War II, was officially leased to Quantico. The leased land consisted of 4,862 acres located south of Route 619 that included Chopawamsic Creek. Since the creek was no longer within the boundaries of the park, it was felt that the name lacked significance. On August 20, 1948, Lykes received an official memo stating that Chopawamsic's new name was Prince William Forest Park.[172]

In 1950, the NPS finally built the main entrance road into the park from Route 1 since integration of the park eliminated the need for separate entrances to the camps. The construction of the first day-use area in PRWI shortly followed in 1951. While separate day-use areas for both whites and blacks were included in original plans for the park, none had been built prior to WWII. The Pine Grove Picnic Area, located adjacent to the Visitors Center, soon became a popular location for day-use visitors.[173] A map of PRWI dating from 1953 illustrates the Pine Grove Picnic Area as well as a number of hiking trails.[174]

A new entrance road to the park was needed in 1958 due to the construction of Interstate 95 (I-95), which bisected the original Route 1 entrance. Since I-95 was projected to become the primary north/south transportation corridor along the east coast, NPS decided to take advantage of the new highway and sought to secure a new entrance to the park from I-95 as compensation for loss of the original entrance. NPS requested that the Virginia Department of Transportation buy land between the southern boundary of the park and Route 619 for the new entrance. Although Virginia highway officials agreed to this plan since it was less expensive than building an overpass to bypass the original park entrance, they did not purchase the additional land as requested. The new park entrance was built in 1960.[175]

Many improvements were made to the park during the 1960s and 1970s and reflect the newly-developed philosophy of the NPS known as Mission 66. Mission 66 was a federally-sponsored program to improve conditions in National Parks beginning in 1955 and ending in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the NPS. Mission 66 projects focused on modernizing the National Parks with new roads, visitors centers, utilities, trails, and picnic and camping areas. Improvements to PRWI between 1962 and 1972 followed the philosophy of the Mission 66 program and focused on enhancing the experience of automotive tourist. In 1962, Telegraph Road Picnic Area was built near the original park entrance. Oak Ridge Campground and the Travel Trailer Village were built in 1964 and 1965, respectively, and Turkey Run Campground followed in 1968. One of the largest improvements to PRWI that reflects the Mission 66 philosophy was the Scenic Drive and its associated bridges and parking areas, which were built between 1968 and 1970. These additions to PRWI during the 1960s and 1970 changed the way visitors use the park today.[176]

In 2003, the controversy surrounding the 4,862 acres leased to the U.S. Marine Corps Base Quantico was finally resolved. Since World War II, PRWI hoped to transfer their acreage on the south side of Route 619 to the Department of Navy in exchange for land within the Quantico Creek watershed that would be purchased by the Navy for this very purpose. The Interior Department and the Navy never came to an agreement and the land remained leased by the Navy until 2003 when an official transfer of land occurred. Thus, PRWI regained approximately 1,700 acres on the south side of Route 619 along Chopawamsic Creek while the Navy gained approximately 3,400. The area south of Route 619 that is now part of PRWI is called the Chopawamsic Backcountry Area. Consequently, the park has recovered its association with Chopawamsic Creek, the origins of its historic name.[177]

Previous Studies

PRWI has been the subject of a number of studies. Susan Cary Strickland's 1986 study, *Prince William Forest Park Administrative History* provides an in-depth look at the general history of the park from its beginnings in 1935 through the 1980s. Strickland covers the establishment of the park, land acquisition, and the use of the park. In 1988 Sara Amy Leach authored a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) for *Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park: 1933-1942*. This document particularly focused on work completed by the CCC in the park, including the five cabin camps. Under the MPD four of the camps were listed in the National Register in 1989 as historic districts: Camp Goodwil (Cabin Camp 1), Camp Mawavi (Cabin Camp 2), Camp Orenda/SP-26 (Cabin Camp 3), and Camp Pleasant (Cabin Camp 4). In 2008 John Whiteclay Chambers II compiled the study entitled *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II*, which focuses on the presence of the OSS in Prince William Forest Park and nearby Catoctin. This study provides a thorough and never before published look into the use of the parks as training areas of the OSS. A four-year archeological study of PRWI conducted by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., resulted

in the report entitled *"Few Know that Such a Place Exists:" Land and People within Prince William Forest Park*, authored by John Bedell. This two-volume report provides a historic context of life in the park prior to the establishment of the Chopawamsic RDA and the results of the archeological study. Patricia L. Parker's 1985 study entitled *The Hinterland: An Overview of the Prehistory and History of Prince William Forest Park, Virginia* provides a summary of the park's cultural development, known archeological and historic properties, relevant research questions and historical themes. These five studies specifically have provided a strong basis for the PRWI historic context.

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[73] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 11-13.
[74] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 9.
[75] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 10.
[76] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 14.
[77] Davidson, *Civilian Conservation Corps,* 51, 53. McClellan, *Building the National Parks*, 338.
[78] Davidson, *Civilian Conservation Corps*, 53, 54.
[79] *The Human Crop.*
[80] Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938; reprint, New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), vol. 1, p. 4.
[81] Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, vol. 1, p. 5.
[82] McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, 429.
[83] Good, *Park and Recreation Structures,* 185.
[84] Good, *Park and Recreation Structures,* 126-127.
[85] Davidson, *Civilian Conservation Corps,* 55.
[86] Davidson, *Civilian Conservation Corps,* 56-57.
[87] Letter, Arno B. Cammerer to C. Marshall Finnan, February 2, 1935, Record Group 79, Box 2, NARA, found in Davidson, *Civilian Conservation Corps*, p. 52.
[88] Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Areas,* 4.
[89] "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon," *Washington Post,* 19 April 1936, p. B9.

[90] "60 Officials Pay Visit to Camps for Needy Children of District," *Washington Post* 6 June 1936, p. 15.
[91] "150 Youngsters Are Examined Preparatory to Camp Opening," *Washington Post*, 8 June 1936, p. 13.
[92] "143 Boys, Girls to Leave Today For Two Camps," *Washington Post*, 5 July 1936, p. M4
[93] *The Human Crop*.
[94] see Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[95] Desmond King, *Separate and Unequal: Black Americans and the US Federal Government* (New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), 17-18.
[96] NAACP, "NACCP History," NAACP, <http://www.naacp.org/about/history/index.htm>.
[97] King, *Separate and Unequal*, 3-10.
[98] King, *Separate and Unequal*, 31.
[99] Nina Mjagkij, *Organizing Black America: an Encyclopedia of African American Associations* (New York, New York: Garland Pub. 2001), 228.
[100] King, *Separate and Unequal*, 264.
[101] New Deal Network, "African Americans in the Civilian Conservation Corps," New Deal Network, <http://newdeal.feri.org/aaccc/index.htm>.
[102] C. Brenden Martin, *Tourism in the Mountain South: A Double-Edged Sword* (Knoxville, Tennessee: The University of Tennessee Press, 2007), 169.
[103] Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray to Director Arno B. Cammerer, October 1, 1936, Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[104] Virginia Historical Society, "The World of Jim Crow," found in the exhibit *The Civil Rights Movement in Virginia*, 2004, Virginia Historical Society, <http://www.vahistorical.org/civilrights/jimcrow.htm>.
[105] Martha Hodes, *Sex Love Race* (New York University Press, New York: 1999), 399.
[106] J. Douglas Smith, *Managing White Supremacy* (University of North Carolina Press: Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 2002), 144.
[107] Smith, *Managing White Supremacy*, 155-156.
[108] Reed Engle, "Laboratory for Change," *Resource Management Newsletter* (Shenandoah National Park, January 1996).
[109] Engle, "Laboratory for Change."
[110] Memos dating from 1936 show that Dr. Robert C. Weaver was involved in the discussion regarding camping facilities within the RDAs for blacks. Between 1933 and 1937, Weaver acted as an advisor in African American affairs to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.
[111] Memo from Arthur E. Demaray to the Secretary of the Interior, September 4, 1936, Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[112] Memo from Arthur E. Demaray to the Secretary of the Interior, September 4, 1936, Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[113] Memo, Conrad L. Wirth to Kenneth B. Simmons, September 21, 1936, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[114] Kenneth B. Simmons to Conrad L. Wirth, September 22, 1936, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17 NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[115] Kenneth B. Simmons to Conrad L. Wirth, September 22, 1936, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[116] Memo from Conrad L. Wirth to Secretary Ickes, September 30, 1936, NARA, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[117] Memo, Director Arno B. Cammerer to Conrad L. Wirth and Arthur E. Demaray, September 30, 1936, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.

[118] Memo, Arthur E. Demaray to Arno. B. Cammerer, October 1, 1936, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[119] Cammerer's position regarding facilities for African Americans did not go unnoticed by Ickes and in June 1940, Ickes offered the directorship to Newton B. Drury.
[120] Memorandum of Understanding from Conrad L. Wirth, April 15, 1937, RG 79, Entry 100, Box 124, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[121] "2 New Camps Open June 29 at Chopawamsic," *Washington Post* 20, June 1937, "Colored Group to Go To Chopawamsic, VA," *Washington Post* 12 July 1937.
[122] Memo from Acting Assistant Director Fred. E. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[123] Camp 1, located in the northern section of the camp, was used during the 1936 and 1937 camping seasons by white boys.
[124] D.C. Preservation League, *Historic Preservation Review Board, Historic Landmark Designation Case No. 08-09, the Strand Theater*, 26 June 2008.
[125] Camp Lichtman Brochure, 1939, available at the Prince William Forest Park archives.
[126] Letter from Conrad L. Wirth to Stanley A. Harris, January 26, 1939, Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 17, College Park, Maryland.
[127] Tillotson to NPS Director, 21 January 1939, Record Group 79, Box 121, NARA, College Park, Maryland, found in Strickland *Prince William Forest Park,* Appendix VII.
[128] Tillotson to NPS Director, 21 January 1939, Record Group 79, Box 121, NARA, College Park, Maryland, found in Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, Appendix VII.
[129] C. Wirth to Tillotson, March 8, 1937, found in Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, Appendix VII.
[130] The entrance road at Route 1 and Route 629 was not completed until 1951, and the second entrance was never constructed. The current entrance to the park was replaced after the opening of Interstate 95 in 1958. Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 45-47, 78.
[131] An 1942 Map created by the OSS shows three separate entrances.
[132] Letter from Herbert Envison, Assistant Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning, to Ms. Elisabeth Brown, March 7, 1941, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[133] Tennessee State Parks, "T.O. Fuller State Park," accessed online June 30, 2009 at <http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/parks/TOFuller/>.
[134] William J. Trent, Jr. to Harold Ickes, January 18, 1939, Record Group 48, Entry 766, Box 10, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[135] William J. Trent, Jr., *The Negro and National Parks: A Discussion Before the Superintendents of the National Parks*, Record Group 48, Entry 766, Box 10, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[136] Memo from Acting Assistant Director Fred. E. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[137] Memo from Acting Assistant Director Fred. E. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937, Record Group 76, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA, College Park, Maryland.
[138] This does not include Catoctin, which also remained in NPS control mostly due to the establishment of President Roosevelt's retreat, now known as Camp David, on the Catoctin RDA.
[139] "Senate Bill Puts Chopawamsic in Park System," *Washington Post* 2 August 1939, p. 9.
[140] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 37.
[141] Reedy Creek and Crabtree Creek in North Carolina, for example, were not officially joined until 1966.
[142] "Camps Swimming Pool Ban Denied," *Washington Afro-American,* 14 July 1956.
[143] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks,* 32.
[144] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks,* 40.
[145] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 40-44.

[146] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 51.
[147] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 52.
[148] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 53.
[149] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 53.
[150] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 85.
[151] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 98, 99.
[152] "Army Takes Over Famous Boys' Camp," *Washington Post*, 22 April 1942, p. 7.
[153] "Army Takes Over Famous Boys' Camp," *Washington Post*, 22 April 1942, p 7.
[154] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 103.
[155] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 103.
[156] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park,* 51.
[157] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 54-56, 121-123, 133.
[158] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 58-62, 163-164, 174.
[159]Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 557, 577-578.
[160] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 146.
[161] Chambers *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 146-148.
[162] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 115, Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 27.
[163] Patrick O'Donnell, *Operatives, Spies, and Saboteurs The Unknown Story of the Men and Women of World War II's OSS* (New York, NY: Simon and Schuster, 2004), 8.
[164] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 151.
[165] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 153-154, 158.
[166] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 164.
[167] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 169, 170.
[168] The building was not demolished after World War II and now serves as the park's Theater/Recreation Hall (Building 250) Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 171.
[169] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks*, 159.
[170] "Group to Study Facilities at Chopawamsic," *Washington Post* 13 January 1946.
[171] "Chopawamsic Park Project Pushed by U.S.," *Washington Post* 17 October 1946.
[172] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 37-38.
[173] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 47.
[174] U.S. Deparatment of the Interior. William Forest Park Map, 1953.
[175] Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park*, 78.
[176] Jeri DeYoung, "Prince William Forest Park Mission 66 Resources," Prepared for Virginia SHPO by NPS, 2009.
[177] Chambers, *OSS Training in the National Parks* , 597, J.M. Lowe, Letter from J.M. Lowe, Colonel, U.S. Marine Corp, Letter to Mr. Robert Hickman, Superintedent Prince William Forest Park, November 2003.

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UTM References (Cont.)
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	296667	4274303
6	18	297004	4272544
7	18	296454	4271421
8	18	295828	4269800
9	18	293761	4270051
10	18	288514	4272919
11	18	289029	4275861

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the PRWI Historic District include all of the land owned by the NPS north and east of Route 619, south of Route 234, and east of Interstate 95. PRWI is bounded by three major roads: Route 619 (Joplin Road) on the south and west, Route 234 (Dumfries Road) on the north, and Interstate 95 on the east. While the NPS owns the majority of the land within these boundaries, some parcels along these roads are not owned by NPS. These parcels are typically used for residential purposes. A larger section along the boundary of the roads that is not owned by NPS is in the northwest corner at the intersection of Route 619 and Route 234 and adjacent to the northeast corner at the intersection of Route 234 and Interstate 95. The boundaries of the PRWI Historic District are indicated on the accompanying 20 maps drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

While the NPS has gained additional parcels along the edges of PRWI since it was established in 1935, the current boundaries are very similar to the boundaries of the park shown on a 1943 map. The area of PRWI known as the "Chopawamsic Backcountry Area" is excluded from the PRWI Historic District. The backcountry area is south of Route 619 and adjacent to the United States Marine Corps Reservation, Quantico. Although portions of this area were owned by the NPS in the early years of PRWI, it was never developed or used as part of the RDA. The land was used by the Marine Corps during WWII through a lease permit. The majority of the land was officially transferred back to NPS in 2003. Maps of the park dating from 1943 and 1953 do not illustrate the backcountry area. No historic structures are located within this area. Thus, the Chopawamsic Backcountry Area it is not part of the PRWI Historic District.

Name of Property: Prince William Forest Park

City or Vicinity: Triangle

County: Prince William State: Virginia

VDHR File Number: 076-0299

Photographer: Patti Kuhn and Mike Yengling

Date Photographed: November 2009 and March 2010

Digitals Stored at: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0001)
Lodge A-12, Cabin Camp 1, looking southwest

2 of 19: (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0002)
Cabin A-1, Cabin Camp 2, looking northwest.

3 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0003)
Cabin Camp 2, Cabin D-6, looking southeast

4 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0004)
Cabin Camp 2, Latrine A-10, looking northwest

5 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0005)
Cabin Camp 2 lodge, D-12, looking northeast

6 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0006)
Camp 2, Council Ring, looking northwest

7 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0007)
Cabin Camp 2, Lake and swimming area, looking northeast.

8 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0008)
Cabin Camp 3, Staff Quarters 85, looking southeast

9 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0009)
Cabin Camp 4, Theater 4-91, looking northwest

10 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0010)
Cabin Camp 4, Infirmary 4-70, looking northwest

11 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0011)
Cabin Camp 4, Unit E, looking southwest

12 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0012)
Cabin Camp 4, Lodge A-12, looking east

13 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0013)
Cabin Camp 5, Unit A, Looking north

14 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0014)
Cabin Camp 5, Dam, South Branch of Quantico Creek, looking northeast

15 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0015)
Park Headquarters, looking northwest

16 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0016)
Stable, Park Maintenance Area, looking north

17 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0017)
Camp 3 Bridge, looking west

18 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0018)
Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, Commissary Ruins, looking east

19 of 19 (VA_Prince William County_Prince William Forest Park Historic District_0019)
Florence Cemetery, looking north

RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

There are 199 contributing resources associated with five historic districts that are previously listed in the National Register. The Multiple Property Documentation Form "ECW [Emergency Conservation Work] Architecture in Prince William Forest Park 1933-1942" included four historic districts listed in 1989 (Camp Goodwill 076-0131, Camp Mawavi 076-0135, Camp Orenda 076-0136, and Camp Pleasant 067-0146) with a total of 155 contributing resources. The Pyrite Mine Historic District (076-0289) was listed in 2002 with 46 contributing resources.

A mistake was made in the 1989 Mawavi (Cabin Camp 2) nomination. The count lists a contributing site; however, a contributing site was not listed in the inventory. Therefore, Cabin Camp 2 should only have 57 contributing resources instead of 58. Two resources that were previously listed in the National Register do not contribute to the PRWI Historic District. One is the camp fireplace in Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0043). The fireplace has been rebuilt as is now non-contributing. The other is a bridge from Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0031). The bridge has been demolished.

CABIN CAMP 1 [Goodwill] 076-0131
8 buildings, 1 site, 1 structure = 10 total

Buildings

1. Lodge 1-C12, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0001) **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0171**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

2. Administrative/Office, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0002) **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0136**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. Contributing

3. Craft Lodge 1-55, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0003) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0139**
Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Contributing

4. Dining Hall/Kitchen 1-60, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0004) **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0134**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

5. Staff Quarters 1-65, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0005) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0132**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

6. Infirmary 1-70, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0006) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0133**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937

Individual Resource Status: Clinic — Contributing

7. Staff Quarters 1-85, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0007) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0137**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

8. Central Wash House 1-95, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0008) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0138**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Wash House — Contributing

Sites

9. Ball Field, Cabin Camp 1 (076-0131-0010) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0188**
Primary Resource Information Playing Field, Style: No Discernible Style, 1935
Individual Resource Status: Playing Field — Contributing (Site)

Structures

10. Water Tower, Camp 1 (076-0131-0009) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0189**
*Primary Resource Information: W*ater Tower, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Water Tower — Contributing (Structure)

CABIN CAMP 2 [Mawavi] (076-0135)
(55 buildings, 1 sites, 1 Structure = 57total)
*NOTE: 1 building now contributing site in current PRWI nomination, original NR was incorrect with number of contributing site.

Buildings

1. Cabin 2-A01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0001) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0203**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

2. Cabin 2-A03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0002) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0205**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

3. Cabin 2-A05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0003) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0207**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

4. Cabin 2-A07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0004) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0209**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

5. . Cabin 2-B03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0005) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0218**

Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

6. Cabin 2-B04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0006) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0219**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

7. Cabin 2-B05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0007) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0220**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

8. Cabin 2-B06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0008) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0221**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

9. Cabin 2-B07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0009) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0222**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

10. Cabin 2-B08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0010) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0223**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

11. Cabin 2-C02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0011) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0229**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

12. Cabin 2-C03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0012) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0230**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

13. . Cabin 2-C05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0013) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0232**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

14. . Cabin 2-C08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0014) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0235**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

15. . Cabin 2-D01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0015) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0239**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

16. . Cabin 2-D04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0016) — ***Other DHR Id #:* 076-0299-0242**

Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

17. . Cabin 2-D05, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0017) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0243**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

18. Cabin 2-D08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0018) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0246**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

19. Cabin 2-A02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0019) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0204**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

20. Cabin 2-A06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0020) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0208**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

21. Cabin 2-B01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0021) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0216**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

22. Cabin 2-B02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0022) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0217**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

23. Cabin 2-C01, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0023) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0228**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

24. Cabin 2-C06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0024) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0233**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

25. Cabin 2-D02, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0025) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0240**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

26. Cabin 2-D06, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0026) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0244**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

27. Cabin 2-C04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0027) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0231**

Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

28. Cabin 2-C07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0028) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0234**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

29. Cabin 2-D03, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0029) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0241**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

30. Cabin 2-D07, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0030) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0245**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

31. Cabin 2-A04, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0031) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0206**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

32. Cabin 2-A08, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0032) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0210**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

33. Latrine 2-A10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0033) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0211**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

34. Latrine 2-B10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0034) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0224**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

35. Latrine 2-C10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0035) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0236**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

36. Latrine D-10, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0036) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0247**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility — Contributing

37. Cabin 2-A11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0037) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0212**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

38. Cabin 2-B11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0038) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0225**

Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

39. Cabin 2-C11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0039) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0237**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

40. Cabin 2-D11, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0040) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0248**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

41. Lodge 2-A12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0041) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0213**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

42. Lodge 2-B12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0042) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0226**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

43. Lodge 2-C12, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-043) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0238**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge — Contributing

44. Lodge 2-D12 Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0044) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0249**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

45. Administrative/Office 2-50, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0045) — **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0197**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. — Contributing

46. Craft Shop 2-55, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0047) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0202**
Primary *Resource Information:* Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Workshop — Contributing

47. Dining Hall/Kitchen 2-60, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0048) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0196**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria — Contributing

48. Staff Quarters 2-65, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0049) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0192**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. — Contributing

49. . Infirmary 2-70, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0051) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0199**
Primary Resource Information: Other, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Clinic Contributing

50. Latrine 2-75, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0052) **Other DHR Id #: 076-0299-0194**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

51. Tack House/Staff Quarters 2-81 (076-0135-0053) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0252**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

52. Staff Quarters 2-85, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0054) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0198**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg. Contributing

53. Storage Building 2-90, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0055) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0193**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

54. Storage Building 2-90A, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0056) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0195**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

55. Central Wash House 2-95, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0057) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0201**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Wash House Contributing

Structures

56. Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 5 (076-0135-0059) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0396**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam Contributing (Structure)

Sites

57. Concrete Foundation, Cabin Camp 2 (076-0135-0046) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0215**
Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936ca
Individual Resource Status: Foundation Contributing (Site)

CABIN CAMP 3 [Orenda] 076-0136
41 buildings, 3 sites, 4 structures = 48 total
*NOTE 1building listed as structure on current PRWI nomination and 1 structure now non-contributing

1. Cabin 3-A01, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0001) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0268** Contributing
2. Cabin 3-A02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0002) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0269** Contributing
3. Cabin 3-A05, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0003) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0272** Contributing
4. Cabin 3-A06, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0004) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0273** Contributing
5. Cabin 3-A07, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0005) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0274** Contributing
6. Cabin 3-A09, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0006) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0276** Contributing
7. Cabin 3-B01, Cabin Camp 3 0(076-0136-0007) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0281** Contributing
8. Cabin 3-B02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0008) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0282** Contributing
9. Cabin 3-B03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0009) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0283** Contributing
10. Cabin 3-C01, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0010) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0287** Contributing

11. Cabin 3-C02, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0011) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0288**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

12. Cabin 3-C03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0012) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0289**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

13. Cabin 3-C04, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0013) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0290**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

14. Cabin 3-C05, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0014) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0291**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

15. Cabin 3-C06, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0015) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0292**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

16. Cabin 3-A03, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0016) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0270**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

17. Cabin 3-A04, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0017) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0271**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

18. Cabin 3-A08, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0018) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0275**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

19. Cabin 3-A09a, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0019) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0278**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

20. Latrine 3-B10, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0023) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0286**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

21. Latrine 3-C10, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0024) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0294**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

22. Lodge 3-A12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0025) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0279**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

23. Lodge 3-B12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0026) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0285**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

24. Lodge 3-C12, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0027) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0295**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

25. Office/Administration Building 3-50, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0028) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0258**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg Contributing

26. Dining Hall 3-60, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0030) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0266**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

27. Staff Quarters 3-61, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0031) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0262**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

28. Staff Quarters 3-65, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0032) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0267**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

29. Infirmary 3-70, Cabin Camp 3 0(76-0136-0033) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0265**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Clinic Contributing

30. Staff Latrine 3-75, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0034) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0255**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

31. Storage/Nature Building 3-77, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0035) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0277**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

32. Nursery/Craft Lodge 3-78, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0036) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0264**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

33. Staff Quarters 3-85, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0037) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0254**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

34. Staff Quarters 3-85A, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0038) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0256**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

35. Storage Building 3-90, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0039) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0259**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

36. Central Wash House 3-95, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0040) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0260**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Wash House Contributing

37. Electric Shop/Toolhouse Maintenance Area (076-0136-0047) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0352**
Primary Resource Information: Workshop, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Workshop Contributing

38. Garage 3-35, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0049) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0351**
Primary Resource Information: Garage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935
Individual Resource Status: Garage Contributing

39. Stable/Tackroom/Trailer Shed, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0050) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0356**
Primary Resource Information: Stable, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Stable Contributing

40. Storage Shed, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0051) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0038**
Primary Resource Information: Shed, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Shed Contributing

41. Education Building/Storage, 39/U-I, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0052) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0355**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1935
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

Sites

42. . Latrine Foundation, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0022) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0280**
Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Foundation Contributing (Site)

43. Foundation of Paint Shop/Bath House, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0048) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0353**
Primary Resource Information: Foundation, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936

Individual Resource Status: Foundation — Contributing (Site)

44. Parade Ground and Flagstaff, Maintenance Area (076-0136-0046) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0354**
Primary Resource Information: Other, 1933
Individual Resource Status: Parade Field — Contributing (Site)

Structures

45. Craft Shelter 3-55, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0029) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0261**
Primary Resource Information: Shelter, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Shelter — Contributing (Structure)

46. Entrance Gates, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0041) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0257**
Primary Resource Information: Gateposts/Entry, Style: Rustic Revival, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Gateposts/Entry — Contributing (Structure)

47. Vehicular Bridge, 3-Bridge (076-0136-0042) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0140**
Primary Resource Information: Bridge, Style: No Discernible Style, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — Contributing (Structure)

48. Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 3 (076-0136-0045) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0298**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam — Contributing (Structure)

CABIN CAMP 4 [Pleasant] 076-0146
36 buildings, 2 structure = 38 total
*NOTE: bridge (076-0146-0049) on 1989 nomination has been demolished.

Buildings

1. Cabin 4-A01, Camp 4 (076-0146-0001) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0311**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

2. Cabin 4-A02, Camp 4 (076-0146-0002) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0312**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

3. Cabin 4-A03, Camp 4 (076-0146-0003) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0313**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin — Contributing

4. Cabin 4-B01, Camp 4 (076-0146-0004) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0317** Contributing
5. Cabin 4-B02, Camp 4 (076-0146-0005) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0318** Contributing
6. Cabin 4-B03, Camp 4 (076-0146-0006) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0319** Contributing
7. Cabin 4-C1, Camp 4 (076-0146-0007) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0323** Contributing
8. Cabin 4-C2, Camp 4 (076-0146-0008) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0324** Contributing
9. Cabin 4-C3, Camp 4 (076-0146-0009) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0325** Contributing
10. Camp Cabin 4-D1, Camp 4 (076-0146-0010) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0329** Contributing
11. Camp Cabin 4-D2, Camp 4 (076-0146-0011) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0330** Contributing
12. Camp Cabin 4-D3, Camp 4 (076-0146-0012) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0331** Contributing
13. Cabin 4-E1, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0013) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0337** Contributing
14. Cabin 4-E2, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0014) *Primary Resource Information:* Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937 *Individual Resource Status:* Camp Cabin	***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0338** Contributing

15. Cabin 4-E3, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0015) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0339**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

16. Latrine 4-A10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0016) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0314**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

17. Latrine 4-B10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0017) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0320**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

18. Latrine 4-C10, Camp 4 (076-0146-0018) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0326**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

19. Latrine 4-D10, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0019) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0332**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

20. Latrine 4-E10, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0020) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0340**
Primary Resource Information: Restroom Facility, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Restroom Facility Contributing

21. Lodge A12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0021) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0315**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

22. Lodge B12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0022) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0321**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

23. Lodge 4-C12, Camp 4 (076-0146-0023) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0327**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

24. Lodge 4-D12, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0024) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0333**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

25. Lodge 4-E12, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0025) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0341**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

26. Storage Building 4-40, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0026) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0336**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, ca. 1942
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

27. Camp Office/Administration Building 4-50, Camp 4 (076-0146-0027) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0302**
Primary Resource Information: Administration Bldg., Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Administration Bldg Contributing

28. Craft Shop/Storage Building 4-55, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0028) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0335**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

29. Dining Hall 4-60, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0029) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0308**
Primary Resource Information: Dining Hall/Cafeteria, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Dining Hall/Cafeteria Contributing

30. Staff Quarters 4-65, Camp 4 (076-0146-0030) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0301**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

31. Infirmary 4-70, Camp 4 (076-0146-0031) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0307**
Primary Resource Information: Clinic, Style: Rustic Revival, 1937
Individual Resource Status: Clinic Contributing

32. Craft Lodge/Nursery 4-78, Camp 4 (076-0146-0032) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0306**
Primary Resource Information: Lodge, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Lodge Contributing

33. Help/Staff Quarters 4-85, Camp 4 (076-0146-0033) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0304**
Primary Resource Information: Camp Cabin, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Camp Cabin Contributing

34. Storage Building 4-90, Camp 4 (076-0146-0034) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0299**
Primary Resource Information: Storage, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Storage Contributing

35. Recreation Building/Theater 4-91, Camp 4 (076-0146-0035) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0300**
Primary Resource Information: Theater, Style: Rustic Revival, 1938
Individual Resource Status: Theater Contributing

36. Central Wash House 4-95, Camp 4 (076-0146-0036) ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0305**
Primary Resource Information: Wash House, Style: Rustic Revival, 1939
Individual Resource Status: Wash House Contributing

Structures

37. Dam and Lake, Cabin Camp 4 (076-0146-0038) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0343**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam — Contributing (Structure)

38. Dam and Lake, Camp 1 (076-0146-0039) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0186**
Primary Resource Information: Dam, Style: No Discernible Style, 1936
Individual Resource Status: Dam — Contributing (Structure)

CABIN BRANCH PYRITE MINE (42 structures 4 sites = 46 total)

44PW0967, Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine (076-0289) — ***Other DHR Id #:*** **076-0299-0135**
Primary Resource Information: Mine, 19th C: 4th q, 20th C: 1st qtr
Individual Resource Status: Bridge — Contributing (Structure)
Individual Resource Status: Trail — Contributing (3 Sites)
Individual Resource Status: Mining Structure — Contributing (8 Structures)
Individual Resource Status: Foundation — Contributing (32 Structures, 1 Site)
Individual Resource Status: Reservoir — Contributing (Structure)

Index of Figures

Figure 1. View of CCC workers constructing cabins at Chopawamsic (PRWI) in April 1936. Source: Prince William Forest Park Archives.

Figure 2. View of cabin under construction at Chopawamsic (PRWI) in April 1936. Source: Prince William Forest Park Archives.

Figure 3. View of campers around Cabin Camp 1 lodge, 1936. Source: Prince William Forest Park Archives.

Figure 4. View of OSS communications training in Area C, ca. 1942. Source: Prince William Forest Park Archives.

Figure 5. Office of Strategic Services Map entitled, "Chopawamsic National Capital Park." Source: Map No. 2937. Record Group 226, NARA, College Park, Maryland.

Figure 6. 1945 Map of Cabin Camps 1 and 4 showing construction by OSS. Source: NARA, Record Group 79, Map 6.5-60.

Figure 7. 1949 Map of Prince William Forest Park. Source: NARA, Record Group 79, Map 6.5-96.

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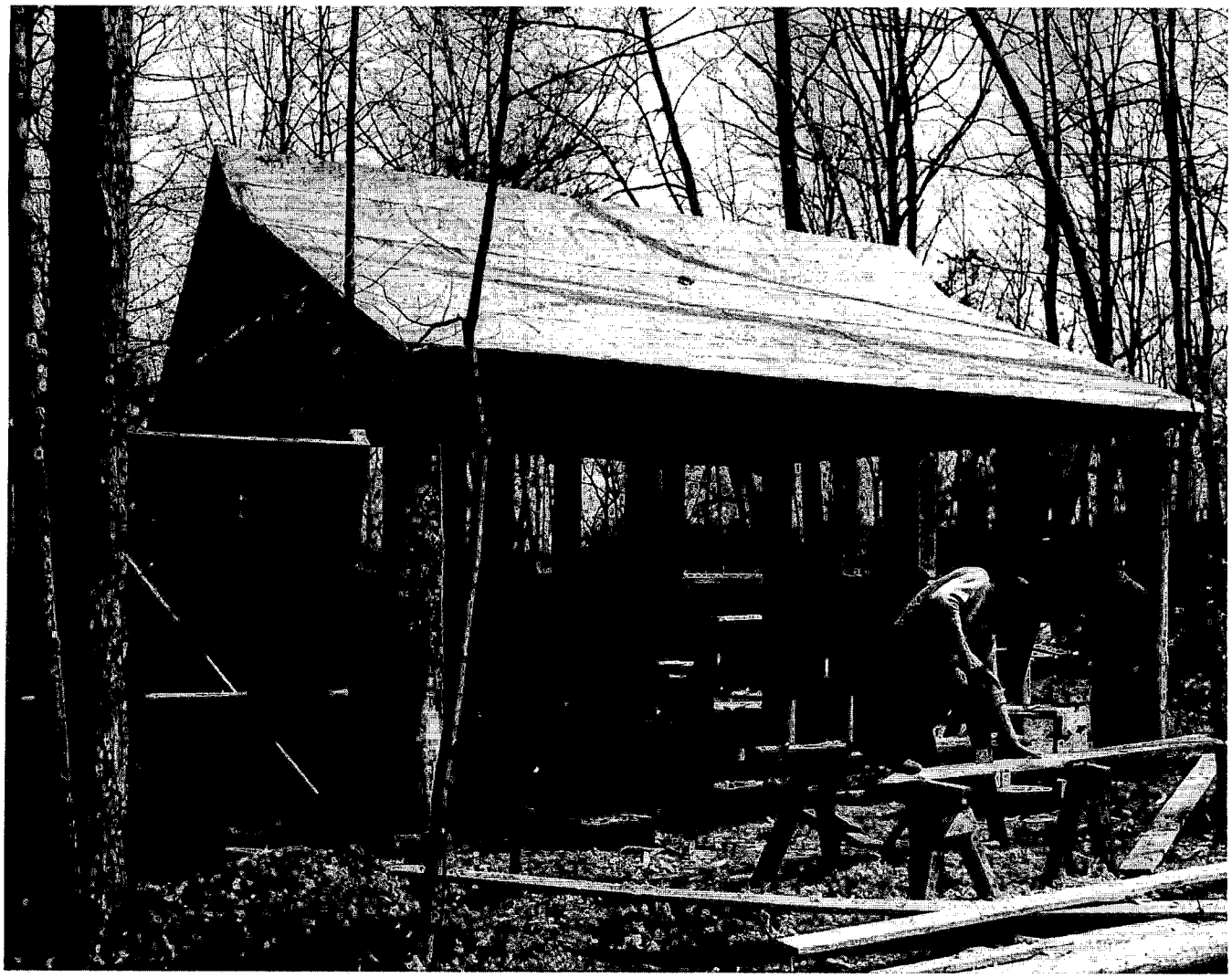

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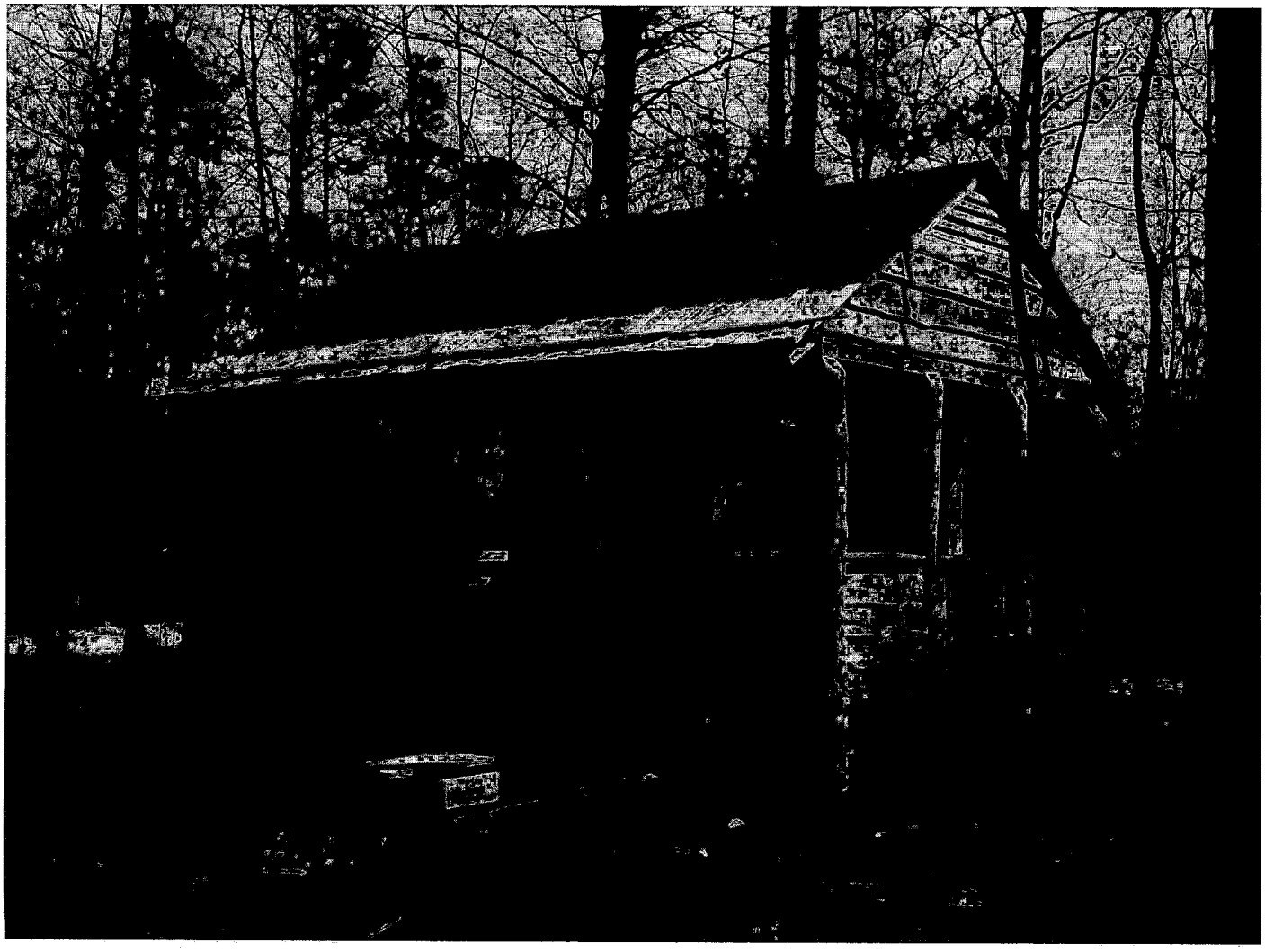

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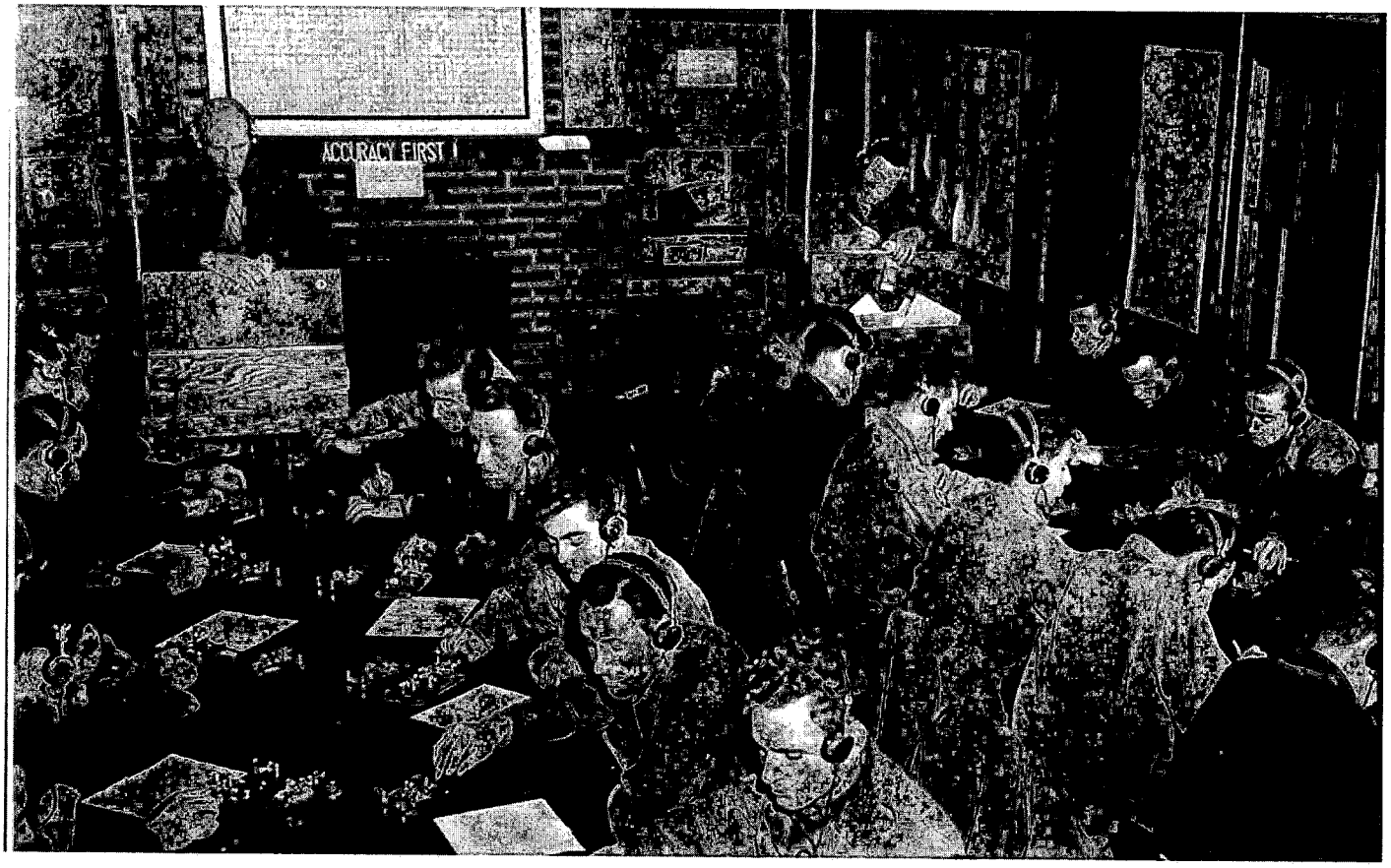

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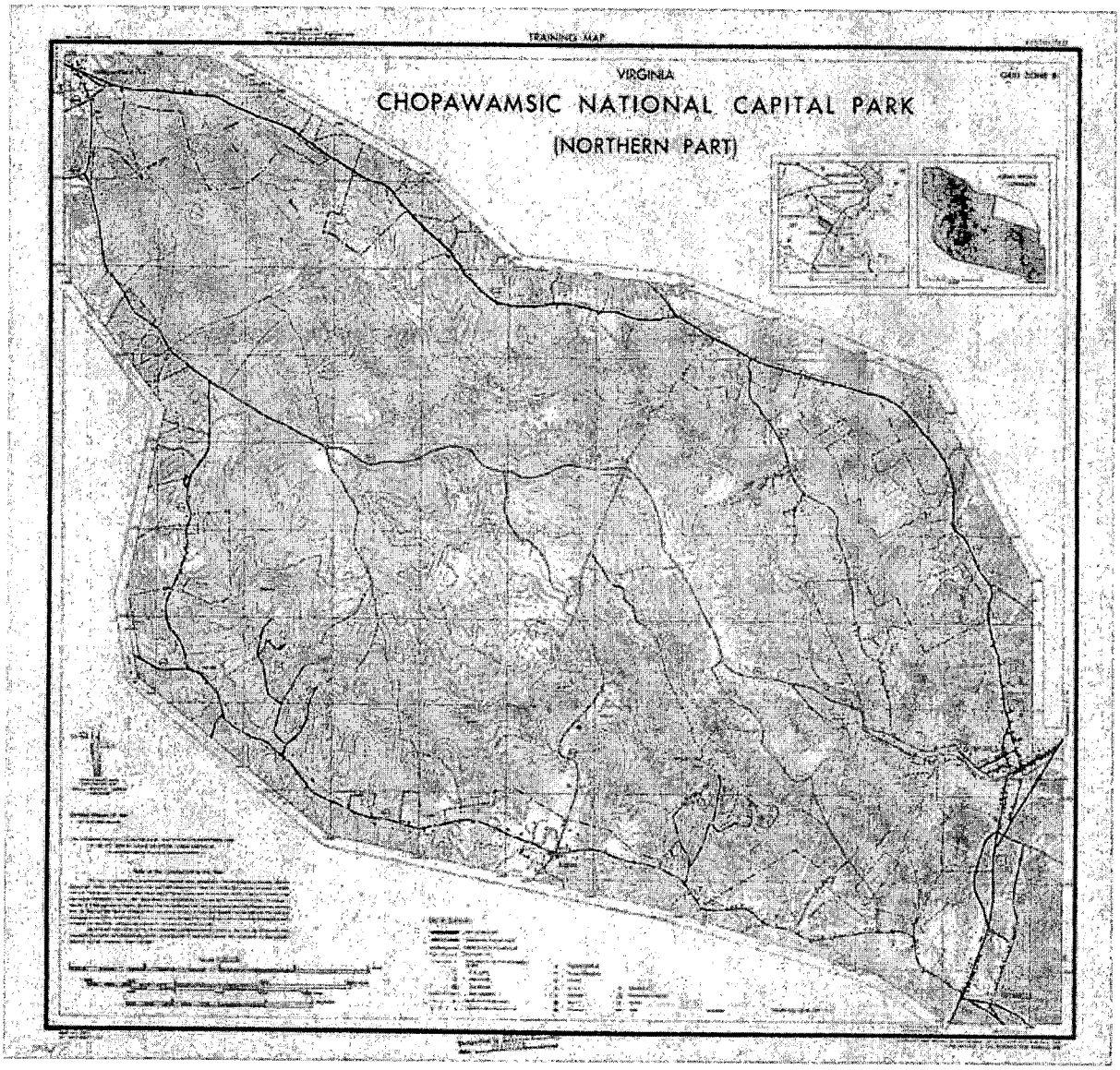

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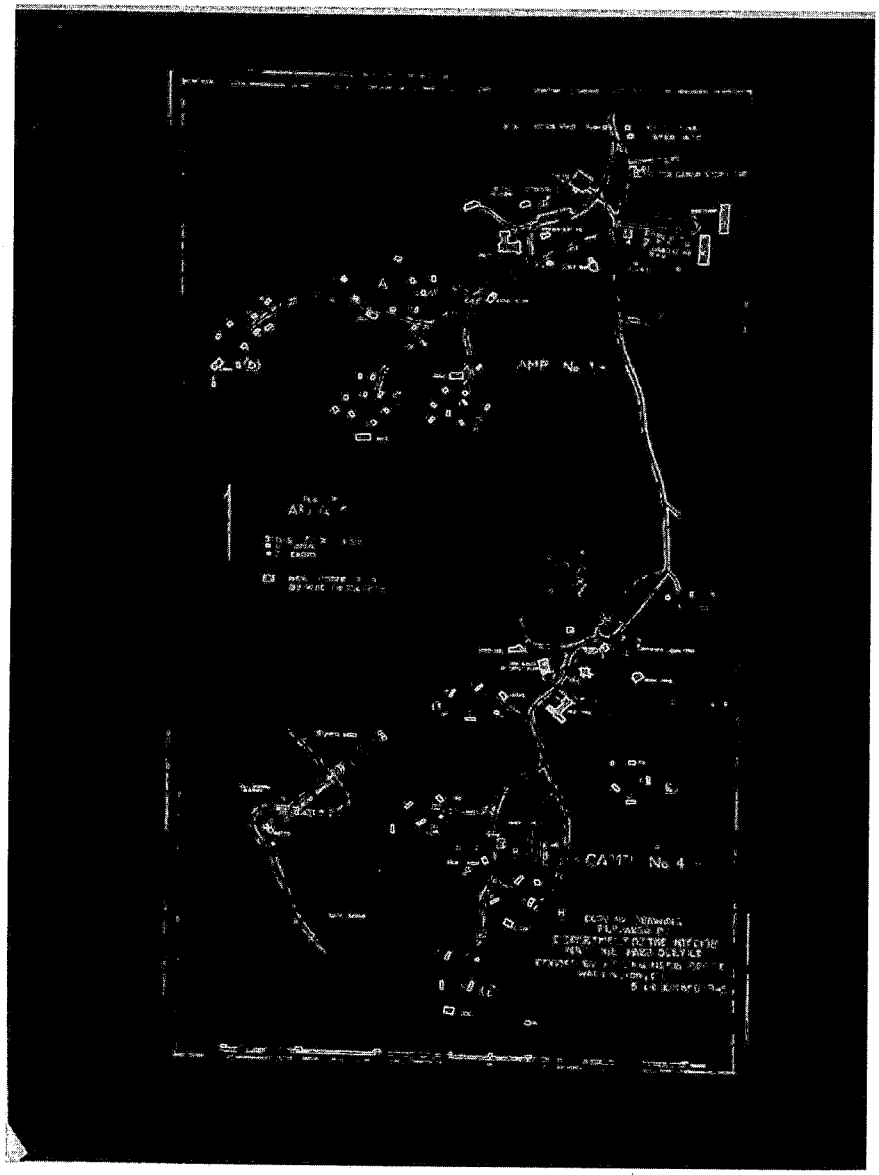
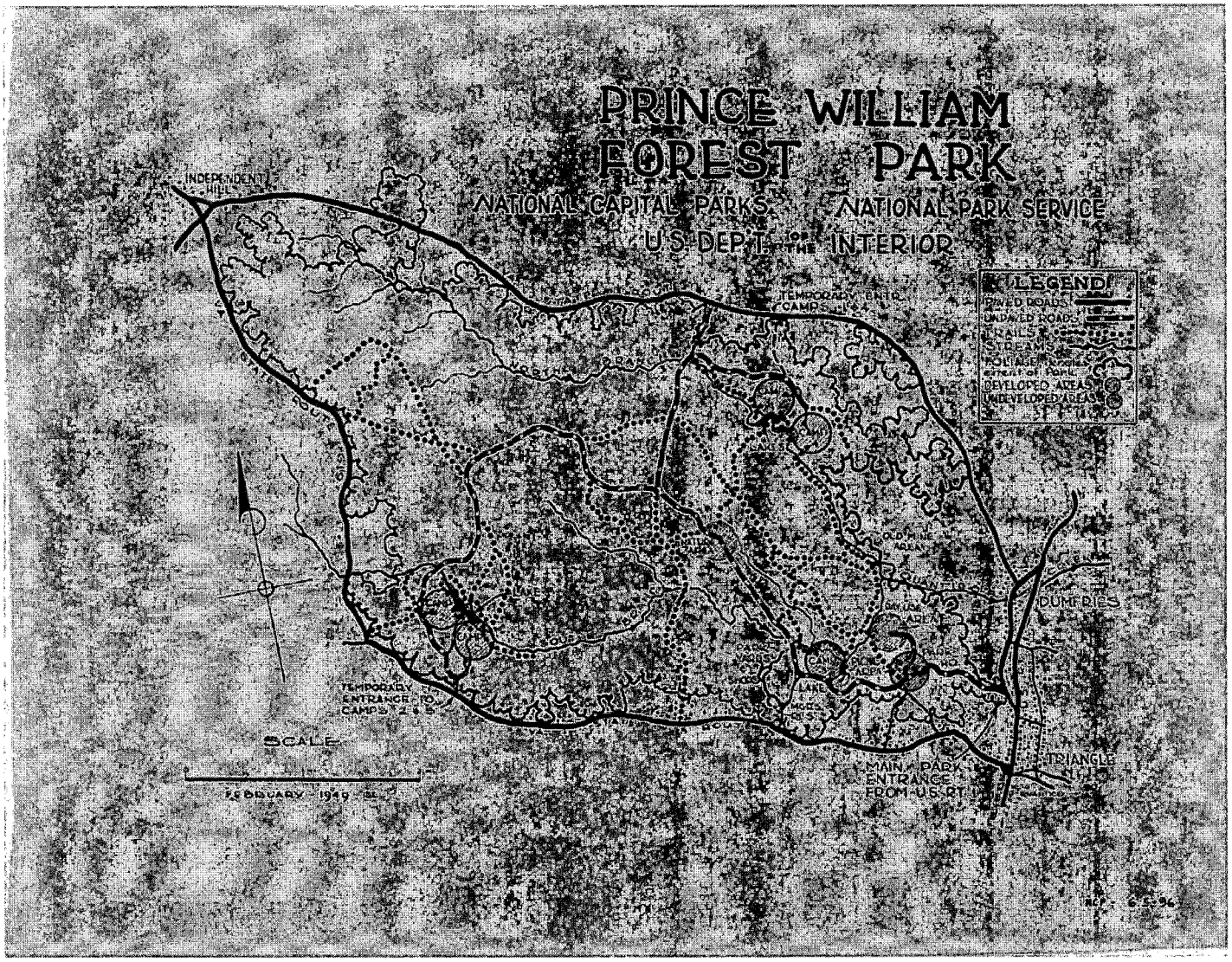


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Prince William Forest Park Historic District
Prince William County, Virginia

Section number: Addendum 2 Page 139

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