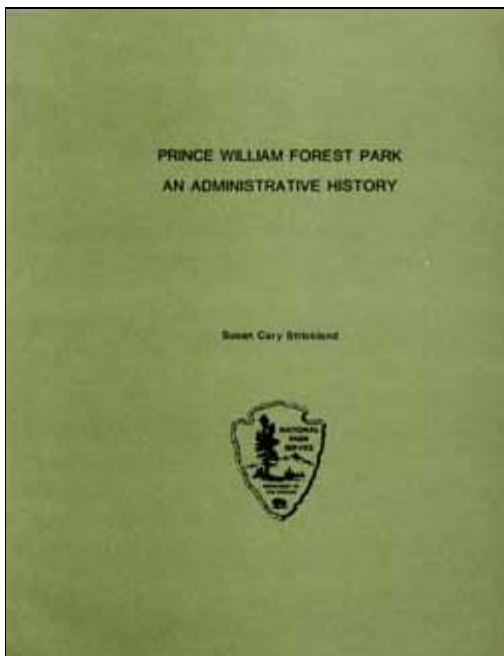


Prince William Forest Park

Administrative History



PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK **An Administrative History**

by
Susan Cary Strickland

January 1986

History Division
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

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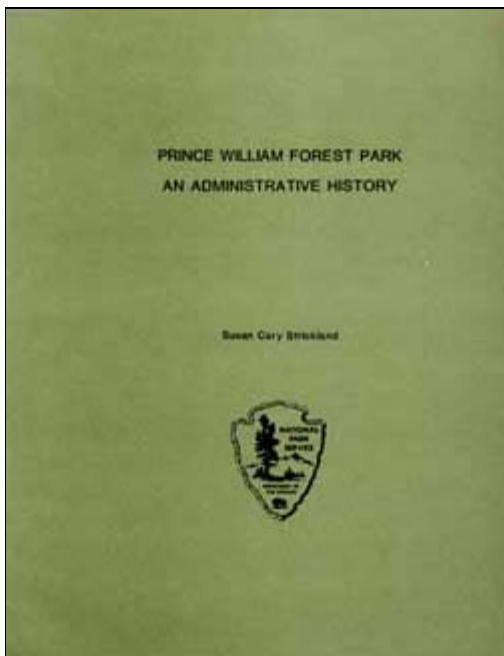
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PREFACE

The history of Prince William Forest Park is a multi-layered mosaic encompassing the original residents of the area, park administrators, the U. S. military forces, and official Washington including the office of the President. A definitive history of every facet of this rich heritage would be impossible to accomplish within the limited time frame afforded this effort. An overview of Prince William Forest Park's administrative history, detailing several critical periods in the park's development, has been produced through the cooperative efforts of many talented people.

Overall supervision of all research and writing of the park's history was provided by Barry Mackintosh, Bureau Historian for the National Park Service, and Dr. Peter Henriques, Graduate Intern Coordinator of George Mason University. The invaluable experience of these two scholars guiding this research effort helped to insure both its accuracy and relevancy. Marcia Keener, Management Assistant at Prince William Forest Park, initiated this project and assisted in every phase of the effort with critical logistical and moral support.

The location of valuable records critical to this effort was facilitated by staff members of the National Capital Parks. Mrs. Jean Smith located records at the Suitland Record Center that park staff believed to be lost. Mr. Joseph Ronsisvalle introduced this researcher to the vast stores of information to be found at the Cartographic Center of the National Archives on South Picket Street in Alexandria, Virginia.

Every member of the Prince William Park staff with whom I came in contact took an active interest in this history, often providing leads to key persons connected to the park for oral interviews. Kelvin Fields especially, extended his help on his own time to act as a bridge between this researcher and "old timers" in the black community who provided valuable eyewitness accounts of the park's early construction. Mrs. Laura Hobbs, secretary to the superintendent, patiently answered every woeful plea for help as she unraveled the mysteries of the park's CPT in the production phase of this effort. Finish typing was expertly handled by Mary E. Reed, of Triangle, Virginia.

It would be impossible to thank everyone who offered assistance on this project. However, many unknown staff persons at the Library of Congress, the National Archives, the Prince William County School Board, and the Bureau of Docks and Yards at the Washington Navy Yard, gave freely of their time to assist in locating all the source material for this history. While just doing their jobs, these individuals helped to spur me on.

Finally, Superintendent Robert L. Harney of Prince William Forest Park was always available to act as coach and friend underscoring the importance of this effort and giving me ready admittance to a corps of unique and talented individuals on the park staff.

Susan Cary Strickland
January 1986

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FOREWORD

Situated on the edge of the densely populated Washington metropolitan area, the comparatively vast woodlands of Prince William Forest Park offer an inviting retreat. Prince William Forest Park consists of approximately 13,000 acres on the watershed of the Quantico Creek. It is approximately 35 miles from Washington, D. C., in Prince William County, Virginia. About twelve percent or 1,600 acres of privately owned lands, or inholdings, lie within the boundaries of the park.

Prince William Forest Park is roughly bounded by Route 619 on the south and west, Route 234 to the north, and Interstate 95 to the east. Two provinces of the Appalachian system, the Coastal Plain and the Piedmont, fall within the park. The fall line separating the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain crosses the park near the eastern boundary of the Quantico Creek. The highest elevation is 387 feet above sea level, the lowest slightly greater than 100 feet.

The Quantico Creek watershed is a major resource of the park. The north and south branches of the creek run parallel to each other, flowing northwest to southeast through the park. The two branches of the Quantico Creek meet at the confluence near the old pyrite mine. Several impoundments and reservoirs create surface water features (six lakes). (See map below.)

The park was built on sub—marginal farm land. Before reclamation the land was badly eroded by poor soil management practices spanning more than two centuries. American Indians first utilized the area thousands of years ago to gather plant food and hunt. In 1756 the town of Dumfries was founded by Scottish immigrants. The newcomers rapidly cleared the land and began the intensive farming of corn, wheat, cotton, and tobacco. The resulting soil erosion led to the total siltation of the port of Dumfries by 1785. Intensive farming continued through the early 20th century leaving the area depleted of nutrients. Remaining farmers were barely able to make a living on the sub-marginal land.

Today the park is a natural oasis in rapidly urbanizing Northern Virginia, providing a variety of outdoor experiences for the visiting public. The watershed of Quantico Creek is almost entirely forested with one of the finest examples of a Piedmont deciduous forest on the eastern seaboard. Pines and mixed hardwoods and various stages of natural succession are apparent. The lush stream valleys and rolling terrain associated with the fall zone between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces create diverse wildlife habitats and recreational settings. Deer, beaver, ruffed grouse, fox and wild turkey can all be observed in the park.

Preserved as a tranquil setting for the study and interpretation of its natural and cultural resources, Prince William Forest Park represents a significant asset to the entire Washington metropolitan area. It is administered through the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. Small by comparison to the great national parks, Prince William Forest Park serves a unique mission reflecting the idealism that created the national park system.

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CHAPTER ONE:

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK

In the fall of 1934 Miss Annie Williams, a trusted black midwife and mother of four children, harvested her apples and peaches from her small orchard on Hickory Ridge Road in Joplin, Virginia. She would sell them to passers-by following a pattern well established over the past 20 years. As she was selling her fruits to help "get by," little could she have known of the radical changes planned for her and her land by unseen benefactors in the Roosevelt Administration. [1]

In his fight to end the Great Depression, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was prepared to spend federal money to directly aid the poor. Roosevelt had entered the White House in 1933 with a mandate to end the Great Depression. Self-liquidating projects employing the jobless were a major component of his recovery program. [2] Responsibility for distributing more than \$500 million allocated to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) fell to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. [3] His creative programming fostered the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). These and several other federal work programs were made available for the development of national, state, and metropolitan parks. [4]

Prince William Forest Park, originally called the Chopawamsic Recreational Development Area at its inception in 1934, would be one of the beneficiaries of this federal relief effort. [5] The Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) program was one of the really successful New Deal programs supervised by the National Park Service. [6]

Unlike other park development plans, the RDA program had funds for land acquisition. [7] This funding stemmed from the RDA's place in President Roosevelt's overall conservation program. While governor of New York, Roosevelt made conservation a governmental responsibility. His concern for the problem of land utilization became a national issue in 1934 when he created the Land Planning Committee consisting of 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. Meyers. The committee worked through coordinators appointed by the cooperating agencies. Conrad L. Wirth was designated Interior Department coordinator and Matt Huppuch of the National Park Service (NPS) his alternate.

Studies of recreational needs conducted by the Land Planning Committee revealed an urgent need for natural areas relatively close to population centers and available to large numbers of people for weekend and every day use. Useful recreational facilities consisted of group campsites, hiking trails, swimming, and picnic facilities. Studies also revealed many private groups, especially those serving the urban poor, which could not afford to build their own facilities for group camping but could provide effective operational leadership and maintenance. [8]

In the case of the Chopawamsic RDA, charitable organizations in nearby Washington, D. C. were desperate for adequate group camping facilities. Those in Rock Creek Park were no longer viable for "long-period camping" as it was increasingly being used for "intensified day use and recreational purposes." [9] Because of the utter absence of alternate facilities groups like the Twelfth Street YMCA, the Salvation Army, and the Boys' Clubs of Washington were pressing the National Park Service for relief. As a result, the construction of group camping facilities took top priority at the Chopawamsic RDA, with other day-use facilities considered of lesser importance.

The RDA program, one of four development projects devised by the Land Planning Committee, was intended to address these needs. The inspiration for the RDA program came from Matt Huppuch of the NPS. While traveling in Switzerland, Huppuch had observed that all school children had opportunities to spend time in a nature camp. His wholehearted endorsement of the practice was taken up by the Land Planning Committee. In response, the FERA organized the Land Program, headed by John S. Lansill. Using part of a \$25 million allocation from the Board of Public Works, 46 RDAs in 24 states were planned and developed between 1933 and 1942. [10]

The RDA program was a new concept in outdoor recreation which fully reflected Roosevelt's vision of a progressive government working through a federal system to enhance the public good. As it combined the goals of conservation and social welfare, the RDA concept received the unanimous approval and support of the National Park Service and the Land Planning Committee of the FERA. [11]

The general objective was to provide quality outdoor recreation facilities at the lowest possible cost for the benefit of people of lower and middle incomes. On these areas major emphasis was to be placed on building campsites for group camping. Provisions for year-round camping facilities for week-end and day use were also to be constructed. [12]

In hard fact the RDA program meant that the land of Miss Annie and 150 other families was to be purchased by the Federal government in order to construct a park in Prince William County. Miss Annie's home in Joplin had been targeted by the site selection team of the Land Planning Committee: Conrad Wirth and Matt Huppuch. [13] Once an area had been identified the Land Program of the FERA would provide funds for land acquisition, the NPS would plan and supervise construction of all recreational facilities, and the WPA, CCC, and PWA programs would provide the necessary labor.

Site Selection

Conrad Wirth and Matt Huppuch made the RDA program's twofold mission of conservation and social welfare the basis for site selection. Before an area could be considered, Wirth had to demonstrate that "a reasonable part of the land we purchased was submarginal from an agricultural standpoint." [14] Consequently, the Land Program of the FERA targeted blighted rural areas located within 35 miles of major urban centers. Cooperation between federal, state, and local agencies was initiated to reclaim the submarginal lands and assist in relocating the rural poor. In a few instances, displaced residents were offered help in finding other occupations. RDAs were purposefully located where they would be accessible to large numbers of people thereby fulfilling their designation as demonstrations in the use of lands well adapted to recreation. [15]

Other criteria in site selection considered necessary by Wirth to insure the recreational value of each RDA included an "abundance of good water, available building materials, 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." [16]

Cost was another factor. Wirth was to "get land that could be purchased for five dollars an acre, though later that was extended to an average price of ten dollars an acre." [17] Wirth was proud to have been involved in a land planning effort of such national significance. In his view the Land Program coordinated "the best knowledge and experience in agriculture, rural economics, rehabilitation and recreation to effect the orderly planning of land use in America." [18]

Administration

The original intent of the RDA program was to turn the RDAs over to the states. Consequently, all plans for land acquisition and development carried both NPS and state or county park authority approval. [19] Before this transfer occurred, the RDA program experienced several administrative changes. By executive order on May 1, 1935, the entire Land Program was transferred to the newly established Resettlement Administration under Rexford Tugwell, although by then the program was well underway. Again on November 14, 1936, Executive Order 7496 turned the entire RDA program over to the National Park Service. Only requests for funds were submitted to the Resettlement Administration. [20] Finally, on August 13, 1940, Congress passed legislation granting the Secretary of the Interior authority to "either deed or lease to the states any lands purchased under the RDA program together with improvements, subject to an agreement that they would be used for public park and recreation purposes for at least twenty-five years." [21]

Part of Catoctin RDA in Maryland and the Chopawamsic RDA (Prince William Forest Park) were never placed under state control. Catoctin Mountain Park surrounds Camp David, the presidential retreat. Prince William Forest Park has remained a part of the National Park System serving residents of and visitors to the national capital area. It was retained in 1939 in recognition of its value as "an ideal recreational and camping area needed for organized camping facilities for various social service agencies and other organizations" in the Washington area. [22] Indeed, early in the planning process C. Marshall Finnan, Superintendent of the National Capital Parks had warned of the possible "discontinuance of the use of existing sites" by the urban population of the District of Columbia in the absence of NPS control over the Chopawamsic RDA. [23]

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CHAPTER TWO:

IMPACT OF THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MANAGER, IRA B. LYKES

In 1939, the Chopawamsic RDA received its first National Park Service manager. He succeeded Charles Gerner and William R. Hall. Upon his arrival, work on the five cabin camps was substantially complete. Ahead lay the challenge of developing a system of roads and bridges for the park, especially a main entrance. Day-use facilities yet to be constructed also remained in the plans.

The man called upon to meet these challenges, Ira B. Lykes, was destined to leave a lasting impression on the park's development. In 1939, funding for the CCC program was winding down. At the same time the pending U. S. involvement in World War II was causing massive changes in the priorities of the federal budget. As a result, principal sources of labor for park construction, the CCC, PWA, and WPA forces, were being diverted to military projects. Secretary of the Interior Ickes prided himself in foreseeing war long before others in the cabinet did. Not surprisingly, PWA funds under Ickes' jurisdiction were used to build two aircraft carriers, four cruisers, four heavy destroyers, four submarines, two gunboats, and more than 130 aircraft. [68] In this atmosphere obtaining appropriations for a small park serving primarily the underprivileged of Washington might have seemed hopeless.

However, Ira B. Lykes was a resourceful man. Former employees characterized him as a hard-headed, demanding boss possessed of great determination and creative ability. [69] Local government leaders remember most his remarkable abilities in public relations. [70] Area residents remember his kindness and concern for community affairs. [71] Former employees and community people alike note his unquestioned commitment to the success of the park as the spark which sets him apart from other park rangers.

Lykes managed the Chopawamsic RDA from 1939 to 1951. During his tenure as manager he witnessed major social and economic changes affecting Prince William County and his park alike. The World War II military build-up brought with it a major expansion in the Quantico Marine Corps Base bordering the park. As the Washington bureaucracy grew, Prince William County was transformed from an agricultural community into a suburb of Washington causing an increase in both the number and diversity of its people. Accepted patterns of segregation in the surrounding community were in conflict with NPS standards. Facing these many challenges and changes, Lykes was poised to leave a lasting impact on the park. His tenure yielded the park its greatest boon: a network of roads at a fraction of their real cost; and its greatest headache: an ongoing land dispute with neighboring Quantico Marine Corps Base.

From the outset, public relations became Lykes' top priority. [72] Lykes maintained a good working relationship with the "major domos" of local politics, county officials, state politicians, officials of the National Capital Parks, Army and Marine commanders, wildlife organizations, Washington charitable organizations; in short, anyone who could further the interests of the park. His guiding principal for building good public relations was the belief in

meeting people "on their level." [73] Yet, everyone he came in contact with knew who was the boss. An administrator who set perfection as the goal, he could be most exacting with those who worked for him. [74]

Persuasion was Lykes' principal management tool. For instance, rather than confront poachers, he preferred to "convince people they shouldn't do it." [75] Well placed acts of kindness helped him win over a few disgruntled area residents. Mary Byrd, an elderly black woman, could count on near weekly visits from Lykes at which he would present her with a much loved can of snuff. If a new baby was born, Lykes came by with a gift. [76] Christine Curtis, as a young clerical worker, learned to drive from Lykes. [77] Through such carefully directed acts of kindness, the park became synonymous with Ira B. Lykes in Prince William County. This firm grounding in peoples' affection allowed Lykes to be hard-headed and demanding and still inspire loyalty. [78] The only group unfazed by his easy going ways were area moonshiners. Lykes and Sheriff Lay would hide out in the woods hoping to catch them, to no avail. The elusive bootleggers would escape downstream before he had an opportunity to exercise his powers of persuasion upon them. [79]

Shortly after arriving in the park, Lykes determined that numerous improvements were necessary to augment public access to the park. Chief among these was the need for a good system of roads within the park. Shrinking budgets and an uncertain labor supply would make this an onerous task at best. Nevertheless, Lykes believed he was "built to be bothered." Whatever the obstacles he would build roads. [80]

Funding was the most stubborn obstacle to new construction. Lykes' first attempt at securing federal allocations for the park taught him just how contrary the process could be. The two CCC camps in the park in June of 1941 were to be used exclusively for defense-related construction projects on nearby military installations. (See Illustrations One for detail on the CCC camps.) Hoping Chopawamsic's status as an RDA would qualify the park for funds from the Federal Security Agency for a nationwide WPA defense recreation program, Lykes gamely applied for funds. [81] The most significant improvements sought were an entrance road, dam and sanitary facilities. Alas, his gamble failed. "Certified defense projects" already in operation at Fort Belvoir and other military federal agencies called for more workers than were available. [82] Chopawamsic's roads were simply not a war time priority. (For details see the 1939 Master Plan in [Appendix III](#).)

Military Occupation of the Park

After 1942 the defense needs of the nation totally superseded the recreational needs of the underprivileged. In this atmosphere, Lykes placed his future plans for the park on hold as he feverishly safeguarded the park's very existence. As early as 1938, military maneuvers had been conducted in the park by forces from Quantico and Fort Belvoir. [83] By 1942, the practice had become so commonplace that Lykes complained the Marine Corps "have assumed the right to enter upon the area without advising or consulting this office." [84] Finally, in May of 1942, the War department was granted a special use permit allowing it exclusive use of all five cabin camps. [85] From 1942 to 1945, the park was occupied by the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

During this time, it became Lykes' special duty to preserve the original concept of the park in the minds of the community, the military, and the federal budget planners. Lykes tackled this chore with his most valued administrative tool: persuasion. Throughout this period Lykes gave lectures to area community groups on forestry, land reclamation, and recreation. He used his knowledge to train Marines from Quantico in the latest fire-fighting techniques. [86] Area civil defense groups were reminded of the value of the park as "hospital space. . . [in case of] an air attack on Washington, D. C." [87] Lest the Marines over-value the park for

maneuvers, Lykes continually cited the park's willingness to "give special precedence to requests for fish to be used in stocking recreation areas" to enhance the park's recreational value to nearby military personnel. [88] However good the cause, Lykes was determined to get his park back at the end of the war.

It was inevitable that Lykes would be called to the military. As a first lieutenant in the USMC stationed at Quantico, however, Lykes could "serve two masters." [89] At Quantico Lykes directed the forestry program on base. Years later, Lykes remained grateful to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Torrey, commanding officer at Quantico, for his appointment as his service as a Marine got him "away from the stomach-turning roughhouse of OSS!" [90]

On weekends, Lykes caught up with his duties as park superintendent. During the week, the park's sole wartime employee, Miss Thelma Williams, served as "acting park superintendent." [91] From the one-room temporary office headquarters off Joplin Road, Miss Williams managed all of the park business, holding unfamiliar matters or matters requiring Lykes' direction for his weekly visits. The building's amenities included a wood stove and an outdoor toilet. These she shared with the OSS' single clerical employee, a secretive man given to drink. [92] From his home in the park Lykes could keep an eye on changes being made by the OSS in route to work at Quantico. Their combined presence served to remind the military personnel that they were guests in a national park.

Cooperation with the OSS

The OSS occupation was a critical period in the park's history. During this time the potential existed for the park's land and facilities to become a permanent military installation. Lykes thwarted this eventuality through close cooperation with the military and a firm control over alterations made to the park. This was no simple task.

The "greatest secrecy" covered everything the OSS did. Even Lykes had to pass a military checkpoint to enter and leave his home. [93] Rumors were rampant. The community watched as barbed wire fences were erected and armed men patrolled with guard dogs. The old haunt of bootleggers and poachers was completely shut off. The secrecy led area residents to conclude "they were up to no good. Must be housing German prisoners of war there." [94]

In actuality, they were training spies there. [95] The cabin camps housed officers being trained to penetrate enemy lines and gather intelligence. Old buildings were booby-trapped and destroyed. A "little Tokyo" was built in the woods and regularly assaulted in training practice. A new plane, the C-24, flew over the park night and day as men learned to parachute jump. [96] Despite the adventurous nature of this training, it was carried out with deadly seriousness. Students were not permitted to gather in groups larger than four. An unexplained absence could result in imprisonment for the remainder of the war. [97] A Colonel Hickson once called upon Lykes to serve as a guide during a manhunt for a misplaced student. Given a 45-caliber pistol and told to "shoot first and ask questions later," Lykes was relieved that the student was not found while he was an aide to the group. [98]

Promoted by the Marine Corps to captain by the end of the war, Lykes related well to his military tenants and, not surprisingly, persuaded them to help him over his major obstacle: funding.

By November 1, 1941, the park had acquired 14,446 acres of land. [99] The five cabin camps were not connected by a system of internal roads, requiring a nine-mile trek over state roads to get from camps one and four to camp three. Lykes hoped the "army occupation" would be a "splendid opportunity" to build "at least temporary connecting roads between the organized camps, particularly camps one and four and the central road." [100] However, Lykes abandoned his scheme in light of past difficulties in getting "the army to stop unnecessary

auto traffic," at odds with sound conservation practices. [101] Nevertheless, by 1945, the Army did maintain "certain roads in good condition," built barrier gates on the roads into the park, winterized the cabin camps, and leveled the houses on lands bought by the Army during the war. [102] (See map NCP 6.5-122, 1950 for details on Army purchases.) Despite the displacement of the organized campers and the obvious reconditioning of the park facilities necessitated by the OSS occupation, the park reaped a substantial benefit from its wartime experience. Lykes had located a new source of funds: the Defense Department. (See Illustration Three for details on OSS changes to the park. See Illustration Four for details on the status of roads in the park.)

ILLUSTRATION III

OSS CHANGES TO THE PARK

<u>Building Constructed</u>	<u>Danger Areas Created</u>
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

pistol house (40' x 80')	10 target ranges
boat house (16' x 30')	3 demolition areas:
4 latrines (2.5 man)	4 acres on old 643
	1 acre on 620 north of 626 intersection
	20 acres on 626 and 619

* (6.5-58 source)	* (6.5-56, 56A, 1946, source)
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Types of Weapons Used

rifle ranges
mortar gun, mortar and rocket range
demolition range firing live chargers - timber
demolition ranges firing live chargers (2) - steel cratering fragmentation grenade range
pistol, carbine and sub-machine gun night-firing course
demolition range firing live chargers - general
mortar range (abandoned)

* (6.5-64, 1946 source)

** dead launching grenade found in the roof of one of the cabins in Camp 3, summer of 1985 by Jim Fugate, Chief of Maintenance.

ILLUSTRATION IV

ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN 1939

Roads and Facilities to be Obliterated

Buildings:

- temporary headquarters off Rt. 626
- remaining structures on Old Joplin Road on 626
- remaining structures on 623 and Dumfries and Batestown

Roads:

- all county roads
- state roads: 620, 646, 628, 643 (where it joins Rt. 620)

Roads Extant in the Park

North end of park: 623, 629, 643, 644, 619

South & central section of park: 626, 619, 620, 628, 648

Roads to be Retained

619 and 623 up to the camping area in the Negro section

* All roads not otherwise identified are state routes

** Source: NCP 6.5-107, Base Map of 1937

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CHAPTER THREE:

THE EFFECTS OF SEGREGATION ON PARK MANAGEMENT

No account of Prince William Forest Park's early growth and development would be complete without giving recognition to the effects of segregation on the planning process. Prince William Forest Park was substantially developed between 1936 and 1950 in rural Virginia. Although the official policy of the NPS was one of non-discrimination deference was paid to "local custom" when developing parks in southern states. [[129](#)]

To understand the role segregation played in the development of the park it is necessary to identify the key decision makers. Critical input was provided by the NPS staff, camp users and, to a lesser extent, area residents.

The NPS was divided into regions. Prince William Forest Park fell into Region One headquartered in Richmond, Virginia. Early in the planning process a tug-of-war developed between the Richmond office, headed by M. R. Tillotson, and the Land Planning Division of the NPS in Washington, headed by Conrad Wirth, assisted by Matt Huppuch.

Mr. Tillotson felt very strongly that the planners of Prince William Forest Park recognize

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. [[130](#)]

In contrast to Mr. Tillotson's views, Mr. Wirth was obliged to uphold the beliefs of his bosses, Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, and Harry Hopkins, administrator of the FERA. Progressives formed in the same mold as President Roosevelt, Ickes and Hopkins fought for equal rights for blacks. [[131](#)] Within the Interior Department, Ickes insisted

that no race, or creed or color should be denied that equal opportunity under the law. . . .Times have changed for all of us. . . .If we are to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship in the different world that lies ahead of us, we must share in its obligations as well as its responsibilities. This principle applies to all of us, Caucasian, and Asiatic and Negro. [[132](#)]

At issue were these two points: a) would the area be divided into separate camps for white and black and b) how would roads and entrances reflect the separation of the races. Caught between the Washington and Richmond offices were the two early managers of the area, William R. Hall and Ira B. Lykes. Hall and Lykes also came into contact with groups sponsoring organized camping in the park which constituted a third and equally forceful body of opinion.

An incident occurring in July 1941 illustrates the attitudes of many park patrons. Contrary to

policy, someone in the office of the superintendent of the National Capital Parks issued a permit for the Girl Scouts of Washington, D. C., to use an unused portion of Cabin Camp Two housing the Girl Scouts of Arlington, Virginia. Wisely, Miss Eleanor Durrett, director of the Girl Scouts of Washington, D. C., wrote a letter to Miss Ida Fleckinger, camp director for the Arlington Girl Scouts, requesting her permission to use the vacant cabins in Unit C. Miss Fleckinger promptly reminded Ira Lykes that

. . . the facilities and program have been planned for white campers only. A mixed group of colored and white campers living simultaneously in the same camping units will not bring the desired results in the state of Virginia. [133]

Clearly, the "customs of the people" were incongruous with the principles of equal opportunity upheld by Secretary Ickes, to the vexation of Hall and Lykes.

The issue of racial segregation was most hotly debated between 1935 and 1939 when the cabin camps were being constructed. No one wished to be drawn into a controversy over segregation, aiding the search for a workable compromise. [134] What developed was an interesting divergence between policy and practice about which little was said. [135]

As can be seen on the 1939 Master Plan in [Appendix III](#), the area was divided into separate sections for white and black campers. The cabin camps were numbered in the order in which they were built. Camp One was built in the section set aside for Negroes and the facilities were designed to meet the needs of underprivileged blacks in Washington, D. C. [136] Official recognition could not be given to this arrangement, therefore responsibility for the racial composition of the camp was assigned to the "maintaining agency" as follows:

Our policy is not to construct camps for any particular organization but to provide sufficient facilities to meet community needs, those facilities include provision for both white and colored wherever such arrangement is satisfactory to the maintaining agency. [137]

Thus, by placing access to the cabin camps under the control of the organizations using the facility Wirth was able to bow to prevailing racial attitudes without officially endorsing racial separation. By 1942 Camps One and Four had become known as Negro camps and Camps Two, Three and Five as white camps. (See Illustration Six for details on maintaining agencies.)

ILLUSTRATION VI

SEGREGATED USAGE OF CABIN CAMPS

Camp
1 - Negro YMCA

Camp
2 - Social Welfare Group
Arlington Girl Scouts

Camp
3 - Family Service Association for White Children. It was built primarily for expectant mothers, mothers with new-borne babies and mothers with children up to 3 years of age. It was only used for 1 year for its original purpose. Its flexibility allows other uses.

Camp
4 - Designed for Negro mothers and children, same as Camp 3.

Camp
5 - Washington Salvation Army

CCC

Camp Can be used for group purposes, not designed for organized camping.

-

**** Based on minutes of the meeting of the NCP officers and the Social Service Agencies of Washington, D. C. area, December 11, 1942.**

As plans were drawn for the park's entrance and interior roads the issue of racial separation again arose as a major concern of the Richmond office. Mr. Tillotson recommended "separate entrances to each the White and Negro areas be established" to "prevent public access to" organized camping areas thereby making it impossible for "patrons destined to the Negro day use area" from having access to "White camping areas." [138] (See [Appendix VII](#) for copies of Tillotson and Wirth's letters.)

In response, Wirth stopped short of making a counter proposal to the Richmond plan but noted the increase in cost of two entrances and the fact that the necessary signs "informing the public of the segregation of the races" was "objectionable." [139] The Washington office favored one entrance over the Quantico Reservation. Circumstances prevented the issue from coming to a head. Lack of funds for road construction allowed time for representatives of the Richmond and Washington offices to meet and work toward a compromise. Their deliberations produced no less than three separate road plans. (See [Appendix VIII](#) for a description of each plan.)

The most elaborate day use and entrance plan provided for two separate entrance roads converging on a double-looped control circle which would divide white and black patrons to routes connecting to separate day use areas bordering a lake. Amenities included athletic fields, a boat house and pavilion, and large parking lots in each day use area. Revised in 1942, this plan retained the concept of a traffic control circle and separate roads leading to white and black day-use areas. (See map in Illustration Seven.) Today, all that remains of this plan is a vastly scaled down circle in front of park headquarters.

ILLUSTRATION VI



(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)

Debate over the placement of the entrance road delayed the construction of other key buildings in the park. The superintendent's residence, park headquarters, and a permanent utility area could not be located until the location of the entrance road was finalized.

A decisive meeting was held on October 4, 1939. [140] It was determined that one entrance from Dumfries, Virginia, would be built at the intersection of Route 1 and Route 629. The entrance road would follow Route 629 for a short distance to a one-point control circle at the intersection of the main entrance road and the roads to the day use and organized camps. Actual construction was delayed until the right of way could be purchased and the necessary funds appropriated. (See Chapter Four for acquisition details.) Elated by the breakthrough Inspector Ray M. Scheneck, who had worked on the park steadily since its inception, suggested "October 4 should be declared as a day of annual celebration for the Chopawamsic Area " and an open house "should be held on that day." [141]

An apparent victory for the Washington office, this decision was actually a well disguised compromise. Pending completion of the entrance road there would be two effective entrances: one off Route 234 into the black camping and day use area and one off Route 626 and Joplin Road into the white camping and day use areas. [142] The lack of funds for land acquisition and road construction brought on by the pending involvement of the U. S. in World War II meant the single entrance road so detested by the Richmond office was far from becoming a reality. Regardless, Wirth could point to the absence of discrimination in the official design of the park. The road was built in 1951.

The battles waged between the Washington and Richmond offices of the NPS over camp facilities and access roads had little bearing on the day usage of the park. This is not to suggest that racial prejudice did not exist in Prince William County. Simply stated, from 1935 to 1950 there were no day use facilities to speak of in the park. The Pine Grove Picnic Area was not constructed until 1951. The few roads in the park were made of rough gravel, uninviting to motorists. Casual sightseeing was further discouraged by signs which read "Federal Reservation. Closed except to persons holding camping permits." [143] Were that not sufficient to deter the curious, recent memory of the OSS occupation was enough to convince the local population that the park was off limits.

Race relations in Prince William County during this period are described as a time of peaceful coexistence by white residents. Area blacks remember rigid codes of discrimination which bound one from entering white churches, stores, restaurants, or theaters when an invited entrance left one open to "getting your feelings hurt." [144] Even the county courthouse provided separate bathrooms for white and black citizens. With few exceptions the dependence of the small black population in the county on the white majority for jobs discouraged flagrant, mass violations of the accepted code. When it occurred, defiance was on the interpersonal level. For example, Miss Annie, a highly respected black midwife, recalls refusing food or drink if acceptance meant consuming it in a segregated section of a home or restaurant. [145] Adherence to the code was the norm, however, leaving area whites to believe they were blessed with a "good bunch of Negroes here." [146]

Only after 1950 did the park experience substantial day use. Whites and blacks used the Pine Grove Picnic Area without incident. Area residents assumed the park was integrated from the beginning. [147] Only one violent incident has ever been linked to racial tension. On June 23, 1960, a group of white postal employees, having consumed two kegs of beer, decided to oust a group of blacks using an adjacent softball field. Words were exchanged "whereupon a postal employee threw a bottle at a Negro and another shoved a small boy." The conflict escalated. A "Negro inflicted minor knife wounds on a postal employee," a "white threw a baseball bat and hit a Negro." In all about 350 people were around. Ten to twelve state troopers responded to the call that a "riot" was in progress. The violence ended in about 15 minutes. Two blacks and one white man were arrested and turned over to the state police. The park ranger on duty believed the two kegs of beer were the principal antagonist and subsequently alcohol usage was banned from the park. Preferring to call the incident a

"disturbance" and not a "riot," the ranger noted it was the "only incident of this kind in the park. . .involving White and colored boys." [148] [sic]

Prevailing racial separation among organized campers became a concern of park management. In 1956 a program was instituted by the park naturalist to encourage interaction between the organized camps. A "Friendly Forest Fair" was initiated to unite the camps in an "annual festive holiday." [149] Exhibits were planned to provide an "exchange of ideas for nature recreation" and encourage "good quality nature and wood crafts." [150] Optimistic in concept, the Friendly Forest Fair met with only marginal success. Only Camp Lichtman and Camp Pleasant, black camps, took an interest in the project and put forth the greatest effort, producing some fine displays. The white camps, which had not placed a high value on the event, were overshadowed and immediately objected the "competition [had] no place in camp life." A discouraged park naturalist concluded that they had "missed the spirit of the event" and recommended that it be discontinued. [151] Today, attempts at upgrading the awareness of nature among patrons of the organized camps is conducted on a camp-by-camp basis.

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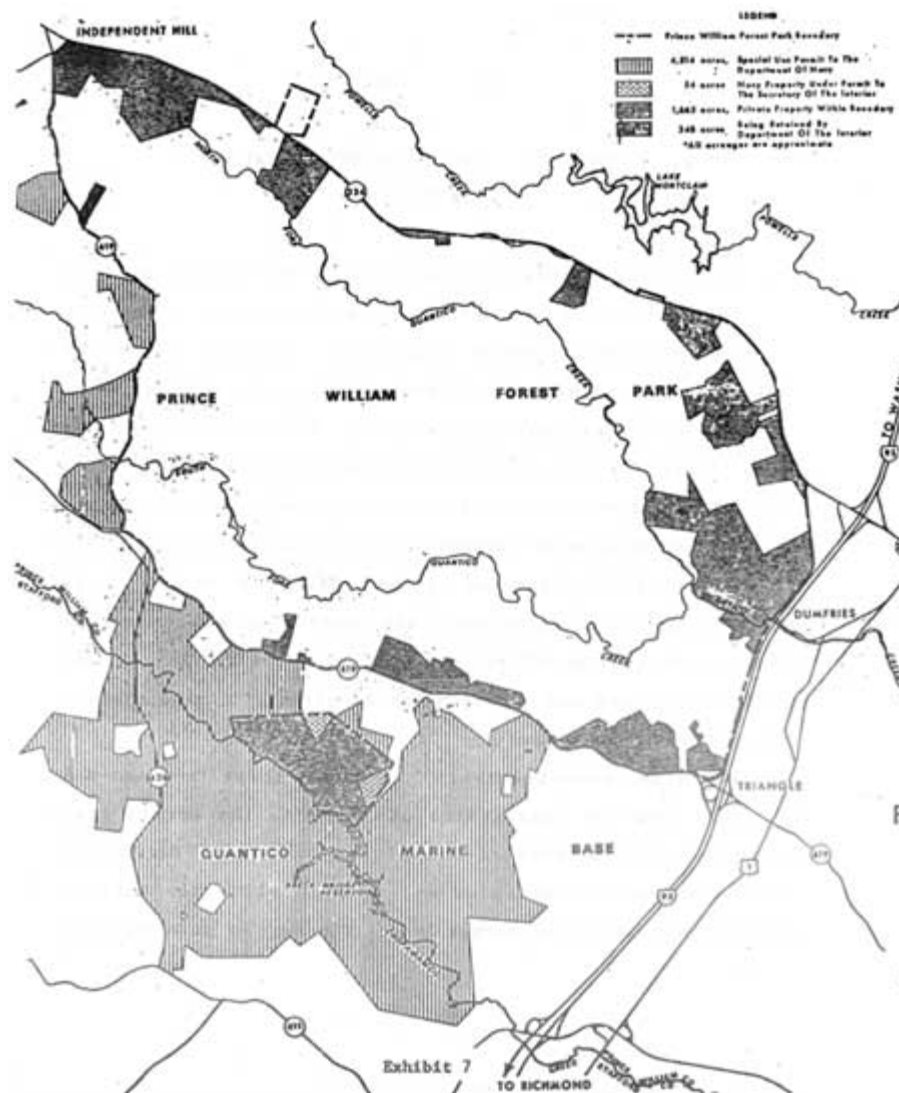


CHAPTER FOUR:

CONTROVERSY SURROUNDING THE QUANTICO PERMIT LAND

An ongoing administrative problem for Prince William Forest Park has been the issue of the 4,862 acres of land on loan to the Quantico Marine Corps Base. Known as the permit land, the 4,862 acres south of Route 619 were first utilized by the Quantico Marine Corps Base in 1943. This land was obtained under permit by the Marine Corps during World War II as it adjoined a larger tract of about 50,420 acres south of Route 619 acquired in a major expansion of the base facilities. (See Illustration Eight for a map of the area.) The park land was utilized for training purposes and never returned. Both the Marine Corps and the NPS believe they have a valid claim to the 4,862 acres which has so far thwarted efforts to make a final disposition of the property.

ILLUSTRATION VII



Quantico Permit Lands per NCP 6.5-219A
(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)

The disagreement between the Marine Corps Base and NPS officials over the utilization of title to the permit land stems from the administration of Ira B. Lykes. During his administration the decision was made to allow the Marines permanent access to the permit land. The root of this decision may extend as far back as 1941. The only official source on the early negotiations concerning the permit land is the memos of Lykes documenting conversations he had with Marine Corps generals and NPS officials. Nevertheless, the Marines were granted a renewable permit to the 4,862-acre tract of land in 1948. The conversion of this permit to actual legal title to the land has been at the core of the ongoing dispute.

Close cooperation with the Marine Corps Base did not evolve haphazardly. From the inception of Prince William Forest Park in 1935 park planners have consulted with Marine Corps officials at Quantico on development plans for the park. As the park land and the Marine Corps Base share a common border, Marine Corps officials hoped to find "mutually advantageous" ways to utilize their "contiguous areas under Federal control." [152] As can be seen from the map in Illustration Eight, original land purchases for Prince William Forest Park were made on both sides of Route 619. Initial plans contemplated the purchase of all the land "included in the drainage areas of the Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks, west of U. S. 1 and not already a part of the Marine Reservation." [153] This would accomplish two goals. First, the park would control the watershed of both creeks, considered essential for sound conservation of the park's resources, and second, the park would own land in two counties,

Prince William and Stafford, doubling the job benefits of the WPA program in the park.

However, the area on the Chopawamsic Creek watershed was never utilized for recreational development. It was preserved as a wilderness area, containing only a one-room temporary office and a makeshift maintenance area. By 1939 all five cabin camps were constructed north of Route 619 on the north and south branches of the Quantico Creek. The land south of Route 619 on the Chopawamsic Creek became subject to a number of agreements between the Marine Corps Base and the park deemed "mutually advantageous." Specifically, on August 12, 1938, Acting Secretary of the Interior Elbert K. Burlew gave permission for the Department of the Navy to build a dam on the Chopawamsic Creek to store water for the Marine Corps Reservation. [154] Throughout 1938-1940, Arthur E. Demaray, associate director of the NPS, gave permits to individual field commanders to conduct training exercises on park land. [155] Because of a curtailment of funds the complete acquisition of the watershed of the Quantico Creek had not been possible and remained a top priority of NPS officials in Washington.

Arriving in 1939, Lykes observed the dam on the Chopawamsic Creek being built. On more than one occasion he complained of presumptuous colonels arriving for maneuvers without a permit. The message to him was clear. Successful management of the park included accommodating Marine Corps demands wherever possible. Through his roadbuilding program Lykes had established himself as a resourceful man adept at squeezing the maximum out of every federal dollar. Hence, he began to look for ways to meet the Marine Corps needs while obtaining the maximum benefit for the park.

Acquisition of the land on the Quantico watershed remained a management objective. After 1942 Lykes wore two hats as a Marine Corps lieutenant and superintendent of the Chopawamsic RDA. Not surprisingly, he looked for a way to serve both masters and net the necessary 1900 acres to secure the Quantico watershed, rounding out the borders of the park. Inspiration struck. In a conversation with Maj. Gen. J. McCarthy Little in 1941, it was suggested to Lykes that the Navy Department might be able to use funds then available to purchase "land needed for recreational development on the Quantico watershed for transfer to the NPS, provided an equivalent amount of land on the Chopawamsic watershed could be exchanged and added to the Marine Corps reservation." [156] Lykes was not inclined to pass up the opportunity to use military funds to accomplish a major management objective of the Park Service. He relayed the content of his conversation with General Little to his superiors in the Park Service. Repeating Lykes' account of the conversation in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Acting Secretary of the Interior Burlew endorsed the proposal as mutually beneficial and suggested that representatives from both departments be designated "to work up a more detailed proposal." [157]

Again, in 1942, Lykes was approached by Brigadier General Harrington, U. S. Marine Corps Schools, about the pending expansion of the Quantico Base and the possibility of incorporating slightly less than 5,000 acres of park land into planned training facilities. [158] Given the history of close cooperation between the Marine Corps Base and the park, the proposition of a land exchange was enticing.

Lykes responded quickly. In a memo to Superintendent Irving C. Root of the National Capital Parks on March 8, 1943, Lykes enclosed a list of all the property holders, acres, and cost of land needed to round out the park's boundary and secure the Quantico watershed. Lykes estimated the cost of the land to be acquired at \$84,494. [159] Lykes' memo received the immediate consideration of Superintendent Root, Associate Director Arthur E. Demaray, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Abe Fortas. Lykes' recommendations for the terms of a land exchange were given unanimous approval. Demaray added only one additional suggestion. He considered it important that the "Navy guarantee to maintain their portion as a

wildlife refuge. . .no hunting allowed." [160]

Using Lykes' memo as the basis for a transfer agreement, a letter was drafted for Acting Secretary Fortas' signature. Upon the termination of the war it was proposed that the necessary legislation for a land transfer be drafted to "serve the objectives of both departments." [161]

In anticipation of a permanent agreement the Park Service cooperated with the Marine Corps' wartime requirement for immediate access to the 4,862 acres on the Chopawamsic Creek. In 1943 the Quantico Marine Corps Base was issued a temporary permit for the land for the duration of the war and six months thereafter. [162] Recall that in 1942 the OSS had occupied the entire park north of Route 619 on the Quantico watershed. Clearly, NPS officials placed top priority on cooperation with the military forces in the short term to bring about a successful conclusion to the "national emergency," World War II. [163]

Somewhere between 1943 and 1946, when committees were formed to draft transfer legislation, a breakdown in communication occurred. At the park level it was clear that Lykes felt he had a verbal commitment from base personnel to buy the 1900 acres required by the park on the Quantico watershed in exchange for the 4,862 acres on loan to the Marine Corps Base. On the basis of this understanding the Marines used the land for lumbering, troop training, and other operations during the war which left the land, in Lykes' opinion, "no longer. . . in any way suitable for recreational development." [164]

Given the status of the land, NPS officials did not want available funds to dwindle away before a "sudden termination of the war" might "complicate the situation." [165] NPS attempts to enact a transfer prior to 1948 were stone-walled by the Navy Department, anxious to keep its options open pending an investigation into the "post-war needs and requirements of the Quantico Marine Corps Base." [166]

Frequent changes in command at the Marine Corps Base during the war led to a shift in attitudes toward the park lands. As the end of the war neared some on base felt the most desirable solution to the transfer question was to "take over, in toto, after the war the entire interests of the Department of Interior in the Quantico-Independent Hill Area." [167]

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CHAPTER FIVE:

IMPORTANCE OF LAND ACQUISITIONS TO PARK MANAGEMENT

The present size and shape of Prince William Forest Park is the result of an ongoing program of acquisition and improvement. Initial purchases were later supplemented to increase the size of the park, secure the watershed of the Quantico Creek, and meet the road needs of the park.

Until the transfer of the Land Program to the Resettlement Administration in 1935, the FERA directed all land acquisition for the RDA program. A substantial portion of the core of Prince William Forest Park was purchased with FERA funds between 1934 and 1936. Hence, transactions were handled by both the FERA and the Resettlement Administration depending upon the date of purchase.

First, the land was "optioned for sale." This meant the federal government told the property owners they were interested in purchasing their land and were requesting them to make the government an offer. Most options were held for six months. [212] Project staff members Charles Gerner and William R. Hall met with prospective sellers. They were bound by Land Program policy to accept offers of no more than ten dollars per acre. If option prices were higher, they negotiated with the seller, hoping to arrive at an acceptable price. If at the end of six months a price could not be agreed upon, there were two courses of action left open: drop the option or condemn the property and purchase it at a price set by the government. Surpluses in the Land Program budget did permit prices higher than ten dollars per acre for a few particularly valuable tracts. By January 1935 Charles Gerner, project manager of the Chopawamsic RDA, reported that he had acquired 7,520 acres in 87 generally contiguous tracts optioned from \$12.00 to \$30.79 per acre with a "remarkable cover of trees." [213] The average cost per acre was \$13.33. [214] Total acreage contemplated for purchase was 15,000 acres. The land appraised at \$200,000 after consideration was given to the value of improvements and timber. The 8,081.12 acres recommended for immediate purchase were appraised at \$92,542.26. Land Program officials hoped to buy the land for \$66,481.42 with an average option price of \$8.23. [215] Discrepancies between Gerner's cost figures and those of the Land Program office are accounted for by the location of tracts within the park. Small interior tracts were valued much less than tracts bordering Routes 619, 626, 234 and 643. The later purchase of these less valuable tracts lowered the overall average cost per acre.

Payment did not follow immediately upon concluding the sale in most purchases. Records of land transactions went first to the U. S. attorney's office for the Eastern District in Norfolk, Virginia, for processing before payment could be made. [216] Land titles were sent to the Richmond office of the NPS. [217] Delays in the paperwork were not uncommon and some property owners waited more than a year to receive payment for their land.

From 1936-1939 project manager William R. Hall continued land purchases on both the Chopawamsic and Quantico Creeks. The first NPS manager, Ira B. Lykes, purchased land also. The goal of these initial land purchases was to acquire the watershed of both creeks and

eliminate all inholdings or privately owned land encompassed by park land. The process was not always a simple one, requiring extraordinary effort at times. For instance, Mr. Clarence Williams died before the deed to his land was obtained. As a result, Ira Lykes found himself in the uncomfortable position of attending his funeral in order to "get the signatures of most of his heirs while they were assembled." [218] By 1941 Lykes estimated the total acreage of the park to be 14,446 acres owned by simple fee. However, "many 100's of acres of privately owned lands within the outer bounds of the area" eluded federal purchase. [219]

Obtaining these inholdings, mostly along the park's boundary, has been a management objective of each succeeding NPS superintendent. Priority has been given to tracts infringing upon the Quantico watershed or necessary for road construction. Land acquisition has been complicated by the unclear boundary markers designated in the original deeds. [220] This has led to some emergency acquisitions. For instance, when building the new entrance road in 1958 a short section of the park road was "accidentally built across the corner of two parcels of private property," that of Paul Johnson, et al., heirs of Peter Johnson, and Kyle Williams. Unlike the Johnsons, the granddaughter of Kyle Williams, Mrs. Ruby Williams Humphries, did not settle the account quietly. She was paid \$500 for a parcel of land valued at no more than \$200 to "prevent action against us for trespass." [221]

With the passage of Public Law 144, 83rd Congress (67 Stat. '84, July 23, 1953) the park was in a better position to acquire inholdings. The law authorized the exchange of park land for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings. (See [Appendix XIII](#), 1962 Report of Non-Federal Land in the Park, for details on individual tracts.) Two major exchanges took place as a result of this enabling legislation.

Of primary importance was an exchange benefiting the Telegraph Road Picnic Ground. Two acres of land infringing on the Telegraph Road Picnic Ground was purchased by condemnation from Mr. Dudley J. Martin and Mr. Leonard J. Lonas, Jr., and given to the park in exchange for land destined to be severed from the park by Interstate 95. [222]

The other major exchange involved the Prince William County School Board. In 1951 the Washington Reed Consolidated School for Negroes opened on Route 234. The former black school, the one-room Cabin Branch Elementary School, was then abandoned. [223] County school officials were interested in exchanging five acres desired as a buffer strip adjoining the new consolidated school on Route 234 for one-half to one acre of land containing the old Cabin Branch School. The land in the desired buffer strip was wooded, contained no park structures, and was not considered essential to future park development. [224] By contrast, the old school, valued at \$8,000, was located within the park watershed in an area of future development. [225] Records on this transaction are scant; however, school board minutes indicate that negotiations on the land exchange were concluded in December of 1951. No actual deed for this property has been located in either the school board archives or the park records. As the school is no longer in evidence on the tract identified on park maps, it is fairly safe to conclude that the demolition of the structure took place as outlined in the agreement with the park discussed in the school board minutes.

Other major acquisitions served the needs of road construction. Again, Mr. Dudley J. Martin played a pivotal role. In 1941 Mr. Martin assisted in the acquisition of 20 acres of land belonging to the heirs of Joseph F. Wheat required to build the original park entrance road off of Route 1. The land was obtained by a "declaration of taking" as the heirs of Mr. Wheat were unwilling to sell. [226] Unlike a condemnation proceeding, a declaration of taking allows the Park Service immediate access to a disputed property. Owners are compensated later after completion of all legal transactions with monies held in escrow for that purpose. In the case of the Wheat estate money placed in an escrow account by Mr. Martin was used to compensate the truculent heirs based on the appraisal of a disinterested third party. [227]

Unfortunately, work on the new road was delayed as a complication involving title to the Wheat property held up the appropriation of construction funds. Taxes had not been paid on the land between 1941 and 1943, the time elapsed between when the title was granted and when it was recorded. A clear title is required by federal law before any federal money can be allocated for improvements. Legal wrangles over who was responsible for payment were not cleared up until 1944. [228] Road construction began in 1950.

Later in 1955 a new entrance road was made necessary by the construction of Interstate 95, the path of which bisected the park's original entrance road off of Route 1. (See map in Illustration Nine.) As Route 95 was destined to become a major access road for North-South travelers through Prince William County, NPS officials sought to procure a new entrance with access to Route 95 as compensation for the loss of the original entrance to the park. Hence, NPS negotiators requested that the Virginia Department of Highways buy land between the existing boundary and Route 619 and construct a new entrance road to include a circle in front of the headquarters building with connecting roads to the main park road. [229] Virginia highway officials agreed to this plan as it was less expensive than building an overpass over the original entrance off Route 1. [230] However, park officials were disappointed that plans for the new entrance did not include "additional right-of-way at the connection with Route 619" believed necessary to "protect the principal park entrance from these adverse developments." [231] The adverse developments consisted of private homes adjacent to the entrance. Despite Park Service objections, the road was built in 1960 on the right-of-way established by the Virginia Highway Department. [232]

Illustration IX
(omitted from online edition)

Somewhat later, the park received an additional 8.6 acres of land between Route 95 and Forestburg Lane. Considered an additional buffer between the park and Route 95, this acreage almost eluded the park. According to Joseph Hebda, a former maintenance foreman in the park, around 1968 the 8.6 acres were slated to become a sand and gravel depot for the Virginia Department of Highways. Alarmed, he alerted the park superintendent. Fortuitously, the superintendent tracked down the responsible officials in the Virginia Highway Department and the NPS the very day the land was to be signed over to the Highway Department. A quick trip to Washington, D. C. brought the superintendent face to face with the Virginia Highway Department and NPS officials before the crucial signatures were in place. Abruptly, it was decided that Prince William Forest park had a more pressing claim upon the land and it was deeded to the park. [233]

Subsequently, ownership of the 8.6 acres bordering Route 95 has protected the park from adverse commercial development. However, current park administrators believe the land is no longer essential to park development plans. Rather, it is hoped the 8.6 acres can be disposed of profitably, allowing the park control over development, thereby safeguarding the park's resources. [234]

The high cost of land in Prince William County today makes future land acquisitions exceedingly difficult. As has been shown, those acquisitions purchased after 1940 meet specific project needs and were the result of outside financial assistance or exchange in all but one case, that of Mrs. Ruby Humphries. Consequently, the ongoing management objective of obtaining inholdings infringing on the park's boundary will elude acquisition unless a) Congress suddenly appropriates vast sums of money for this purpose, or b) current park administrators are able to negotiate suitable land exchanges or endowments to the park. Until Prince William Forest Park is able to acquire lands necessary to round out its borders to include all the land between Route 619 and 234 and Interstate 95, preservation of current holdings will continue to present a challenge to park administration.

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CHAPTER SIX:

GROWTH OF PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK SINCE 1951 AND CURRENT GOALS

From 1951 to the present Prince William Forest Park has grown in response to the changing recreational needs of the greater Washington, D. C., metropolitan area. Its primary mission of providing group camping facilities to character building organizations has broadened to include an equal emphasis on the provision of day-use facilities.

Efforts to draw visitors into the park began with the Mission 66 program. Mission 66 was a ten-year development plan ending in 1966 designed to provide "urgently needed facilities to meet the needs of ever-increasing numbers of visitors to all the national parks." [235] Prior to the onset of the Mission 66 development program the only picnic ground in the park was the Pine Grove Picnic Ground built by Ira Lykes in 1951. However, up until 1959 casual use of the park was discouraged by signs which read "'Federal Reservation'. Closed except to persons holding camping permits." [236] Recent memory of the closure of the park by the OSS from 1942 to 1945 led many area residents to disregard the picnic ground in Prince William Forest Park believing "it must be reserved for federal workers." [237]

The mastermind of Prince William Forest Park's Mission 66 program, Superintendent Davenport, was determined to dispel the forbidding image of the park and open doors to increased visitation. He hoped to capitalize on Prince William Forest Park's value as the only important natural wilderness area in the densely populated Washington metropolitan area. Under his stewardship emphasis was shifted away from organized camping for "character building organizations" toward the construction of facilities for tent camping, hiking, motoring, picnicking, fishing, canoeing, swimming, and horseback riding. [238]

Davenport's plans brought virtually all of the current day-use and weekend facilities extant today into existence. (See [Appendix Fourteen](#) for details.) He supervised construction of the Telegraph Road Picnic Ground, the Turkey Run and Oak Ridge campgrounds, the Nature Center, and a scenic drive looping through the park.

Each superintendent has his own special interest and horseback riding was Davenport's. He believed horseback riding would "prove to be the most popular activity to be promoted in the park." [239] However, a horseback riding concession was never approved. The risk of erosion on trails utilized by horses was deemed too great to allow this activity in the park. [240]

Of all his accomplishments, Davenport believed the scenic drive was the major attraction in the park as it allowed visitors to "penetrate far back into beautiful wilderness surroundings." [241] More recent visitors have likened it to a miniature Skyline Drive. [242] Connected to the new entrance road off Route 619, the eleven miles of scenic drive loop through the park providing access to the Nature Center, administrative headquarters, picnic grounds, the Oak Ridge and Turkey Run camp grounds, and many of the trails into the back country. [243]

Subsequent park superintendents have not always valued the circuitous scenic drive. A 1971 plan, favored by NPS director Hartzog, allowed one lane to be utilized by bicycle traffic while the other was utilized by one-way motor traffic. [244] Current administrators do not feel driving constitutes an appropriate recreational use of the park. Indeed, there is renewed interest in the 1971 plan promoting cycling in the park.

All of the new facilities constructed by Davenport did not come about without some struggle. A clash occurred between Superintendent Davenport and the NPS planning staff over the site selection for the Oak Ridge campground. The NPS planning staff did not concur with Davenport's site recommendation. Like Lykes, Davenport identified himself closely with the park and did not take kindly to interference with his creative efforts. Although Davenport acquiesced to higher authorities he continued to insist the Oak Ridge site chosen by the NPS staff was

- too close to Cabin Camps 2 and 5 thereby luring campers onto the eleven-acre lake reserved for organized summer camps,
- inadequately covered by forest,
- the hottest place in the park during the camping season,
- impaired by the cemetery along side the entrance road, which was "very objectionable" even if screened off, and
- impaired by the noise from the Marine Corps firing range west of Route 619 and adjacent to the site, which could be heard "at all hours day and night." [245]

After retirement Davenport played down these differences though the matter was never forgotten. [246]

Concurrent with the growth of the day-use of Prince William Forest Park has been an increase in the demands placed on the organized camping facilities. The Salvation Army and Family and Child Services of Washington, D. C. are two organizations which have made extensive use of the cabin camps since their construction. As their needs grew, these organizations pressured the park to expand the cabin camps. The result was two major additions to the cabin camps constructed through a combination of NPS funds and private resources.

The Salvation Army utilized Cabin Camp 5 continually from its construction in 1939 until 1968. As their program needs grew, H. Holmes Vogel, chairman of the board of directors of the Salvation Army, sought to expand the capacity of Cabin Camp 5. [247] To further the cause the Salvation Army was willing to donate up to \$23,000 of the \$63,000 required. Five cabins, each holding four campers, were to be enlarged along with the mess hall. [248] Government funds were appropriated for the remaining costs and work proceeded from January 1956 through January 1958. Old CCC buildings were used for some of the overhead framing and exterior walls to help match the architectural style. [249]

From the outset National Capital Parks Superintendent Kelly advised Mr. Vogel that the sizable donation of the Salvation Army "must be made with the understanding that the improvements are for the general benefit of the government and the public and do not entitle the donors to priority treatment." [250] Mindful of this stipulation, Salvation Army officials still considered their investment in Camp 5 a worthy one when compared to the vast benefits they had received through the maintenance-free use of Camp 5 for the past 21 years. [251]

Over time, however, scheduling conflicts did arise. The improvements made by the Salvation

Army to Camp 5 increased its value to other groups competing with, the Salvation Army for its use. Short-term programs were most dramatically affected. On more than one occasion the Salvation Army staff were forced to completely assemble and dismantle their camp over one weekend in order to accommodate another group wishing to use Cabin Camp 5 the following week.

As their program needs continued to grow, the Salvation Army officials decided to construct their own camping facility in Richardsville, Virginia. [252] The Salvation Army utilized Cabin Camp 5 for the last time in the summer of 1968. Though 17 years have elapsed since the Salvation Army worked with the staff at Prince William Forest Park, Major Joseph Bennett, then Captain Bennett, still recalls his "tremendous relationship" with Prince William Forest Park staff. [253]

Like the Salvation Army, the Summer Outing Committee of Family and Child Services of Washington, D. C., has been the principal user of Camps 1 and 4. The Bowman pool serving Camps 1 and 4 was built to insure their young campers access to water recreation. The lake serving Camps 1 and 4 had been experiencing troublesome siltation problems limiting its use for swimming. Utilizing an open area once used by CCC Camp SP-26, Family and Child Services obtained a donation from Ms. Lilli J. Bowman of Washington, D. C., to build an in-ground pool. Dedicated on June 24, 1956, the Bowman pool continues to serve campers today. [254]

Current Goals

Stewardship of the varied visitor facilities at Prince William Forest Park and planning new programs for the future constitute a major challenge for the current park administration.

Of primary importance in the planning process are the five cabin camps. The annual budget for the maintenance and preservation of the cabin camps is currently \$11 million. Of that amount approximately \$890,000 is spent on preventive maintenance and an additional \$200,000 on cyclic maintenance such as major repairs and rehabilitation. High costs are associated with maintaining the cabin camps given their historic base as a CCC-built facility, requiring replacement in kind as the buildings age. These costs are not being offset by visitor use of the camps. Jim Fugate, facilities manager of Prince William Forest Park, guessed the cabin camps were in use at best 60 days out of the year.

The full utilization of these expensive and historic buildings has been the focus of an ongoing review by park staff. Several suggestions have emerged of note:

- Set aside one cabin camp for use by the general public for short-term camping,
- Allow a "ma and pa type operation" to manage and maintain the remaining cabin camps on a concession basis for nine months of the year,
- Construct improved shower facilities in the cabin camp areas to provide pay-showers for the visiting public,
- Set aside only one cabin camp to be maintained as an historic site, and allow the other cabin camps to be modernized and remodeled to meet current public health standards,
- Improve the education program for the cabin camps to improve awareness of the natural environment while at the same time ending the cabin camps' exclusive access to waterfront areas in the park.

Any implementation of these suggestions awaits the budgetary process and increased public

awareness of the potential uses of the cabin camps. Many officials on the park staff feel the park has been undersold to the public. Community involvement and support of park activities can go far to make needed funds available.

The funding issue is directly related to the park's second major goal: upgrading visitor services. All too often, it is feared, visitors enter and leave the park without ever seeing a park ranger. Access to the cabin camps is restricted to organized camping groups. The nature center is only open to the general public on weekends. Without a visitor center, park patrons must seek information about the park at either the park headquarters or the nature center, neither of which is located along the main entrance to the park. Hence, the average visitor leaves the park unaware of its six lakes, five cabin camps, and extensive trail system and possibly unenlightened about its unique natural environment.

Solutions to the park's public relations shortfall vary. In 1969 the park was briefly shifted out of the National Capital Parks system into the Southeast Region of the National Park Service, headquartered in Richmond. This move was intended to give the park a national image. However, the park staff does not feel this goal has been fully realized. The name of the park is viewed as a major impediment. Prince William Forest Park took its name from Prince William County leading the general public to believe it is a county park and not a national park. Current park administrators would welcome a return to the area's original name, Chopawamsic, to eliminate this confusion. Concomitant with a name change the park staff would welcome more exposure in national brochures emphasizing the park's unique natural resources. Given its proximity to Washington, D. C., the park is well positioned to serve as both host to visitors to the nation's capital and guide to the goals and objectives of the National Park Service placing special emphasis on its mission of preservation and protection. As a natural area built on reclaimed land and now bordering a densely populated urban area, it is uniquely situated to serve this function.

The framework upon which all desired changes must be built is the park's staff. Morale, though generally good, could be enhanced by reemphasizing the park's mission. All too frequently staff members in contact with the visiting public lose their focus and begin to perceive themselves as managing a regional park. A sense of mission needs to be rekindled in which all see their role as emissaries of the National Park Service providing vital environmental education and preservation functions.

Conclusions

Prince William Forest Park was first built by an idealistic administration hoping, in part, to take scarred rural land and beleaguered urban children and reclaim them both. In an age of toxic waste, nuclear proliferation, dying inner cities, and bedroom communities its original mission is still viable, perhaps indispensable.

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Prince William Forest Park

Administrative History



FOOTNOTES

¹ Interview with Miss Annie Williams, Mine Road, Dumfries, Virginia, 10 July 1985.

² Harold L. Ickes, The Secret Diary of Harold L. Ickes, The First Thousand Days, 1933—1936 (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1953), p. 216.

³ James T. Patterson, The New Deal and the States, Federalism in Transition (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1969), p. 50.

⁴ Conrad L. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), p. 176.

⁵ Chopawamsic is most probably an Algonquian Indian term meaning "at the small isolate lodge," according to Dr. Hewitt of the Smithsonian Institution. John J. Cameron to Herbert Evison, 28 November 1934, Record Group 79, Box 122, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶ Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 176.

⁷ Ibid., p. 177.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Conrad L. Wirth to George A. Moskey, 6 January 1936, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁰ Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 177.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 179.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ According to Conrad Wirth, this site selection process was completed after he, Mr. Huppuch and "half of one secretary" worked many late hours at the Interior Building, often spreading large maps out on the corridor floor. Interview with Conrad L. Wirth, former Director of the NPS, Kensington, Maryland, 30 August 1985.

¹⁴ Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 188.

¹⁵ An Invitation to New Play Areas, Spring 1938, cited by Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930's (Denver, Colorado: National Park Service, 1983), p. 135.

¹⁶ Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 188.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 189.

²⁰ Ibid. See Appendix I for a copy of Executive Order Number 7496.

²¹ Act of August 13, 1940, Ch. 663 — 3rd Session. See Appendix II for a copy of Public Law 763.

²² C. Marshall Finnan to Director, NPS, 2 October 1934, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ John L. Lansill to Conrad L. Wirth, 19 February 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²⁵ Conrad L. Wirth to Arthur Demaray, 4 April 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²⁶ Conrad L. Wirth to Arthur Demaray, 22 April 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C. (The Chopawamsic RDA's file number was LP—VA—6, indicating it was one of the first RDA's built.)

²⁷ Land Program Division, NPS, Proposal No. R—3, Chopawamsic Demonstration Project (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Interior Department, 1935), p. 2.

²⁸ Conrad Wirth to George A. Moskey, 6 January 1936, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²⁹ Proposal No. R-3, p. 1.

³⁰ Ibid., p. 2.

³¹ William R. Hall, "Land Acquisition Records, File No. 620," Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

³² William R. Hall to Thorton Davies, January 1935, Record Group 79, Box 126, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

³³ Proposal No. R—3, p. 3. Prices ranged from \$2.00 to \$30.79 per acre.

³⁴ According to Conrad Wirth (Interview, 30 August 1985), the land of present day Springfield, Virginia was also considered for LP—VA—6 but disqualified for lack of adequate water resources and varied topography.

³⁵ Victor H. Cahalane to C. Wright, 29 April 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National

Archives, Washington, D. C.

³⁶ See Appendix III, 1935 Master Plan, for the location of park facilities.

³⁷ Cahalane to Wright, op. cit.

³⁸ Conrad Wirth to George A. Moskey, 6 January 1936, op. cit.

³⁹ Proposal No. R-3, p. 4.

⁴⁰ Trudy McBride, "Transcript of Interview with John Woodrow Taylor," paper presented to Mary Washington College, 10 April 1985.

⁴¹ Interview with Annie Williams.

⁴² McBride, Interview with John Woodrow Taylor, p. 8.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 7.

⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 14.

⁴⁵ Interview with Top Amidon, Dumfries Town Councilman, Dumfries, Virginia, 10 July 1985.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Interview with Don Curtis, local historian, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters, 24 August 1985.

⁴⁹ Interview with Annie Williams.

⁵⁰ Proposal No. R—3, p. 13.

⁵¹ Interview with Annie Williams.

⁵² Interview with Don Curtis.

⁵³ Interview with Annie Williams.

⁵⁴ Interview with Ira B. Lykes, first NPS manager of Prince William Forest Park, Venice, Florida, 4 September 1985.

⁵⁵ Interview with Don Curtis.

⁵⁶ William R. Hall to Thorton Davis, January 1935, op. cit.

⁵⁷ Interview with Thelma Williams Hebda, first park secretary, Joplin, Virginia, 15 July 1985.

⁵⁸ U S. Department of Interior, Park and Recreation Structures (Washington, D. C.: U. S.

Department of Interior, 1938, reprint edition), p. 2. Available in Prince William Forest Park archive.

⁵⁹ Park and Recreation Structures, p. 1.

⁶⁰ The movie Human Crop, U. S. Department of Interior, 1936. Film stored in Prince William Forest Park Nature Center.

⁶¹ Conrad L. Wirth to Arthur Demaray, 29 March 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶² Ibid. Bookkeeping records were prepared according to ECW procedures.

⁶³ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁶⁴ Mary Edith Coulson to William R. Hall, 13 July 1936, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶⁵ William H. Savin to Mr. Roberts, March 1935, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶⁶ E. C. Wilson to the files, 28 August 1936. Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁶⁷ Wirth to Moskey, 6 January 1936, op. cit.

⁶⁸ Harold L. Ickes, The Autobiography of a Curmudgeon (New York: Reynolt and Hitchcock, 1943), p. 288.

⁶⁹ Interview with Joseph Hebda, former park employee, Joplin, Virginia, 2 July 1985.

⁷⁰ Interview with Charlton Gnadt, Clerk of the Court, Prince William County, Manassas, Virginia, 18 July 1985, and interview with Top Amidon.

⁷¹ Interview with Don Curtis.

⁷² After the Chopawamsic RDA became a part of the NPS, managers were freed from earlier restrictions limiting contact with local communities.

⁷³ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁷⁴ Interview with Top Amidon.

⁷⁵ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

⁷⁷ Interview with Christine Curtis, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters, 24 August 1985.

⁷⁸ Interview with Thelma Williams Hebda.

⁷⁹

Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ Conrad L. Wirth to Ira B. Lykes, 8 October 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁸² R S. Hummell to Ira Lykes, 27 May 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁸³ Arthur Demaray to Lt. Col. R. Valliant, 31 August 1938, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁸⁴ Monthly Report, May 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁸⁵ H Evison to Superintendent, NCP, 12 May 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁸⁶ Monthly Report, November 1942, Record Group 79, Box 122, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

⁸⁷ Monthly Report, 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ Ira Lykes to Susan C. Strickland, 8 September 1985, private collection. Copy available in Prince William Forest Park archive.

⁹⁰ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁹¹ According to Thelma Williams Hebda, no change in salary accompanied this change in status, Interview with Thelma W. Hebda.

⁹² Ira B. Lykes to Frank Gartside, 31 May 1943, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

⁹³ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁹⁴ Interview with Lee Lansing, historian for the town of Dumfries, City Hall, Dumfries, Virginia, 15 July 1985.

⁹⁵ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁹⁶ Ibid., confirmed by Don Curtis, 24 August 1985.

⁹⁷ Interview with Ira Lykes.

⁹⁸ Ibid.

⁹⁹

Ira B. Lykes to F. F. Gillen, December 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁰⁰ Ira B. Lykes to Superintendent Root, 20 October 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁰¹ Monthly Report, July 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁰² Monthly Report, August 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. For details on Army land purchases see map NCP 6.5—122, 1950, Record Group 79, National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia.

¹⁰³ Colonel Blair, Jr. to Frank T. Gartside, Superintendent NCP, 21 August 1946, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/5, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁰⁴ "Quantico Honored for Safety Record," Journal Messenger, 20 July 1945, Section A1—2.

¹⁰⁵ Interview with Top Amidon.

¹⁰⁶ Dudley Martin's dealership did a considerable amount of the park's auto maintenance and repair according to Top Amidon, Service Manager for Dudley Martin for more than 20 years. Ibid.

¹⁰⁷ Interview with Charlton Gnadt.

¹⁰⁸ Interview with Ira Lykes.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid. Lykes recalls meeting Senator Byrd only once at a NCP dedication ceremony at Bradley Point.

¹¹⁰ In 1951 Mr. Harry McHugh of the CIA announced to NCP Superintendent Harvey T. Thompson that the CIA intended to take over the park "in toto" pending a maintenance agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers. (Lykes to files, 28 February 1951, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.) The support of M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, focused public attention on the CIA's takeover bid. (M. McKelway to Kelly, 13 March 1951, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.) In response to public pressure the "defense agency withdrew its request." (Kelly to M. McKelway, 16 March 1951, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.)

¹¹¹ Interview with Ira Lykes.

¹¹² Robert Horne to Superintendent Thompson, 12 September 1946, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/5, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹¹³ Ira Lykes to Frank T. Gartside, 27 October 1949, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/5, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹¹⁴ Interview with Lykes.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

¹¹⁶ Ira Lykes to Superintendent, NCP, 22 December 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹¹⁷ Manassas Messenger, 1 February 1949.

¹¹⁸ Interview with Ira Lykes.

¹¹⁹ Richard Lykes to Susan Strickland, 22 September 1985, copy in Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹²⁰ Interview with Ira Lykes.

¹²¹ Ira Lykes to I. Root, Superintendent, NCP, 21 September 1945, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Ibid.

¹²⁴ Interview with Conrad Wirth.

¹²⁵ Secretary of the Interior to Secretary James E. Webb, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, 17 June 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹²⁶ Ira Lykes to Susan Strickland, 18 September 1985.

¹²⁷ Root to I. Lykes, 20 August 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹²⁸ I. Lykes to I. Root, 21 September 1945, Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹²⁹ Paul K. Kurzman, Harry Hopkins and The New Deal (Fair Lawn, New Jersey: R. E. Burdeck, Inc., Publishers, 1974), p. 130.

¹³⁰ Tillotson to Director, NPS, 21 January 1939, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C. See Appendix for a copy.

¹³¹ Kurzman, Harry Hopkins and The New Deal, p. 128.

¹³² Ickes, Autobiography, p. 329.

¹³³ Ida May Fleckinger to Ira Lykes, 10 July 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. Lykes then vented his rage on the "unauthorized person in the central office" who gave permission "for this to occur," reminding the superintendent's office that he handled all permits and only made "commitments on unused portions of camps. . .after due consultation with the lessee." (Lykes to Supt., 10 July 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.)

¹³⁴ Ira Lykes to Susan Strickland, 18 September 1985, private collection. Copy in Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹³⁵ Interview with Conrad Wirth.

¹³⁶ Ira Lykes to Susan Strickland, 18 September 1985.

¹³⁷ C. Wirth to Tillotson, 20 April 1937, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C. See Appendix for a copy.

¹³⁸ Tillotson to Director, NPS, 21 January 1939.

¹³⁹ C. Wirth to Tillotson.

¹⁴⁰ In attendance were Matt Huppuch and Lewis Croft of the D. C. office; A. P. Bursley, W. T. Ammerman of the Richmond office; and W. R. Hall and Inspector Schenck of the NCP. (Schenck to Tillotson, 5 October 1939, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² Ibid.

¹⁴³ T. Davenport to Superintendent, 5 March 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁴⁴ Interview with Annie Williams.

¹⁴⁵ Ibid.

¹⁴⁶ Interview with Thelma W. Hebda.

¹⁴⁷ Local historian Don Curtis exclaimed in an interview on 24 August 1985 that he would never have believed any segregation plans existed had they not been shown to him.

¹⁴⁸ Report, 29 June 1960, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/9, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁴⁹ Monthly report of the park naturalist, Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹⁵⁰ Superintendent Davenport was disturbed by a request from the Camp Fire Girls to build brush and log shelters for wild turkey, creatures which roost in trees. Davenport cited this request as evidence of the need to improve the nature program in the park. (Davenport to Superintendent, 5 March 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.)

¹⁵¹ Monthly Report, park naturalist, Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹⁵² Lt. Col. K. E. Hockey, USMC to Charles H. Gerner, Assistant Superintendent, NPS, 24 June 1935, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, D. C. Copy in Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹⁵³ Acting Secretary of Interior E. K. Burlew to Secretary of the Navy, 27 May 1941, Record Group 79, National Archives, Washington, D. C., copy in Prince William Forest Park

archive.

Note: map NCP 6.5—86, October 1938 contains details on individual property owners on subject land. Map NCP 6.5—83, 27 May 1942 or NCP 6.5—219A provide an outline of USMC and NPS holdings. Maps are located in Record Group 79, National Archives, Alexandria, Virginia.

¹⁵⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵⁵ A Demaray to Lt. Col. R. D. Vallient, USMO, 31 August 1938, Record Group 79, Box 121, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

¹⁵⁶ Acting Secretary of Interior E. K. Burlew to Secretary of the Navy, 27 May 1941.

¹⁵⁷ Ibid.

¹⁵⁸ I. Lykes to C. Wirth, 9 October 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁵⁹ I. Lykes to Superintendent, 8 March 1943, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., handwritten note.

¹⁶¹ Secretary of the Navy J. Forrestal to Acting Secretary of the Interior Abe Fortas, 12 June 1943, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶² Ibid.

¹⁶³ Ibid.

¹⁶⁴ I. Lykes to Superintendent, 12 April 1946, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁵ H. Ickes to J. Forrestal, 5 August 1944, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁶ J. Forrestal to H. Ickes, 18 September 1944, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁷ Lt. Col. M. B. Twining, USMC, Executive Officer to Post Quarter-master, 4 December 1944, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁸ Land was released under SPA Revised Regulation 5, effective 4 December 1945 according to a memo of I. Root to I. Lykes, 4 December 1945, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁶⁹ I. Lykes to Superintendent, 12 April 1946, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁰ Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal to Secretary of the Interior, 4 April 1946, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁷¹ Secretary of the Interior to the Honorable Richard J. Welch, 22 April 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷² Secretary of the Interior O. Chapman to R. Webb, 22 April 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷³ C. A. Sinclair to Ira Lykes, 8 March 1948, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/6, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁴ Superintendent NCP, Kelly to Director of NPS, 15 August 1956, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁵ Ira Lykes to Kelly, 22 March 1951, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁶ A. E. Andrews, Secretary of the Navy to Secretary of the Interior, 5 May 1948, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁷⁷ Kelly to Director of NPS, 5 August 1956, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁸ F. A. Bantz, Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Materials) to Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, 24 June 1957, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁷⁹ Kelly to Director of NPS, 15 August 1956, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁸⁰ Assistant Secretary of the Navy F. A. Bantz to Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, 27 June 1957, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁸¹ Acting Secretary of the Interior Ernest to Secretary of the Navy Thomas S. Gales, Jr., 19 July 1957, Record Group 79, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. Permit granted 8 October 1958.

¹⁸² T. Davenport to Superintendent, NCP, 30 January 1961, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁸³ Ibid.

¹⁸⁴ Interview with Ted Davenport, retired, 29 September 1985, Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

¹⁸⁵ T. Davenport to Commandant, USMC Schools, 27 September 1962, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁸⁶ Commandant USMC Schools to Commander USMC Code COC, 11 October 1967, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁸⁷ John C. Brick, Director, Acquisition and Disposal Division to Philip O. Steward, Chief of Land and Water Rights, 29 January 1968, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard,

Washington, D. C.

¹⁸⁸ J. Brick to Files, 3 November 1967, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁸⁹ Minutes of the meeting of 14 May 1969, Headquarters of NCP, representatives of NCP and NAVFAC present, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

¹⁹⁰ William M. Shaffer to files, 14 April 1969, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹¹ Secretary of the Interior to the Honorable Paul R. Ignatius, Secretary of the Navy, 20 September 1968, USMC File Number 24, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Walter Janik, NAVFAC to files, 30 January 1968, USMC Files, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹⁴ The Washington Post, Thursday, 14 January 1971. Copy in USMC Files, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹⁵ Darrel M. Trent, Executive Secretary, Property Review Board to the Honorable Frank P. Sanders, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 23 March 1971, USMC Files, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. Copy in Prince William Forest Park archive.

¹⁹⁶ NAVFAC 071, Robert V. Davis to CHESDIV 07A, 3 August 1971, USMC File, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹⁷ The Washington Post, 14 January 1971.

¹⁹⁸ Washington Daily News, 8 February 1971. Copy in USMC Files, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

¹⁹⁹ "Marine May Lose Land," Free Lance Star, 2 August 1979.

²⁰⁰ Ibid.

²⁰¹ Ibid.

²⁰² Whalen to Barrow, 23 October 1979, USMC File, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

²⁰³ Interview with Superintendent Robert L. Harney, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters, 25 October 1985.

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ Col. Winoski to Robert L. Harney, 12 December 1979, USMC File, Washington Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

²⁰⁶ Ibid.

²⁰⁷ Interview with James Fugate, Chief of Maintenance, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters, 5 August 1985.

²⁰⁸ Interview with Superintendent Harney.

²⁰⁹ Ibid.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Interview with Mrs. Pat Lane, Acting Chief of Interpretation, Prince William Forest Park Visitor Services Office, 5 August 1985.

²¹² William R. Hall to Thorton Davis, Record Group 79, Box 126, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²¹³ Charles Gerner to Conrad Wirth, 9 January 1935, Record Group 79, Box 124, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²¹⁴ Proposal No. R-3, p. 2.

²¹⁵ Ibid.

²¹⁶ H. H. Halt, Jr. to William R. Hall, 13 January 1937, Record Group 79, Box 126, National Archives, Washington, D. C.

²¹⁷ F. F. Gillen, Assistant Superintendent, NCP to Ira Lykes, 27 April 1942, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²¹⁸ I. Lykes to Superintendent, NCP, 14 October 1946, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²¹⁹ Ira Lykes to F. F. Gillen, 1 December 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/5, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²⁰ Superintendent, NCP to Director, NPS, 12 December 1958, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²¹ Assistant Director, NPS to Superintendent, NCP, 6 March 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²² Davenport to Superintendent, NCP, 22 September 1961, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. Also see exchange deed of 18 January 1967 for tract number 1203, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1423A, headquarters files, Prince William Forest Park.

²²³ R. Worth Peters, Division Superintendent of Schools to Ira Lykes, 25 May 1951, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/7, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²⁴ Map NPS 6.5-122, Land Consolidation Plan 1950, Record Group 79, National Archives,

Alexandria, Virginia.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ D. E. Lee, Superintendent, NCP to Lykes and Murray, 19 March 1940, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²⁷ Dudley Martin to Superintendent Root, NCP, 27 March 1941, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/3, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. Copy in headquarters files, Prince William Forest Park.

²²⁸ I. Root to C. A. Sinclair, Treasurer of Prince William County, 26 July 1944, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/4, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²²⁹ Robert C. Horne, Chief of Design and Construction to J. E. Harwood, Location and Design Engineer, Virginia State Highway Department, 4 November 1958, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³⁰ Superintendent Kelly, NCP, to Superintendent Smith, PWFP, 27 January 1958, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³¹ Robert C. Horne to J. E. Harwood, 11 December 1958, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³² Certificate of Inspection and Possession, 26 June 1962, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/10, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³³ Interview with Joseph Helida, November 1986.

²³⁴ Consultation with Riley Hoggard, Resource Manager.

²³⁵ Ted Davenport, Press Release, 11 May 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³⁶ Ted Davenport to Superintendent, NCP, 5 March 1959, enclosed photo, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³⁷ Interview with Lee Lansing.

²³⁸ Ted Davenport, Master Plan, Mission 66 Edition, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/9, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²³⁹ Ibid.

²⁴⁰ Interview with Pat Lane.

²⁴¹ Ted Davenport, Press Release, 11 May 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁴² Interview with Richard Austin, park visitor, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters, 19 October 1985.

²⁴³ Mission 66 Master Plan, Vol. 1, Chapter 2, p. 3, op. cit.

²⁴⁴ Ronald N. Wrye to Director, NCP, 15 September 1971, File Number D30, Roads and Trails, Attic, Prince William Forest Park Headquarters.

²⁴⁵ Ted Davenport to Superintendent, NCP, 22 September 1960, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/9, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁴⁶ Interview with Ted Davenport.

²⁴⁷ Holmes Vogel to Superintendent Kelly, 14 January 1955, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁴⁸ Holmes Vogel to Superintendent Kelly, 5 August 1955, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁴⁹ Ted Davenport to Associate Superintendent, NCP, 18 November 1959, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁵⁰ Superintendent Kelly to H. Holmes Vogel, 7 March 1955, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland.

²⁵¹ Interview with Capt. Bell, Salvation Army Headquarters, Washington, D. C., 12 December 1985.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Dedication papers, Record Group 79, File Number 1460/8, Suitland Record Center, Suitland, Maryland. Copy in Prince William Forest Park archive.

²⁵⁴ Interview with Jim Fugate.

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Keener, Marcia, Management Assistant. 5 November 1985.

Fugate, James, Facilities Manager. 13 November 1985.

Hoggard, Riley, Resource Manager. 13 November 1985.

Lane, Pat, Acting Chief of Interpretation. 10 December 1985.

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APPENDIX ONE:

RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

EXECUTIVE ORDER (No. 7496 — Nov. 14, 1936 — 1 F.R. 1946)

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, FUNCTIONS, FUNDS, ETC., PERTAINING TO RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FROM THE RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 200), the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public No. 739, 74th Congress), I hereby order as follows:

1. There is transferred from the Resettlement Administration to the Secretary of the Interior (a) all the real and personal property or any interest therein, together with all contracts, options, rights and interests, books, papers, memoranda, records, etc., acquired by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the recreational demonstration projects set forth in the attached schedule with funds appropriated or made available to carry out the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act by the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933 (48 Stat. 274, 275), and by the Emergency Appropriation Act fiscal year 1935 (48 Stat. 1055), and with funds appropriated by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936 (Public, No. 739, 74th Congress), and (b) all personnel, whether in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, now employed in connection with the acquisition of land for those recreational demonstration projects, together with all administration personnel records pertaining to the employees transferred, and to those employees engaged in development activities as of July 31, 1936, who were released by the Resettlement Administration on that date to permit the Department of the Interior to enter them on its rolls as of August 1.
2. There is transferred and allocated to the Secretary of the Interior all balances of appropriations heretofore made available to or allotted for expenditure by the Resettlement Administration both for acquiring land for the recreational projects set forth in the attached schedule and for developing those projects, under the said National Industrial Recovery Act, Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933, Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, and by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1936, to be used for the purposes for which such funds were made available or allotted to the Resettlement Administration. The Secretary of the Interior shall assume all outstanding obligations, commitments, and encumbrances heretofore incurred by the Resettlement Administration in connection with the said projects.
3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, through the National Park Service, to complete and administer the projects transferred to him by this Executive Order and to exercise with respect to any real or personal property or any interest therein, contracts, options, rights and

interests, books, papers, memoranda, and records acquired in connection with such projects, all the powers and functions given to the Resettlement Administration in connection therewith by Executive Orders Nos. 7027 and 7028 of April 30, 1935, and April 30, 1935, respectively.

4. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the administrative functions transferred and delegated to him by this Executive Order.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
November 14, 1936

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APPENDIX TWO: LEGISLATION

[Public — No. 763 — 76th Congress]

[Chapter 663 — 3d Session]

AN ACT

To provide for the operation of the recreational facilities within the Chopawamsic recreational demonstration project, near Dumfries, Virginia, by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the lands comprising the Chopawamsic recreational demonstration project transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order Numbered 7496, dated November 14, 1936, shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service as part of the park system of the National Capital and its environs.

Sec. 2. The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized:

(a) To prescribe and collect fees and charges for such recreational and other facilities, conveniences, and services as may be furnished by the National Park Service for the accommodation of the public within the said area.

(b) To enter into a contract or contracts with any reliable person, organization, or corporation, without advertising and without securing competitive bids for the operation or performance of any such recreational or other facilities, conveniences, and services within the said area.

All revenues collected by the National Park Service, pursuant to the authority of this section, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 3. The director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to exercise and perform with respect to the said area all the powers and duties that are conferred and imposed upon him by law in relation to the construction, maintenance, care, custody, policing, upkeep, and repair of the public buildings and parks in the District of Columbia.

Approved, August 13, 1940.

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APPENDIX FOUR:

AGENCIES ENDORSING THE CHOPAWAMSIK PROJECT

Charity Camps Operated by
District of Columbia Organizations 1935

Happy Land: West River near Annapolis, Maryland. For families; poorly equipped; small; facilities inadequate; capacity 30.

Camp Good Will: Rock Creek Park. For families. Has outgrown location; facilities inadequate; play space too small; capacity 200.

Fort Foote: Day camp for families

Christ Child Convalescent Home: Near Rockville, Maryland. For convalescent children. Inadequate; capacity 60.

Camp Reeder: Near Leonardtown, Maryland. Operated by the Washington Boys Club. Capacity about 200.

Camp Pleasant: Blue Plains, D. C. For colored families. Camping facilities inadequate. Play space limited.

Bell Alton: Near T.B., Maryland. For colored children. Operated by Christ Child Guild. Inadequate; capacity 12.

* Copied from Proposal R-3, Chopawamsic Project

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APPENDIX FIVE:

INFORMATION FOR CUMULATIVE CHART

Chopawamsic Recreation Area Virginia R-3 LP-VA 6

					AVERAGE	
					Appraised Value	Purchase Price
SUBMISSIONS: Offers	Acreage	Appraised Value	Purchase Price			
Previous	114	12,394.31	\$180,140.36	\$138,438.88	\$14.53	\$11.17
4/17/36	1	28.00	583.00	500.00	20.82	17.86
TOTALS:	115	12,422.31	\$180,723.36	\$138,938.88	\$11.18	

Maximum acreage - 15,000*

Maximum purchase price - \$206,675*

Maximum average purchase price -

*Report - 3/15/36

Received March 25, 1936 by, Homer B. Mask, Regional Director Resettlement Administration Raleigh, North Carolina from L. C. Gray, Assistant Administrator Resettlement Administration	Received March 5, 1937 by, Howard W. Siegil, Area Attorney Land Acquisitions, RDA National Park Service from William R. Hall, Project Manager Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Project
---	---

Tract No.	Legal File No.	Name	Acreage	Date Paid For
1	117	G. B. Wallace	306.61	2/11/36
2	113	W. W. Liming	156.35	11/22/35
3	114	W. W. Liming	41	3/7/36
4	116	G. F. Weir	63.5	7/2/36
5	130	B. F. Liming Estate	166	2/11/36
6	112	R. E. Lunsford	100	11/22/35
7	107	A. W. Embrey Estate	734.38	6/11/36
8	103	J. E. Clark	536.25	6/11/36
10	118	E. M. Young	107.7	6/11/36
11	106	M. H. Didlake	45.88	6/11/36

12	108	J. B. Florence	320.70	2/19/37
13	109	H. H. Howard	58.2	6/18/36
15	101	J. Amidon	80.55	9/18/36
17	115	R. Waite	51.21	9/18/36
20	120	Speake, Waters, Ratcliffe	123.69	2/19/37
21	122	G. R. Ratcliffe	110	10/25/35
22	121	Brown & Hooff	322.55	8/28/36
26	124	E. N. McInteer	108	3/4/36
28	111	G. B. Wallace	312.59	2/11/36
29	129	A. Miller	24.96	10/19/36
30	128	Q. & B. Carney	121.2	7/2/36
33	133	C. H. Walker	10.41	6/11/36
34	134	W. T. Abel	28.75	2/11/36
35	135	Williams, Carter & Antel	62.2	7/2/36
36	136	E. Davis	22.25	6/11/36
37	139	E. Bates	59.49	2/19/37
40	142	E. P. Cato	111.48	Closed
41	143	E. P. Cato	96.03	7/2/36
43	138	L. C. Brawner	36	8/22/35
44	144	J. W. Liming	34.25	9/10/35
45	145	C. D. Binns	77.70	10/21/36
46	146	J. Watson	149.95	2/11/36
49	162	L. Johnson	77.8	4/4/36
50	159	B. Tubbs	110.6	11/22/35
51	154	D. Reid	33.7	9/11/35
52	148	J. Burke	83.14	11/27/36
53	155	W. W. Payne	280.48	11/22/35
54	158	J. J. Tolson	196.16	8/7/36
55	151	M. M. Murray	107.39	Closed
56	156	D. Riley	200	6/18/36
57	150	N. Ginn	55	1/6/36
63	163	E. E. Easterbrook	379.90	2/19/37
64	164	J. Miklas	159.56	Closed
66	174	G. R. Ratcliffe	250.8	6/11/36
67	173	F. Tuell	32.72	6/18/36
68	172	L. Williams	4.33	6/11/36
71	169	H. Uram	64.34	10/19/36
73	167	H. Davis	148.4	11/26/35
74	166	H. Early	99.67	11/6/36
75	178	N. Watson	44.98	1/15/37
77	176	J. M. Taliaferro	105.5	6/18/36
78	165	D. Carter	410.77	8/28/36
79	181	W. W. Liming	41	6/11/36
82	184	W. Jones	53.57	6/11/36

83	185	Mrs. Lucy A. Carter	156.54	9/18/36
84	186	M. Howard	5.97	11/6/36
85	187	W. S. Embrey	148.56	1/15/37
86	188	L. Jones	28.06	8/28/36
88	189	L. Wedding	43.27	Closed
90	190	Z. L. Ferguson	73.16	9/26/35
91	106A	A. L. Clark	108	7/2/36
94	197	N. Tuell	8.07	7/2/36
95	191	A. A. Davis	29.56	2/19/37
96	192	H. T. Davies, Tr.	577.28	11/27/36
97	193	K. Tapscott	58.85	8/28/36
102	102A	J. J. Murphy	59.15	8/28/36
106	104A	J. A. Poland	154.98	6/4/36
110	112A	L. V. Merrill	64.91	8/28/36
111	113A	L. C. Brawner	83.77	11/27/36
112	110A	Issie Simms	5.45	8/28/36
113	111A	C. A. Sinclair	114.94	10/19/36
115	1200	Rozier Woodyard	89.56	10/19/36
122	1201	Lucy Griffin	4.86	2/19/37
123	1202	L. F. Merrill	148.30	10/19/36
127	1206	Cerena Miller	184.8	2/19/37
129	1208	A. F. Liming	21.57	1/15/37
130	1207	F. E. Briggs	167.33	1/15/37
131	1214	Raymond Miller	6.04	2/19/37
132	1215	Zeal Williams	5.78	1/15/37
142	1222	Reuben Robinson	40.21	2/19/37

Resettlement Administration Files
April 23, 1936

Options Purchased Under the
National Industrial Recovery Act of
June 16, 1933
(48 Stat. 1936)

LP-VA-6-160	Cooper, Fred and Annie
LP-VA-6-163	Easterbrook, E. E. and Mrs. and William
LP-VA-6-168	Carney, Joseph
LP-VA-6-169	Uram, Harry and Marie
LP-VA-6-170	Barnes, Bernard, Adm. Barnes, Eppa Est.
LP-VA-6-171	Barnes, Bernard, Adm. Barnes, Eppa Est.
LP-VA-6-178	Watson, Richard and Flossie Watson, Napoleon, Sr.
LP-VA-6-182	Abel, Richard - Wedding, Mrs. L.
LP-VA-6-183	Luckett, Mildred and Wallace
LP-VA-6-185	Carter, Mrs. Lucy A.

LP-VA-6-186 Nash, Herbert and Martha
LP-VA-6-187 Embrey, W. S., Inc., A. T. Embrey, President
LP-VA-6-188 Jones, Mrs. Laura
LP-VA-6-189 Wedding, Lena and Lou
LP-VA-6-191 Davis, Albert, Annie and Aada
LP-VA-6-192 Hook, J. W. Est. - Davies, H. Thornton
LP-VA-6-194 Carter, Mrs. Viola and James D.
LP-VA-6-198 Klatt, Walter H.
LP-VA-6-199 Briggs, E. M. and Sarah V.
LP-VA-6-101A Thomas, Nannie
LP-VA-6-102A Murphy, J. J. and Martha A.
LP-VA-6-103A Smith, General
LP-VA-6-105A Florence, John L.
LP-VA-6-108A King, Mrs. Elizabeth
LP-VA-6-110A The Plainfield Trust Company
LP-VA-6-101 Amidon, Joseph and Mary
LP-VA-6-104 Davis, T. Powell and Lena A.
LP-VA-6-105 Didlake, T. E. and Lion, Thomas H.
LP-VA-6-108 Florence, J. B. and May C.
LP-VA-6-110 Lipscomb, Ernest and P. D. - Lion, T. H.
LP-VA-6-115 Waite, Robert and Elizabeth
LP-VA-6-120 Ratcliffe, G. Raymond and Lillians S. Waters, Ella C.
LP-VA-6-121 Brown & Hooff - Hooff, Brum and L. A. & AA
LP-VA-6-123 Leachman, William A.
LP-VA-6-125 Nelson, James E.
LP-VA-6-126 Scott, Elizabeth and John
LP-VA-6-127 Williams, R. A.
LP-VA-6-129 Miller, Andrew and Isaac L.
LP-VA-6-131 Grayson, Samuel and Olive
LP-VA-6-132 Liming, John W. and Ella R.
LP-VA-6-137 Gasdek, Pete and Anna
LP-VA-6-139 Bates, Elizabeth and Iron
LP-VA-6-140 Bacca, John
LP-VA-6-141 Wiscera, August and Josephine
LP-VA-6-145 Binns, Charles D. and Frances S.
LP-VA-6-148 Burke, John and Lillian H.
LP-VA-6-149 Davis, Dallas and Kate A.
LP-VA-6-151 Murray, M. M.
LP-VA-6-152 Monutjoy, R. E. and Clara
LP-VA-6-153 Mountjoy, R. E. and Clara
LP-VA-6-111A Peoples National Bank
LP-VA-6-112A Merrill, L. V. and Ruth et al
LP-VA-6-113A Brawner, L. C. and Ida L.
LP-VA-6-114A Ratcliffe, G. Raymon and L.

Note on Resettlement Office Files Each land document referenced with:

- File Number (Resettlement Office)
- Option Number
- Tract Number
- Name of Owner
- Number of Acres
- Legal File Number, same as at county court house

Resettlement Office File Numbers run from 1 to 197

Records processed by:

Phillip Dimon and
C. F. Clayton, Chief
Project Planning Section
Land Utilization Division
sent to
S. P. Meyers, Chief
Land Title Section
General Counsel's Office

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APPENDIX SIX:

PARK USAGE 1935—1940

Boy's Club of Washington, D. C.

Jewish Community Center of Washington, D. C.

Washington Council of Social Agencies (girl's camp)

Twelfth Street YMCA

Family Service Association

 Camp Goodwill (W)

 Camp Pleasant (B)

Salvation Army (D. C. and Alexandria)

Young Men's Christian Association of the City of Washington

D. C. Cooperative League

Camp Fire Girls

Boy Scouts (Arlington, Alexandria, Washington D. C., & Prince William County)

Girl Scouts (Arlington, Alexandria, Washington D. C., & Prince William County)

4-H of Prince William County

Hopkins's House

Metro Police Boy's Club

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APPENDIX SEVEN: MEMORANDUMS

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Region One
Richmond, Virginia

January 21, 1939

Memorandum for the Director:

Attention: Supervisor of Recreation and Land Planning.

Reference is made to the memorandum for the Regional Director of January 3, signed by Mr. Wirth, recommending a single entrance road to the white and Negro day use areas at the Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Virginia. Exception is taken to this recommendation for the reasons noted below:

1. 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.
2. A study of the Washington proposal reveals that, in order to reach the Negro day use area by the proposed new entrance, it would be necessary to pass within a thousand feet of Organized Camp 3F, which, ignoring racial considerations, presents an objectionable feature of planning from a functional view point.
3. The proposed entrance will require Negro visitors from Washington, D. C., and that vicinity to travel approximately six miles farther to reach the day use area and entail the provision and maintenance of several miles of additional park road.

In addition, the present land status and topographical conditions are such as to render it extremely difficult, if not actually impossible, to so design the interior road system on the developed section of the area to provide the control which is deemed desirable.

We consider it desirable to so design the road system on Recreational Demonstration Areas to economically prevent public access to the section of the park reserved for organized camp use. It appears that the suggestions offered in the Washington Office letter make it virtually impossible to prevent patrons destined to the Negro day use area from having access to all camps unless three control stations are established.

Non-federally owned interior tracts of land are so situated that an unnecessarily long and circuitous route would have to be designed if control of access to the developed areas is to be obtained.

It is, therefore, recommended that separate entrances to each the white and Negro areas be established.

The suggested revisions in the proposed road alignment south of the Joplin Road are considered sound and will be adopted.

M.R. Tillotson
Regional Director

cc: Inspector Schenck

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service
Washington

March 8, 1939

Memorandum for Regional Director, Region I

This is a very late reply to your memorandum of January 21, with reference to the entrance road at Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Virginia. The late reply has not been due to neglect, but to a considerable amount of review and careful thought on our part.

There are some in the Washington Office who feel that the single entrance over the Quantico Reservation is the best solution and they do not consider the fact that visitors going to the Negro area would pass within 1000 feet of the white camp would be a serious handicap. They also feel 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. However, we are not in a position to make a definite recommendation at this time.

We are returning to you the map on which is shown the possibility of a road coming in through Quantico Creek. It is realized that this is not a very attractive entrance, however, it has certain merits. It allows a good approach to what has always been considered the day-use area and permits the segregation of the traffic within the park -- one line into the white day-use area, one to the Negro day-use area, and lines to the white and Negro organized camps. Of course, it is hard to tell whether contours would permit such a layout. At anyrate, we believe it well to give some thought to this rough suggestion for the location of an entrance road. It may be that with the new change of the highway near Dumfries the approach suggested might eventually be better controlled and improved. Even if the road is narrow and not too attractive between U. S. Highway No. 1 and our property, it may be a better ultimate solution, provided we can eventually gain a little wider right-of-way. We do not feel that the problem should rest on our present studies, but that further consideration should be given the matter.

Supervisor of Recreation

Enclosure 1903740

cc: Huppuch
Frost
Gerner

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APPENDIX EIGHT:

DRAFT - INTERIOR ROAD SYSTEM AND MAP

June 16, 1939

TECHNICAL REVIEW

Branch of Plans and Design

SUBJECT: ERA - Virginia LD-6, Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area - Interior Road System.

Following is an analysis of what seems to be the two most logical solutions to the problems involving the construction of an Interior Road System at the Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Virginia. After four years of construction this important problem is still unsolved and as a consequence the park is without residences to house the operating staff. Also a permanent service group cannot be constructed until the road system is fixed. The development program has reached the point where it is necessary that this interior vehicular circulation and control system be determined.

The attached prints of Drawing No. 9182A have been marked in colored crayon to graphically show the two seemingly most logical solutions.

Blue Line: Interior road system suggested by the Washington Office under date of March 8, 1939, and further described by Project Manager Hall in his report of June 2, 1939.

This system is predicated on the ultimate acquisition of the present privately owned interior tracts of land and the desired protective property along the entrance road from Dumfries.

When the private interior holdings are obtained, desired one point control to the entire park, including both the White and Negro developments, will be possible.

For purposes of control it will be desirable to continue to use the Dumfries/Manassas entrance (yellow line) to the Negro Organized Camps until the Federal Government has obtained the privately owned properties within the park.

Should the Negro Public Use Area be developed before the interior properties have been secured, separate control will have to be maintained to that development.

It appears that the zoning of uses in the White Public Use Area will be adversely affected, it being possible that developments will have to be installed on both sides of the road to the organized camps. This cannot be definitely determined until a detailed study or layout plan is made.

A gated interior protection and maintenance truck trail (orange line) is desirable to facilitate communication between the two sections of the park pending the time when all properties

required to allow proper function of the entire road system, outlined in blue, have been purchased.

Green Line: Independent systems for White and Negro developments with widely separated points of entrance and two points of control with an interior protection and maintenance truck trail (orange) providing vehicular connection between the two areas.

The advantage of this system is that it will permit the building of all the roads immediately which in turn will allow construction of the utility or service groups, custodian's and caretaker's residences, and contact stations. This system is now in use.

Since there seems to be no immediate prospects of the Federal Government acquiring either the privately owned interior tracts or the rather expensive property at the Dumfries entrance, this road system possesses points of merit that should not be passed without due consideration. (See Project Manager Hall's report on June 2, 1939.)

The developments along both roads from U. S. Highway No. 1 to these two entrances are at present and probably will always continue to be unpark like in character. It is logical to assume that eventually the Triangle-Joplin Road will be improved in alignment, etc.

Brown Line: Scenic drive over the U. S. Marine Corps Reservation which is desirable if separate entrances to the White and Negro developments are established. (Road system outlined in green.)

In granting permission to construct this road over the Marine Corps' property the Navy Department has stipulated that it be used by park traffic only. To prevent its use by the public generally will require the services of two additional attendants, the expense of which is hardly justifiable.

V. R. Ludgate,
Regional Landscape Architect

By W. T. Ammerman,
Associate Landscape Architect

WTA:KS

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APPENDIX NINE:

MARINE CORPS JUSTIFICATION FOR KEEPING THE PERMIT LANDS

8 December 1967

From: Commandant, Marine Corps Schools
To: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code COC)

Subj: Special Use Permit from Department of the Interior, NOy(R)-65477 for use of Interior Department Lands

Ref: (a) Meeting held at NAVFAC on 2 Nov 1967 concerning subject Interior Lands
(b) CMC ltr COH-2/jau of 25 Mar 1957

Encl: (1) Y&D Drawing No. 963997, showing MCS and subject Interior Lands (5 copies)

1. Reference (a) was held to discuss action required to acquire certain Interior Department lands which are currently under permit to Marine Corps Schools (MCS), Quantico, Virginia. It was determined that the need for these lands should be redefined in the format of reference (b).

2. In accordance with reference (a), the following data is furnished as a basis for justification of the need of MCS for the subject Interior lands:

a. Enclosure (1) is a copy of a map of MCS delineating the 4,862.36 acres presently used by MCS under the subject permit.

b. The major temporary improvements on this land are recreational facilities for Breckinridge Reservoir and a mess area for field troops near the intersection of MCS No. 1 and State Route No. 619. Permanent improvements include the Breckinridge Dam and Reservoir, which is the primary source of water for MCS, and a holding reservoir for the water prior to treatment for domestic use; a short section of Russell Road, which is the principal access route between mainside MCS and the Guadalcanal Area (MCS combat firing and maneuver area); and approximately five miles of new bituminous paved road designated as MCS No. 1. Total cost of these permanent and temporary improvements within this area is estimated to be \$590,000.

c. The Breckinridge Dam and Reservoir mentioned previously was built in order to insure that sufficient quantities of water would be available to the MCS complex. All expansion plans for MCS, Marine Corps Air Station, and U.S. Naval Hospital have been made on the premise that this water would continue to be available. The present investment value of these facilities is \$98 million.

d. The watershed for Breckinridge Reservoir consists of 18 square miles. Approximately 40

percent of this area is located on the subject Interior lands. The importance of this area to the MCS water supply is obvious.

e. The subject Interior lands are used for supplying and storing water intended for domestic use and as a training area for live firing of weapons and nonfiring training maneuvers.

f. Presently there are no plans for future construction within the subject Interior lands.

g. Future facilities planned for the MCS complex through Fiscal Year 1974 have a total dollar value of \$36 million. These facilities will be dependent upon water that is obtained partially and stored completely within the subject Interior lands.

3. As evidenced by the above, the requirements of the subject Interior lands for training purposes and water supply and storage renders these lands essential to MCS in performing its mission.

J. M. MASTERS, SR.

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APPENDIX TEN:

1969 MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT REGARDING FUTURE USE OF 4862 ACRES OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE LAND PRESENTLY USED BY THE MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

Principal interested Parties:

Department of the Navy - U. S. Marine Corps (Navy)

Department of the Interior - National Park Service (Interior)

FACTS: In general, the basis for the need for this Memorandum of Agreement is based on the following facts:

Since 1943, Navy has occupied and used 4862 acres of Interior land at Quantico, Virginia. Public Law 736, 80th Congress (22 June 1948), authorized transfer of this land from Interior to Navy contingent upon acquisition of approximately 1500 acres of land to round out the boundaries of Prince William Park at a cost not to exceed \$10, 000. Since this authorization, a dilemma has existed concerning the inadequate funding to acquire the land for park purposes. As a result, transfer of the 4862 acres to Navy has never taken place. Since 1958, the Marine Corps Development and Education Command has occupied this land under letter permit which is terminable at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. Over the years, there have been sporadic attempts by Navy and Interior to resolve the dilemma caused by Public Law 736, 80th Congress.

The Marine Corps has a strong requirement for continued usage of the 4862 acres to train Marine Corps personnel. The National Park Service has a recognized need to expand their recreation capabilities. This land adjacent to the Prince William Forest area appears to be ideal for such purposes.

In an effort to develop a compatible solution to the Navy - Interior requirements in the Prince William Forest - Quantico area, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr. (Director, National Park Service) and Mr. Barry J. Shillito (Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics)). on 12 and 13 December 1963. The Memorandum of Understanding designated Mr. Nash Castro, Department of Interior and Captain Alan C. Gault, CEC, USN, to pursue this problem until both the immediate solution and long-range solution have been realized.

PROBLEM: To formalize agreements reached by principal interested parties subsequent to the signing of the above mentioned Memorandum of Understanding.

PROPOSED COURSE OF ACTION: Navy and Interior, in full appreciation of the mutual interests in the area and after full discussion and negotiation, agree to the following:

a. Department of Interior:

- (1) Retain, for exclusive use, that land area adjacent to Breckenridge Reservoir as outlined in general on National Park Service Drawing No. 858-41002-B and signed by the Director, National Park Service and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics).
- (2) Transfer all remaining portions of the 4862 acres to the Department of the Navy subject to reversion to the Department of Interior when no longer needed by the Department of Defense.
- (3) Interior will draft proposed legislation seeking amendment to Public Law 736 to permit transfer of the lands.
- (4) Use Breckenridge Dam Waters on a joint usage basis subject to the following:
 - (a) Water-based recreation will be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Marine Corps Base regulations.
 - (b) Swimming, to include that incident to survivor training, will not be permitted in waters of the reservoir.
 - (c) Depth of water impounded by Breckenridge Dam will be under the cognizance and control of the Marine Corps Base, Quantico.
 - (d) Water impounded by Breckenridge Dam will not be used to support facilities of the National Park Service.
 - (e) Civilian personnel visiting National Park Service facilities, when boating on the reservoir, will not be permitted to land on property under the cognizance of the Marine Corps.
 - (f) The Marine Corps will assume no responsibility for the safety of civilians visiting National Park Service facilities while boating on waters of the reservoir.
 - (g) Boating will not be permitted during hours of darkness or during inclement weather.
- (5) Use of the road leading from Route 619 will be on a joint usage basis subject to the following:
 - (a) Road will not be fenced.
 - (b) Improvements to or extension of the road to be at the expense of the National Park Service.
 - (c) Expense of maintenance of the road within the joint use area to be the responsibility of the Marine Corps.
 - (d) No permanent facilities will be built within the access corridor.
- (6) The area to be retained for exclusive use will be subject to the following:
 - (a) Fencing will be constructed at National Park Service expense along the boundaries of the area except those boundaries fronting Breckenridge Reservoir.
 - (b) Facilities of the National Park Service will be designed and constructed in such a manner as to prevent pollution of the Watershed. of Breckenridge Reservoir.
 - (c) National Park Service facilities constructed in the area shall not exceed tree-top level.

b. Department of the Navy:

(1) Navy-owned areas encompassed by the area to be retained by Interior will be transferred to Interior. (2) Assist Interior in detailed land surveys and staff appraisals of the Prince William Forest - Quantico area to determine those lands that may be acquired to round out Prince William Forest. Navy further agrees to actively support Interior before the Bureau of the Budget and the appropriate committees of the Congress in obtaining adequate appropriations to obtain the land in question.

Mr. Nash Castro will continue to be responsible for developing necessary data for the Department of Interior. Captain Alan C. Gault, CEC, USN, will continue to be responsible for such development by the Navy. These representatives will pursue this problem until both the immediate and long-range solutions have been realized.

George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service
Date: 5/22/69

Frank Sanders
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Installations and Logistics)
Date: 27 May 1969

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APPENDIX ELEVEN:

1972 SPECIAL USE PERMIT FOR THE QUANTICO PERMIT LANDS AND NAVY LICENSE FOR 54 ACRES OF PARKLAND

* It is agreed by the signatories hereto that there will be an access corridor and appropriate development site for water based recreation by Interior within the 4862 acres of land. The location and size of such corridor and development site shall be subject to further agreements following the studies mentioned above.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY TO OCCUPY AND USE A PORTION OF PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK

The Department of the Navy is hereby granted permission to continue to occupy and use 4,514.-acres of land at Prince William Forest Park, Virginia, lying south and west of Joplin Road (State Route 619) and contiguous to the Marine Corps - Development and Education Command at Quantico, Virginia, as shown thus_____on the attached map, drawing number NCP 6.5-219A. Approximately 348.-acres lying north of Lake Breckenridge Reservoir, previously under permit, is being retained by the Department of the Interior as a part of Prince William Forest Park and is shown thus____on the attached map.

This permit is granted subject to the following conditions and provisions:

1. The land described above shall be used only for the training of Marine Corps troops and for the purpose of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command.
2. Every precaution shall be taken to protect and preserve the natural, geological and historical features and objects present in the tract.
3. Logging operations will not be carried on and only clearing of the wooded area necessary for the development of structures and roads will be permitted without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.
4. The permittee shall be responsible for all maintenance and costs of maintenance of all existing structures, roads, and facilities and those constructed in the future without cost to the Department of the Interior.
5. Every precaution shall be taken to protect the area from fire, vandalism, and unauthorized use by persons other than members of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command and adequate equipment and personnel must be made available by the permittee for fire suppression in the area.
6. The Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps Development and Education Command shall be responsible for administration of any and all tort claims or legal suits that may arise from the use of this land by both military and civilian personnel as covered under the Federal

Tort Claims Act.

7. This permit shall not be sublet, reassigned, nor will the permittee part with the possession of the whole or any part of said premises without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

8. Should the premises covered by this permit be abandoned or not used for a continuous period of 6 months or longer, the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative may take possession of said premises and at his option terminate this agreement.

9. Upon termination of the use of the area by the permittee all structures and facilities shall be removed and the area restored to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.

10. The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative must be provided access to the area under permit for the purposes of routine inspections and the policing of the conditions and provisions of this permit.

11. This permit is revokable at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Issued this 16 day of March, 1972

Director, National Capitol Parks

ACCEPTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

This 16 day of March, 1972

By WILLIAM W. SHAFFER

Title: Director, Real Estate Division
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHESAPEAKE DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
Building 57, Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D. C. 20390

REFER TO INSERT

i. The boundaries of the licensed area will be described by markers to be placed by the licensee.

j. Facilities of the National Park Service will be designed and constructed in such a manner as to prevent pollution of the watershed of Breckenridge Reservoir.

k. National Park Service facilities constructed in the area shall not exceed tree-top level.

l. The National Park Service may use the road leading-from Route 619 jointly with the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, with the following stipulations:

(1) Road will not be fenced.

(2) Improvements to or extension of the road to be at the expense of the National Park Service, and will be coordinated with and concurred in by Marine Corps Development and Education Command.

(3) Expense of maintenance of the road within the joint use area to be the responsibility of the Marine Corps.

(4) No permanent facilities will be built within the access corridor.

m. The National Park Service may use the Breckenridge Dam waters jointly with the following stipulations:

(1) Water-based recreation will be in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Marine Corps Base regulations.

(2) Swimming, to include that incident to survivor training, will not be permitted in waters of the reservoir.

(3) Depth of water impounded by Breckenridge Dam will be under the cognizance and control of the Marine Corps-Base, Quantico.

(4) Water impounded by Breckenridge Dam will not be used to support facilities of the National Park Service.

(5) Civilian personnel visiting National Park Service facilities, when boating on the reservoir, will not be permitted to land on property under the cognizance of the Marine Corps.

(6) The Marine Corps will assume no responsibility for the safety of civilians visiting National Park Service facilities while boating on waters of the reservoir.

(7) Boating will not be permitted during hours of darkness or during inclement weather.

n. The Marine Corps Development and Education Command will retain fly-over rights to the licensed area.

(License for Use Form omitted from online edition)

SPECIAL USE PERMIT AUTHORIZING THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY TO OCCUPY AND USE A PORTION OF PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK

The Department of the Navy is hereby granted permission to continue to occupy and use 4,514.-acres of land at Prince William Forest Park, Virginia, lying south and west of Joplin Road (State Route 619) and contiguous to the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico, Virginia, as shown thus XXXXXX on the attached map, drawing number NCP 6.5-219A. Approximately 348.-acres lying north of Lake Breckenridge Reservoir, previously under permit, is being retained by the Department of the Interior as a part of Prince William Forest Park and is shown thus XXXXXX on the attached map.

This permit is granted subject to the following conditions and provisions:

1. The land described above shall be used only for the training of Marine Corps troops and for the purpose of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command.
2. Every precaution shall be taken to protect and preserve the natural, geological and historical features and objects present in the tract.
3. Logging operations will not be carried on and only clearing of the wooded area necessary for the development of structures and roads will be permitted without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.
4. The permittee shall be responsible for all maintenance and costs of maintenance of all existing structures, roads, and facilities and those constructed in the future without cost to the Department of the Interior.
5. Every precaution shall be taken to protect the area from fire, vandalism, and unauthorized use by persons other than members of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command and adequate equipment and personnel must be made available by the permittee for fire suppression in the area.
6. The Department of the Navy and the Marine Corps Development and Education Command shall be responsible for administration of any and all tort claims or legal suits that may arise from the use of this land by both military and civilian personnel as covered under the Federal Tort Claims Act.
7. This permit shall not be sublet, reassigned, nor will the permittee part with the possession of the whole or any part of said premises without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.
8. Should the premises covered by this permit be abandoned or not used for a continuous period of 6 months or longer, the Secretary of the Interior or his duly authorized representative may take possession of said premises and at his option terminate this agreement.
9. Upon termination of the use of the area by the permittee all structures and facilities shall be removed and the area restored to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior.
10. The Secretary of the Interior or his authorized representative must be provided access to the area under permit for the purposes of routine inspections and the policing of the conditions and provisions of this permit.
11. This permit is revokable at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

Issued this 16 day of March, 1972

Russell E. Dickenson
Director, National Capitol Parks

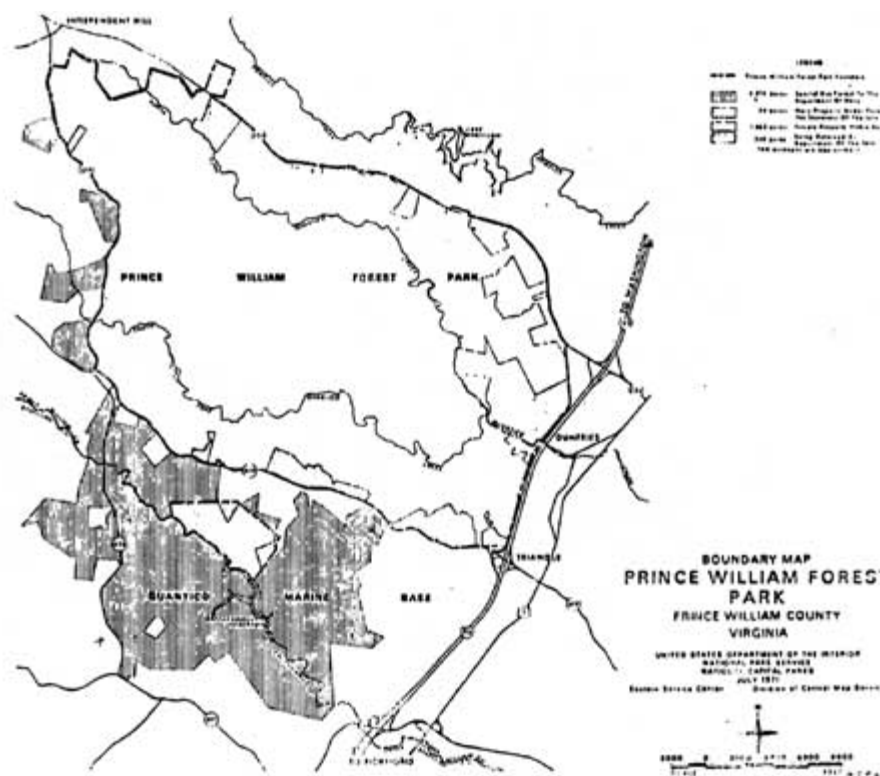
ACCEPTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

This 16 day of March, 1972

By WILLIAM W. SHAFFER

Title: Director, Real Estate Division
By direction of the
Commanding Officer

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CHESAPEAKE DIVISION
NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND
Building 57, Washington Navy Yard
Washington, D. C. 20390



BOUNDARY MAP OF PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK
(click on image for an enlargement in a new window)

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APPENDIX TWELVE:

NAVY LICENSE FOR 54 ACRES OF PARKLAND

LFL:RLA:j69

MODIFICATION NO. 1 TO

Special Use Permit Issued 16 March 1972, Authorizing the Department of the Navy to Occupy and Use a Portion of Prince William Forest Park

1. Paragraph Number 11 of the Special Use Permit is hereby deleted with the following new paragraph substituted therefore:

11. This permit shall remain in effect until terminated by the mutual consent of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy.

2. All other terms and conditions of the Special Use Permit remain unchanged.

Issued this _____ day of _____ 1984

(signed)

For the Department of the Interior

Title:

Accepted for the Department of the Navy
this 9th day of August 1984

(signed) EVERETT PYATT

Title: ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS)

WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SOUTH BRANCH OF THE QUANTICO CREEK AT THE MARINE CORPS DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION COMMAND QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

The watershed of the Quantico Creek is defined as including those areas of drainage as outlined by the U. S. Geologic Survey mylar produced in 1983. Approximately 57% of the watershed lies within the boundaries of Prince William Forest Park. Thirty percent (approximately 3,500 acres) lies on the Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia adjacent and west of the park. The headwaters of the South

Branch are on Marine Corps land and activities conducted in that area of the Base directly affect the water quality as it enters the park.

I. Objective

The Departments of Navy and Interior share a common concern for the quality of the water resources of the Quantico Creek. Public Law 736, approved June 22, 1948, directs the Secretary of the Navy to "guarantee the potability and the undamaged source of water of the South Branch of Quantico Creek to the lands lying east of Route 619....".

The Department of Interior is mandated to protect the resources of Prince William Forest Park in order to provide recreational opportunities in a natural setting. The park represents a prime example of a protected watershed in a Piedmont Hardwood Forest which is utilized by educational institutions and scientists for the study of a natural stream ecosystem.

II. Provisions

The stream, surrounded by land with highly erodible soil, is fragile and is vulnerable to sedimentation. In order to reduce the likelihood of damage to the Quantico Creek, while providing a suitable military training environment and otherwise comply with the directions of Public Law 736, the following provisions for the management of the watershed of the Creek are hereby established:

A. Water quality, including the level of sedimentation, nutrients, and metals will be monitored by both agencies where Quantico Creek crosses Route 619 on a regular basis. The two agencies will work together to effect an immediate solution to any water quality problems which should occur.

B. The use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals will be kept to absolute minimums. The types of products used and methods of application shall be in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards as well as State and local practice. A listing of products which may be used will be provided from time to time as an addendum to this plan. The Marine Corps will notify the Department of the Interior if at any time it would become necessary to use products not previously identified in the Plan.

C. The disposal of petroleum products or other wastes in the watershed shall be prohibited. Accidental spillage of any significant amount of chemicals and/or fuel which should occur will be cleaned up immediately and park officials will be notified. Reasonable measures will be taken to prevent unauthorized dumping and littering.

D. Forest Management will be carried out in accordance with the Virginia Best Management Practices for Forestry. The Secretary of Interior or his designated representative shall be notified in advance of any logging operations.

E. No agricultural out-leasing will be permitted in the watershed.

F. Special precautions will be taken to monitor the area for wildfire during the fire season (October 15 - December 31 and February 15 - May 15), as well as during training exercises in which flares or other incendiaries are utilized. Wildfires will be suppressed immediately. Appropriate fire fighting methods which protect the water resources and assure stable streambank vegetative cover will be applied. Controlled burns determined to be necessary in the watershed will be coordinated with the Department of the Interior and the Virginia Division of Forestry.

G. No ordnance destructive to the water resources will be used in the watershed. Deliberate

use of forest resources as targets will be limited to specified areas of specialized training such as the Combat Village area. The use of flares and tear gas will be kept at the minimum level necessary for Marine Corps training purposes.

H. The Secretary of Interior or his designated representative shall be notified of any permanent structures or roads planned for construction in the watershed. Construction will be conducted in accordance with the guidelines contained in the Virginia Sediment and Erosion Control Act. The clearing of wooded areas for construction will be kept to a minimum.

I. Subject to the availability of funding, existing paved roads and roads with graded improved surfaces will be maintained in accordance with the State Highway Standards. Unimproved dirt roads, paths, and trails over which vehicles travel will be maintained in accordance with the Best Management Practices for Forestry as outlined in the chapter on Woodland Access Roads and Trails (Std. and spec.1.0). Vehicular travel through wooded areas not containing a road, path or trail for their use will be kept at the minimum level necessary for Marine Corps training purposes. Where vehicle use has detrimental effects on water quality, immediate corrective action will be taken.

J. The Secretary of the Interior or his designated representative will be notified in advance of the establishment of any utility corridors in the watershed.

K. Fish species not native to the Quantico Creek will not be stocked in the creek. Park officials will be notified prior to the stocking of native species.

L. Settling ponds to contain sediments resulting from military use of the watershed will be provided on the advice of the Soil Conservation service subject to availability of project funding.

III. Administration

A. It is understood and agreed that the Superintendent of Prince William Forest Park is the designated representative of the secretary of the Interior as referred to in the above provisions. The Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command (MCDEC) is the representative of the Secretary of the Navy.

B. The Secretary of Interior, or his authorized representative, will be allowed access for routine inspection of the watershed. Access/admittance will be coordinated with Marine Corps Development and Education Command, principally the Range Control Officer.

C. An exchange of information shall be maintained between MCDEC and Prince William Forest Park. A continuing dialogue will be maintained concerning significant environmental problems which may occur, including wildfires, forest pests, etc., in the area covered by this agreement. The park will be provided with copies of the Marine Corps Development and Education Command Long Range Natural Resources Management Plan upon request.

D. Should the Department of Navy at any time determine that there is no longer a need for the 3,500 acres in the watershed of the Quantico Creek (or any part of the watershed) for military purposes, and it is declared excess, it will be offered to the Department of Interior for inclusion in Prince William Forest Park to the extent then allowed by Federal Statute and Property Management Regulations.

E. Significant cultural resources known to exist in the area herein defined shall be protected from destruction as far as is practical for possible future interpretation.

F. The Secretaries of Interior and Navy, by their signature below, approve the provisions of

this plan, to be effective as of the date signed. The plan will be reviewed at least every five years.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

EVERETT PYATT August 09, 1984
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS)

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APPENDIX THIRTEEN:

1962 REPORT OF NON-FEDERAL LANDS IN THE PARK

National Park Service

October 15, 1962

In Reply Refer To:
L1425

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, National Capital Region

From: Superintendent, Prince William Forest Park

Subject: Report of Non-Federal Lands in this Park

Immediately upon receipt of advice from Mr. Rowell last Wednesday that The House Committee on Appropriations had requested a report from each Park to show the non- federal acreage, estimated value, and number of land owners, we started collecting data to assemble the attached report. This report represents all land owners of record within the exterior boundaries of this Park. Park Ranger Daugherty spent about three days collecting the data from the land office in Manassas, and Park Naturalist McCutchen assisted him one day. With the constant subdividing which has taken place during the past few years, our records of the original tracts were out of date.

It will be noted that the present inholdings total 271; and the total acreage is 1,687.85.

The estimated cost was arrived at through discussions with local real estate dealers, appraisals made by county officials for tax assessment purposes, and our own knowledge of real estate sales. In some instances the estimated values were purely a guess, as time would not permit a personal inspection of each of the tracts involved.

L. T. Davenport
Superintendent

Attachment

[Reprint from Original]

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
School (Washington Reid)	7.40	\$175,000
Bertha Burke	3.00	2,200

Charles W. Davis	6.83	8,000
Fannie H. Cole	10.00	5,200
Margaret Peace	.50	4,400
Constance Reid & Joan Johnson, Jr.	1.00	7,600
Henry L. and Violet Early	2.55	18,600
Leroy & E. M. Bullock	2.00	16,400
J. E. Chapman Estate	6.00	1,800
Julia Cole Estate	19.00	2,400
Albert Cole Estate	19.00	1,600
M. & J. H. Moore	17.75	1,600
Charles S. Johnson	20.00	23,800
George L. & Lucille V. Wilson	1.00	22,400
Harold & Barbara Dyke Lowe	3.37	800
Herbert W. & Dorothy Seelen	16.60	3,000
George L. & Lucille V. Wilson	15.60	2,800
Harry D. & Betty R. Wilson	16.60	3,000
James N. Johnson	172.15	26,200
Richard G. & G. B. Starkey	13.95	2,400
Elmer C. & Rosie A. Redman	.50	800
W. H. & T. I. Lawhorne	12.25	5,400
Ruth Redman	3.75	1,000
B. E. Sisson & Frank Badalson	82.81	40,000
Gerald E. & Gloria Bankenbush	1.00	13,000
Robert Taylor	15.25	2,000
John & Bertie D. Cebula	1.00	800
John Cebula	1.00	16,000
Nick Katsarelis	1.82	800
Old School Baptist Church	.50	500
Walter Greenwood Estate	40.00	700
H. A. & Oliva Carter	6.89	14,600
Marshall C. & Ollie E. Hummer	1.00	800
Howard D. Levine	1.00	800
Freeman R. Bradford	26.00	15,000
Clara Thomas	9.90	8,800
Charles Thomas	.35	2,600
Ethel & Herman Porter	.39	500
John & Sarah Thomas	.56	2,600
Annie Thomas Reid	.56	2,600
Annie Thomas Reid	.23	2,600
M. A. Brown Moller	.50	500
M. A. Brown Moller	9.83	4,400
J. B. May Estate	.50	2,600
Mary Elizabeth King Estate	24.00	8,400
M. A. Brown Moller	2.00	800

M. F. Davis	3.50	1,400
Andrew & Beulah V. Watson	4.25	1,400
Walter Flory	1.42	500
Clifton Samuel & Edna Marie King	5.00	48,000
J. Eldridge Johnson	1.00	10,600
Rowell C. Baker Estate	4.00	1,800
Harry Miller	5.11	8,800
Frederick Finley Liming	.25	400
Fred F. Liming	2.00	9,800
William R. & Muriel L. Fouts	1.04	9,600
Lloyd B. & Estelle Stanley Liming	1.08	500
Harvey L. Timmons	2.00	800
William W. & Fannie L. Liming	.03	400
William W. & Fannie L. Liming	.25	3,400
Flossie Cole	1.50	600
John D. & Lucille Moore	.50	7,000
John D. & Lucille Moore (2 lots)	1.00	9,600
Lloyd F. & Mary E. Barker	6.00	5,200
Gene T. & Irene Sisson Cornwell	1.00	7,800
John W. Liming	12.63	4,800
Harold Liming	3.56	1,800
John W. & Ella Milky Liming	.95	13,200
Harold Liming	1.00	400
Ruby Liming Davidson	.50	400
Ruby Liming Davidson	.50	12,200
John W. Liming, Jr.	.50	14,800
Fred F. Liming	5.00	2,000
Julia Williams	12.50	10,800
William D. Carter	16.00	16,500
Samuel D. Grayson	33.60	23,600
Esler O. & Florence L. Slingerland	4.22	19,800
Garuel Bates	.15	400
James E. Anderson	.52	400
Elnoria & Leroy Bowman	.50	7,000
Henrietta & Dan Nash	.50	6,200
Helen Bates	.08	2,600
Helen Bates	.02	7,800
Rosie Lee Kendall	.04	3,400
Elsie Queen	.50	4,400
J. L. Williams & D. Kendall	1.62	800
Thelma Williams Lucas	1.24	7,000
Leroy H. Horne	.51	12,000
James Matthew Williams & Lillian Nash	.50	3,200
Lillian Nash	.15	10,400

Lillian Nash	.21	11,400
Hilda Howard	1.35	600
C. & C. Dove	.50	400
Hazel Williams	.48	1,000
Phennie Williams	12.56	18,000
James A. Ferrell	2.00	17,400
John H. Steed & Bessie Mays	.93	13,000
Ruby Williams	1.50	12,400
Florence Johnson	1.49	10,600
Bernice & James Howard	.25	5,200
Lula Mae Ferrell	.50	7,800
William Culley	1.00	5,000
George H. & Lottie A. Lawhorne	.50	3,400
Samuel & Martha Bell	.50	3,400
Irvine Jackson	1.00	10,200
Howard Ira and Amita L. Williams	.91	21,000
Jerry Williams	.91	400
James Matthew Williams	.41	4,400
James Matthew Williams	.50	11,000
Georgia Chapman	.50	15,200
Martha Cole	.25	7,800
James M. Williams	.73	15,400
Mack & Colonial Lucas	.50	7,200
Robert & Mary B. Johnson	1.00	15,400
Robert Johnson	.37	11,400
William M. & Idea L. Martin	.94	21,000
Laura Porter	.50	1,600
Laura Porter	.23	500
William L. Artis et ux	1.00	500
Preston Williams	6.37	3,500
Zeal Williams	.50	500
Paulion & Sadie Johnson	.50	10,000
Landon Bates	1.00	500
Willie Abel	1.00	2,600
Walter Bates	1.00	11,400
Hester & Gary P. Lewis	.50	10,500
Addle Bates	.29	8,000
Raymond Riynds	.21	300
Oliver Odell Johnson	1.00	5,000
Morris Ira & Linder Irene Howard	.50	5,500
Morris Ira & Linder Irene Howard	.32	5,000
George F. & Mary E. Ferrell	4.96	15,000
Reuben W. Abel	1.00	1,000
Robert G. & Vernice F. Kirk	23.25	22,200

Herman S. & Peal V. Rose	7.75	3,500
Powie M. & Daisy M. Johnson	7.75	10,000
Beulah Pearson	1.50	5,000
Hubert R. & Lavern V. Johnson	.50	8,000
Harvey Williams	7.75	8,000
Roger & Bertha Ferrell	.25	6,800
Laura Reid Estate	.50	6,000
Leona & Floyd Thomas et als	.13	6,600
Wesley E. Johnson	.53	6,600
Floyd D. Johnson	.50	350
Charles Claywood & Maureen Porter, Jr.	.34	7,600
Charles H. & Frances S. Williams	.50	7,800
Mazerine Chapman	.31	400
Phennie Williams	.64	400
Lloyd M. Johnson	.50	7,800
Lester M. Johnson	.50	400
Avedis & Laura H. Soghoian	3.50	11,400
Paul Terembes, Jr.	.50	8,000
Medford R. Cosner	3.89	6,200
V. S. Abel	6.00	12,200
V. S. Abel et als	4.80	10,600
Laura Porter	1.38	600
Jack & Lula Thomas	42.50	12,500
Annie Davis Estate	3.00	1,500
Henry Bates	40.00	17,600
Church (Batestown)	.50	10,000
Tazewell Bates	9.25	11,400
Wallace Reid	.50	400
Clifton Bates	1.00	350
Clifton Bates	1.00	6,000
Willie & Aline Cole	2.00	900
Pearl Olivia Bates	1.00	400
French N. & Gracie Bates	1.00	400
Alder & Anna May Reid	2.00	800
Laura Ann Porter	1.00	1,600
Cline & Angeline Bates	2.00	800
Richard & Laura Reid	1.00	13,400
Richard & Laura Reid	1.00	400
Christine Walker	1.00	7,000
Dora R. Popel Gebo	2.00	800
Kate M. Keys	69.34	24,500
A. & Virginia M. Reynolds	1.00	8,000
Harold F. Smith	.20	350
Harold F. Smith	.20	350

Harold F. Smith	.20	350
Harold F. Smith	.20	350
Harold F. Smith	.28	350
R. L. & B. Debruhl	.23	16,600
Aubrey M. Winfree	1.00	19,400
James Davis Estate	15.00	3,200
Augustus Cole	5.00	1,500
John A. & Myrtle K. Adair	2.00	21,000
John A. & Myrtle K. Adair	1.00	350
Mary Elizabeth King Estate	34.00	17,000
Mary L. Garrison Estate	15.00	6,000
Fannie Irdella Cole	76.00	20,000
Maggie M. Mills	40.00	12,000
Dora R. Gebo	.88	300
Leonard L. Lonas, Jr.	5.06	300
Fannie S. & William E. Lloyd	.50	1,000
Leonard L. Lonas, Jr.	18.76	5,000
Daniel Cole	19.00	5,000
Amanda Newman	19.00	5,000
Kyle Williams Estate	17.81	7, 000
George Frank Carter	.24	7,800
Ruby Jane Williams Humphries	1.00	6,400
Lottie Carter	4.76	10,600
William G. & Jane Virginia Hogan	6.97	30,000
Lillian Nash May	.50	500
Debbie Miller & Gene B. Jeffrey	.80	300
Debbie Miller & Gene B. Jeffrey	1.00	10,000
Harvey L. Timmons	36.70	20,600
H. E. & R. L. Davidson	2.50	27,200
Edna M. and David M. Peel	1.10	600
Martha Virginia Peel	1.20	7,000
Edna Marie King	.60	350
William E. & Edna Marie Snyder	2.00	22,000
Alaska & Victoria M. Reynolds	2.78	16,600
DeWayne W. Hoffert et als	.61	400
Wallace & Carol P. Wessel	.46	30,600
J. E. Barron	.50	26,400
Donald L. & Shirley A. Fogg	.53	27,200
Andrew P. & Eleanor R. Boquet	.71	26,400
Joseph B. & Cedelia B. Lieb	.66	21,000
J. E. Barron	1.04	54,400
William Howard & Thelma I. Lawhorne	4.00	21,200
George E. & Virginia L. Mouzakis	.71	31,800
Mary Alice Brown	58.00	30,400

Martha Cole Bates	.34	11,400
John A. & Ruth A. Holloway	9.05	5,000
John A. & Pearl W. Franklin	14.40	15,800
Margaret P. Wray	.46	15,800
French R. & Cleo Bates	2.25	8,000
Grace P. Tate	.50	15,800
Carroll F. Lillian Porter	.47	14,200
Mary Alice Brown Moller	7.78	2,500
Dewitt & Gladys Bates	.65	8,000
Fisher Bates	7.00	3,000
Leonard Lonas, Jr.	23.45	10,500
Robert Bates Estate	11.35	10,200
W. T. Johnson, Jr.	1.00	1,800
S. & Mary Coles	1.00	400
Lemuel Welford Kyer	1.13	500
Ruth E. Carter	12.00	18,400
Henrietta & Lloyd A. Spence	.25	350
Katie Chinn	.25	12,400
Thomas Ora Johnson	5.00	2,000
John Kendall	3.04	9,600
Henrietta Henderson	.18	7,800
Henrietta Henderson	.18	400
T. W. Hardy	4.70	1,800
James E. Thomas	1.00	500
James W. Sarah Winfield Kendall	.50	7,800
George Kidd & Bennie J. Covington	.60	400
Noah Bates Estate	15.00	7,000
Archie Bates Estate	13.25	5,200
Thomas Hardy	.50	11,400
Lula Thomas	.50	3,400
Samuel & Ethel Reid	1.50	7,400
Roena Reid	.50	8,600
Wyoma Thomas	.50	400
George & Louise Buckner	.25	16,400
Maria L. Johnson Estate	.25	400
Th by Bates	2.00	6,200
Marjorie Reid Estate	12.00	4,200
V. S. Abel et als	.50	400
E. H. Williams Estate	5.98	6,200
Joseph F. & Thelma W. Hebda	4.77	17,600
William Burwell	1.00	400
Wolfe Thomas Estate	4.00	3,600
Charles E. & Reece M. Williams	4.00	8,000
Lewis L. Butler	40.00	7,200

Alfred Bolognese	3.62	41,200
Robert West	5.86	9,200
Willie G. Thomas	.51	6,400
Eula Holmes	15.50	5,000
Total	1,687.85	\$ 2,322,750

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Prince William Forest Park

Administrative History



APPENDIX FOURTEEN:
**RECREATIONAL FACILITIES BUILT SINCE
1950**

Nature Center	1974 (1960)
Telegraph Road	1962
Pine Grove Picnic Area	1951
Loop Road	1972
Oak Ridge Camp Ground	1964
Turkey Run Camp Ground	1968
Travel Village	1964
Telegraph Ball Field	1979

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