



Prince William Forest Park

Administrative History



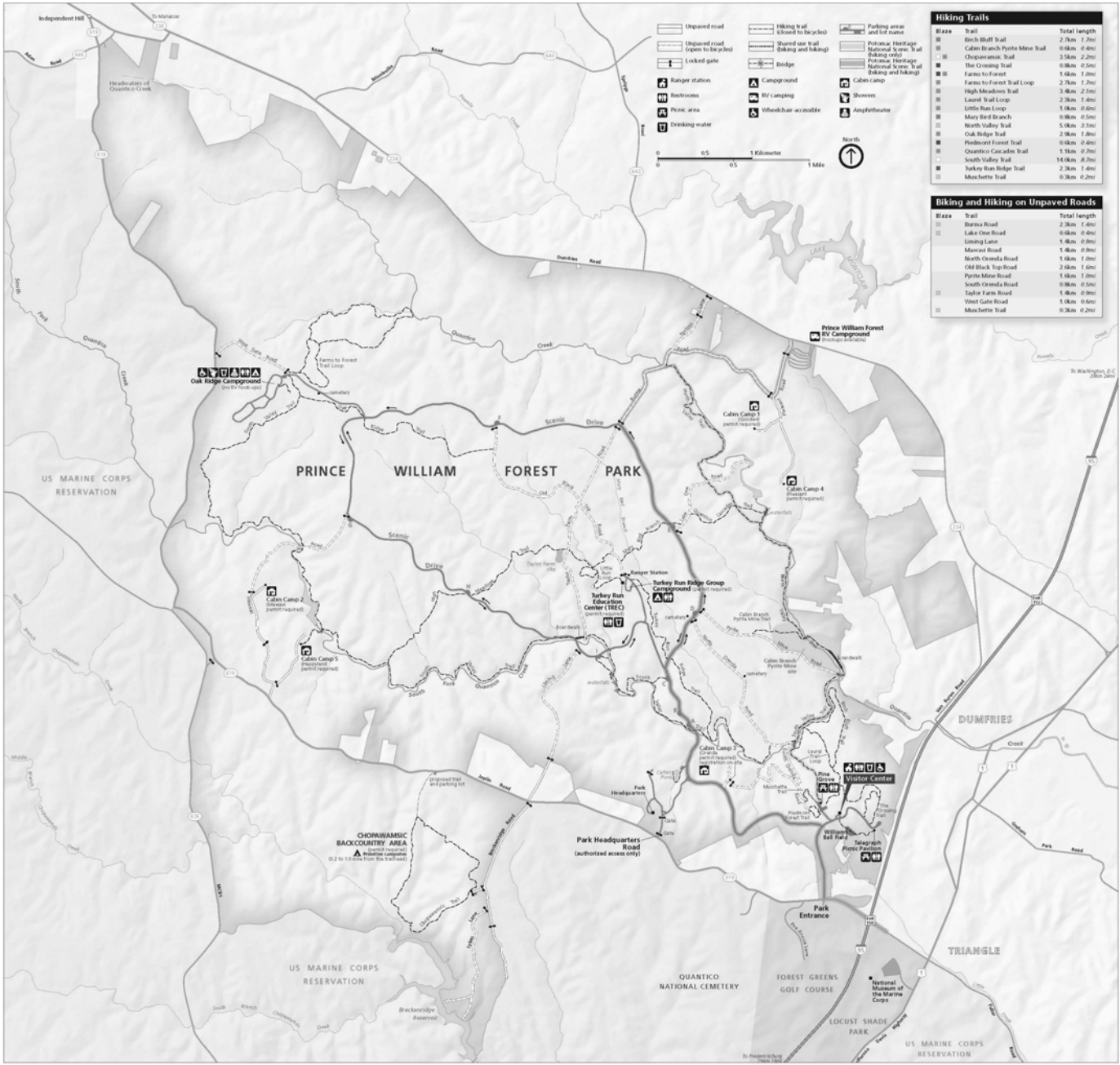
Prince William Forest Park

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Prince William Forest Park
18100 Park Headquarters Road
Triangle, VA 22172

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Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck
The Louis Berger Group



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Cover: “When Can We Play!” 1936 (PRWI)

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Foreword

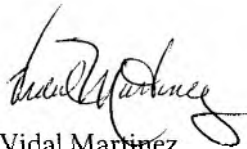
Prince William Forest Park in Triangle, Virginia, was established in 1933 as Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). Created as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, a nationwide effort aimed at fighting the effects of the Great Depression, the RDA was a new kind of park providing opportunities for low-income, inner-city children and families to escape the city and experience nature. Utilizing marginally productive and overworked land, Chopawamsic RDA was built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), programs to reduce unemployment and teach job skills. The CCC and WPA constructed five group cabin camps, roads, bridges, lakes, and dams throughout the park, which remain today as a reminder of the park's RDA legacy. The Chopawamsic RDA was the model for the RDA movement, totaling 46 land-use projects across the country. It was only one of 14 ultimately retained by the National Park Service (NPS); most of the remaining RDAs were eventually turned over for states to administer.

Chopawamsic National Capital Park was closed for three years (1942-1945) during World War II. The cabin camps, recreation facilities, and natural landscapes became a top-secret paramilitary installation. The Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the first centralized intelligence agency in the U.S., operated two training schools in the park devoted to teaching spy skills. Recruits learned basic intelligence gathering and how to decipher codes and interpret covert radio transmissions. In 1946 the park returned to recreational use. The park name changed from Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park in 1948.

This Administrative History recounts the history and circumstances under which Prince William Forest Park entered the National Park Service (NPS) and the influences that shaped its evolution. This document explores the relationships with private landowners, non-profit organizations, the military, and the historical use of the landscape. It also determines how these entities have influenced management decisions and park planning through the years.

This study was undertaken in cooperation with The Louis Berger Group. A special thank you is extended to Patti Kuhn, Sarah Groesbeck, and Charles Lee Decker, who combed through federal and park files, talked to former NPS employees, and conducted research from every angle to make this document as comprehensive and unbiased as possible with the resources at hand.

We would also like to thank all the park staff and regional office personnel who contributed to this study.



Vidal Martinez
Superintendent
Prince William Forest Park

Introduction

Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) consists of over 14,500 acres of piedmont forest 35 miles south of Washington, D.C., and serves as an oasis in a rapidly expanding suburban environment and the maladies that accompany it. Humans have inhabited the land that is PRWI for at least 9,000 years, leaving artifacts and other traces of their lives behind.

The landscape of the area was transformed as the first European settlers arrived in the late 1600s; areas of dense woods during this period began to be interspersed with fields of corn, wheat, and other crops. Roads were built, some of them following old Indian trails, and small communities soon followed. In 1935 land near Dumfries, Virginia, was selected by the Roosevelt administration to become a Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), and the Chopawamsic RDA became the model for the RDA program. The government purchased the land from the residents living within the area selected for the RDA; their farms were abandoned and houses demolished, but the last vestiges of these cultural landscapes are still visible in the park today. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) converted the rural landscape into a recreational area where impoverished individuals and families from the Washington, D.C., area could experience healthful outdoor living. Following the National Park Service (NPS) rustic aesthetic, the CCC built cabins, dining halls, and lodges for five camps and dammed streams to create recreational lakes for campers.

The first campers attended camp at Chopawamsic in the summer of 1936. During the early years campers arrived to find the camps segregated, a practice not uncommon in the National Parks of the American South that continued into the 1950s. Camping programs were briefly interrupted during World War II when the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) brought “spies” to the park and transformed it into a training area for recruits preparing for overseas deployment. The park was returned to recreational use in 1946 and received its name Prince William Forest Park in 1948. Military use of PRWI lands during World War II had long-lasting effects on the park. Continued use of park land south of Route 619 by Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico that began during the war resulted in one of PRWI’s most complex administrative and managerial challenges.

Since 1935 the land in the park has been slowly reverting to a natural state. With the halting of most development at that time, the park’s historical landscape was frozen as it was at its establishment. The old farm roads, the piles of stones that marked the edges of plowed fields, and the foundations of farmhouses are shaded by trees but otherwise essentially unchanged. These pre-park features coexist with the landscape that was created by the NPS beginning in 1935, illustrating the ideals of the RDA program and rustic-style architecture built by the CCC.

PRWI issued its first Administrative History in 1986, authored by Susan Cary Strickland. The 1986 history provided in-depth accounts of the initial development of the Chopawamsic RDA, the effects of segregation on development, the influence of the park’s first manager, Ira B. Lykes, and the controversy surrounding MCB Quantico and the special use permit land. The purpose of this Administrative History update is to capture the park’s complex history, expand on subjects discussed in the previous history, incorporate new studies, and focus on the last 25 years of park administration.

This administrative history update provides an overview of PRWI from its establishment as the Chopawamsic RDA to the present. Chapter 1 begins with a brief history of the landscape prior to the park’s establishment and provides valuable context for subsequent issues the park has faced. Chapter 2 explains the background on the establishment of the Chopawamsic RDA, the early years of the park’s establishment, and the occupation

of the OSS during World War II. Chapter 3 presents the events and challenges of the park from World War II until the turn of the twenty-first century. Chapter 4 discusses challenges facing the park over the last 10 years. Land acquisition for the park and the complex history of the park's struggles with MCB Quantico over the special permit area and other land acquisition issues are discussed in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 presents the use of the cabin camps, focusing on early organizations that held camping programs, visitor and interpretation trends, partnerships of the park, and volunteers. Finally, Chapter 7 examines cultural and natural resource management as well as visitor and resource protection at PRWI. The appendices that follow consist of a chronology of events that are important to the management of PRWI, a list of superintendents and highlights during their tenure, and legislation pertaining to the park's administrative history.

Both current and former park staff have been invaluable to the success of this update to the Administrative History. We wish particularly to thank Vidal Martinez, George Liffert, Paul Petersen, Colette Carmouche, Laura Cohen, Tracy Ballesteros, Cynthia Sirk-Fear, Eric Kelley, and Kathy Caudill of PRWI, whose insight and direction was instrumental to the understanding of the park's administrative history. A special thanks to Phil Brueck, Bob Hickman, and Marcia Keener, who answered our many questions and took time to speak with us about their time at PRWI. Without their help, this project would not have been possible. It is their passion for this park, along with countless other current staff, former employees, volunteers, friends, and the surrounding community, who have continued and expanded the initial vision of this park as a recreation area.

Chapter 1:

Before the Park

The history of Prince William Forest Park (PRWI or the park) is rich and diverse; its land was inhabited for thousands of years by American Indians, African-Americans, European settlers, loggers, and miners. Although much of the evidence of human habitation has been removed or faded over the past three-quarters of a century, it has not been completely erased. Stone piles marking property corners, old fences, and family cemeteries mark a history that is an important part of the park's heritage.

Early History

The history of European habitation of the park area dates to the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Pioneers lived on the frontier of the Virginia colony, cultivating crops such as tobacco,

wheat, and Indian corn. Settlement in the area was sparse until the 1720s, when the Treaty of Albany abated the threat of attacks on Europeans by the Iroquois. Soon after, Prince William County was formed in 1731, and in 1744 a new parish, Dettingen (the boundaries of which were roughly the same as modern Prince William County), was established. While the population of Dettingen parish increased from 2,780 to 5,880 between 1745 and 1785, within the area of the park the population remained low since the majority of landowners lived in Dumfries. Founded in 1749 by a group of planters and merchants with connections to Scotland, the town of Dumfries quickly became a hub of commercial and political activity in the county. Its ideal location at the head of navigation on Quantico Creek made the



Figure 1.1 Farm of H. Miller at Joplin Road and Quantico Creek, 1935

Dumfries merchant class wealthy from tobacco trading. They, in turn, bought up large tracts of land throughout the region, creating extensive plantations reliant on slaves or tenant farmers to provide the labor for tobacco farming.¹

After 1770 the pattern of land ownership began to change to smaller owner-occupied farms 100 to 400 acres in size. There were several local farmers during the nineteenth century who amassed larger properties, but owners of large and small farms alike lived on their property in modest frame houses and generally owned few slaves. Soil depletion caused by nutrient-hungry tobacco plants led farmers to diversify their crops and they began to cultivate wheat and experiment with crops such as flax, indigo, and cotton. As tobacco cultivation declined, so did the economic prosperity of Dumfries; the town's inability to remain a center of trade once new crops were introduced led to its gradual decline.²

Wheat farming during this period may have had a major impact on the local environment. As farmers converted from long-fallow tobacco farming to growing wheat, they brought more land under cultivation. At the peak of the early wheat-farming boom, around 1815, as much as 40 percent of the park may have been actively farmed. The land was also cleared more completely; farmers removed stumps from the land they cleared and plowed straight furrows across it. These practices led to a great increase in soil erosion. It was once believed that the erosion that devastated much of Virginia's farmland and filled in harbors like the one at Dumfries was caused by the careless methods of early tobacco growers, but detailed studies of sediments in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries show that this is not the case. Erosion and sedimentation did increase somewhat after European settlement, but erosion became much more of a problem after 1750 with the spread of plows and wheat cultivation.³

In this same period a community of free African-Americans was established along Mine or Batestown Road in the northeastern part of the park. The community's origins date to 1807, when John Gibson, a wealthy Scottish merchant who had made his fortune in Dumfries, left land and cash to the seven children of an African-American woman



Figure 1.2 Artist's Rendition of the Zeal Williams Homestead (Zeal Williams was the first African-American landowner in Hickory Ridge)

named Nancy Mackie. The heirs, presumably Gibson's own children, included Thomas Mackie or McKee, who ended up owning 114 acres of land along Cabin Branch, and the founding mother of Batestown, Sally Bates. The Mackie children married into other free African-American families of the area, especially the Cole family, the Bates family, and the Kindle or Kendall family. Henry Cole, who married one of Sally Bates's daughters, became the largest "colored" property owner in antebellum Prince William County with 178 acres of land.

Rural Life

Wheat farming declined in the Tidewater region during the latter half of the nineteenth century, caused by soil depletion and the commercial efficiency of farms in the Ohio Valley and Great Plains. Residents began focusing on a variety of pursuits, such as dairy farming, logging, and mining, to remain financially stable. Dairy farming, in particular, became an important business in areas like Prince William County that were close to large cities. Corn and oats replaced wheat as the leading grains, and both were mainly used as animal feed. Orchards were very common in the county, as they probably had been since the 1700s, and they became a more important source of revenue after the Civil War.

Logging was an important part of life in the Dumfries area. A United States Corps of Engineers report from 1871 noted that "over 1,000 cords of wood and large quantities of barrel hoops and staves" were loaded

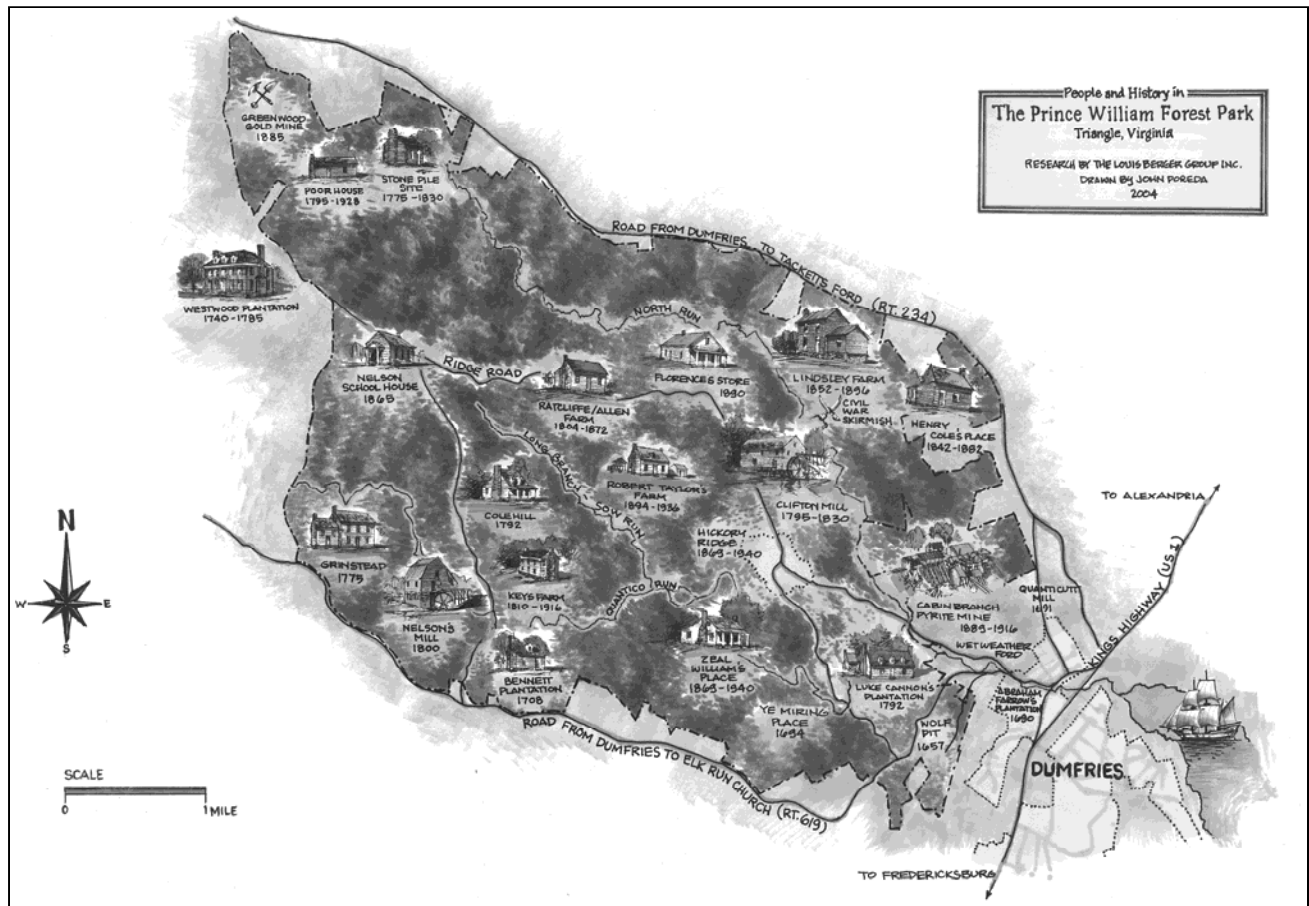


Figure 1.3 Map Illustrating Location of Communities Within Boundary of Prince William Forest Park

on Chopawamsic Creek that year.⁴ The early 1900s were a boom time for logging in much of Virginia, as operators called “saw mill men” carried truck-mounted, engine-powered saws around the countryside, milling whatever was available for sale in each neighborhood and then moving on. In the 1930s the field observers for the Resettlement Administration noted that the inhabitants of the area that became PRWI had been “ruthlessly cutting the timber in the vicinity.” No doubt local people would have resisted the term “ruthless” since, unlike modern loggers, they left smaller trees standing. Nonetheless, by 1935 PRWI’s valuable timber had been almost completely depleted.

Growth in the area is also attributed to a new activity in the local economy of the post-Civil War years, the development of a mining industry. Prince William lies in the northern part of the Virginia Gold-Pyrite Belt, a geological formation that was exploited for several minerals between 1804 and 1947. Most of the gold and pyrite mines were to the south, in Stafford

and Spotsylvania counties, but two were within the present boundaries of the park. The first was the Greenwood Gold Mine, which operated for a few years before closing in 1885.

The Greenwood Gold Mine had little impact on life in the area, but the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine shook the whole area out of its backwater calm after it opened in 1889. The mine was along the North Fork Quantico Creek just west of its meeting with the South Fork Quantico Creek. Although initially production was limited, the mine soon began to expand and a branch rail line was built connecting it to the Washington and Potomac Railroad east of Dumfries. In 1907 the owners founded the Cabin Branch Mining Company with capital of \$300,000, and after that date production seems to have accelerated. Iron pyrite was used to produce sulfuric acid, and sulfuric acid was a crucial ingredient for the booming new chemical and electrical manufacturing industries. World War I greatly increased demand because of its use in ammunitions manufacturing,

and the price soared from \$5.64 per ton in 1916 to \$15.75 per ton in 1917. In 1916 the mine was purchased by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, and the operation expanded during that time to meet wartime demand.

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

When World War I ended, the demand for pyrite fell. After a labor dispute in 1920, the mine was closed. The owners “scrapped” the mining machinery but left the property otherwise as it had been. When the pyrite mine closed in 1920, it affected the lives of many of the residents who lived within the boundaries of the park and its vicinity. The 200 to 300 men who worked at the pyrite mine were suddenly out of work, and the major industry that had supported the Dumfries area for more than 30 years ceased. As a result, boardinghouses and stores supported by the mine workers were forced to close. While some former mine workers sought employment at nearby military bases at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico and Fort Belvoir, others moved on to other mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, leaving their wives and children behind during the week.⁵

Oral histories, in particular an account given by John Taylor, whose family lived on a farm within what is now the boundaries of the park, provide invaluable information about life in the early twentieth century. According to John Taylor, his father, Robert, was a jack-of-all-trades who cleared forests from his land, sold the wood for pulp or railroad ties, and then planted gardens and grain fields. He sold honey, sweet and hard cider, vinegar, vegetables, smoked pork, and salted beef. He also dug wells, worked at the pyrite mine and the shipyard at Quantico, and ran a small store.⁶ Other local residents remembered selling eggs, butter, watermelons, rabbit and raccoon skins, fish, and moonshine. A store ledger kept in Dumfries from 1880 to 1881 shows that people also traded work, such as hauling, plowing, cutting posts,

sewing, and repairing equipment for store goods. Many locals remembered hunting for food, especially night hunting for raccoons, a Virginia tradition that goes back at least to the 1680s. There was no single activity (such as growing wheat or dairying) that could provide rural people with a decent living on their small properties; they were opportunists who made ends meet any way they could.

To outsiders the economic statistics painted a bleak picture. By 1935 there were approximately 150 families living in the area of the park. Of those families, 40 heads of households had steady employment or regular income, 70 had part-time employment, and 40 had irregular employment with little to no income over the previous years.⁷ During the 1920s residents had found work repairing roads, working in sawmills, and selling railroad ties. As the economic hardship increased during the late 1920s and early 1930s, “[f]arming remained the foundation of families’ existence.”⁸ By the 1930s limited timber resources curtailed part-time sawmill employment. Day labor on roads or other private enterprises was not available during the Depression. Farmers in the area produced corn, wheat, potatoes, green vegetables, oats, and hay, but they were not able to make a decent profit from crop sales. From 1929 to 1933, the tax delinquency rate for Coles and Dumfries Magisterial Districts in Prince William County averaged 22 percent. Five stores had closed in the area since 1925. As of 1935, 30 or more farms had been abandoned in the previous 30 years.⁹ The area appeared to be a prime candidate for New Deal federal relief projects focused on improving submarginal, or depleted, land.

Endnotes

¹ John Bedell, “Few Know that Such a Place Exists”—Land and People in the Prince William Forest Park (Washington, D.C.: Report prepared for the National Capital Region of the National Park Service by The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2003), 31-32.

² Bedell, 40-42.

³ Bedell, 53.

⁴ Patricia Parker, *The Hinterland: Overview of the Prehistory and History of the Prince William Forest Park* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region, 1986), 124.

⁵ Sue Ann Taylor and Arvilla Payne-Jackson, *Conserving Place: Prince William Forest Park 1900-1945* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Region 2008), 25.

⁶ Parker; Arvilla Payne-Jackson and Sue Ann Taylor, *Prince William Forest Park: The African-American Experience* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Capital Area, 2000).

⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* (New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1936).

⁸ Taylor and Payne-Jackson, 25.

⁹ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 14-16.

Chapter 2:

Establishment of the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (1935-1945)

Chopawamsic RDA: Planning and Land Acquisition (1934-1935)

Prince William Forest Park's origins date to 1935 when it was established as the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA), part of a New Deal initiative of the National Park Service (NPS) that repurposed underutilized agricultural land near urban centers into outdoor recreational areas.¹ New Deal legislation created federal work programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA), and made them available for the development of national, state, and metropolitan parks; however, these programs could not be used for the acquisition of land. In the era of Great Depression, the challenge of how to improve land that was considered submarginal, defined as land that was depleted, overused, and no longer productive for agricultural purposes, became a national issue as studies claimed that the cost of maintaining schools, roads, and other governmental services for low-income farming areas generally surpassed the total income derived from submarginal land.² The RDA program addressed these issues through the purchase of submarginal land that was then reclaimed for recreational purposes. The majority of the labor to create the RDAs, which included the conservation of water, soil, forest, and wildlife resources, as well as the construction of park facilities such as camps, was completed using relief workers and the CCC.³

In January 1934 President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was actively involved in land-use efforts when he was governor of New York, organized a Land Planning Committee to develop programs for land use. The federal government allocated \$25 million for the purchase of submarginal agricultural lands; \$5 million of the allocation was for the acquisition of land to be converted for recreational use. Later that year these funds were transferred to the Federal

Emergency Relief Administration [FERA]. NPS employee Conrad Wirth served as the coordinator for the Department of the Interior's participation in the committee and immediately developed a program that focused on acquiring lands that "were no longer suitable for agriculture but that, if returned to natural condition and if within a reasonable distance of metropolitan areas, would provide a much needed recreation facility for large numbers of people."⁴ The resulting RDA program was unanimously approved and supported by both the NPS and the Land Committee.⁵

The RDA program allowed the NPS to utilize its experience in comprehensive planning, building scenic roads and trails, and constructing rustic buildings and structures on a massive scale to transform submarginal land to recreation areas.⁶ In addition to reclaiming submarginal lands, two additional goals of the RDA program were to provide recreation areas for lower income groups and to demonstrate the ways recreational areas could be planned and developed. Each of the RDA projects "was considered an experiment and the resulting park...was viewed as a model for recreational development having important social and humanitarian value for the nation as a whole."⁷ After the completion of an RDA, the intent was to transfer the area to state parks or other state entities to encourage state and local governments to develop similar parks. In 1935 the FERA Land Program was reorganized and placed under control of the Resettlement Administration. NPS assumed complete control of the program by 1936, including the acquisition and development of RDA projects. A year later 46 RDA projects were in the planning stages, and by 1941 RDAs covered approximately 400,000 acres in 24 states.⁸

The RDA program consisted of four project types, the majority of which were known as vacation areas.

NPS studies showed that there was a great need for weekend and day use recreation areas close to population centers. These areas needed to be large enough to provide natural campsites as well as group campsites, hiking trails, swimming, and picnic facilities. NPS studies also demonstrated that a number of organizations, in particular social agencies, could provide for the operation and maintenance of group camps but could not afford to purchase sufficient land and build the necessary infrastructure for the camps.⁹ The RDA vacation areas were therefore developed to provide affordable recreational areas to lower income groups living in urban areas. Ideally, these camps would be located within a half-day's round-trip distance from a community of approximately 300,000 people or more.¹⁰

The NPS promoted Chopawamsic, one of the first areas opened for public use, as the model of the RDA program. The role of Chopawamsic as a model is attested by the pamphlet *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* (1936) and the creation of the film *The Human Crop* (1936), both of which promoted the RDA program through the example of Chopawamsic.¹¹ Wirth stressed the importance of the Washington area RDA in a memo to Arthur E. Demaray, acting director of the NPS:

This project is but one of a limited number of selected demonstration projects in a scheme of a new national undertaking. It is considered one of a number of areas for betterment of rural economic and urban social conditions in a program

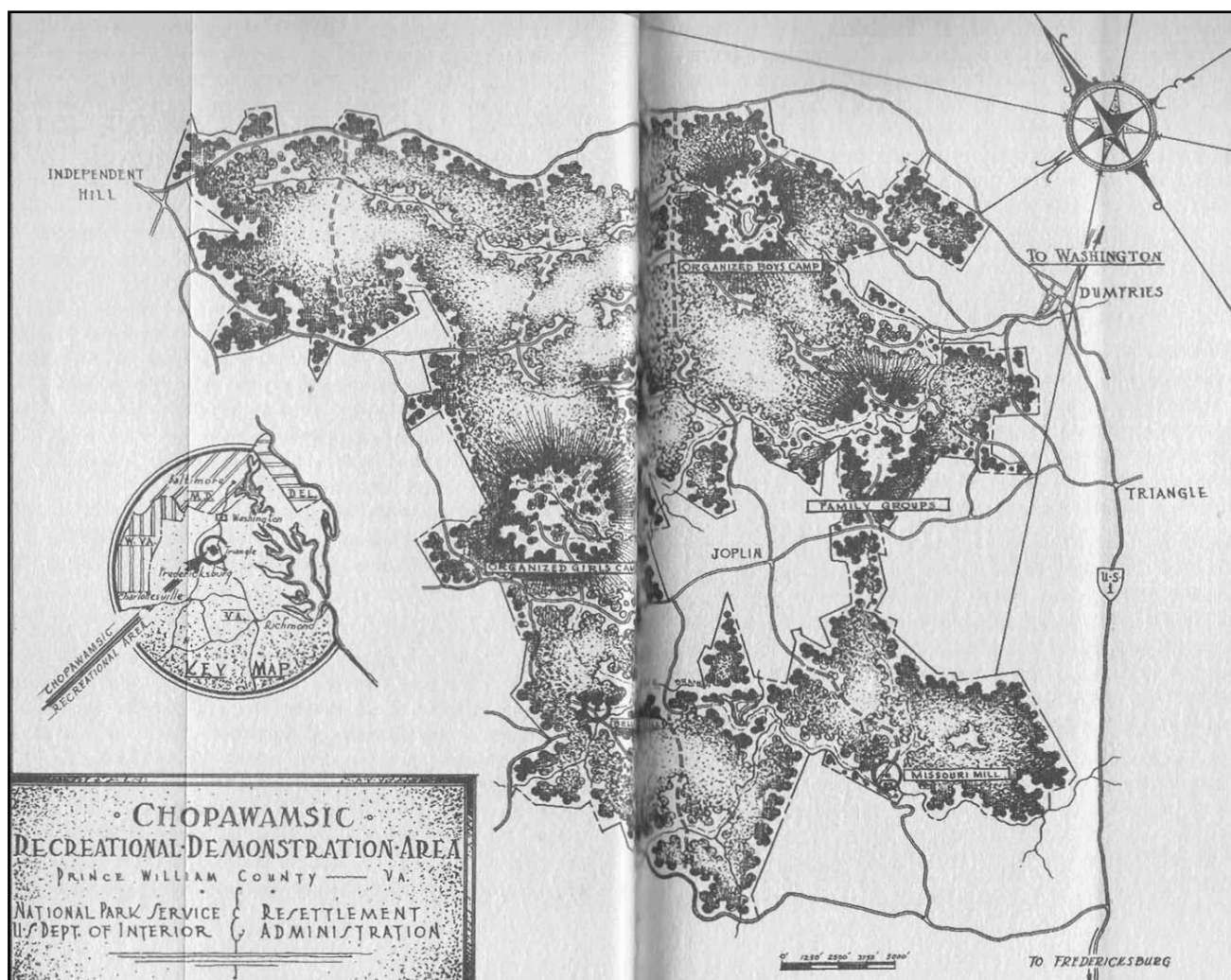


Figure 2.1 1936 Map of Chopawamsic RDA (from *Recreational Demonstration Areas Illustrated by Chopawamsic*)

which the President is attempting through the medium of the Land Program. The successful handling of all projects in the national scheme will be reflected in the experimental area close at hand for the working out of details which may be applied to all the similar areas undertaken.

Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, Chief engineer Thomas Hibben and Director Landsill of [FERA] look to us to handle this area as a model area and, inasmuch [*sic*] as it is so close to official Washington, its planning and use as a Land Program project requires personnel familiar with, and coordinated to the objectives and ideals of the Land Program. It is believed that success or failure of this project will affect all Land Program projects whether they be recreational, forestry, agricultural, wildlife or Indian.¹²

Site selection for the Chopawamsic RDA began in the summer of 1934 near Joplin, Virginia, approximately 35 miles from Washington, D.C.¹³ The NPS considered the Joplin site as “one of the nation’s unique historical spots, and...a good example of what the program is trying to accomplish both socially and economically.”¹⁴ Its location near Washington, D.C., was viewed as ideal since the city, although “one of the loveliest cities in the world because of its tree-arched streets and unusual park area,” lacked an adequate place where low-income families could go for leisure, particularly in the hot, humid summers.¹⁵

Wirth believed that the success or the failure of the Chopawamsic RDA could affect all future projects; therefore particular attention was paid to the site selection to insure that the Chopawamsic RDA could be fully justified under the guidelines of the program.¹⁶ To meet the requirements, the site needed to be between 2,000 and 10,000 acres and had to be within a 50-mile radius of a population center. In addition to being submarginal land from an agricultural standpoint, the area had to have an “abundance of good water, available building material, and an interesting environment.”¹⁷ The natural features of the Joplin site met these requirements set forth by the program. The site had ample water sources, in particular the Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks where “the constant flow of pure water becomes a valuable asset upon recreation adaptation of land.”¹⁸ Despite the presence of sawmills and the resulting clearance of trees in the area, the site maintained ideal forest cover that could “be highly utilized

recreationally at the present time, and protected for benefit of the future.”¹⁹ The site also boasted a number of species of fauna, and although the fish population in the local creeks had dwindled, the creeks “supported fine fish life in the past” and “conditions can be corrected to encourage fish life here in the future.”²⁰

On February 19, 1935, FERA gave Wirth permission to begin the land acquisition process for the Chopawamsic RDA.²¹ The site appeared to be ideal for the location of a new RDA, yet the members of the Land Committee still needed to confront the issue of displacing the residents who lived in the area designated for the park. Owing to the depletion of the land as a result of poor farming practices and the scarring and erosion caused by the abandoned pyrite mine, the Joplin site was viewed as a good candidate for an RDA with “low initial investment.”²² In *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic* the NPS justified its selection of the site by stating:

More than one hundred families have been living in the area where the Chopawamsic project is being developed. Many of these people have been on relief, and others have suffered extreme poverty because of the general economic decline of the area. One purpose of the project is to help these families attain a position of being able to care for themselves under better circumstances. Here again the National Park Service and the Resettlement Administration are cooperating.²³

By most accounts the government’s description of the area as submarginal was misleading. Farming was not the primary source of resident income; instead residents depended on sustenance farming that was supplemented by outside income. Thus, the “justification for the displacement of families from the Chopawamsic RDA site exemplifies the conflict between the government’s view of prosperity in terms of large-scale agricultural goals and prosperity as measured by small-scale sustenance farmers.”²⁴ The majority of the residents did not resist selling their land while others unsuccessfully fought the condemnation hearings and exhausted their life savings, inspiring few imitators²⁵ (see more on land acquisition in Chapter 5).

The CCC and Chopawamsic's First Campers (1935-1941)

Reclamation and construction of the Chopawamsic RDA depended on the labor provided by the CCC. Between May 13, 1935 and June 30, 1941, the CCC worked to create cabins, lakes, and trails within the Chopawamsic RDA. At the height of construction, three CCC companies consisting of approximately 100 to 120 men per camp were assigned to Chopawamsic. To supplement the CCC workforce, the NPS also used WPA funds to hire local skilled workers, known as Local Experienced Men or LEMs. These men brought knowledge of the region's climate and local building practices and materials to the RDA program.²⁶

The three CCC companies established their camps in different areas of Chopawamsic, located near their corresponding work sites. CCC Company No. 1374 was the first to arrive and established camp SP-22-VA on May 13, 1935. This camp, located near the northeast edge of Chopawamsic and what would become Camps 1 and 4, was active until April 24, 1939, when the camp site was dismantled and transformed into a ball field for Cabin Camp 1. The second company, CCC Company No. 2349, completed their camp, SP-25-VA, in southwestern Chopawamsic near Camps 2 and 5 on July 29, 1935 and remained active until March 1938.²⁷ CCC Company No. 2383, the third and final established in Chopawamsic, completed their camp, SP-26-VA, near Camp 3 on October 29, 1935. This CCC camp



Figure 2.2 View of CCC Workers Constructing Cabins at Chopawamsic in April 1936



Figure 2.3 Stable Built and Used by the CCC in Camp SP-26

had various occupants and stayed in operation the longest, with Company No. 2349 moving from SP-25 for a six-month enrollment during 1937-1938. On October 1, 1939 camp SP-26-VA was converted to Camp NP-16-VA. As the focus of the CCC shifted to civil defense in the years leading up to the United States' entry into World War II, the camp was designated a defense camp, Camp NP (D)-12, from 1941 until its discontinuation on April 25, 1942. During this time the camp was used exclusively for defense-related construction projects on nearby military installations. Remnants of this camp are still extant near the current maintenance area of PRWI.²⁸

In April 1936 the CCC began building Chopawamsic's first camp structures. Nearly all the material used in camp construction at Chopawamsic was produced on the property through sawmills, rough finishing mills, equipment for the manufacture of hand-made shingles, a blacksmith shop, and a stone crusher for roads and foundations.²⁹ The irregular profile of the exterior wood siding, the natural materials, and the stone fireplaces built in some of the unit lodges and dining halls all promoted the rustic style now synonymous with the NPS and the CCC.³⁰ The NPS trained the CCC and the WPA workers to build the camps to the rustic style and design standards established for NPS park structures. The NPS stipulated that even "the cheapest structures" were to possess "romantic appeal," be "painless to the eyes" and built of "appropriate materials."³¹ Influenced by American landscape architects at the turn of the twentieth century and

nineteenth-century landscape traditions, the rustic style was defined as:

...a style which through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings, and with the past.³²

With the enormous involvement of the CCC and other relief workers in the construction of the RDAs, it soon became difficult for the NPS to train all of the workers in the rustic aesthetic and park architecture as practiced by the NPS. To extend its instructional reach, the NPS began to circulate publications that illustrated design specifications for typical park structures in the preferred NPS rustic style. Perhaps the most ambitious of these publications was the 1935 *Park Structures and Facilities* edited by Albert H. Good.³³ The book was a compilation of the NPS's most outstanding examples of park structures, a number of which had been actually constructed through Emergency Conservation Work efforts.³⁴ The popularity of *Park Structures and Facilities* led to an expanded three-volume set entitled *Park and Recreation Structures*, published in 1938. Both publications included drawings and floor plans of built park structures, including Chopawamsic. Good described one of Chopawamsic's camp administration buildings as "a combination of waney-edged wood siding cut in between clustered vertical boards at the corners of the building [which] is typical of the Chopawamsic Area and gives its buildings a certain individuality."³⁵ The 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures* featured cabins and camp structures built at the Chopawamsic RDA in chapters entitled "Camp Administration and Basic Service Facilities," "Camp Cooking and Dining Facilities," and "Camp Sleeping Facilities."³⁶

Along with the five cabin camps, the CCC made several other improvements at Chopawamsic, including dams to create scenic lakes and swimming areas. In 1936 the CCC built a small dam near Camp 1 on Quantico Creek, a modest "gully-stopper" built of natural and maneuvered rock (the original dam has been replaced with a concrete dam). The CCC built similar dams at Camp 3 and Camp 4. Between

Camp 2 and Camp 5, the CCC built a more substantial engineered dam of concrete in 1936. During the winter of 1935 and 1936, the CCC built 10 miles of foot trails throughout the park.³⁷

As the CCC continued work on the cabin camps, anticipation surrounding the first summer camping season at Chopawamsic grew. The Washington Post first announced the camps at Chopawamsic in April of 1936 with the headline "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon." The article explains, "When the summer heat gets the upper hand in Washington and the annual migration to more comfortable regions begins, the less fortunate children and their mothers of the District of Columbia will find retreat this year for the first time at Chopawamsic."³⁸ Although construction of the first three camps, Camp-1 boys, Camp-2 girls, and Camp-3 family, began almost simultaneously, they were not fully completed when the first campers arrived during the summer of 1936. Regardless, on June 5, 1936, 143 campers left Washington, D.C., for Chopawamsic: 68 of the campers were from the Boys' Club of Washington and the remaining 74 boys and girls were sent by the Jewish Community Center. A few days later, 70 girls sponsored by the Salvation Army started their 10-day-long camp at Chopawamsic.³⁹ The film *The Human Crop* described the first busloads of children arriving at Chopawamsic as being participants in "a moment of touching significance. Adult old and young in work roles of the depression, relief clients and Conservation Corps enrollees, extending mute welcome to the children to a new kind of social service monument they had built"⁴⁰ (see more on camping in Chapter 6).

The park's first NPS manager, Ira B. Lykes, arrived to assume his duties in 1939 as the CCC was finishing construction of the Cabin Camps and the country's imminent involvement in World War II caused funding and labor to be diverted to military projects. Lykes, who served as manager for over a decade (1939-1951), joined the NPS in 1933 as a foreman in charge of general park development at Voorhees State Park in High Bridge, New Jersey. A year later he moved to the NPS regional office in Richmond, Virginia, and over the next several years he had various assignments in the region. When recalling his assignment to Chopawamsic 30 years later, Lykes

remembered, “I said, yes I would [accept the position]. I wanted some more field experience. So I went up there. . . and established myself, living in a CCC barracks and commuting back to Richmond until the [manager’s] residence was finished” in 1941.⁴¹ Lykes understood the importance of influential public support for the new park and was known for his persuasive personality. Former park employees remembered him as strong-willed and demanding as well as creative. In his interaction with the public, Lykes emphasized friendly persuasion and sought, he said, to “convince people.”⁴² These traits were essential during his tenure as Park Manager as World War II and as the following years brought major changes to the park (see more in Chapter 3).

Racial Divides

Promotional materials for Chopawamsic omitted one controversial aspect of the RDA program: segregation. The NPS did not endorse segregation in the parks but followed state and local customs in the segregation of its facilities. Since NPS officials wanted to ensure that the RDAs offered camps for underprivileged African-Americans as well as whites, they worked on a camp-to-camp basis to offer facilities for African-Americans. NPS letters from the 1930s indicate that Chopawamsic was the first RDA to purposely set aside organized camps for African-American use and the first RDA located in a Southern state to have such camps.⁴³

At the time of Chopawamsic’s establishment, Virginia and the agencies interested in using Chopawamsic adhered to racial segregation. Following an April 1937 meeting, the NPS decided that the northeastern portion of the park would be reserved for African-American campgrounds and would be treated as an entirely separate area.⁴⁴ The area reserved for African-Americans contained two camps, one for boys and one for families (Camps 1 and 4), and the southern area had three camps for whites (Camps 2, 3, and 5).

The first African-American campers arrived in Chopawamsic in June 1937. The camp, known as Camp Pleasant, occupied Camp 1 and consisted of mothers and their children. The Family Service Association sponsored Camp Pleasant and held two sessions that summer, one in June and one in July.⁴⁵ NPS acting Assistant Director Fred E. Johnson wrote

to Secretary Ickes after the end of the summer to inform him that the camp season was successful, and “protests, which some prophesied, failed to develop at Chopawamsic.”⁴⁶ The following summer Camp 1 became the site of Camp Lichtman, a camp for African-American boys sponsored by the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, D.C. (see Chapter 6). Conrad Wirth responded to an inquiry in 1939 from the Boy Scouts of America regarding available group camps for African-Americans: “The only camping facilities on the Recreational Demonstration Areas available for Negro use at this time... are those on the Chopawamsic Area....”⁴⁷

After the African-American camps at Chopawamsic had opened, the NPS and the Region 1 office in Richmond struggled over how to treat the two separate sections. The Region 1 office recommended different entrances for each section, making them entirely separate; the NPS preferred a single entrance. M.R. Tillotson, head of the Region 1 office in Richmond, responded to Wirth’s recommendation for one entrance:

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.⁴⁸

The proposed single entrance required blacks to pass by the proposed day-use area reserved for whites, “which, ignoring racial considerations, presents an objectionable feature of planning from a functional view point.”⁴⁹ Wirth defended the NPS procedure by stating that “two entrances would not only be more costly, but signs would have to be erected informing the public of the segregation of races and this might be objectionable.”⁵⁰

Working toward a compromise, both offices came up with no less than three separate road plans. The question of road design brought delays in the construction of other park buildings, including the superintendent’s residence, the park headquarters, and a utility area, that all depended on the location of

the road. A decision was made in October 1939 to locate one entrance to the park at the intersection of Route 1 and Route 629, and near the proposed white day-use area, and pending the completion of this entrance, a separate entrance for blacks would be built along Route 234, accessing Camps 1 and 4. Lack of funding and the onset of World War II delayed the construction of entrances and roads in the park.⁵¹

Riding on its success at Chopawamsic, the NPS continued its efforts to secure additional campgrounds for blacks in other RDAs. In some instances they succeeded, yet segregation and discrimination continued and often thwarted the plans for these camps. By 1941 only nine of the 31 vacation area RDAs had camps specifically offered for African-

Americans: Chopawamsic, Crabtree Creek (North Carolina), Cuivre River (Missouri), Lake Murray (Oklahoma), Otter Creek (Kentucky), Silver Creek (Oregon), Raccoon Creek (Pennsylvania), St. Croix (Minnesota), and Waterloo (Michigan). In other areas the NPS developed entirely separate parks for African Americans, including Shelby Forest RDA in Tennessee.⁵²

Overall, the NPS faced a lack of cooperation from local and state agencies and struggled to provide camping facilities for African-Americans in many of the RDAs. “Prejudice [made] it practically impossible to provide for Negroes on areas also intended for white use, and has so far prevented us from developing even the few portions of some of the [RDAs]



Figure 2.4 General Development Plan of Chopawamsic, 1938

originally planned for Negro use.”⁵³ The NPS also faced the problem that once the RDAs were transferred to the states, there was no guarantee the state would ensure that the African-American camps would remain. It was suggested that the NPS should make maintaining facilities for African-Americans a condition in the transferring legislation. In response to this idea, acting Assistant Director Johnson commented in a memo to Secretary Ickes, “the states have so little interest in this problem that [NPS] might be faced with a task of maintaining these areas for some time to come if we insisted that this be done.”⁵⁴

The desire to preserve camps for African-Americans in Chopawamsic was likely one of the reasons it remained under NPS jurisdiction despite the transfer of all the other RDAs to the states.⁵⁵ The *Washington Post* reported on August 2, 1939, that a bill had passed through the U.S. Senate that would transfer Chopawamsic to the National Capital Park system. It was clarified that the NPS “requested the legislation, explaining that although it was the plan to turn most of these recreational areas back to the states, it was desired to retain this particular area because of its value to Washington social agencies.”⁵⁶ If the NPS retained control over the park rather than transferring it to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the NPS could guarantee that the African-American camps remained in operation. On August 14, 1940, Chopawamsic was officially transferred to the National Capital Region of the NPS.⁵⁷

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

Chopawamsic’s role as an isolated retreat for Washington’s less fortunate did not leave it immune to the effects of World War II. The characteristics that initially appealed to Wirth and his colleagues to choose the Chopawamsic site—its proximity to Washington, D.C., and its remote, wooded site with natural water resources—attracted the federal government’s new intelligence agency. Consequently, from April 1942 until the latter months of 1945, Chopawamsic was closed to the public and became training Areas A and C of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS).

President Roosevelt established the OSS by military order on June 13, 1942, and named Gen. William J. (“Wild Bill”) Donovan, a World War I veteran and New York lawyer, as director of the new agency. Donovan had previously led the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), which was the non-departmental intelligence organization founded by Roosevelt less than a year before the OSS. The reorganization renamed Donovan’s fledgling operation the OSS and placed it under the direction of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. As explained by John Whiteclay Chambers II in *OSS Training in National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II*, “Under the auspices of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the protection of President Roosevelt, the OSS grew in size and stature to become America’s primary espionage and unconventional warfare agency during [World War II].”⁵⁸

During the first six months of the establishment of the OSS, the agency aimed to develop training schools that would prepare personnel in the practices of unconventional warfare. Following the model of the British training camps, OSS officials sought isolated country estates for their first training areas. Ideally the OSS wanted sites that were “situated in the country[side] and thoroughly isolated from the possible attention of any unauthorized persons, with plenty of land, at least several hundred acres, and located well away from any highway or throughroads and preferably far-distant from other human habitations.”⁵⁹ They also sought sites located within a 50-mile radius of Washington to “facilitate inspection and supervision by higher authority.”⁶⁰ The nearby RDAs at Chopawamsic and Catoctin in Thurmont, Maryland, not only met OSS requirements but were also already owned by the federal government. The two RDAs provided the additional advantages of a rugged, wooded terrain and existing infrastructure including camping, administrative, and maintenance facilities.⁶¹

In March 1942 the War Department contacted the Department of the Interior with the request to transfer the Catoctin and Chopawamsic RDAs for military use. Secretary of the Interior Ickes and NPS Director Drury did not want the parks turned into military training camps, especially not for the entire duration of the war. As a result Ickes permitted a

two-month occupation of the parks and insisted that the military not make any changes to the park without review and concurrence by the NPS. If an acceptable alternative location could not be found, Ickes agreed to grant a special use permit on a year-to-year basis. The military occupation of the parks was set for April 1, 1942. Ickes also insisted that “The [NPS] managers who are now on the areas [Catoctin and Chopawamsic] will remain there, will be of all possible assistance to the Army, and also will aid in protection of the areas from fire and abuse.”⁶² Manager Lykes served in this role at Chopawamsic.

In the spring of 1942, the public only knew that the two parks had been taken over by the “Army” for “unrevealed purposes.”⁶³ Charitable organizations that operated camps at Chopawamsic immediately showed concern over what would happen to their camps that summer. The *Washington Post* reported that “the permits [authorizing the War Department’s use of the parks] will expire in June, but can be renewed, and it is virtually certain they will be.”⁶⁴ The public’s unease was not unwarranted: Chopawamsic and Catoctin would shortly become secret training camps for the OSS and would remain so until the end of World War II.

When it became clear that the military had no intention of leaving Chopawamsic or Catoctin, Secretary of the Interior Ickes issued special use permits to the War Department that did not include an expiration date. Provisions of the permit required that “precaution shall be taken to preserve and protect all objects of a geological and historical



Figure 2.5 OSS Communications Training in Area C, ca. 1942

nature... that wherever possible, structures, roads, as well as trees, shrubs, and other natural terrain features, shall remain unmolested... that every precaution shall be taken to protect the area from fire and vandalism...” The permit also mandated NPS approval of any new structures and at the termination of military use all structures built during the occupation would be transferred to the Department of the Interior or removed by the War Department. In addition, the NPS requested that the War Department restore the site to its original condition.⁶⁵

Beginning in April 1942, Chopawamsic became the location of Area A and Area C, the training camp for the OSS branches of Special Operations and Communications, respectively.⁶⁶ Located in the southern section of the park, the OSS used Area A for advanced paramilitary training in sabotage, guerilla activity, and other aspects of simulated unconventional warfare behind enemy lines. In a smaller northern section of the park was Area C, which served as the Communications Branch training school. The OSS converted all five of the cabin camps and the CCC camp in these areas into sub-camps that would hold several hundred trainees.

Improvements to the camps in Area A of Chopawamsic began in the summer of 1942. The OSS winterized the buildings at the camps by installing window sashes, cast-iron stoves, and additional insulation. Army latrines/wash houses augmented the pit-latrines, and many offered hot water and showers. The OSS upgraded the mess hall kitchens with new wiring and equipment for food preparation and storage, including gas ranges, dishwashers, and large refrigerators. They also erected additional support buildings, including classrooms, officers’ quarters, post exchanges, guard houses, armories, and magazines. Indoor and outdoor firing ranges and demolition areas were built for weapons training and to instruct agents in the use of explosives. Area A utilized three of the camp areas: Camp 2, Camp 3, and Camp 5. The administrative headquarters of Area A was the former CCC camp SP-26-VA that was left intact after its disestablishment in June 1942. At full capacity Area A could hold up to 900 personnel, including 600 trainees and 300 officers and enlisted men.⁶⁷

Beginning in late May 1942, the first class of trainees for Advanced Special Operations arrived at Chopawamsic, housed in Area A-5 (Cabin Camp 5) and Area A-2 (Cabin Camp 2). Camp 5 was briefly used for OSS waterborne operations, where trainees used the nearby lake for exercises in clandestine seaborne landings, river crossings, or to learn techniques for abandoning sinking ships. After water training moved to Area D, located on the Potomac River, A-5 became a holding area for personnel awaiting assignment.⁶⁸ The OSS used A-2 for a variety of different purposes, including a holding area for personnel, a training area for Operations Group, and an area for basic military training. A “house of horrors” or “mystery house” known as “Little Tokyo” stood in Area A that provided “close-in shooting practices under realistic conditions.”⁶⁹

Early on in the OSS occupation of Chopawamsic, Camp 3, known as Area A-3, served as the OSS Parachute School, where trainees would take off in planes from MCB Quantico and “parachute into clearings [in Chopawamsic], simulating the manner in which agents and equipment would be air-dropped... behind enemy lines.” After most of the parachute training was moved out of Area A to Fort Benning, Georgia in 1943, A-3 was used to train personnel from Special Operations and Morale Operations. Existing cabins and buildings at A-3 were used as quarters and classrooms, and one small building was transformed into a code room. Firing ranges stood adjacent to the camp as was a demolition area for the use of explosives in sabotage training.⁷⁰

The OSS used the former CCC camp in Area A as its headquarters area as well as for training purposes. A typical course taught in the camp, known as Area A-4, consisted of field craft, map reading, demolitions, weapons, Morse code, close combat, and physical training. Here the OSS utilized 24 existing CCC buildings and built roughly a dozen new buildings. Indoor and outdoor firing ranges were adjacent to the camp buildings, as was an obstacle course as long as a football field.

Area C occupied the northern section of Chopawamsic and served as the training area for clandestine radio operations and equipment for the



Figure 2.6 OSS Firearms Instruction, ca. 1942-1945

Communications Branch (CB) of the OSS. The CB provided all of the communications training for the OSS and trainees at Area C learned International Morse Code, codes and ciphers, short-wave radio, and OSS equipment operation and maintenance. Trainees were also taught to be proficient in weaponry and demolition work, as well as physical and mental conditioning, field craft, and close combat skills.⁷¹ Inside Area C, Area C-1 (Camp 1) served as the headquarters and doubled as a training area. In addition to winterizing the existing buildings, the OSS built several temporary buildings, including a radio repair shop, a radio transmitter building, and two guard houses.

Camp 4, or Area C-2, served as the main training facility for the CB. Beginning in the winter of 1942-1943, C-2 was “an intensive training center where young men in Army fatigues spent two to three months learning to be clandestine radio operators behind enemy lines or more often operators and other technical personnel at OSS regional base stations in war zones and theater headquarters around the world.”⁷² The most extensive amount of new construction, even more than in Area A and Area B in Catoctin, took place in Camp 4 in Area C. A multi-purpose building at the cost of \$24,000 was the most expensive structure built by the OSS at any of the East Coast training camps. The OSS used the building to show training and entertainment films and as an indoor assembly space.⁷³

The OSS made other changes to the park during its occupation. Projects included construction of roads

and trails, extension and correction of sanitary systems and water supply systems, grading and landscaping for military purposes, obliteration of unusable roads, and other improvements necessary for the maximum utilization of the area by the military.⁷⁴ In particular, the OSS destroyed a number of buildings, the majority of which were former farmhouses, barns, and other farm-related outbuildings that had been standing at the time of the RDA's establishment. The OSS used these structures to practice demolition maneuvers using booby traps, explosives, or mortar shells.

Along with the training areas in Chopawamsic and Catoctin, the OSS established four other training areas in or near Washington, not on NPS property. Despite the closure of the training areas in 1945,

the valuable contributions to the Allied victory made by [the training areas in PRWI and Catoc-tin] and by Donovan's organization itself are an important part of the history of World War II. Donovan believed that intelligence, deception, subversion, and psychological and irregular warfare could spearhead the Allied liberation of Europe and the Far East, and he crafted a novel instrument to serve that purpose.⁷⁵

Consequently, the CIA and the Army Special Forces adopted many of the training methods used by the OSS at the various camps during World War II and continue to use them today.

Endnotes

¹ Lisa Davidson, Historic American Buildings Survey, Cabin Camp 1, HABS No. VA-1494, Written Historical and Descriptive Data (Washington, DC: National Park Service [NPS], 2012), 1.

² Conrad L. Wirth, *Parks, Politics and the People* (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press: 1980), 176.

³ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 2.

⁴ Wirth, 177.

⁵ Wirth, 184.

⁶ Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks* (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), 414.

⁷ McClelland, 414.

⁸ Anderson et al., 39, 52, 48, McClelland, 414-415.

⁹ Wirth, 177.

¹⁰ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* (New York, NY: Sanborn Map Co. 1936), 2.

¹¹ Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia, The Human Crop*, film produced by the United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1936, on file, PRWI.

¹² Conrad L. Wirth to Arthur E. Demaray, April 22, 1935 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Entry 100, Box 124, National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]).

¹³ Sara Amy Leach, *Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park: 1933-1942* (Washington, DC: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988), E-9.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 6-7.

¹⁵ Leach, E-9, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 6-7.

¹⁶ Conrad L. Wirth to Arthur E. Demaray, April 22, 1935 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Box 124, NARA); Susan Cary Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park Administrative History* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1986), 8.

¹⁷ Wirth, 188.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 7.

¹⁹ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 8.

²⁰ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 8.

²¹ Strickland, 7.

²² Strickland, 10.

²³ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*, 8.

²⁴ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, *Prince William Forest Park: The African-American Experience*, 103.

²⁵ Strickland, 13-14.

²⁶ Davidson and Jacobs, 51, 53; McClelland, 338.

²⁷ The CCC camp was turned into a ball field for Camp 2.

²⁸ Davidson and Jacobs, 53-54.

²⁹ *The Human Crop*.

³⁰ Davidson and Jacobs, 55.

³¹ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, vol. 1 of 3 vols. (1938, reprinted Princeton, NJ: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), 4.

³² Good, vol. 1, 5.

³³ William C. Tweed, Laura E. Souilliere, and Henry G. Law, *National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942* (San Francisco: National Park Service Western Regional Office, 1977).

³⁴ McClelland, 429.

³⁵ Good, vol. 1, 126-127.

³⁶ Good, vol. 1, 185.

³⁷ Davidson and Jacobs, 56-57.

³⁸ "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon," *Washington Post*, 19 April 1936, p. B9.

³⁹ "143 Boys, Girls to Leave Today For Two Camps," *Washington Post*, 5 July 1936, p. M4

⁴⁰ *The Human Crop*.

⁴¹ John Whiteclay Chambers II, *OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008), 90.

⁴² Chambers, 92.

⁴³ See College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA.

⁴⁴ Memorandum of Understanding from Conrad L. Wirth, April 15, 1937 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Entry 100, Box 124, NARA).

⁴⁵ "2 New Camps Open June 29 at Chopawamsic," *Washington Post*, June 20, 1937; "Colored Group to Go To Chopawamsic, VA," *Washington Post*, July 12, 1937.

⁴⁶ Memo from Acting Assistant Director Fred E. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA).

⁴⁷ Letter from Conrad L. Wirth to Stanley A. Harris, January 26, 1939 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the

National Park Service, Entry 100, Box 17, NARA). Wirth also stated that one camp in the Waterloo RDA, located outside Detroit, Michigan, offered camping for African-American boys. The Waterloo camp, operated by the Detroit Board of Education, only operated for half of the season and white campers used the camp the remainder of the time.

⁴⁸ Tillotson to NPS Director, January 21, 1939 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Box 121, NARA), found in Strickland, appendix VII.

⁴⁹ Tillotson to NPS Director.

⁵⁰ C. Wirth to Tillotson, March 8, 1937, found in Strickland, appendix VII.

⁵¹ The entrance road at Route 1 and Route 629 was not completed until 1951, and the second entrance was never constructed. The current entrance to the park was replaced after the opening of Interstate 95 in 1958. Strickland, 45-47, 78.

⁵² Tennessee State Parks, "T.O. Fuller State Park," accessed June 30, 2009 at

<<http://www.tennessee.gov/environment/parks/TOFuller/>>.

⁵³ F. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937.

⁵⁴ F. Johnson to Secretary Ickes, October 14, 1937.

⁵⁵ This does not include Catoctin, which also remained in NPS control mostly because President Roosevelt's retreat, Shangri-La, now known as Camp David, was established on the Catoctin RDA.

⁵⁶ "Senate Bill Puts Chopawamsic in Park System," *Washington Post*, August 2, 1939, 9.

⁵⁷ Strickland, 37.

⁵⁸ Chambers, 32.

⁵⁹ Chambers, 53.

⁶⁰ Chambers, 53.

⁶¹ Chambers, 85.

⁶² Chambers, 100-101.

⁶³ "Army Takes Over Famous Boys' Camp," *Washington Post*, April 22, 1942, 7.

⁶⁴ "Army Takes Over Famous Boys' Camp."

⁶⁵ Chambers, 103.

⁶⁶ From April 1942 until 1944, Catoctin RDA, the first operative training camp established by the OSS, became Area B and served as the basic training camp for Special Operations (SO).

⁶⁷ Chambers, 145-146.

⁶⁸ Chambers, 146-149.

⁶⁹ Chambers, 115; Strickland, 27.

⁷⁰ Chambers, 151.

⁷¹ Chambers, 164-165.

⁷² Chambers, 169-170.

⁷³ The building was not demolished after World War II and now serves as the park's Theater/Recreation Hall (Building 250). Chambers, 171.

⁷⁴ Chambers, 141.

⁷⁵ Chambers, 557, 577-578.

Chapter 3:

Prince William Forest Park (1945-2003)

Back to Park Use (1945-1946)

The OSS closed Area A for training operations in November 1944 as recruiting and training of military personnel in the United States for the European Theater of Operations came to a close in the summer and most of the training program moved to the West Coast to focus on the war in the Pacific.¹ Area A officially closed on January 11, 1945, and was held in stand-by status until it was permanently closed in July 1945. An executive order on September 20, 1945, officially dissolved the OSS, and Area C closed shortly thereafter in October 1945. A little more than two years later, National Security Act of 1947 established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The OSS may have left Chopawamsic by the fall of 1945, but evidence of their occupation remained. In addition to new buildings, the OSS had made improvements to existing structures, including winterizing the buildings with insulated wallboard and coal-burning heating stoves, and installing numerous water heaters in the washrooms/latrines, mess halls, infirmaries, headquarters, and quarters (see Chapter 2). The OSS understood that it would need to remove the facilities constructed for weaponry and explosives, as directed by the original Special Use Permit.

The NPS directed Ira B. Lykes, Park Manager, to complete the final inspection of the camps after the OSS vacated the land. Lykes was tasked with confirming that the War Department had restored the grounds and facilities to their prewar condition except for changes that were deemed acceptable by the NPS.²

It had been Lykes's duty throughout the OSS occupation to "preserve the original concept of the park in the minds of the community, the military, and the federal budget planners."³ During the war Lykes served as first lieutenant in the United States Marine

Corps stationed at MCB Quantico and directed the forestry program on base. Although Lykes was officially put on furlough from the NPS for his military duties, he spent his weekends catching up on the manager duties at Chopawamsic, and during the week the park's sole wartime employee, Thelma Williams, managed the day-to-day business.⁴ The war years were a crucial time for the park because of the potential for the land and facilities to become a permanent military installation after the war's end.

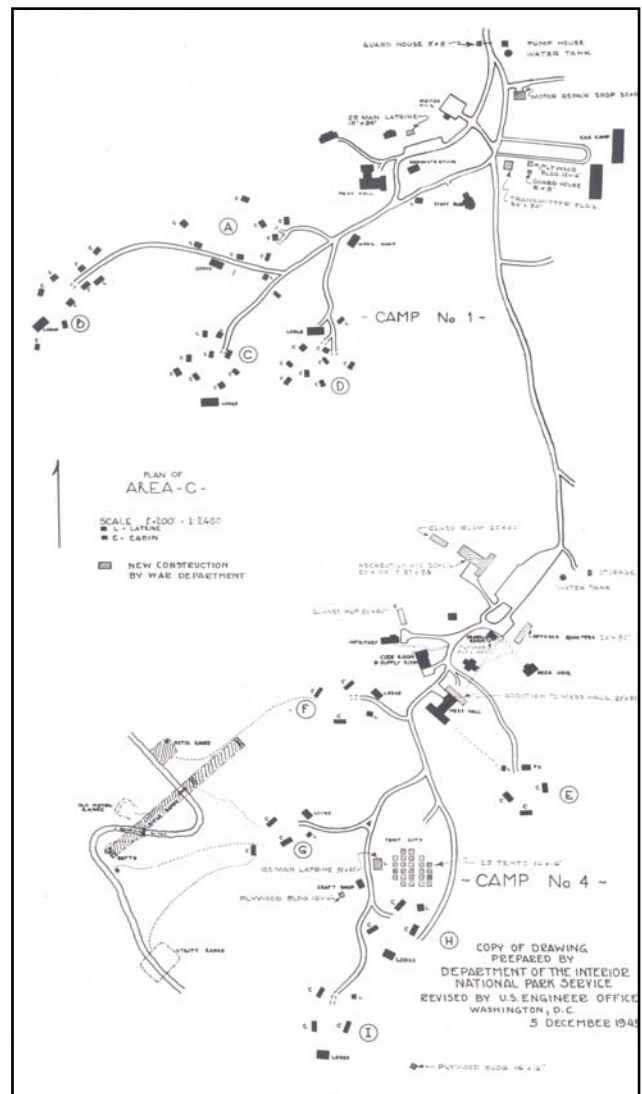


Figure 3.1 Camps 1 and 4 Showing Conditions After OSS Occupations, 1945

Lykes hindered this possibility through close cooperation with the military and a firm control over alterations made to the park.⁵

In Area A Lykes found a number of new buildings, including four 25-man latrine/washrooms, a demolition area in A-2 (Camp 2), and a boat house in A-5 (Camp 5). In Area A-4, the former CCC camp, the OSS had erected nearly a dozen new buildings, including a latrine/washroom, carpenter shop, storage house, a commissary, and a Bachelor Officers' Quarters. The demolition area, where trainees practiced with explosives, included two cinderblock ammunition magazines, and pistol, rifle, hand grenade, and mortar ranges. Other structures in Area A that required demolition were the "House of Horrors" and three "Problem Houses," which may have been used to represent a village in enemy territory.⁶ In Area A all of the buildings and training areas were eventually demolished, except for a magazine and range located off Liming Lane, which remain extant today.

OSS construction in Area C-1 (Camp 1) was limited to a motor repair shop, a guard building, a small plywood building, and an additional latrine. In Area C-2 (Camp 4), in addition to the large multi-purpose building/theater, the OSS erected several new buildings: a classroom building, a Quonset hut, officers' quarters, and a wing to the Dining Hall in the main part of the camp. Additionally, they erected a "tent city" with 25 tents north of Unit D (the current location of a play field) as well as an adjacent latrine and a small storage building. Along the east side of the camp was a shooting range complex that included a pistol range, a utility range, and a rifle range.⁷ Although the tent city was dismantled, the NPS retained several of the wooden buildings, including the theater.⁸ The ranges were obliterated before the park was returned to the NPS.⁹

In January 1946 National Capital Parks superintendent Irving C. Root appointed a five-man committee to advise him on the camping facilities at Chopawamsic. Chairman of the committee was Wayne C. Sommer, recreation secretary for the Council of Social Agencies. *The Washington Post*, which reported the appointment, noted that the camps at Chopawamsic were being restored to their

condition prior to the "Army's" occupation and would be open for camping that summer.¹⁰ Family Services, the primary organization utilizing Cabin Camp 4, wrote a memo in the summer of 1947 regarding the condition of the camp after the military occupation. The memo noted that when Family Services resumed their camp in the summer of 1946, a number of buildings added during the war remained extant and that it was their understanding that these buildings would be removed at a future date. Among the buildings noted were the theater, guest house, 100-man latrine, and a Quonset hut. During the summer of 1946, the Quonset hut was removed and the latrine "disconnected." Family Services noted that they used the theater and the guest house as well as the addition to the dining hall. The organization noted that in "no way have we been deprived of facilities in which we are entitled.... In working with Mr. Ira Lykes, we find him sincerely interested in the maintenance of the facilities and helpful to us in our program."¹¹

Although most of the permit provisions focused on preserving the condition of the park and returning to its original condition, the Secretary of the Interior had also required that all private land acquired by the War Department during its occupation be transferred to the Department of Interior upon the end of its use. As of April 1942, Chopawamsic consisted of 14,446 acres of land that had been acquired by the NPS between 1936 and 1942. The War Department expanded the park by 1,000 to 1,500 acres of privately owned land during the next year for security purposes.¹² The adjacent MCB Quantico gained use of 4,862 acres in the southern section of the park in 1943 (see Chapter IV for more information on Land Acquisitions and the Quantico land use permit).¹³

Changes in the Park (1946-1955)

After the end of World War II, Ira B. Lykes returned full-time as Park Manager. The resourceful nature of Lykes led to several improvements to the park in the years following World War II, many of which were completed by the Army Engineer Training Forces from Fort Belvoir, home of the Army Engineers School. This cooperative effort continued from 1946 until 1950 and not only saved the park the cost of labor but also benefited the U.S. Army Corps of

Engineers (USACE) with invaluable practical training.

As recalled by Lykes, “OSS had closed up and left a lot of fine development in some of the campgrounds, [but] they left an awful mess in some other places.”¹⁴ Shortly after Lykes returned to the park in January 1946, he discovered a field with signs cautioning the presence of land mines. This discovery prompted a trip to nearby Fort Belvoir where Lykes enlisted the help of Colonel Hogg to safely remove any mines that were still present. Seeing an opportunity, Lykes also inquired if the USACE could help restore and improve the park, particularly with new roads that would connect the cabin camps. Although the OSS maintained the few roads within Chopawamsic during the war, a reliable internal road system was greatly needed as it was a 9-mile drive over external roads to get from the southwestern section (Camps 2 and 5) to the northeastern section (Camps 1 and 4).

As part of postwar training exercises, units of combat engineers were building roads, bridges, and other facilities at nearby Fort A.P. Hill. After the exercise was complete, the unit would demolish the structures and start again. Lykes found this especially

frustrating since Chopawamsic was in great need of roads and other improvements. In the end the Army agreed to supply the labor and equipment for the road building effort while the NPS paid for the materials such as cement, gas, and fuel oil. Lykes appealed to National Capital Parks Superintendent Frank T. Gartside for funds and received a \$35,000 appropriation to cover the NPS-required expenses.¹⁵

The first year of the partnership was a success, and in June 1947 Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman wrote to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, hoping to continue the program:

Much work remains to be done before the children can derive their maximum benefit from their vacations in Chopawamsic Park, and we hope that it will be possible for the Army Engineer Training Forces to schedule another project in connection with its 1947 program. The area affords opportunities for a diversified training program including road building, quarrying and mining, demolition of structures, dam construction, movement and reerection of buildings, bridge building, culvert, telephone, power line and drainage installation, sawmill and timber operations, and many similar activities closely related to the actual field operations of the Army Engineers.¹⁶

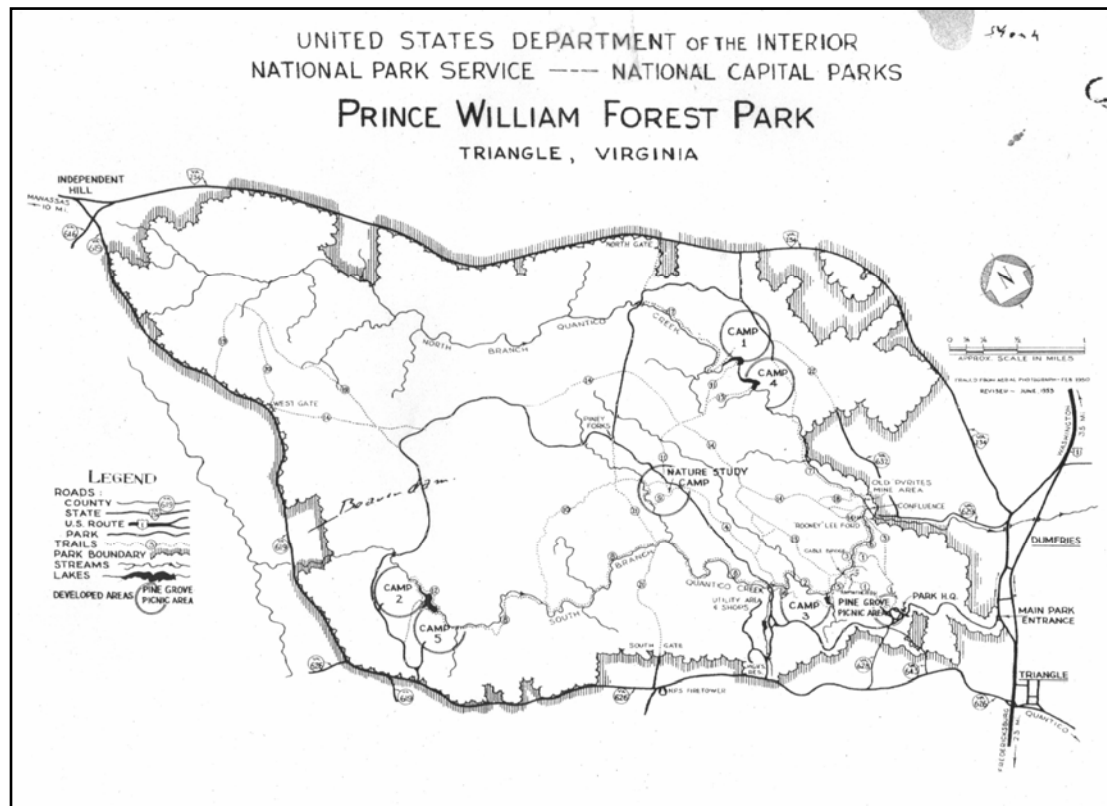


Figure 3.2 1953 Map of Prince William Forest Park



Figure 3.3 Park Headquarters, 1950

The partnership between the park and the USACE resulted in over 46 miles of roadway and two bridges, a pile bridge on South Branch of Quantico Creek above Camp 2, and an Armco arch bridge above Camp 1. In addition to roads, the USACE built a much-needed administration building (now the visitor center) in 1948 and its accompanying circle drive. They also helped transform a former CCC building into a nature center and demolished all portable and temporary buildings in Cabin Camp 4 left behind by the OSS.¹⁷ Lykes later estimated that over the four-year period, the USACE “practice work” would otherwise have cost the NPS over \$1 million.¹⁸

With the help of the USACE, the NPS finally built the central park entrance and road in 1950, the same entrance planned in the 1930s. The construction of the first day-use area in PRWI, the Pine Grove Picnic Area, followed in 1951. Located adjacent to the park

administration building and accessible via the main entrance road, the picnic area soon became a popular spot for day-use visitors. A map of PRWI dated 1953 illustrates the Pine Grove Picnic Area, the nature center, and a number of hiking trails. With these improvements Chopawamsic was beginning to feel more like a park.

As the USACE facilitated physical improvements to the park, administrative changes occurred simultaneously. One of the most notable was the shift from the name Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park. Manager Lykes advocated changing the name of the park as early as 1945. Lykes thought that the name Chopawamsic was devoid of “aesthetic, historic or commercial value,” and a number of officials in Washington, felt that the name was cumbersome and difficult to spell. Lykes also promoted the removal of the words “Recreational Demonstration Area” and said, “Let us call it a Park,

which it is or will be one day soon, I sincerely hope.”¹⁹ In a letter to Irving C. Root, Superintendent of National Capital Parks in September 1945, Lykes gives preference to the name “Old Dominion” and believed that it was a name that was “rich in tradition and meaning” and did “not interfere with other organizations and activities.”²⁰

The name Chopawamsic RDA remained until 1948, when a 4,862-acre portion of the park was officially permitted to MCB Quantico (see more on land transfers in Chapter 5). After the land lease, Chopawamsic Creek was no longer within the boundaries of the park and it was agreed that the current name lacked significance. Congress passed Public Law (PL) 736 in June 1948 that transferred control of the 4,862 acres to the Secretary of the Navy, upon assurance that the secretary would agree to protect the Quantico Creek watershed. The law authorized \$10,000 for the acquisition up to 1,500 acres of private land to round out the park’s boundaries. Only after these acquisitions were made would the NPS transfer the 4,862 acres in the Chopawamsic Creek watershed to the Navy (see Chapter 5). In addition to the land stipulations, the law also changed the name of the park. On August 20, 1948, Lykes received an official memo stating that Chopawamsic’s new name was Prince William Forest Park (PRWI), a name favored by associate director of the NPS Arthur Demaray and his assistant Conrad Wirth.²¹ The land exchange did not occur as quickly. For the next 50 years the NPS and the Navy struggled to come to an agreement over the special permit land.

In October 1951 the NPS transferred Lykes to Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee, and Theodore T. Smith (1951-1958) took over as Park Manager of PRWI. In the months prior to the Lykes transfer, the threat of PRWI becoming a military installation once again came to the forefront. In 1951, the first year of the Korean War, the CIA announced to National Capital Parks Superintendent Harvey T. Thompson that the agency intended to take over the park pending a maintenance agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers.²² Unsure of the outcome and with the OSS occupation fresh on their minds, park officials notified the summer camping organizations and cautioned that the park might not be available

that summer.²³ Public pressure, in part from *Washington Star* editor Benjamin M. McKelway, swayed the CIA to withdraw its request.²⁴ Following the announcement, *The Washington Post* reported that a “jubilant park service notified four District organizations that the park will again be open this summer as a camp for underprivileged children.”²⁵

Perhaps one of the biggest changes that came to PRWI in the decade following World War II and under Smith’s tenure as Park Manager was the integration of the cabin camps. On December 8, 1945, the NPS mandated the desegregation of all National Parks, although full desegregation took years to complete. Dining rooms at Shenandoah, for example, stayed segregated until 1947, and other NPS facilities were segregated until as late as the 1950s.²⁶ Because all of the other RDAs except Chopawamsic and Catoctin were transferred to state park systems, many of the southern RDAs remained segregated until the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964.²⁷

The desegregation process at PRWI began as early as 1954 when the Family Services Association of Washington and the Salvation Army began to integrate their summer camps at PRWI. Since Virginia schools were still segregated, Virginia social groups that used the camps still consisted of only white and only black children; however, the use of the specific campsites was interchangeable. Family Services switched its camps in the summer of 1954: Camp Goodwill, located in Camp 3 and previously designated a white-only camp, served as the camp for African-Americans, and Camp Pleasant, located in Camp 4 and historically designated a black-only camp, accommodated white campers. Two years after the shift, George Green, chairman of the Summer Outing Committee of Family Services, explained that they interchanged the camps “to erase the racial tags which designate one for whites and one for colored. It is one of the steps taken toward integration.”²⁸ Another member of the board clarified, “It is part of a program started two years ago which we hope will lead to integrated camps.”²⁹ For the most part campers were still segregated that summer, but the counselors were integrated. The organization explained that the lack of full integration in the camps was because the camps were not

restricted to children from Washington, D.C., where schools were already integrated. If the organization forced integration, in effect they would prohibit children from Virginia and Maryland. During the last session of the summer of 1956, campers from Washington attended a completely integrated camp.³⁰

Mission 66 and the Park (1959-1972)

Coinciding with the integration of the NPS and its parks was Mission 66, a NPS directive that brought substantial improvements to the design, use, and interpretation of National Parks. After World War II the country's national parks experienced a tremendous increase in visitors that paralleled an overall deterioration of park conditions because maintenance had been deferred during the war years. Consistent park issues included "traffic jams, long lines outside bathrooms, overflowing parking lots, and no available accommodations or campgrounds" that were exacerbated by the overall increase in automobile travel. In 1950, 99 percent of park visitors arrived by automobile and found inadequate road systems and parking areas. Criticism of the parks' deteriorated conditions received national attention from publications such as *Harper's*, *Reader's Digest*, and the *Saturday Evening Post*, and at least one writer suggested closing the parks until funds were appropriated to maintain them properly.³¹

Evolving from historical, demographic, sociological, architectural, and planning trends in the postwar United States, Mission 66 intended to "modernize, enlarge, and even reinvent the park system" by 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the NPS.³² Funding for the program began in 1956 and projects focused on improving the National Parks with new roads, visitor centers, utilities, trails, and picnic and camping areas. Within National Capital Parks alone, the NPS planned approximately \$70 million in improvements to its parks, including PRWI.³³

Goals and projects implemented by Mission 66 remain evident in PRWI today, and the manner in which visitors experience the park is mostly a result of this ambitious program. Fundamental changes to the park included a shift toward day use, the inclu-

sion of public tent camping areas, and an emphasis on automotive travel. The 1959 Master Plan defined PRWI's mission for this era of change:

[T]o provide a natural and scenic environment for a healthful, interpretive, and spiritual type of outdoor recreation need by the people residing in and those visiting the National Capital Region; and to preserve the necessary park and open space so vital to meet the demands of the growing city.³⁴

Under the stewardship of Park Manager L. Theodore "Ted" Davenport (1958-1964), PRWI began to focus less on organized camping and capitalize on its importance as a "natural wilderness area in the midst of a heavily populated region..." and that as the surroundings areas gave way to commercial development, people would value it as a "haven of relief from the ways of crowded city life..."³⁵ Thus, the majority of the Mission 66 efforts at PRWI focused on giving visitors the opportunity to gain "cultural, spiritual, and healthful values" through organized camping; tent camping; picnicking; hiking; motoring; interpretative programs and activities; fishing, swimming, and canoeing; and horseback riding.³⁶

Perhaps one of the biggest changes was the shift from a park strictly used for organized camping to a park with day-use and public camping facilities. As early as 1950, the park saw the potential in expanding its use beyond organized camping. Park Manager Lykes underscored that while "no one can deny the value of seasonal operation of these camps for the benefit



Figure 3.4 Prince William Forest Park Entrance, ca. 1963



Figure 3.5 Tent Camping at Oak Ridge Campground, 1966

of low privileged groups neither must we minimize the very great importance of the short-term camping program, which has expanded and multiplied in the years since World War II to huge proportions.³⁷ Although early development maps illustrate planned day-use areas in the park, segregated like the cabin camps, these areas had not been built.³⁸ Prior to the development of the Pine Grove Picnic Area in 1951, there were no facilities in the park for day-use visitors, and even after the opening of the picnic area, visitors may have been discouraged from entering the park by the recent memory of the OSS occupation and signs reading “Federal Reservation. Closed except to persons holding camping permits.”³⁹

The Mission 66 improvements made to PRWI focused on accessibility for day-use visitors, yet goals were conservative to avoid overdevelopment. The

park recognized that it was not large enough to provide the type and number of facilities desired by the large population of metropolitan Washington without “depleting its natural values.” The goals of the program stated “Only those facilities which will provide for fuller use and enjoyment of the natural features of the park, compatible with its protection, should be developed.”⁴⁰ Thus, improvements that followed the Mission 66 initiative resulted in several new facilities to satisfy day-use visitors while preserving its existing cabin camps and natural features.

One of the primary goals listed in the master plan was an additional picnic area to relieve overcrowding at Pine Grove. In response, the Telegraph Road Picnic Area, located near the original Route 1 entrance to the park, was built by 1962 and included a parking lot, a 60-table picnic site, and a comfort station.⁴¹

Mission 66 improvements also focused on expanding camping in the park beyond the cabin camps.⁴² Turkey Run Ridge, located near the center of the park and under dense forest cover, opened in 1962 and could accommodate approximately 350 campers, with six sites for group camping and 11 family sites. Following the opening of the Oak Ridge Campground in 1965, Turkey Run shifted to reservation-only group camping with limited sites available for overflow family camping from Oak Ridge.⁴³

Oak Ridge Campground was located in the northwestern section of the park and originally provided 130 sites for overnight camping. Facilities planned for the campground included a ranger station, an amphitheater, three comfort stations, a water tower, and a nature trail. Each of the camp sites featured a table, fireplace, garbage receptacle, and paved parking slip. During the planning of the campground, there was some disagreement between Superintendent Davenport and the NPS regarding the proposed location. Davenport felt that the location was too close to Cabin Camps 2 and 5, which would entice Oak Ridge campers to use the lakes reserved for organized campers. He also felt that it was inadequately covered by forest and was the hottest place in the park, impaired by a cemetery that was located along the entrance road, and disturbed by noise from the adjacent Marine Corps firing range. Despite his objections, the NPS built the campground at the location east of Joplin Road and north of Camps 2 and 5.⁴⁴

Along with the Oak Ridge Campground, the concessioners-operated Travel Trailer Village (renamed the Prince William Forest RV Campground in 2012) opened in 1965 along Dumfries Road and the northern boundary of the park. The location of the Trailer Village followed Mission 66 standards with its separation from other park users. The Secretary of the Interior emphasized the importance of trailer parks and wrote in a 1964 letter: "The National Capital Region of the National Park Service is vitally concerned with the development of trailer park facilities to accommodate visitors to the National Capital. The construction of trailer parks at Prince William Forest Park is a beginning in this direction."⁴⁵ The Trailer Village opened in January 1965 and a press release announcing the opening stated

that the National Capital Region "anticipated that the trailer village...will serve as a model trailer park." The National Capital Office of Design and Construction designed the village after consultation with the Mobile Home Manufacturers Association of Chicago. Each of the Travel Trailer Village's 64 sites offered water and sewer facilities as well as electricity, and a central laundry and bathhouse building provided guests with additional conveniences during their stay. A swimming pool was added adjacent to the laundry and bathhouse building in 1980-1981.⁴⁶

In addition to new camping facilities, the park focused on improving the visitor experience with new interpretive efforts and facilities, including a new visitor center "with emphasis toward a nature center."⁴⁷ As part of the improvements made by the USACE, a former CCC building located in Turkey Run Ridge housed the park's nature center/museum and also functioned as a seasonal ranger station.⁴⁸ The proposed improvements for the site consisted of the removal of the current building, construction of a nature center, new comfort stations, and enhanced circulation and water systems, typical of Mission 66 development in the National Capital Region. The NPS completed the new nature center in 1972, which included a lecture room, office, workshop/storage, and an exhibit room.⁴⁹ As part of the goal to provide personnel to adequately protect the park's resources and visitors, NPS also built several new rangers' quarters in different sections of the park between 1960 and 1974.

One of the most substantial improvements made to the park as part of the Mission 66 program was the development of the Scenic Drive, 11 miles of scenic road that connected the main entrance, administrative building, and picnic areas with the Turkey Run Ridge and Oak Ridge campgrounds, and the trail system. The 1959 Master Plan stated that the new primary road system would have one major entrance, adhere to the concept of a circulatory park road, and would "provide access to, and enjoyment of, the scenic regions of the Park."⁵⁰ Completed in 1972, the Scenic Drive was created from existing road segments and CCC-era roads and trails, upgraded to current road standards. The Scenic Drive defined a new motorized visitor experience for the park and reflected Mission 66 program goals for the efficient

transportation of visitors to park resources.⁵¹ Of all his accomplishments, Superintendent Davenport believed the Scenic Drive was the major attraction in the park as it allowed visitors to “penetrate far back into beautiful wilderness surroundings.”⁵²

The Scenic Drive also incorporated the park’s new entrance, built as a result of the construction of Interstate 95 (I-95). The construction of the freeway in 1958 coincided with the Mission 66 development and bisected the original Route 1 entrance to the park. The NPS decided to take advantage of the highway, projected to become the primary north-south transportation corridor along the East Coast, and sought to secure a new entrance to the park from I-95 as compensation for loss of the original entrance. For the new entrance, the NPS requested that the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) buy land between the southern boundary of the park and Route 619 (Joplin Road). Virginia highway officials agreed to this plan since it was less expensive than building an overpass to bypass the original park entrance. Park officials were disappointed that plans for the new entrance did not include additional right-of-way adjacent to the intersection of the new entrance road with Route 619. Officials believed that this land was necessary to protect the entrance from adverse developments, such as the construction of private homes adjacent to the entrance. Despite NPS objections, the road was built in 1960 on the right-of-way established by VDOT. In 1968 the park received 8.6 acres from VDOT along Route 619 between I-95 and Forestburg Lane that had been previously slated for a sand and gravel depot, creating a buffer along the east side of the entrance.⁵³

Not all of the park’s Mission 66 goals were reached immediately, and some were never realized. Davenport was a big supporter of horseback riding and believed horseback riding would “prove to be the most popular activity to be promoted in the park.”⁵⁴ The park proposed the location of the horse concession at “Piney Forks,” sited northwest of Turkey Run Ridge, and a visitor use plan from the late 1960s illustrated several planned horse trails.⁵⁵ A horseback riding concession was never approved, however, because of risk of erosion on the park’s trails.⁵⁶

The addition of new facilities had the desired effect of increasing park visitation, but with the growth of new facilities in the park came other challenges. Between 1956 and 1967 alone, the number of visitors increased almost fivefold from approximately 58,000 to 267,000. Conversely, the park was smaller than at the time of its establishment owing to the lease of almost 5,000 acres to the Navy for MCB Quantico and the construction of I-95. Within the administrative boundaries of the park, almost 1,500 acres were still held privately and the NPS failed to acquire this property through a lease-exchange agreement with the Navy (see Chapter 5). Concurrently, demand for open space in the Washington metropolitan area as well as suburban development continued to rise.⁵⁷

Transition Years and the GMP (1972-2003)

The latter decades of the twentieth century brought struggles with lack of funding, maintenance and upkeep of the cabin camps, visitor services, the special use permit lands, and other public relations issues to the park. The 1975 Annual Report underscored the struggles of the park: “Reassessment and serious thinking about our reasons for existence were the crux of activity as all seasonal employees were forced off the payroll due to budgetary reductions.... These reductions limited Park activity and set the tone for a conservative format for the fall and winter....”⁵⁸ Budget cuts resulted in a 75 percent reduction to visitor protection staff. Subsequent escalation in visitor safety incidents resulted in detailing a contingent of U.S. Park Police to the park during the winters of 1975 and 1976.⁵⁹ As the park grappled with funding, the majority of the park’s annual budget went to maintenance: in fiscal year 1976 the park’s allotment was \$684,300 and \$495,015 was diverted to the maintenance division.⁶⁰

Much of the park’s maintenance focused on the upkeep of the cabin camps. After four decades of continual use and exposure to the elements, the CCC-built camps had begun to show their age. The deterioration of the utility systems in the camps required extensive use of the maintenance funds and reduced the ability to maintain the buildings and

other facilities in the camps. In addition, the demand for organized camping had increased and created the need for winterizing some of the cabins so that the camps could be used through the spring and fall. The NPS proposed a six-phase rehabilitation project in 1977 and stated:

Without these rehabilitation and construction actions these camps would continue to deteriorate and require disproportionately high number of maintenance hours and dollars spent on utility repairs, impairing the visitor's camping experience, prodding the inflation of camp rental rates, sustaining OSHA [Occupational Safety and Health Administration] deficiencies, and ultimately, forcing camp closures.⁶¹

In addition to upgrading and replacing the utility systems, the proposal called for the rehabilitation and replacement of many of the original CCC-built cabins in all five of the cabin camps. Ultimately, only the cabins in Cabin Camp 1 were demolished and replaced.

The four-phase rehabilitation of Cabin Camp 1 began in 1977 and ended in 1984 at the cost of approximately \$1.4 million. Phase 1 involved the replacement of the existing water lines with a new water distribution system, followed by repairs to 16 existing camp buildings in Phase 2. Efforts involved repairing the most deteriorated portions of the buildings, including roofing, siding, gutters, floors,

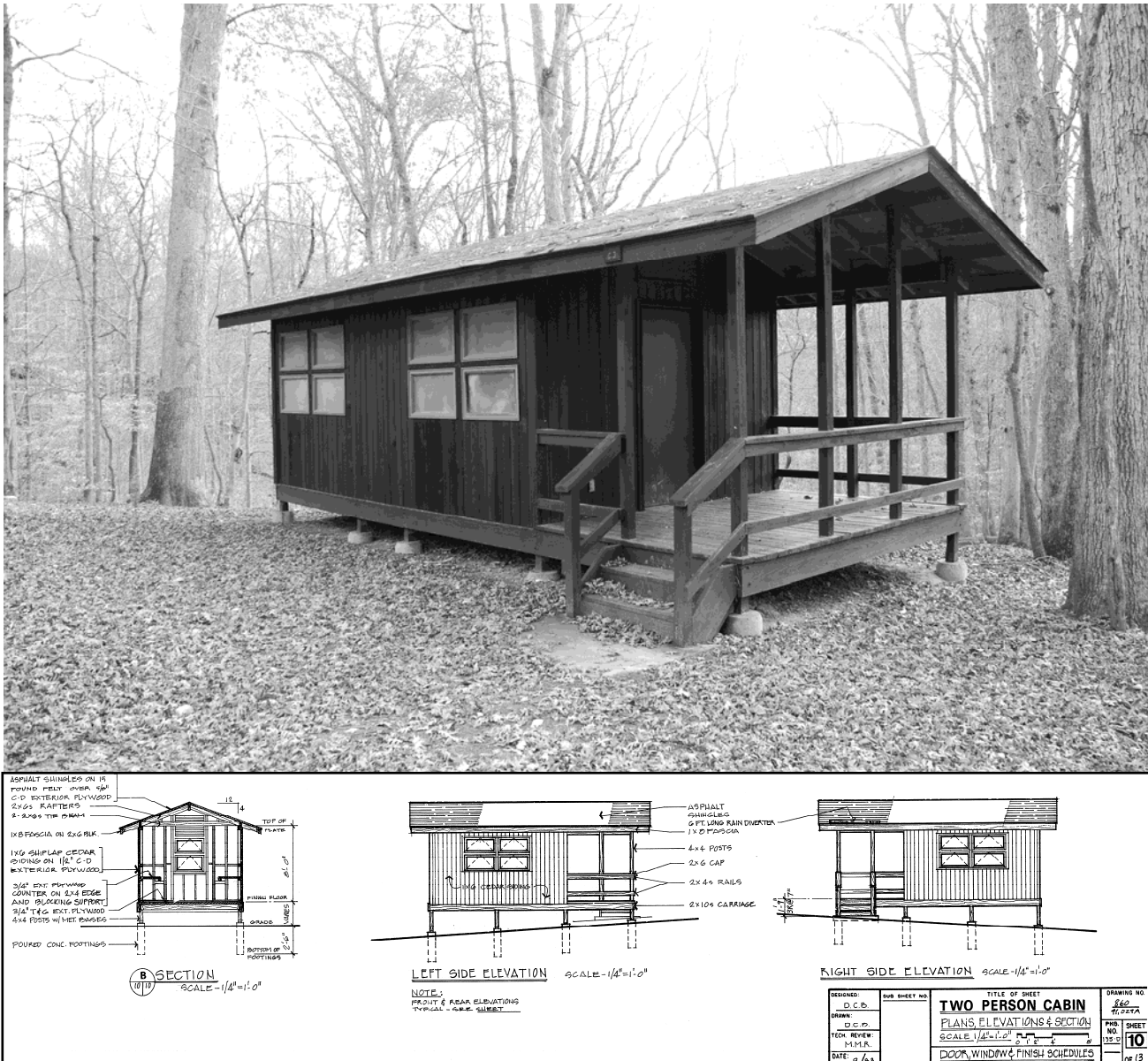


Figure 3.6 Cabin Camp 1 Cabin Built in 1984

windows, doors, foundations, and correcting soil erosion problems. Phases 1 and 2 were completed by 1980. Phase 3 involved installing underground electric cables to replace overhead wires as well as the replacement of the gas lines, both of which the park accomplished in 1983.

In 1984 the final phase of the project demolished and replaced 38 CCC-built structures in Cabin Camp 1: three comfort stations, 34 cabins, and one pump house.⁶² The new cabins were slightly larger than the original cabins and for the most part sat on the same locations.⁶³ After the buildings were constructed, asphalt paths were laid in Unit D, connecting each cabin to the unit's lodge. Additional ADA-accessible paths connected the unit to the craft lodge (Building 55) and the dining hall. Today, the remaining CCC-built structures in Cabin Camp 1 primarily include the dining hall, infirmary, craft lodge, administrative building, and each of the unit's lodges.⁶⁴

Even toward the end of the Cabin Camp 1 project, the park continued to question the upkeep and cost of the cabin camps, and records show a conflicted view of the condition of the camps. A 1984 survey of visitor use and facilities at PRWI prior to the demolition of the Camp 1 cabins stated,

Though buildings in the cabin camps at [PRWI] look deteriorated and in need of major repair, close inspection revealed that they are in generally good condition, requiring only minor repairs to make them satisfactory for another twenty years. This is also true for Cabin Camp 1, where cabins are in no worse condition – in some instances are in better condition – than the cabins in the other camps.⁶⁵

Maintenance and cost issues coincided with the fact that many of the long-term organizations that held summer-long camps at PRWI moved to other locations. For many of these organizations, the Cabin Camps no longer fit their program needs and/or the organizations had outgrown the size of the camps. Other organizations saw their budgets reduced and the first thing to go was special programs such as camping.⁶⁶ By the early 1980s, the Salvation Army, the Twelfth Street YMCA, and Family Services discontinued their summer camps at PRWI (see Chapter 6). Thus, high costs for preventative mainte-

nance as well as repairs and rehabilitation costs of the historic buildings were not offset by visitor use of the camps. Between 1985 and 1986, the park estimated that organizations used the camps a total of only 60 days out of the year.⁶⁷

As the rehabilitation project in Cabin Camp 1 was coming to an end, the park completed a Visitor Use and Facilities Survey to identify the best strategies for future rehabilitation, maintenance, and use of the remaining four cabin camps. To improve the facilities and use of the cabin camps, the park suggested setting aside one cabin camp for the use of the general public for short-term camping or allowing a concessionaire to run and operate the camps nine months out of the year. Additional ideas included only maintaining one of the cabin camps as a historic site and allowing the others to be modernized and remodeled to meet current public health standards, similar to Cabin Camp 1.⁶⁸ Ultimately, the demolition of the CCC-built cabins in Cabin Camp 1 helped the park realize the significance of its CCC-built structures, and in 1989 Camps 1-4, along with several CCC structures in the maintenance area, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places.⁶⁹

When Phil Brueck came to the park as Superintendent in August 1987, he found the park lacking in visibility, a clear identity, and visitors in addition to a hands-off policy in relation to the MCB Quantico permit land. As part of the NPS National Capital Region, Superintendent Brueck felt that PRWI was managed in the same manner as the National Mall and other larger parks and monuments in Washington, D.C., where the overall philosophy was to quickly replace whatever was damaged or worn without regard for its historical or natural value. He also found that local residents, visitors, and even NPS employees did not know about PRWI, particularly that the park was part of the NPS.⁷⁰

One of Brueck's first challenges as Superintendent was with Carters Day Camp, a day-use area that featured a pond, open meadow, picnic pavilion, and restroom available for a fee by permit only.⁷¹ Upon further inspection, Brueck found that several families held "lifetime" permits for use of the area, which had no legal basis, and that the permits allowed alcohol consumption, which he felt was a liability. Brueck



Figure 3.7 Fee Booth at Park Entrance

thought that Carters Day Camp should be open to all visitors, be returned to its natural state, and connected to the trail system. A team from the NPS regional office came to the park to review the issue, and when they arrived, Brueck read a paper that he had prepared that included all of the park's legislation, NPS policy for public use, and other procedures, and "made the team sit in my office for two hours while I read it to them." Following the meeting and further discussion, the NPS regional office agreed to have the Carters Day Camp closed, ending the permitting of alcohol in the park.⁷² The incident emphasized Brueck's desire as a superintendent to "operate within the law and within the policy" of the NPS.⁷³

Of his accomplishments as superintendent, Brueck was most proud of the improvements made to the park's facilities with very limited funding. Restriction of the cabin camps to organized camping and the nature center's being open only by appointment meant that visitors infrequently encountered park rangers. PRWI lacked a proper visitors center and visitors had to seek information at the park headquarters, which only contained a small reception area with pamphlets. Brueck thought that the average visitor left unaware of its lakes, cabin camps, and extensive trail system and possibly unenlightened about its unique natural environment.⁷⁴ Brueck also felt that the lack of visitor services furthered the belief that the park, mostly because of its name and lack of recognition within the larger national park system, was a county park and not a National Park.⁷⁵

Concerns about park use did not go unnoticed, and under Brueck's leadership several changes were

made to the park's facilities and visibility during the late 1980s. With little funding the park moved its headquarters to the former superintendent's residence, which was unused by Brueck and his family. Maintenance staff helped turn the former headquarters building into a visitor center, which included a theater and interpretive exhibits. Additionally, the park moved the comfort station from Carters Day Camp to the new visitor center area and installed a new septic field. Concurrently the former residence underwent repairs and modifications were made to accommodate administrative offices.⁷⁶

The nature center ceased all operations in 1989 so that visitor services could be moved to the more conveniently located former headquarters "due to lack of funding to adequately handle two facilities."⁷⁷ The former nature center was transformed into an environmental education area (also known as the Turkey Run Education Center or TREC) that provided classrooms for students and ranger office space.⁷⁸ In 1992 the TREC building was expanded with a 1,600- square-foot addition. Brueck saved money by contracting its construction but having the park's maintenance staff finish the electric and plumbing systems as well as the building's interior spaces.⁷⁹ TREC opened in 1993 with great success, and its popularity caused the Prince William County school system to adopt the environmental program as part of their normal curriculum. In the first year of its operation, over 5,000 students participated in the TREC program.⁸⁰

Beginning in April 1988, the park implemented an entrance fee facility and program, and by the end of the first year, the park collected over \$30,000 from the fees.⁸¹ The new fee booth at the park entrance was completed the following year and fee collection hours extended.⁸² Coinciding with the fee implementation program, the park experienced a six-year decrease in visitors beginning in the late 1980s.⁸³ The decrease paralleled a general drop in visitation to other similar areas in the northern Virginia area, a reduction in use of the park by the Fairfax County school system owing to increasing travel costs and the lack of available NPS staff for special programming, and a greater accuracy in the park visitor computation methods.⁸⁴ Visitation reached a low point in 1998 with 162,656 recreational visitors, a

tremendous decrease from 20 years earlier when the park reported 521,532 visitors.⁸⁵

Although the fee system detracted some visitors, Brueck believed that the new visitor center, TREC, and signage attracted new visitors and brought visibility that the park desperately needed.⁸⁶ Brueck worked with VDOT to get signs erected on I-95 that advertised the park and featured the NPS logo, notifying drivers of the presence of the park and its NPS status. Brueck also developed a “Courtesy Business Pass” that entitled the holder and family free entrance to the park and passed the cards out to lawmakers and local businesses. When people came and showed the pass, Park staff wrote down their names and kept track of who visited and if the pass was effective. Brueck noted, “We began to get some people that had never been in the park or hadn’t been in the park in 20 years—or just thought it was a county park.”⁸⁷

One of the park’s biggest challenges and successes during the 1980s and 1990s was the development and implementation of the General Management Plan (GMP), which established long-term planning goals for PRWI. Initial planning began in 1984 under Superintendent Robert L. Harney (1974-1987). During Superintendent Brueck’s tenure the NPS issued a draft in 1990, which was released to the public with an environmental assessment in 1993. It was not until 1999 and Robert (Bob) Hickman (1994-2008) was Superintendent that the NPS made the GMP final, over 10 years after planning commenced. Negotiations over the land exchange and the special permit land held up the process, and it wasn’t until 1998, after the NPS and the Navy signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), that the GMP could be completed. The MOU agreed that the NPS would retain 1,700 acres of the special use permit lands in lieu of the purchased land envisioned in the 1948 legislation. All of the rest of the permit lands would go to the Navy, fulfilling the 1948 legislation and providing “a no-cost solution to jurisdictional problems” between the MCB Quantico and the NPS.⁸⁸ Legislation passed in December 2002 officially brought the 50-year dispute between the park and the U.S. Navy and MCB Quantico to an end (see more on the land exchange in Chapter 5).

The final GMP established strategies for the long-term preservation of the park’s resources for the use and enjoyment of park visitors for the next 10 to 15 years. Key elements of the plan included goals for development and visitor use, interpretation, resource management, and land protection. Between the draft GMP in 1990 and the final approved plan in 1999, many of the components of the earlier draft had already been accomplished, such as the reclamation of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine and the shift toward short-term individual cabin rentals in Cabin Camp 3.

The 1999 GMP expanded on earlier goals and focused on several timely issues, such as developing public access along Route 234, connecting park facilities to public water, establishing interpretive programming at the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, and inventorying archeological resources in the park.⁸⁹ Despite budgetary issues that initially threatened to impede the objectives of the GMP, the park has reached many of these goals since 1999.⁹⁰ A four-year archeological study was completed in 2004, and several rehabilitation and restoration projects have improved the condition of the cabin camps (see Chapter 7). A \$6 million project that installed 14 miles of new waterline throughout the park was completed in 2006. PRWI has expanded its environmental education program and partnered with several local schools to provide curriculum-based programs utilizing its natural environment. The resources staff has improved its museum collection and has conducted numerous oral histories of local families, former campers, and PRWI staff to improve understanding of its history. The park has also acquired several new properties that not only serve as a buffer for the park but have illustrated its commitment to protecting the Quantico Creek watershed.

Endnotes

¹ Chambers, 159.

² Chambers, 506.

³ Strickland, 25.

⁴ Strickland, 26-27; Chambers, 176.

⁵ Strickland, 27.

⁶ Chambers, 508.

⁷ U.S. Department of the Interior, “Plan of Area C,” revised by the U.S. Engineer Office, Washington, D.C., December 5, 1945 (College Park MD: Record Group 79, Map No. 6.5-60, Cartographic and Architectural Records, NARA).

⁸ In addition to the theater in Cabin Camp 4, only two buildings built by the OSS appear to remain in Cabin Camps 1 and 4:

Building 30 in Cabin Camp 1 and Building 40 in Cabin Camp 4. These buildings were formerly latrines and are currently used for storage purposes.

⁹ Chambers, 509-510.

¹⁰ "Group to Study Facilities at Chopawamsic," *Washington Post*, January 13, 1946.

¹¹ Memorandum by Mildred M. Kilinski, Director Family Services Association, S. John Crawley, Summer Outings Committee, and Ernest E. Tinnen, Director Camp Pleasant, July 30, 1947 (College Park, MD: Record Group 48, Records of the Department of the Interior, Central Classified Files, Box 3838, NARA).

¹² Chambers, 103.

¹³ Strickland, 51.

¹⁴ Chambers, 512.

¹⁵ Chambers, 513.

¹⁶ Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, to Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, June 10, 1947 (College Park MD: Record Group 48, Records of the Department of the Interior, Central Classified Files, Box 3838, NARA).

¹⁷ "Chopawamsic Park Project Pushed by U.S.," *Washington Post*, October 17, 1946: 2; Strickland, 36.

¹⁸ Chambers notes that in a 1973 oral history interview with S. Herbert Evison, Lykes estimated the appropriation as \$25,000 and in his 1986 interview with Strickland, he remembered the appropriation as \$35,000. He estimated the cost savings of over \$1 million in the 1973 interview, but during the 1986 interview he estimated that the partnership saved over \$2 million. An official 1965 commendation states that over a two year period, Lykes "saved the Government almost \$500,000." Chambers, 513.

¹⁹ Letter from Ira B. Lykes to Irving C. Root, Superintendent National Capital Parks, National Park Service, September 21, 1945 (PRWI 6564, Location F3C, PRWI Archives).

²⁰ Letter from Lykes to Root.

²¹ Strickland, 37-38.

²² Strickland, 100.

²³ "Defense Department Asks Park for Project," *Washington Post*, March 16, 1951.

²⁴ Strickland, 100.

²⁵ U.S. Gives Up Designs on VA Forest," *Washington Post*, March 17, 1951.

²⁶ Reed Engle, "Laboratory for Change," *Resource Management Newsletter* (Shenandoah National Park, January 1996), accessed August 12, 2013 at

<<http://www.nps.gov/shen/historyculture/segregation.htm>>.

²⁷ Reedy Creek and Crabtree Creek in North Carolina, for example, were not officially joined until 1966.

²⁸ "Camp Swimming Pool Ban Denied," *Washington Afro-American*, July 14, 1956.

²⁹ "Camp Swimming Pool Ban Denied."

³⁰ "Camp Swimming Pool Ban Denied."

³¹ Robinson et al., *Mission 66-Era Visitor Centers, Administration Buildings, and Public Use Areas in the National Capital Region of the National Park Service, Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington, D.C.: Robinson & Associates, 2012), E:2.

³² Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007), 3; Robinson et al., E:2.

³³ "Mission 66 to Face-Lift D.C. Parks," *Washington Post*, July 16, 1956, 21.

³⁴ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition* (PRWI 6553, Location FC3, PRWI Archives).

³⁵ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

³⁶ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

³⁷ *Report of Seasonal Camp Operation in Prince William Forest Park, 1950* (PRWI 5767, Location FC3, PRWI Archives).

³⁸ National Park Service, *Chopawamsic General Development Plan* (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Map No. 6.5-110, Architectural and Cartographic Records, NARA).

³⁹ Strickland, 47.

⁴⁰ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

⁴¹ Robinson et al., E:29. A picnic pavilion was added to the Telegraph Road Picnic Area in 2002.

⁴² National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

⁴³ Robinson et al., E:38.

⁴⁴ Robinson et al., E:29; Strickland, 86.

⁴⁵ Robinson et al., E:31.

⁴⁶ Robinson et al., E:31; Thomas W. Richards, *Prince William Forest Park: a Conservation and Recreation Challenge*, October 1967 (Denver: NPS Technical Information Center, File No. PRWI_860_MPNAR_0001, October 1967), 11.

⁴⁷ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

⁴⁸ "Chopawamsic Park Project Pushed by U.S.," *Washington Post*, October 17, 1946:2.

⁴⁹ National Park Service, *Interpretive Prospectus, 1971-1972* (PRWI 6597, Location FC3, PRWI Archives); Robinson et al., E:38.

⁵⁰ National Park Service, *Master Plan for the Preservation and Use of Prince William Forest Park, Mission 66 Edition*.

⁵¹ Robinson et al., E:39.

⁵² Strickland, 84-85.

⁵³ Strickland, 80-81.

⁵⁴ Strickland, 84.

⁵⁵ Robinson et al., E:38; National Park Service, *Master Plan Narrative for Prince William Forest Park, Design and Construction* (Denver: NPS Technical Service Center, File No. PRWI_860_80226 [id73216], ca. 1960; National Park Service, *Visitor Use Plan*, PRWI_860_80226A [id84529]).

⁵⁶ Strickland, 84.

⁵⁷ Richards, 2, 13.

⁵⁸ *Annual Report, 1975* (PRWI 6607, Location F3C PRWI Archives).

⁵⁹ *Annual Report, 1975*.

⁶⁰ *Annual Report, 1976* (PRWI 6592, Location F3C, PRWI Archives).

⁶¹ National Park Service, *Developmental Study Package Proposal, Prince William Forest Park, Rehabilitation of Camps 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*, May 1977 (Folder D22, PRWI Park Archives).

⁶² National Park Service, *Cabin Camp 1 Rehabilitation Files* (Folder D22, PRWI Archives).

⁶³ Davidson, 26.

⁶⁴ Saylor Moss, *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Camp 1 Prince William Forest Park* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2011).

⁶⁵ *Visitor Use and Facilities Survey for Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park, 1984* (Folder D22, File PW-125, PRWI Archives).

⁶⁶ Philip Brueck, interview with Louis Berger architectural historians Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, August 20, 2013.

⁶⁷ Strickland, 89-90.

⁶⁸ Strickland, 89-90.

⁶⁹ Marcia Keener, Office of Policy, National Park Service, email to Louis Berger Architectural Historian Patti Kuhn, September 4, 2013.

⁷⁰ Philip Brueck, interview, August 20, 2013.

⁷¹ The 1983 Annual Report notes that Carters Day Camp Picnic Area was to become a fee area. *Annual Report, 1983* (PRWI 6602, PRWI Archives).

⁷² The Carters Day Camp pavilion was removed and a meadow installed in 1990. *Annual Report, 1990* (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).

⁷³ Philip Brueck, interview, August 20, 2013.

- ⁷⁴ Strickland, 91.
- ⁷⁵ Philip Brueck, interview, August 20, 2013.
- ⁷⁶ *Annual Report*, 1989 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).
- ⁷⁷ *Annual Report*, 1989.
- ⁷⁸ *Annual Report*, 1990 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).
- ⁷⁹ *Annual Report*, 1992 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives); Philip Brueck, interview, August 20, 2013.
- ⁸⁰ *Prince William Forest Park Management Overview*, 1993 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).
- ⁸¹ *Major Accomplishments*, 1988 (Folder A2621, Annual Reports, PRWI Archives).
- ⁸² *Annual Report*, 1989 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).
- ⁸³ *Annual Report*, 1993 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).
- ⁸⁴ *Annual Report*, 1993.
- ⁸⁵ *Annual Report*, 1998 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives); *Annual Report*, 1982 (PRWI 6601, Location FC3, PRWI Archives).
- ⁸⁶ Philip Brueck, interview, August 20, 2013.
- ⁸⁷ Philip Brueck, August 20, 2013.
- ⁸⁸ National Park Service, *General Management Plan, Prince William Forest Park, Virginia* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service 1999), 15.
- ⁸⁹ National Park Service, *General Management Plan*, 5.
- ⁹⁰ *Annual Report*, 2005 (Folder A2621, PRWI Archives).

Chapter 4: The Last 10 Years: Current Mission, Goals, and Challenges

During the last decade PRWI has continued its emphasis on preserving natural and cultural resources while creating a new focus on opportunities to provide increased recreational and educational opportunities for park constituents. Recent efforts by the park have reinforced historical park missions; partnerships such as NatureBridge have brought PRWI full-circle as this new program mirrors the

original mission of the park and the RDA program to help underprivileged children. The current fiscal climate, however, has required park staff to find creative solutions to budgetary constraints and make difficult decisions that affect programs, staffing, and visitation.

Current Initiatives and Recent Projects

In 2011 PRWI reached a major milestone when it celebrated its 75th anniversary, an achievement it shared with Catoctin Mountain Park. Both parks are a testament to the conservation and social accomplishments of the RDA program with the regrowth of the forests, resurgence of wildlife, and the continuation of outdoor recreation since 1936. On June 9-10, 2011, over 125 visitors of all ages participated in the PRWI 75th Anniversary Campout in Cabin Camp 2, the same weekend that its historic cabin camps opened in 1936.¹

Moving forward, the park continues to meet new challenges with visitation, budget and funding, the tremendous population growth and subsequent environmental impacts of the surrounding area, and the protection of its historic and natural resources. Between 2000 and 2010 alone, the county's population grew by 40 percent. Accompanying the population increase is an increase in diversity among the county residents, as the Asian and Hispanic populations nearly tripled.² As the county's population continues to rise, increasingly the park serves as an oasis for local residents and provides much needed protection for the region's natural resources.

Many recent park initiatives stem from the NPS's upcoming 100-year anniversary in 2016. In response to the celebration, the NPS has established agency-



Figure 4.1 PRWI and Catoctin Mountain Parks' 75th Anniversary Logo

wide programs and goals to ensure a second century of conservation, preservation, and enjoyment in the country's national parks. In 2006 President George W. Bush launched the NPS Centennial Initiative as a 10-year effort to prepare the National Parks for another century and outline goals in the areas of stewardship, environmental leadership, recreational experience, education, and professional excellence.³ Related to this effort, the NPS issued *A Call to Action* on August 25, 2011, its 95th birthday, an initiative to unite employees and partners in a shared vision toward the centennial celebration in 2016. *A Call to Action* describes specific goals and measurable actions that "chart a new direction for the National Park Service as it enters its second century."⁴

Following these directives, PRWI introduced several new programs to enhance visitor experience. Initiatives to create curriculum-based education programs resulted in a recent informal partnership with NatureBridge, a California-based nonprofit organization that provides hands-on environmental field science education for children and teens in the outdoor classrooms of the National Parks.⁵ In the past NatureBridge successfully partnered with the NPS in several West Coast parks, including Yosemite National Park, Olympic National Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and Santa Monica Mountains Recreation Area.⁶ PRWI was the first East Coast park to partner with NatureBridge.

In April 2012 NatureBridge announced the launch of a demonstration program at PRWI. In collaboration with Prince William County Public Schools and the NPS, and funded by a Google grant, the program demonstrated "the power of outdoor, place-based learning to students and teachers" and worked "to inspire the next generation of environmental stewards."⁷ Two groups of seventh-grade students from local middle schools attended the pilot program and experienced hands-on lessons in science, technology, engineering, and math using the park's water features, Piedmont Forest, geology, and cultural history. The program spanned three days, and students utilized Cabin Camp 1 during their stay. NPS Director Jarvis praised the partnership and said, "NatureBridge really immerses the students into the park and provides programs that are educational and fun. It is especially meaningful to me that the stu-

dents will visit Prince William Forest Park where I worked as a park ranger early in my career. I know they will form lifelong memories of this special place, just like I did."⁸ Current Park Superintendent Vidal Martinez echoed this sentiment and said, "Education and community involvement were founding principles of our park.... [PRWI] is an ideal setting that will inspire and educate students, and we look forward to future residential education programs in partnership with NatureBridge."⁹ The organization completed its second pilot season at PRWI in April 2013 and recently partnered with the Alice Ferguson Foundation and the District of Columbia Department of the Environment with the "Overnight Meaningful Watershed Educational Experience." This new partnership will bring outdoor educational experiences to District of Columbia Public Schools children living in Wards 7 and 8 in the spring of 2014.¹⁰

As part of National Park Week, Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell and NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis visited PRWI in April 2013 to meet with students participating in the NatureBridge program. Following her visit with the students, Secretary Jewell met with key stakeholders, including the City Parks Alliance, The Corps Network, and the National Park Trust, to discuss ways to connect youth and families with the great outdoors, one of the top priorities of President Obama's American Great Outdoors program. The visit was the Secretary's first public appearance after her appointment.¹¹

Reflective of the population growth around the park, concerns regarding the main entrance once again came to the forefront in the late 1990s and early 2000s after VA 234 (Dumfries Road), its northern boundary, was widened to four lanes. The 1999 GMP recognized the road widening project and the need for public access along VA 234 for visitors to the Prince William Forest RV Campground and the numerous housing developments along the road.¹² The widening project included a bicycle lane along the corridor, which would also attract users of the many trails and roads within the park.

During the planning process, county officials explained that Route 619 (Joplin Road), the current entrance to the park, is a narrow, rural road that is



Figure 4.2 Aerial Photograph Looking North-northeast Toward Waterway Drive at Route 234, Site of Proposed New Park Entrance ca. 2010

isolated from the majority of the county residents and visitors. A new entrance on Route 234, a four-lane, divided, cross-county road, would “provide a more visible front door to the park, better serve the local and regional public, and potentially increase tourism in Prince William County.”¹³ Conversely, local residents were concerned about commuters using the park as a cut-through and believe that maintaining one entrance on Joplin Road will maintain the visitor experience of “getting away from it all” in a peaceful, outdoor environment.¹⁴ An Environmental Assessment completed in 2006 identified the preferred alternative for a visitor access point from Route 234 at Waterway Drive as a parking lot with access to a trail head. A year later the Route 234 entrance project was approved under the Centennial Challenge Initiative, but further funding is required to complete design and construction.¹⁵

PRWI has also benefited from recent economic stimulus programs, part of the 2009 American Recovery and Revitalization Act (ARRA), which

brought several improvement programs and has helped with its maintenance burdens. Park management submitted over 20 “shovel ready” projects to compete for ARRA funding, including proposals for the rehabilitation of 13 buildings in Cabin Camp 4 and the funding shift of a \$5 million Federal Highways Repaving Project. The hiring process for the ARRA projects began in the summer of 2009, with work beginning in August in Cabin Camp 4 (see Chapter 7). During the project, Cable News Network (CNN) came to PRWI and conducted interviews and film footage for news features relating to ARRA and the NPS.¹⁶ Workers completed the rehabilitation of Cabin Camp 4 and the improvements to the Scenic Drive, including the resurfacing of 11 miles of road and parking areas and repairing deteriorated culverts, in 2010-2011.¹⁷

All of these recent efforts illustrate the park’s emphasis on connecting people to the park through recreational and educational activities, one of the goals of *A Call to Action*. Partnerships with Nature-

Bridge and other organizations have rejuvenated outdoor education in the park. Other improvements have increased the park's visibility and brought new recreation opportunities, such as the repaving of the Scenic Road, which has increased the popularity of road biking in the park, and the reopening of Carters Pond for fishing and other nature activities. Through the use of the park for health and fitness as well as educational purposes, PRWI hopes not only to attract new and repeat visitors to the park, but to strengthen the park's recreational purpose, which is rooted in its legacy as an RDA.¹⁸

Name Change and Identity

Over 65 years after the name change from Chopawamsic to PRWI, the park continues to struggle with its identity and desire to gain a national image, an issue that has materialized in several attempts to change the park's name and interpretive goals. In 1969 the park briefly moved out of the National Capital Region to the Southeast Region of the NPS, hoping to gain a national identity, yet the move did not have the desired effect. The crusade for visibility and confusion over the park's mission was again illustrated in 1982 when a bill was introduced to the House of Representatives to establish a CCC museum at PRWI, but the bill was never passed.¹⁹

Many of the park's challenges with identity have been tied to its lack of a name that reflects its purpose and significance. Concerns about the name Prince William Forest Park began as early as the 1980s, and many NPS and park staff believe that the name leads the general public to believe that it is a county park, state park, or National Forest, not a unit of the National Park System. In the 1980s park officials hoped to change the park's name to eliminate this confusion and believed that a name change would bring more exposure in national magazines and brochures, emphasizing the PRWI's natural resources. With its proximity to Washington, D.C., the park felt that it was "well positioned to serve both as host to visitors of the nation's capital and guide to the goals and objectives of the [NPS] placing special emphasis on its mission of preservation and protection."²⁰ Suggestions included "Eastern Piedmont National Park," "Potomac Drainage National Park," and "Chopawamsic National Park."²¹

When Phil Brueck took over as superintendent, one of the first things he noticed was the lack of identity under the National Park System. With his support the park proposed the name "Quantico Creek National Recreation Area" in anticipation of the land transfer between the MCB Quantico and the park. Approved by former National Park Service Director Bill Mott to be sent to Congress, the name change was never made because negotiations for the land exchange failed.²² The name change also did not sit well with County officials. In 1993 the Board of County Supervisors voted to oppose any name change for the park "that does not include Prince William as its first two words."²³ Despite these objections, the Prince William County Historical Commission backed the proposal and passed a resolution in support of the name change to Chopawamsic National Park.²⁴ The park expressed its continued plan to change the name of the park in the 1999 GMP, which recommended a legislative name change to "identify [PRWI] as a unit of the national park system rather than as a county or U.S. Forest Service Area."²⁵

In 2007 Superintendent Bob Hickman expressed the goal of changing the name to the "CCC National Recreation Area" as part of the *2007 First Annual Centennial Strategy: Prince William Forest Park*.²⁶ Arguments for changing the name to reflect the park's history with the CCC are partially based on the high number of CCC-built structures in the park and the interest of the CCC Legacy organization, but many felt that a name solely associated with the CCC not only ignored the park's diverse history and significance but also overlooked the role the CCC played throughout the rest of the country. It was felt that the name Chopawamsic best reflected its national significance as a model Recreational Demonstration Area and its importance as a recreational retreat for Washington's social organizations.²⁷

When Superintendent Vidal Martinez arrived at PRWI in 2009, it was clear that one of the park's biggest concerns was the name change and that the staff was invested in this effort. Martinez felt that the 75th anniversary of the park in 2011 presented a perfect opportunity to revive the name change initiative and its return to its origins as Chopawamsic. The park began several outreach



Figure 4.3 Prince William Forest Park Staff with NPS Director Jon Jarvis, 2012

efforts, including presentations on the history of the park to the Prince William County Board of Supervisors. Concurrently PRWI in its entirety was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, emphasizing Chopawamsic’s significance within the national context of the RDA program and as a model for the entire program²⁸ (see Chapter 7).

As part of the lobbying effort for the name change, Superintendent Vidal Martinez and NPS Director Jarvis separately met with local Congressmen to brief them on the park’s position in 2011. As a former PRWI employee, Director Jarvis was very familiar with the issues and confusion of the park’s name and spoke to Virginia 1st District Congressman Robert Wittman “on the importance of recognizing the park in a manner that elevates its visibility and significance in the minds of the American public as a national park site.”²⁹ Congressman Wittman responded by requesting legislative drafting services from the NPS to change the name and designation. On January 6, 2012, the National Park Service provided Congressman Wittman with a draft bill, “To Redesignate Prince William Forest Park as Chopawamsic CCC National Recreation Area.”³⁰ On February 15, 2012, Congressman Wittman requested copies of letters

sent to the superintendent that specifically reference the support of or opposition to the name change. The bill is currently on hold at the Office of Management and Budget. Including the name Chopawamsic, its original name under the RDA program, reflects the park’s current mission, defined in the park’s 2013 Foundation Document: “Prince William Forest Park offers recreational opportunities rooted in its legacy as the model for the New Deal-era recreational demonstration area program, and preserves, protects, and interprets a diverse array of natural and cultural resources.”³¹ Current budget restraints caused by sequestration (see below) have put name change efforts on hold, but the park plans once again to revitalize its efforts to coincide with NPS centennial in 2016.³²

Staffing, Budget Attrition, and Funding Issues

The park’s budget over the past 25 years has received modest dollar increases; however, assessments have often been taken from Congressional appropriations to the park, reducing the actual amount of money PRWI has received. Moreover, the increases, when adjusted for inflation, appear more modest. Between

FY1986 and FY2005 the park's base funding grew from \$1.2 million to just over \$3 million, a 4.7 percent compound annual growth rate. When adjusted for inflation, the increase was a more moderate 1.8 percent. In FY1998 the park received a \$200,000 increase for cabin camp maintenance and \$233,000 in FY2003 for Visitor Services. Other increases in FY2002 and 2004 were also program specific, leaving funding increases unevenly distributed to various park functions. While funding increases kept up with inflation, they did not keep pace with rising expenses at the park. Most notably, they did not cover the cost of funding mandated pay increases, maintenance of historic buildings requiring increasing care, and increased monitoring and management of natural resources at the park.³³

Historically, staffing of positions in the park was a constant struggle throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Positions became vacant or remained unfilled and at times furloughs were instituted.³⁴ Increased fixed and personnel costs led to decreases in staffing of park positions. In 1999 positions identified in the just-finalized GMP were left vacant, and to meet a goal of having personnel costs no higher than 75 percent of the total park budget, two additional positions would have needed to be eliminated. These needed cuts were in addition to two positions that were unfunded because of budget cuts from 1985 to 1990. The park requested an operating increase to cover fixed costs, including funding for training, supplies, uniforms, transportation, materials, and anticipated fixed cost increases.³⁵

Some of the mandatory pay increases were a result of the Ranger Careers program, approved by the Director of the NPS in 1994 to eliminate perceived inequalities and dissatisfaction with job classification, pay, and retirement for park rangers performing law enforcement. The program restructured ranger human resources functions, with centralized recruitment, testing, and registry and enhanced qualification standards, new pay descriptions, pay grade increases, and 20 year retirement. Additionally, the program created a separation between rangers performing law enforcement and other staff. The program resulted positively in increased specialization, but has also narrowed the work that rangers can or will perform as it moves away from the "general-

ist" rangers that historically moved between law enforcement or interpretation/education positions within the NPS.³⁶ The program's effect on PRWI included budgetary constraints from pay increases not only to law enforcement rangers but also supervisors. Increased specialization has made it difficult for rangers to perform a variety of generalized tasks as the park has gone through budget shortfalls and staffing has decreased.³⁷

Staffing shortages were managed by use of term employees and cross training. During FY2004 the park hired a term employee to be shared between the cabin camp program and interpretation, as an interpretive backup and to provide new programs for cabin campers. The park delayed filling a permanent interpretive position to allow hiring of additional, seasonal employees for the busy season. The need for more interpretive staff was filled by cross training the superintendent's secretary in interpretation to provide support in the case of unexpected staffing shortages. The part-time museum technician was funded for an additional day to work in the visitor center and fee booth. Generally, during this period the park reduced the total number of permanent staff in Natural Resource Management and Facility Operations. Shifts to term or temporary positions in those areas created flexibility in the staffing of the park, allowing it to move permanent employees to high priority task. The downside to the shift was a loss in technical expertise by using term and temporary positions.³⁸

The park began supplementing its appropriated funding with other sources in FY2000 as it began applying for project money for one-time construction and maintenance projects, land acquisitions, dam repair projects, disturbed land restoration projects, new maintenance facilities, and environmental studies. The best example was \$5 million for the installation of a waterline in FY2004, funded through a National Park Service shared revenue fund.³⁹ During the 1990s the park faced major water problems, as its water system was the same one that has been constructed by the CCC in 1938. Increasingly stringent public water policies and the rising cost of maintenance on the old system were a strain on park resources. The problem came to a head in 1997 when the park faced major water supply and

distribution problems that required purchasing water that was brought by truck for visitors and resulted in facility closures.⁴⁰ Soon after, \$5 million was set aside for a park connection to the county public water supply.⁴¹ The new system was completed in 2005, improving the reliability and safety of the water supply; it reduced the amount of planned and emergency maintenance on the system but increased ongoing utility costs for the park.⁴²

Shortly after arriving at PRWI in 2009, Superintendent Martinez implemented the Transitional Management Assistance Program (TMAP) to collect information relating to three areas of park management: internal issues, external issues, and regional/NPS issues. The goal of a TMAP is for staff members to identify three to five issues in each area that are critical for an incoming superintendent. Superintendent Martinez used this process in his previous roles as superintendent at George Washington Birthplace National Monument and Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River and felt that it would be an ideal management tool to introduce in the National Capital Region, specifically at PRWI.

Through the use of TMAP, the park recognized the need for a position management review. This process enabled the park to examine current positions, review the staff organizational structure, and establish new positions. Since the implementation of this process, the park has added several new positions such as business manager, deputy superintendent (converted from assistant superintendent), cultural resource specialist, and program manager.⁴³

Along with organization, Martinez emphasized improving the park's workplace environment. Peer awards were implemented, allowing park staff to nominate colleagues for recognition of good work. Personnel were offered specific work opportunities in other parks to increase experience and diversify their portfolios. As a result PRWI ranked highest for morale in a regional survey.⁴⁴

Currently, the park is facing challenges caused by sequestration, the automatic federal budget cuts imposed by the Budget Control Act and implemented in the summer of 2013.⁴⁵ PRWI was one of the many National Parks affected by budget reduction

and saw \$168,000 cut from the park's \$3.3 million budget. Although a seemingly small amount, the park's budget has suffered from attrition over recent years and was already operating on a tight budget prior to sequestration. Further budgetary reductions means that many of the park's popular events, such as weekly campfire talks, Paws in the Park, National Trails Day, Heritage Day, and its education programs, had to be eliminated, postponed, or reduced in scale. To compensate for the budget shortfall, staff vacancies remained unfilled, including a Park Ranger position that works with volunteers and education programs and an auto worker position that helps maintain park vehicles. Additionally, a custodial worker's position was eliminated, the information management position became a shared position with Manassas National Battlefield, the Chief of Interpretation and Facilities Manager were assigned to other parks, and one of the comfort stations at the Oak Ridge Campground and the comfort station at Prince Grove Picnic Area were closed because of the reduction in staff.⁴⁶

In FY2014 the park closed the Oak Ridge Campground and Chopawamsic Backcountry area during the winter months, from December 1, 2013, through February 28, 2014. The park was advised to create a contingency fund of five percent of its FY2014 budget, or \$150,000, as a safeguard against any unforeseen budgetary problems. The park has also been forced to close the Visitor Center Tuesdays through Thursdays beginning December 17, 2013, until March 1, 2014. Although some of the cuts were lifted through the passing of the 2014 spending bill, the effects on the park's budget, staffing, and programs remain unclear.

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Chapter 5: Land Acquisition

Historically, PRWI land acquisition efforts have focused on protecting the watersheds within the park’s boundaries. During the early years of the park, land was purchased in both the Quantico and Chopawamsic creek watersheds, for recreation as much as protection purposes. Since World War II efforts have focused on the Quantico Creek watershed, especially after legislation in 1948 more clearly defined the park’s objective to protect the Quantico Creek watershed. The legislation that created Chopawamsic RDA did not define a park boundary, but legislation passed in 1948 called for rounding out the park boundary.¹ Since that time land acquisition efforts have focused on obtaining inholdings and rounding out the legislative boundaries of the park—Route 619 to the west and south, Route 234 to the north, and I-95 to the east.

For most of its history, the park’s largest and most troubling land issue has revolved around just over 4,800 acres of land south of Route 619. These lands, used by MCB Quantico by permit since World War II, were a source of contention and eventual compromise between the two neighbors.



Figure 5.1 Photo of a Dilapidated Building at Missouri Mill Taken by Charles Gerner, NPS, on an Explorative Trip to Assess the Potential of the Area as an RDA

Initial Boundaries and Acquisition (1935-1939)

Initial Land Acquisition and the Resettlement Administration

For the 40 most underprivileged families inside the Chopawamsic RDA, relocation efforts involved supporting those who were “best suited for agricultural” to continue farming and providing training for those “best suited to other occupations.”² The Chopawamsic site was seen as an opportunity for the RDA to demonstrate its ability to provide assistance in meeting the needs of the rural poor.³ The project proposal for Chopawamsic offered a number of suggestions for new part- or full-time employment for displaced families: reestablishing a water-power grist and chop mill operation; creating a furniture-making business for “constructing oddly designed pieces of small furniture from the wood of laurel”; establishing temporary sawmills to cut and saw timbers cleared from Chopawamsic lands to be used for the construction of cabins or other camp construction; employment in tree thinning on RDA lands; farming “under expert direction” to provide food for groups using Chopawamsic or households at Quantico; and constructing tennis courts to be open to the public for a fee.⁴

Executive Order 7028, dated April 30, 1935, transferred the Land Program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) to the Resettlement Administration of the Department of Agriculture. Under the new organization, land for RDAs was to be acquired by the Resettlement Administration and developed under plans formulated by the NPS.

The Resettlement Administration

The Resettlement Administration functioned from July 1, 1935, to December 31, 1936. Its program was adopted from the FERA; a large portion of the work

was started by the Land Policy Section of the National Resources Committee, and the Land Use Planning Section of the Department of Agriculture. Its program focused on rehabilitation of low-income farmers who struggled with crop failure, foreclosure, loss of supplementary employment, or low-yield land. The program's main object was to coordinate short-term and long-term corrective measures to remediate agricultural problems that had been exacerbated by the Great Depression. Temporary relief measures were most often grants and low-interest loans. Long-range planning considered factors such as farm use, farm size, improving farming systems, soil conservation, and retirement of submarginal crop lands. If rehabilitation in place was not possible, families on poor land were resettled on better land.⁵

The size of the problem, the emergency nature of the situation, and decentralized planning undermined the program's ability to carry out long-term planning effectively. Land-use planning proved to be difficult in a large organization with numerous subdivisions and emergency fund reshuffling, resulting in numerous revisions, delays, or cancelled plans. Planning became a laborious process, each task divided into divisions, sections, and subunits. Furthermore, land classified as "good" for resettlement was only good in relation to the price limit, certain types of crops, farming systems, and in relation to the size of the farm for which the area was best adapted. Submarginal landowners who optioned their land to the government could wait over a year for payment, during which time land values could rise or available farms be sold.⁶

Charles Gerner, Resettlement Administration project manager for Chopawamsic, worked with H.H. Gordon, director of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, a division of the Virginia Emergency Relief Administration, to identify families most in need of assistance. S.S. Teel, also of the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, conducted the survey of need. Results were sent to the land utilization division of the FERA in Raleigh, North Carolina, where the type of assistance needed was determined by project staff.⁷

The government perception of who needed help and its definition of submarginal was at odds with

property owners' opinion of their own situation. One individual stated:

... [T]he people didn't consider themselves poor. They had enough to eat. They had a place to stay. They were able to do the things that all other families did. It was tough going, but when the government took over the land, it's amazing that you see in all these areas, they will send down a social worker from Washington, D.C., 22, 24 year old, fresh out of college, who says, "It's sub-marginal land and that they can't And I'm, thinking, four generations of people lived on there. How can you be sub-marginal. But see, that's the verbiage that they are going to use. This type of individual would know little about life on a small subsistence farm."⁸

A large portion of land for Chopawamsic RDA was purchased with FERA funds between 1934 and 1936; transactions were managed first by the Land Program of FERA and then by the Resettlement Administration after the program was transferred in 1935. Again, government and resident perceptions differed on what was fair. Officials reported that the prices that were offered were "irrefutably fair and probably could not be duplicated if present offers are not accepted."⁹ Residents felt pressured to take the offered price as the threat of condemnation loomed if they did not. Additionally, prices offered to black families were generally lower than those given to whites.¹⁰ Land was optioned for sale for six months, during which time the government requested that landowners make an offer for the purchase of their property and staff members met with prospective sellers to negotiate a purchase price. Land Program policy was to accept offers of no more than \$10 per acre; if the offer exceeded that price, staff members were to negotiate a lower price. If a mutually agreeable price was not reached at the end of six months, the option could be dropped or the property would be condemned and purchased at a price set by the government. The process of receiving payment for land could be long, sometimes taking more than a year. Records were first sent to the U.S. Attorney's office for the Eastern District of Virginia in Norfolk for processing, and land titles went to the Richmond office of the NPS.¹¹

Delays in payment by the Resettlement Administration increased feelings of distrust and suspicion

toward the government and slowed the acquisition of additional lands. In August 1935 the project manager in charge of resettlement, William R. Hall, wrote that many landowners who had given the government an option were in urgent need of payment to feed families, pay medical bills, or to pay for new property. Hall wrote of rumors circulating that:

...the Government has no intention of taking this land over and paying for it, but just wants the use of it for several years and then expects to leave it.... There does not seem to be any opportunity to obtain any more options on lands under the present existing conditions. It is the opinion of this Office that, if the first eight thousand acres of land that was optioned in this area was paid for that the confidence of the people would return and there would be no trouble getting the required amount of land wanted.¹²

Despite these acquisition setbacks and general mistrust of the government, by November 1935 William R. Hall had purchased the majority of the land from residents within the proposed RDA. Valuable tracts of land located along Routes 619, 626, 234, and 643 were sold for more than the standard price per acre, and less valuable interior tracts were sold for less. Overall, the average cost per acre was \$13.33. Hall had accepted offers on 115 tracts of land for a total of \$138,938.88, approximately \$40,000 less than the appraised value of the land.¹³ Some of the owners unsuccessfully fought the condemnation hearings and ended up losing their life savings. The majority sold the land without argument, feeling it was their only and best option. A number of the families relied on nearby relatives or bought small tracts of land outside the boundaries of the RDA.

The amount of relief aid offered to residents was extremely limited. None of the residents received money from the Rural Rehabilitation Program or Rural Resettlement funds because they were not full-time farmers. The majority of families made their own plans, although promotional materials on the RDA indicate that a few families received assistance.

Several of these families are being helped by the Resettlement Administration to move to productive farmland in the vicinity. Farms of proven value are now being selected. When they have

been purchased and put into satisfactory condition, they will be made available to the individual families on a long term payment basis.

Other families are best helped in their present homes through the increase in employment which the establishment of the recreation area has produced, and through a more careful use of their land for part-time farming activities. Rehabilitation loans, accompanied by expert agricultural guidance, are being made available for these families.¹⁴

Records indicate that 20 families, out of approximately 150 families whose land was within identified park boundaries, received either direct or work relief funds. Although the project plan proposed a number of employment possibilities for displaced families, none came to fruition. The majority of former landowners stayed in the area, both because they had family from whom they could receive assistance and the money that they received from the government was not sufficient to purchase land elsewhere.¹⁵

Transfer to the National Park Service

On November 14, 1936, Chopawamsic, along with 45 other RDAs, were transferred from the Resettlement Administration to the NPS through Executive Order 7496. The transfer included all real and personal property, contracts, options, personnel, and the balance of outstanding development allotments for project, and the authority to complete and administer projects. Land acquisition and related legal activities were placed under the Recreational Demonstration Project Land Acquisition Section of the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation. Lawyers in the section assigned to project, district, and area offices were responsible for accepting land options and providing general administrative oversight to the projects.¹⁶

Land acquisition continued from 1936 to 1939 under project manager William Hall and under the first NPS manager of Chopawamsic, Ira B. Lykes. By 1941 park acreage had reached 14,446 acres owned by fee simple (complete ownership of the land), but hundreds of acres of inholdings remained. Efforts to reduce inholdings have remained a priority of park management since that time, especially in the Quantico watershed.



Figure 5.2 Chopawamsic Sign at Entrance, ca. 1936

Expansion and Suburbanization (1941-2000)

Land acquisition after 1940 was spurred by specific project needs and was often funded by outside financial assistance or exchange. In 1941, 20 acres of land for the original park entrance route off Route 1 were acquired through a declaration of taking. The owners, the heirs of Joseph F. Wheat, were unwilling to sell and the taking allowed the NPS immediate access to the property. Title complications caused by non-payment of taxes between 1941 and 1943, the time between when the title was granted and when it was recorded, further delayed the acquisition of the property. Legal disputes through 1944 over who was the responsible party resulted in a delay of construction fund appropriations. Road construction finally began in 1950.¹⁷

During the 1950s several tracts of land were acquired through appropriated funds, and a total of 183 acres were purchased for \$25,780.¹⁸ As land prices began to grow prohibitively high, however, new avenues for acquisition became necessary. Public Law 144, 83rd Congress (67 Stat. '84, July 23, 1953) allowed the exchange of park land to consolidate federal holdings. In 1951 the park negotiated with the Prince

William County School Board for 0.5 to 1 acre of land located within the park watershed on which the old one-room Cabin Branch Elementary School stood. In exchange, the county acquired a 5-acre parcel that was not essential to future park development to act as a buffer strip for the new school building along Route 234.

The construction of I-95 resulted in several land acquisitions. The new interstate bisected the park's original entrance, built just a few years earlier (see Chapter 4). As compensation for the loss of the entrance, NPS asked the Virginia Department of Highways to construct a new entrance road, a circle in front of the headquarters building, and connecting roads to the main park road. The new right-of-way and road were built by Virginia Highway Department in 1960. The park purchased 2 acres of land at the Telegraph Road Picnic Ground in 1961 in exchange for land that would be separated from the park by I-95. In 1968 the park received an additional 8.6 acres between I-95 and Forestburg Lane that were considered crucial to protecting the park from adverse commercial development.¹⁹

Expansion of the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area in the second half of the twentieth century

accelerated the loss of farmland, barren land, forests, and wetlands. In the late 1960s park management documents discussed the threats of encroaching residential subdivisions. Plans for land acquisition during this period were tied to ongoing negotiations with the Navy regarding PL 736, which authorized the purchase of 1,500 acres to round out the park's boundaries.²⁰ The NPS regarded the resolution of this issue as a means to acquire additional land, protecting the watershed, securing boundaries, increasing recreation areas, and stopping encroaching development.²¹ However, by 1972 the realization of the plan was viewed as "unrealistic and extremely difficult to justify based on the extreme costs of these properties and the great number of families affected."²² Instead, park superintendent Ronald N. Wrye (1971-1974) recommended revising the boundaries to exclude heavily developed tracts and focusing on undeveloped areas that were in danger of development.²³

Large-scale development in the vicinity of PRWI began to affect the park during the 1980s development boom. The metropolitan region lost 211,062 acres of green space during that decade, a total of seven percent of the region's open space. Development continued to increase in the 1990s, when previously rural counties such as Loudoun, Prince William, and Fauquier in Virginia began experiencing the growth that turned Prince George's County and Montgomery County in Maryland and Fairfax County in Virginia into suburban population centers during the 1960s through 1980s.²⁴

As development increased in the area surrounding PRWI in the 1980s and 1990s, park management was required to deal with increased threats of development encroaching on park boundaries. Some plans, such as a proposed regional prison site in the Quantico Creek watershed or the Washington Bypass, never came to fruition.²⁵ In 1986 two large tracts of land were rezoned for higher density development. An area of 81.26 acres on the south side of Route 234 was rezoned from A-1 Agricultural (10 acre minimum lot size) to R-4 Single Family Residential (formerly R-10, 10,000 square foot minimum lot size). An area of 134.9 acres on the west side of Route 234 was rezoned to combine 81.4 acres previously zoned for agricultural use with 53.6 acres

for residential to construct up to 375 houses (2.8 units per acre). Rezoning took place despite appeals from the Mount Vernon Group of the Sierra Club.²⁶ The former area eventually became Forest Park and the latter became Brittany Woods.

The 134.9-acre Brittany Woods subdivision was one of the largest developmental intrusions into PRWI's boundaries. The subdivision is surrounded on its north, west, and south sides by the park. As rezoning proceedings began, park management responded directly to developers with concerns about plans. These concerns addressed specific problems that would occur with development of Brittany Woods but were also valid concerns for the majority of potential development periphery to the park:

- Watershed degradation from soil erosion and stream sedimentation from opened, deforested areas during development and drainage such as pollutants, pesticides, and fertilizers from the completed residential area.
- An endangered plant species, the small whorled pogonia, was being protected in the park through a policy of isolation and secrecy, but social trails created by subdivision occupants could damage or obliterate the species.
- Visitor enjoyment would be affected by the visual impact of housing too close to park trails and noise intrusion through deforestation.
- Incompatible use through the creation of social (unplanned) trails, recreational use by children such as tree houses and play areas, tree cutting and poaching, burning, and illegal use of motor bikes and all-terrain vehicles.

Park staff realized that there was no way either to block rezoning or purchase the property, and that categorical opposition to it could damage relationships with the community and the county. Instead, the park worked to require mitigation for all negative impacts. Suggested stipulations included a minimum 50-foot vegetative buffer between the park and development, strict dumping restrictions, develop-

ment of green space into the subdivision plan to minimize unauthorized intrusions into the park, low-to medium-density zoning, height restrictions on housing, no clear-cutting during development, locating buildings away from Cabin Branch Creek, and strictly controlled access to the development once it was inhabited to limit intrusions to the park.²⁷ Prince William County Planning Commission Staff recognized that the development site was environmentally sensitive and proposed some similar measures in their staff report.²⁸

Once construction of Brittany Woods began, park staff inspected park land bordering the development to ensure that mitigation measures were in place. Erosion and sedimentation problems from clear-cut land resulted in silt channels at the base of steep slopes entering Cabin Branch Creek. Trees along park boundaries were affected by inundation by water and sediment or through compaction by heavy equipment.²⁹ Other problems included debris placed on park land and hunting on park land.³⁰ The park worked in concert with county officials, developers, and builders to resolve these and other problems.

The Forest Park subdivision was rezoned for residential development in 1986 but land clearing did not begin until 1993. The county comprehensive plan was updated after 1986 with a different land use for the area, but since the land was already zoned for high-density development, the park had no chance for recourse or proffers (a system of supplementing regulations of the Zoning Ordinance by conditions volunteered by an applicant seeking an amendment to the zoning map) to protect the boundary as had been done during the rezoning of Brittany Woods. Nearby parkland was designated for deletion or exchange for property in the Upper Quantico Creek watershed, but this was complicated by the discovery of small whorled pogonia colonies inside the park along the Forest Park subdivision boundary. Instead, the park closed the boundary next to the development as off limits to the public.³¹

On other projects, such as the VDOT plans to widen Route 234 from two to six lanes, the park also worked to mitigate the effects of the projects.³² Contamination of water running into PRWI was a

major concern. Discussions with VDOT resulted in an agreement to build water runoff controlling devices in exchange for the 20 acres of land necessary to widen Route 234. Plans for stormwater controls included pedestrian trails along their route, providing a solution that would both protect park resources and serve visitors. VDOT was also to give NPS pieces of land known as the Bradford-Ward tracts before being granted permits to build on park lands.³³ In the case of the Route 234 widening, the park worked with VDOT to design pedestrian trails while providing adequate protection for park resources.

As development increased in the park's immediate vicinity, the park also sought to prevent development of an adjacent 43-acre property at the headwaters of Quantico Creek at the northwest end of the park. If developed, officials feared that runoff would contaminate the creek. During the early to mid-1990s, park staff worked with VDOT officials to buy the land as part of a land exchange with VDOT during the Route 234 project but they were ultimately unsuccessful. In December 1995 the Prince William County School Board introduced a plan to build a new middle school on the site. Both the park and the public were involved in presenting arguments against the proposal. The county Planning Commission found the proposal to be incompatible with the school and environmental sections of the county land-use plan, but the plan was approved because the decision took place outside the 60-day window granted to the planning commissions by state law. The School Board moved forward with acquiring the 43 acres, which it purchased for \$645,000 in May 1996; however, School Board officials were amenable to the idea of NPS purchasing the land if the board could find another suitable site and the NPS was willing to purchase the land for no less than the \$645,000 purchase price that the School Board had paid earlier that year.³⁴ The School Board eventually found a new site near Coles Elementary School on Hoadly Road. The NPS used emergency funds to purchase the land for \$650,000 in July 1997.³⁵ After the site was acquired, testing revealed high levels of mercury in mining test pits that were part of the late nineteenth-/early twentieth-century Greenwood gold mine (see Chapter 7).

In 1999 the park began acquisition of the Freeman Bradford property on the south side of Route 234, its location ideal for a possible new entrance to the park that was included in the 1999 General Management Plan (GMP). Concurrent with these acquisition proceedings, the Prince William County Service Authority condemned via eminent domain 1 acre of the 28-acre parcel, located off Spriggs Lane Fire Road, for replacement, relocation, and construction of a water tower to accommodate the growing population of the county. The parcel was surrounded on three sides by the Bradford property. Opposition to the location of the tower stemmed from its location within the park boundary as well as its proximity to the potential new entrance. Park staff and NPS lands office staff met with county elected and appointed officials to increase awareness and understanding of the park's authorized boundary, create support for the park's inclusion in the county comprehensive plan, and gain support for plans to move the main entrance to Route 234. Park efforts to have the water tower located outside park boundaries were ultimately unsuccessful; negotiations with the county resulted in an agreement to exchange the 1-acre parcel (5101 Spriggs Lane Fire Road) with a 1-acre parcel owned by the NPS.³⁶

The threat of dense development has been eased by planning measures adopted by Prince William County. In 1998 the Board of Supervisors approved a Comprehensive Plan that created the Rural Crescent, an urban growth boundary intended to control urban sprawl. Previous plans, starting with the 1974 Comprehensive Plan, steered growth to specific areas where public services could be provided economically. The 1998 plan created a rural, roughly crescent-shaped area located south of Route 234 and west of Route 15. Within the Rural Crescent development of land not previously developed or zoned for denser use is limited to a density of one home per 10 acres. The Rural Crescent limits development along PRWT's boundary south of Route 234 and west of Route 619.

Recent Land Acquisitions and Goals

As land prices and the threat of development increased during the early 2000s, park staff made land acquisition plans that focused on purchasing



Figure 5.3 Scenic View of Prince William Forest Park

willing-seller properties. Offers were made to strategically located properties that, if purchased, would prevent residential development of a larger tract of land. The park sent letters to property owners expressing interest in purchasing land; if a response was received, the appraisal and acquisition process began.³⁷ Since the year 2000, over 100 acres of land within the authorized boundary have been acquired by the NPS as park staff worked with NCR Land Resource Program Center. A number of the acquisitions were critical to protecting park lands, such as several acquisitions along Mine Creek Road. One of the acquisitions consisting of 16.116 acres bordered Quantico Creek and North Valley Trail.³⁸

Funding for land acquisitions have come primarily from the Regional Land Office, using emergency funding and inholding funds. The park has occasionally received funds from another park in the NCR region. Annual attempts to receive funding through direct appropriations have not been successful because the park has no direct advocates in Washington to push through an appropriation.³⁹

One recent acquisition is the Clara Thomas property, obtained through condemnation proceedings in 2012.⁴⁰ The property was adjacent to the Freeman Bradford property along the rapidly developing northern boundary of the park. It also provided a logical access point for the proposed Route 234 entrance to the park, since the area was previously disturbed and had access to a controlled traffic intersection.⁴¹

The park's land acquisition goals and priorities currently focus on protection of the Quantico Creek

watershed, protection of the unfragmented forest cover of the eastern Piedmont forest, and acquiring inholdings. Areas especially vulnerable are located along the northern boundary of the park, where development has been heaviest. The park's highest priority is the northwestern corner of the park, where properties contain portions of the Quantico Creek watershed. The park has been attempting to obtain the largest remaining undeveloped tract in the park, a 161.46-acre parcel known as the Gartlan Tract. Since the property contains a portion of the Quantico Creek, it could be a significant threat to the quality of the watershed.⁴²

Special Use Permit and the 2003 Land Exchange

For most of the park's history, the MCB Quantico land use permit proved to be a perpetual administrative conundrum. What began as a perceived solution to fulfilling the park's mission of protecting the Quantico Creek watershed resulted in over 50 years of unresolved negotiations. The issue's final resolution in 2003 was the result of compromises on both sides.

Consultation and coordination between the park and the Marine Corps date to the planning stages of the park in 1935. Both parties sought ways to utilize their contiguous borders in a mutually advantageous way. Plans for park expansion originally included all land in the drainage areas of the Quantico and Chopawamsic creeks west of U.S. Route 1 that were not part of MCB Quantico, and therefore initial land acquisition policy included purchasing land on both sides of Route 619. This course of action was seen as the best way to secure the watersheds and ensure the conservation of the park's resources. Decreased funding hindered the acquisition of remaining watershed lands, although it remained a priority for NPS officials.⁴³

Military interest in lands purchased by the park south of Route 619 on the Chopawamsic Creek watershed was evidenced as early as 1939. The area had been preserved as backcountry, with minimal buildings or recreational use. By 1938 the Department of the Interior had given the Navy permission to build a dam on the Chopawamsic Creek to store

water for MCB Quantico. Additional permits were granted between 1938 and 1940 as the United States prepared for World War II and field commanders needed more land to conduct training. The suggestion of a land exchange between the Navy and the Department of the Interior first took place in 1941, when park manager Ira Lykes suggested to Maj. Gen. J. McCarthy Little that the Navy might be able to purchase land in the Quantico watershed for transfer to NPS in exchange for an equivalent amount of land in the Chopawamsic watershed. The idea was passed to superiors in the NPS and Navy and endorsed by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.⁴⁴

Beginning in 1942, Brigadier General Harrington of the U.S. Marine Corps Schools approached Lykes about incorporating 5,000 acres of park land into the expanding base in a land exchange. Lykes compiled a list of property holders, acreage, and an estimated cost of \$84,494 to acquire land needed to infill the park's boundary and acquire the Quantico watershed. The list was sent in a memo to Irving C. Root of the National Capital Parks on March 8, 1943, and also to Associate Director of the NPS Arthur E. Demaray and Acting Secretary of the Interior Abe Fortas. The recommendations received unanimous approval with the addition that the Navy's land was to remain a wildlife refuge with no hunting. The NPS issued a temporary permit for 4,862 acres of land for the duration of the war plus six months. In return, Lykes believed that he had received a verbal agreement from personnel on base that 1,500 acres required by the park would be purchased in exchange for the 4,862 acres through a formal transfer. Marine Corps use of the land for lumbering and troop training left the land, according to Lykes, unsuitable for recreational development. NPS pushed for an immediate transfer, unsuccessfully, as the Navy Department was unwilling to move forward without assessing the postwar needs of MCB Quantico.⁴⁵

Notwithstanding its resistance to a permanent transfer of land, the Marine Corps Schools continued to use the 4,862 acres even after the expiration of the 1943 agreement. Ongoing negotiations, now conducted by real estate and legal divisions of the Departments of the Interior and the Navy, were complicated by the addition of 1,138.62 acres

purchased during the war for use by the OSS. The land was part of 50,000 acres of land in Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier counties that was condemned by the government to expand Marine Corps holdings at Quantico. The acreage was referred to as the Guadalcanal Area because of similarities in the terrain to the area where the Solomon Islands battle took place during World War II. The surplus lands fell completely within the boundaries of the park and appeared to the Navy to nearly fit the parameters of what the park was requesting to be purchased. Conversely, from the park's point of view, "this land actually added to the ongoing problem of administration and control of the Quantico watershed, making acquisition of the [1,500] acres of private land along the boundary of the park that much more imperative."⁴⁶ The 1,138.62 acres that fell within park boundaries were declared surplus by the military after the war and added to NPS holdings outside the ongoing negotiations over permit lands.

Draft legislation authorizing the Navy to acquire the 1,500 acres received a final revision from the Secretary of the Interior in 1948, changing the amount of money to purchase the land from "sums as may be needed" to "not to exceed the sum of \$10,000," despite the land being valued at \$35,000.⁴⁷ Any political considerations regarding effects to constituents in the area were overcome by a letter from the Prince William County Treasurer, who wrote that the land was not agriculturally valuable, owned by blacks, and much of the land was delinquent in taxes. House Representative Judge Smith sponsored the bill, which was passed on June 22, 1948, and became Public Law (PL) 736, 80th Congress. The \$10,000 for purchase, however, was never appropriated. Just a year later, Public Law 910 was passed, prohibiting the transfer of military land to non-military agencies. Although the law was effectively repealed by Senate Bill 1038 in 1951, the non-military purpose of the land that was to be purchased remained the Navy's principal objection to acquiring the 1,500 acres for the Department of the Interior. The Navy believed that purchasing the land was secondary to vital Navy projects that were being deferred for lack of funds. Additionally, the sum of \$10,000 authorized in 1948 became increasingly inadequate as land values

increased in subsequent years. By 1956 the 1,500 acres had an estimated value of \$150,000.⁴⁸

Almost a decade of stalemate ended in 1956, when National Capital Parks Superintendent Edward J. Kelly recommended to the director of the NPS that a conference with the Navy be held to determine whether PL 736 should be amended to remove conditions upon which transfer of the permit land had been contingent. As a result of negotiations, the NPS considered the option of repealing PL 736 if it was found through a study of the park's land requirements that the 1,500 acres were no longer needed and granted the Navy a revocable permit for the 4,862 acres of permit lands. Negotiations over the next few years focused on what would be in legislation that was to replace PL 736. The Navy continued to assert that it did not have funds to purchase the land and that the Bureau of the Budget should allocate funds to the Department of Interior for the purchase.⁴⁹ However, PRWI superintendent Ted Davenport stressed the pressing need for Navy compliance with the original legislation: not only was the price of land increasing, land was being subdivided and sold for residential use. Davenport believed that "a defense agency could secure funds for a purchase of lands much easier than a civilian agency" and that delay would only result in more difficulty in acquiring land.⁵⁰ Trying to speed the process, Davenport sent a letter to the commander of the Marine Corps Schools, stating that the lease would be terminated and the 4,862 acres would be used as an exchange to owners of private land within the park if the Navy did not purchase the land.⁵¹

Nonetheless, negotiations did not begin again until 1967 and lasted through 1969. The Navy cited the large number of improvements that had been made to the land and their continuing importance as justification for immediate transfer, again stating that the land PRWI was trying to acquire should be a separate issue addressed by new legislation. The financial demands of the ongoing Vietnam War made Navy acquisition of this land unrealistic, according to Navy negotiators, especially as the land was valued at \$1,400,000 in 1969. The Department of the Interior's negotiating power was diminished by its dependence on the Navy in several key areas: (1) accurate maps of

the acquisition land had to be prepared before it could be appraised, (2) Navy backing of legislation before the Bureau of the Budget was considered necessary before it could be submitted to Congress, and 3) the Navy's de facto control of the land made threats such as Davenport's meaningless. Park Superintendent Floyd B. Taylor's (1964-1968) option of joint use of the lands gained traction and was a key concession in the resulting May 1969 memorandum of agreement signed by Director of the NPS, George B. Hartzog, Jr., and Frank Sanders, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations and Logistics. The Department of Interior gained exclusive use of the land area adjacent to the Breckenridge Reservoir (the Breckenridge Backcountry Area), help with a survey of the acquisition land and land appraisal, and transfer of Navy-owned land that was surrounded by areas owned by the Department of the Interior.⁵² In return, the Navy retained use of the remainder of the

4,862 acres until its use was no longer required and the Department of the Interior agreed to draft legislation that would amend PL 736 to allow transfer of those lands to the Navy.⁵³

Appraisal of the land to be acquired moved forward, but draft legislation intended to transfer land to the Navy was never brought before Congress. The legislative proposal called for an increase of \$5,569,000 to the statutory limitation of \$10,000 for a total of \$5,579,000 to purchase approximately 1,500 acres of privately owned land.⁵⁴ The Office of Budget Management rejected it pending completion of a federal land inventory. Furthermore, the Property Review Board, created by President Nixon to conduct the land inventory, recommended that no action be taken to amend PL 736 but that the special use permit should continue "subject to (a) the return of 348 acres to the Interior and (b) issuance of a

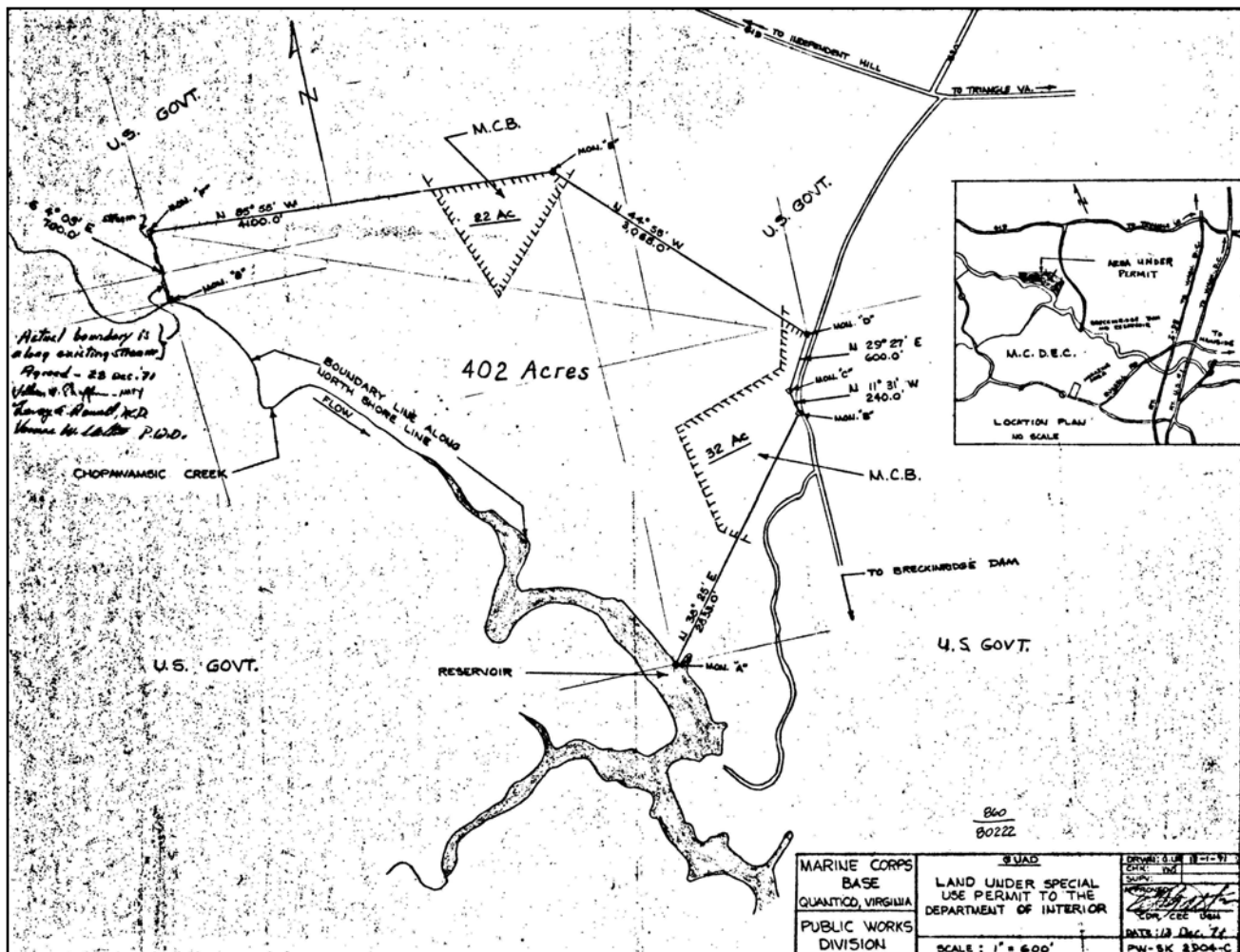


Figure 5.4 Map Showing Breckenridge Backcountry Area, 1971

permit for 54 acres now under Navy jurisdiction as parkland.”⁵⁵ These recommendations were incorporated into a new permit granted March 1972 that would expire in 1982.

New players in the negotiations emerged as conservation groups in the area, the Nature Conservancy and the Northern Virginia Conservation Council, demanded that PL 736 be repealed and the Marine Corps permit be canceled. These groups were alarmed by how the land was being managed, that the public was not allowed on the land, and that hunting was allowed. As negotiations continued through the 1970s, purchase of lands as specified in the 1948 act was viewed as a dead issue given the steep rise in acquisition costs. Instead, the central issues for Prince William Forest Park administrators were the conservation of the Quantico Creek watershed and wildlife management practices of the Marine Corps on permit lands. Differences in wildlife management practices stemmed from the differing missions of the Marine Corps and NPS, the largest of which was permission of hunting as a means of controlling game populations in areas used for training missions.⁵⁶ Representatives of the NPS proposed the transfer for permit lands for Navy land in the upper Quantico Creek Watershed in 1981 but were met with the assertion that consideration of a land exchange would not be fruitful since the lands under permit and in the Quantico Creek watershed were required for military purposes.⁵⁷

The 1984 permit varied from the previous 1972 agreement on terms for termination of the permit, now requiring signatures of both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy. Furthermore, a joint resource management agreement was signed in 1984 that both satisfied conservationists and gave park officials an avenue for resolving problems or concerns the park had with Marine Corps management of the permit lands.⁵⁸

As PRWI began its long-term planning efforts through the creation of a GMP in the mid-1980s, it again sought a permanent resolution to the decades-old problem. By 1987 park plans once again focused on a land exchange.⁵⁹ A two-phase plan was created in which land under special use permit to the Navy would be exchanged for Navy lands in the Quantico

Creek watershed, followed by sale or exchange of land unessential for watershed protection for fee simple or scenic easement purchase of private lands essential for watershed protection.⁶⁰ In preparation for the draft GMP, in 1989 a new legal review was begun on the Special Use Permit. During the same year the park began an effort to locate and mark the boundaries of the Special Use Permit lands.⁶¹

Under the direction of new Park Superintendent Philip Brueck, park rangers began patrols of permit land to monitor use of the land by the Marine Corps. The park’s goal was both to reaffirm that the permit land was owned by the NPS and to protect resources in the park’s stewardship.⁶² When park ranger patrols revealed actions in violation of the Special Use Permit, such as the construction of a foxhole area in 1990, the park notified MCB Quantico of violations and requested compliance with the terms of the permit and the National Environmental Protection Act.⁶³ The park began drawing attention to the siltation problems in Quantico Creek caused by tank training on Marine Corps lands in the Upper Quantico Creek watershed, prompting reduced tank use on land immediately around the watershed.

By the time the draft GMP was completed in 1990, the NPS had solidified a land exchange plan that it believed would be mutually beneficial to the park and MCB Quantico and fulfill the original intent of PL 736 concerning Chopawamsic and Quantico Creek lands. The 1990 draft outlined a mutual land transfer between the NPS and the Navy in which the Navy would receive the 4,862 acres of land south of Route 619 in exchange for approximately 3,532 acres comprising the upper portion of the Quantico Creek watershed west of Route 619. The proposed exchange would result in the net loss of approximately 1,100 acres of titled park lands but would secure the protection of the Quantico Creek watershed, and the proposed transfer was seen as fulfilling the 1948 legislation’s mandate to the Secretary of the Navy to guarantee the “undamaged source” of Quantico Creek. The plan also included a paragraph stating that if the Chopawamsic lands were retained and managed by the NPS, they would provide “additional opportunities for canoeing, fishing, hiking, and backcountry camping.”⁶⁴

The release of the draft GMP was held up because of discussions with the Marine Corps regarding the preferred alternative for the special use permit lands. The Marine Corps responded to the proposed exchange by stating that it strongly opposed PRWI's plan to acquire any portion of the training areas either owned by or under permit to the Navy because they were critical to the Marine Corps mission.⁶⁵ Despite Marine Corps objections, the park originally intended to publish the draft GMP for public review during the fall of 1990 but delayed its release until February 1993.

After the release of the draft GMP, the Marine Corps responded with a public statement that it supported the "status quo" resulting from the 1984 agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy, again stating that any loss of land from the permit lands or the South Quantico Creek watershed would be detrimental to its training mission. The statement emphasized its "good neighbor" relationship with PRWI and strict adherence to environmental regulations.⁶⁶

Park Superintendent Philip Brueck viewed the GMP effort as "upsetting the apple cart. . . . But we've had this festering sore, and in the process of resolving it, we'll better protect our resources."⁶⁷ He met with Brig. Gen. M.C. Steele, Commanding Officer of MCB Quantico, in October 1993 in an attempt to reach an agreement. During the meeting Brueck proposed discontinuing the GMP initiative to acquire Quantico Creek watershed lands in exchange for negating the special use permit and dividing those lands between MCB Quantico and the park with joint recreational management of the Breckenridge Reservoir. Steele acknowledged the proposal "introduc[ed] interesting possibilities for further exploration" but that the base was not interested in reopening controversial land issues.⁶⁸

Brueck and other park officials viewed meetings with MCB Quantico as unproductive, given its view that the command position was the law and "the property is ours to use and that's the end of it."⁶⁹ Brueck considered the only position the park could take was a strong one, such as the exchange as proposed in the GMP, citing protective measures in the upper watershed implemented by the military only after the

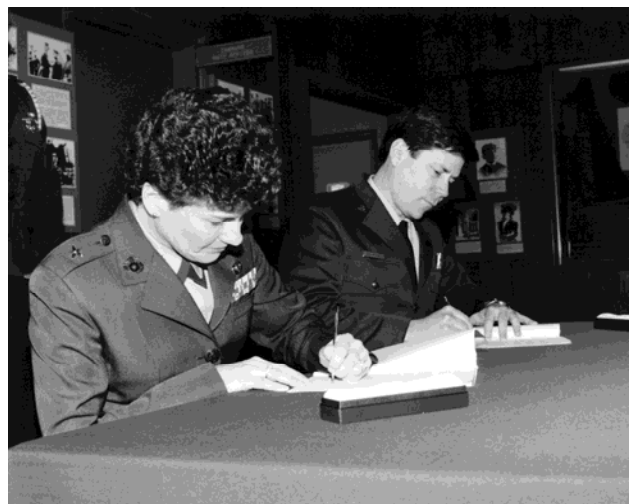


Figure 5.5 Commanding General Wilson and Prince William Forest Park Superintendent Hickman Signing the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding

park proposed the exchange. The superintendent sought a legal ruling on the special use permit that would cause it to be changed or revoked.⁷⁰ Review of the permit continued after Brueck's departure from the park in June 1994 through 1995.

No position brought forward by the park through the first half of 1996 was able to sway the Marine Corps position. As the park was planning to publish the final GMP, the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff for Installations and Logistics (Facilities), Brig. Gen. E.B. Hailston, contacted the Regional Director of the NCR to request a meeting to discuss the plan prior to finalization. In a change of tack, Hailston requested that other options for redefining the park boundary be considered, such as the southern boundary along Route 619.⁷¹

Negotiations between the park and MCB Quantico resulted in a memorandum of understanding signed by the park superintendent and the commanding general in March 1998. The agreement was seen as fulfilling the terms of the 1948 legislation at no cost to the government and addressing concerns about boundary and jurisdictional issues.⁷² The memorandum stated that park staff and Quantico staff would work together for legislation to divide the special use permit lands and to implement actions set forth in the agreement. The agreement included actions in addition to the agreement to develop a land division plan that was mutually beneficial. Both parties agreed to establish a "green corridor" 300 feet wide along

Route 619 to preserve the road's integrity as a scenic, two-lane, low-speed road that acts as partial drainage between the two watersheds. MCB Quantico agreed to pursue alternatives to constructing an on-site landfill west of I-95 in the northern training areas. A Water Management Plan was to be developed jointly for portions of the Chopawamsic Creek watershed flowing through lands under the jurisdiction of Prince William Forest Park and the Watershed Management Plan for the South Fork of Quantico Creek would be updated and amended. In addition, a Recreation Plan was to be developed for use of Breckenridge Reservoir.⁷³

Park Superintendent Bob Hickman and Commanding Gen. Frances Wilson signed the memorandum of understanding in March 1998. In dividing the special use permit lands between the park and MCB Quantico, the land that the NPS was to receive was taken from the Chopawamsic lands under special use permit, and the remaining acreage was to be transferred to military jurisdiction. The NPS received approximately 1,700 acres of land bounded by Breckenridge Reservoir, New Breckenridge Road, MCB 1 to Belfair Crossroads, Joplin Road, and

Breckenridge Road.⁷⁴ The park originally proposed boundaries following topography that would allow protection of natural resources such as the creek, but compromised so that MCB Quantico could have access to the Breckenridge Reservoir.⁷⁵

The legislative authorization for the land exchange and boundary adjustments was included in the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003 as Public Law 107-314. The act was passed by the House of Representatives as H.R. 4546, but the Senate version, S. 2514, did not include language for the exchange. The Senate-passed version was modified by the House-Senate conference committee, adopted by the house on November 12, 2002, and a day later by the Senate. On December 2, 2002, the bill was approved by President George W. Bush. Section 2835 of the law required transfer of 352 acres of land from the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior and 3,398 acres of land at PRWI to be transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy. It nullified the special use permit and provided for 1,346 acres of land to continue under the administration of the Secretary of the Interior.⁷⁶

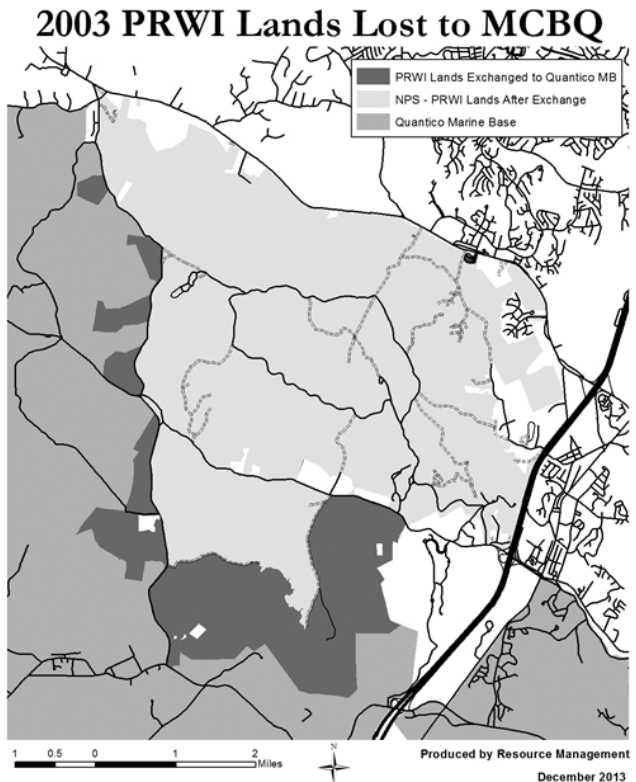
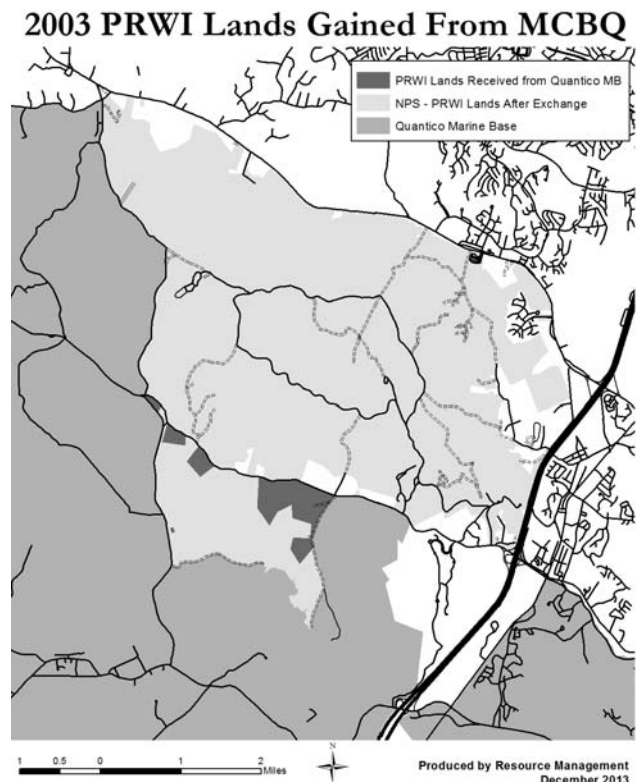


Figure 5.6 Maps of 2003 Land Transfer

An Agreement to Transfer Administrative Jurisdiction of Land was signed in September 2003 by Robert Hickman, Terry Carlstrom, Regional Director of the NCR, and Joseph Composto, Commanding General of MCB Quantico.⁷⁷ Park staff met with staff from MCB Quantico in 2005 to complete the land transfer and discuss other stipulations of the 1998 MOU such as watershed plans and the road into the Chopawamsic Backcountry Area.⁷⁸

The transfer ended over 50 years of negotiations between the park and MCB Quantico in a no-cost solution to the government that fulfilled PL 736 and solved longstanding boundary and jurisdictional confusion.

Park Neighbors

The park's relationship with its neighbors has evolved throughout its history. Methods used by FERA and RA personnel during the 1930s, common to the era, resulted in resentment toward the park by its neighbors. Suspicion and distrust was spread through rumors caused by the slow payment by the government for lands and a general perception that land was acquired for less than market value. White land owners felt misused, and black residents often received even less for their lands.

That discrimination continued with the development of a separate entrance and campsites for blacks. The attitude prevailed even after desegregation, as illustrated by the story of one white resident interviewed in *Prince William Forest Park: The African American Experience*:

They (former residents) said they thought the Park was going to keep it (cemeteries) clean, but I never did hear anything where they said they were going to keep it clean. I know I tried to get them to clean my grandmother's and all them off, and they said if they did that, then the Coloreds would want theirs cleaned off, and that's the way it is. It would cost some kind of money to keep all them graves back in the woods clean now, even get to them.⁷⁹

A 1986 article by the *Potomac News* about the park's acquisition history indicated that park neighbors still remembered and resented the way land was acquired

during the 1930s and 1940s. Raymond Woolfenden stated, "The government stole our land."⁸⁰ Another long-time resident told of how her family stayed on their land until the last minute and were told that "if they didn't get out of there by the next night they were going to dynamite the house with them in it."⁸¹ Stories included waiting years for payment for land.

On June 20, 1999, residents and pastors in the local community organized a day of reconciliation, called "Breaking the Legacy of Racism: Honoring the Displaced Families of Prince William Forest Park." The program was to address long-standing resentment over the way in which the government acquired land for the park and the racism of the original design of PRWI. Approximately 200 people attended the event, including Robert Hickman, Park Superintendent, Kate Richardson, Assistant Superintendent, and George Liffert, Park Ranger. Several former residents also attended. The program included scripture readings by clergy from various denominations and then "the audience stood for a call-and-response dramatization so familiar in African American religious rituals. As the leader called for the recognition of the hurt, the pain, the bitterness caused by the government, and the inherent racism in the act of displacement and construction of the park, the audience responded with acknowledgment."⁸²

In recent years the park has reached out to neighbors to collect their stories through oral histories. *Prince William Forest Park: The African American Experience* and *Conserving Place: Prince William Forest Park 1900-1945* were the result of an initiative to better understand the history of African-Americans that resided on land that is now Prince William Forest Park. Other examples of outreach to neighbors include the First Annual Batestown Families Reunion held at Cabin Camp 5 in 2007, attended by about 250 people.⁸³ The park has met with families whose ancestors are buried within the park to allow free admission on a case-by-case basis to visit these family cemeteries.⁸⁴

Perception of the park has shifted over the past decades as development has steadily encroached on previously rural land. The park has become a refuge from urbanization, a haven from the noise and traffic

of surrounding areas. What was once perceived as evidence of government mistreatment has come to stand for a quieter time before subdivisions and strip malls. Families that have lived in the area for years are willing to sell their lands to the park with the knowledge that their family lands will be protected and preserved from future development.

Development along the borders of the park, especially within the authorized boundaries of the park, has presented the park with a different set of challenges. Many homeowners purchased land under the assumption that they would have a right to freely access park land. Park employees and Friends of Prince William Forest Park, a non-profit outreach organization associated with the park, have been educating neighbors on problems caused by social trails, deer stands, and after-hours use by youth. It is seeking to increase support of the park by encouraging neighbors to purchase annual park passes and to join Friends of Prince William Forest Park.⁸⁵

Endnotes

¹ Lands for the park were selected for purchase by the Land Planning Committee of Federal Emergency Relief Administration organized by President Roosevelt in 1934. The Land Planning Committee's selection team, Conrad Wirth and Matt Huppurch, identified Joplin as the location for the Chopawamsic RDA. See Chapter 2, Establishment of the Chopawamsic RDA.

² Strickland, 9.

³ Strickland, 10.

⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*.

⁵ Clarence C. Wiley, "Settlement and Unsettlement in the Resettlement Administration Program," *Law and Contemporary Problems* 4 (1937), 456-457.

⁶ Wiley, 470-472.

⁷ Strickland, 9.

⁸ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 104.

⁹ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 106.

¹⁰ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 107.

¹¹ Strickland, 73-75.

¹² William R. Hall, *Status of Certain Vendors at Chopawamsic with Reference to Payment for Lands Optioned and Accepted by the Government*, 5 August 1935 (College Park, MD: Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Entry P100, Box 124, NARA).

¹³ Strickland, 14.

¹⁴ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Projects*.

¹⁵ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 122.

¹⁶ Unrau, Chapter 4: New Initiatives in the Field of Recreation and Recreational Area Development.

¹⁷ Strickland, 77-78.

¹⁸ Prince William Forest Park, *Lands Acquired Since 1948 as Taken from Records of National Capital Region Finance Office NPS*, n.d. (park record management files).

¹⁹ Strickland, 76-80.

²⁰ PL 736 was enacted as part of a land exchange agreement between the NPS and the Navy. The Navy was to receive 4,862 acres south of Route 619 in exchange for purchasing 1,500 acres to infill park boundaries. The act authorized an amount "not to exceed \$10,000," an amount \$25,000 under the appraised land value in 1948. A more complete history is given later in the chapter.

²¹ Philip Stewart to Regional Director, Southeast Region, *Briefing materials on units of the National Park System with statutory limitations*, 24 April 1969 (File L1425, PRWI Archives).

²² Ronald N. Wrye, Land Acquisition Program, Memorandum to Director, National Capital Parks, August 31, 1972 (park record management files).

²³ Ronald N. Wrye, Land Acquisition Program.

²⁴ Glen Frankel and Stephen C. Fehr, "As the Economy Grows, the Trees Fall; D.C. Area's Green Space Is Shrinking Fast Because of Development's Ongoing March (Series: Green, More or Less Series Number: 1/3)," *Washington Post*, March 23, 1997.

²⁵ Stephen C. Fehr, "Capital Planners Object to East, West Bypasses," *Washington Post*, July 27, 1990; Eileen Mead, "Park Tries to Bar Jail Neighbor," *Free Lance Star*, August 3, 1989; Dana Priest, "N.Va Jail Officials Seek Regional Camp, Farm," *Washington Post*, May 27, 1989.

²⁶ Ed Miller, "Forest Park Development Gets Boost from County Planners," *Potomac News*, November 20, 1986.

²⁷ Riley Hoggard to Robert Harney, November 4, 1986 (park record management files).

²⁸ County of Prince William, *Staff Report, Rezoning #86-50, Robert L. Fitton*, October 23, 1986 (park record management files).

²⁹ Marcia L. Keener, Marcia L. to Superintendent, *Brittany Woods Update*, July 6, 1989 (park record management files).

³⁰ Prince William Forest Park, *Case Incident Report #880257*, November 16, 1988 (park record management files).

³¹ *Annual Report*, 1993 (park record management files).

³² *Annual Report*, 1989 (park record management files).

³³ Richard Leigh, "Park Officials to Seek Protections," *Journal Messenger*, May 22, 1989; *Annual Report*, 1993 (park record management files).

³⁴ Richard McCaffery, "Land Deal Disputed," *Prince William Journal*, June 28, 1996; Michael D. Shear, "Pr. William, Park Service in Tug of War Over Land," *Washington Post*, July 9, 1996.

³⁵ "Park Gets Land Planned for School," *Washington Post*, August 13, 1997.

³⁶ *Annual Report*, 2001 (park record management files); Prince William Forest Park, *Final Environmental Assessment: Land Exchange between Prince William County Service Authority and Prince William Forest Park* (National Park Service, 2002).

³⁷ George Liffert (Deputy Superintendent, PRWI), in discussion with Louis Berger Architectural Historian Sarah Groesbeck, July 2013.

³⁸ NPS Land Acquisition Ranking System (LARS), 2002.

³⁹ George Liffert (Deputy Superintendent, PRWI), conversation with Louis Berger architectural historians Sarah Groesbeck and Patti Kuhn, August 2013.

⁴⁰ Condemnation proceedings were used to acquire the land because of the complex title change and large number of heirs of the Clara Thomas Estate.

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⁴² National Park Service, *NPS Land Acquisition Ranking System*.

⁴³ Strickland, 53.

⁴⁴ Strickland, 54-55.

⁴⁵ Strickland, 56-58.

⁴⁶ Strickland, 58-59.

⁴⁷ Strickland, 59.

⁴⁸ Edward J. Kelly to Director, National Parks Service, *Letter of August 9, from the Navy Department Relative to the Transfer of Jurisdiction to 5000 Acres in Prince William Forest Park*. August 16, 1956 (park record management files).

- ⁴⁹ Strickland, 62-63.
- ⁵⁰ L. T. Davenport to Superintendent, National Capital Parks, Acquisition of Lands, January 30, 1961 (park record management files).
- ⁵¹ Strickland, 63.
- ⁵² For additional information about how the Backcountry area was gained by the NPS, see George B. Hartzog, Jr., *Battling for the National Parks* (Mt Kisco, NY: Moyer Bell Limited, 1988), 134-137.
- ⁵³ Strickland, 64.
- ⁵⁴ Philip Stewart to Regional Director, Southeast Region, *Briefing materials on units of the National Park System with statutory limitations*, April 24, 1969 (File L1425, PRWI Archives).
- ⁵⁵ Strickland, 66.
- ⁵⁶ Strickland, 68-69.
- ⁵⁷ H.A. Hatch to G Ray Arnett, December 22, 1981 (park record management files).
- ⁵⁸ Strickland, 70.
- ⁵⁹ Director, National Park Service to Regional Director, National Capital Region, March 13, 1987 (park record management files).
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- ⁶² Philip Brueck (former Superintendent, PRWI), conversation with Louis Berger architectural historians Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, August 2013.
- ⁶³ Philip Brueck to E.T. Cook, Jr., December 17, 1990 (park record management files).
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- ⁶⁵ E. T. Cook, Jr. to Philip Brueck, October 26, 1990 (park record management files).
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- ⁷² National Park Service, *General Management Plan, Prince William Forest Park, Virginia, Final* (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1999), 5.
- ⁷³ National Park Service, *General Management Plan Final*.
- ⁷⁴ National Park Service, *General Management Plan Final*, 15.
- ⁷⁵ Bob Hickman (former Superintendent, PRWI), in conversation with Louis Berger architectural historians Patti Kuhn and Sarah Groesbeck, August 2013.
- ⁷⁶ U.S. Congress, House, *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 4546*, 107th Cong., 2nd sess., 2002, H. Report 107-772; Director to Regional Director, National Capital Region, *Activation: PL 107-314: Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003, Sec. 2835, Prince William Forest Park and Quantico Marine Corps Base Land Exchange and Boundary Adjustments*, n.d. (park record management files).
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- ⁷⁸ Prince William Forest Park, Annual Report FY 2005 (park record management files).
- ⁷⁹ Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 36.
- ⁸⁰ Lucia Anderson, "Park Irked Joplin Residents," *Potomac News*, January 29, 1986.
- ⁸¹ Lucia Anderson.
- ⁸² Payne-Jackson and Taylor, 135.
- ⁸³ Taylor and Payne-Jackson, 119.
- ⁸⁴ Superintendent Vidal Martinez, interview, January 30, 2014.
- ⁸⁵ Superintendent Vidal Martinez, interview, January 30, 2014.

Chapter 6: Campers, Visitors, and Partnerships

Group Camping in the Park

Excluding the years of World War II, children from various organizations have camped in the park, every summer since 1936. Numbered in order of construction, Cabin Camps 1 and 2 first housed campers in July 1936. Cabin Camps 3 and 4 followed in 1937 and Cabin Camp 5 the summer of 1939. Although the CCC had not finished all of the camp buildings by the time the first campers arrived in 1936, the CCC had more or less completed all the camps by 1940.¹

In 1942 the organizations scheduled for summer camping at Chopawamsic were given notice that the park was to be used by the War Department for “important military use,” requiring the “camping agencies to find accommodations elsewhere.”² Consequently many of the camp organizations continued their summer camps in alternate locations. Of the five organizations scheduled to use the camps, four chose to relocate to other RDAs in the region.

Campers returned to Chopawamsic in the summer of 1946. During the decades following the war, charitable and other organizations, such as the Camp Fire Girls, continued to host summer camping, many on an annual basis. Organizations typically offered one- to two-week sessions between early June and the end of August. During the fall and the spring months, the park rented the cabin camps to various organizations, such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, lodges, and church and school groups. These organizations typically rented the cabins for one or two nights on the weekends, or used the camps during the week for environmental education programs.³ The camps remained segregated until the mid-1950s; whites used Camps 2, 3, and 5, and blacks used Camps 1 and 4.

By the early 1980s, however, the majority of the long-term organizations that held summer-long camps at

PRWI had built and/or moved to camps elsewhere because their program needs changed and/or they lacked funding. The positive outcome of the end of many of the summer-long programs is that more groups were able to use the camps for short-term stays during the summer months and the camps experienced an overall increase in use. Conversely, it required additional park staff to check in and check out groups from the camps on a weekly basis instead of once at the beginning and once at the end of the summer camping season.⁴

Recent years have seen an increase in overnight and day visitors to the Cabin Camps. In 2011, 23,150 visitors camped overnight in the camps, over a 30 percent increase from 2010.⁵ Today, the cabin camps continue to be used for camping programs, but rentals continue to reflect a shift from long-term to weekend rentals for special events.⁶ The cabin camps draw a wide variety of groups and organizations, from school groups who use the camps and the park as outdoor classrooms to veterans and military groups. A large part of the current camp users are Live Action Role Playing (LARP) groups; the park typically has one LARP group per weekend. Other recent users include church camps/groups, Girl Scouts and Cub Scouts, university clubs from Georgetown, George Washington, and George Mason universities, and Prince William County, which operates a weekly day camp from mid-June through mid-August. The camps have also become popular for weddings and family reunions. Although a few of the groups come from across the country and use the park as a base camp for trips to Washington, D.C., most cabin camp users come from Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and North Carolina.⁷

Early Campers and Organizations

The Human Crop filmed the first Chopawamsic campers in the summer of 1936. Chopawamsic was

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

[The National Capital Parks are] in urgent need of an area qualifying for recreational use of private charity, semi-public, and other organizations serving the large population, particularly the low income group, in and around Washington, D.C. You suggest that the maintenance of submarginal lands in the vicinity of Quantico, Virginia, proposed for purchase by the United States under the land program, be assumed by the National Capital Parks, if purchased. The value of these lands to the low income groups of Greater Washington is immeasurable.⁸

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

Washington, the nation's capital, though one of the loveliest cities in the world because of its tree-arched streets and unusual park area, despite its variety and quantity of outdoor recreational facilities, has never had an adequate place where the lower-income families might go to rest and play, particularly in the summertime, when life in low-lying Atlantic seaboard cities is not comfortable. Here is a city of 500,000 — as important as any on earth; marked by magnificence from Virginia's river flats to Maryland's hills — yet with no provisions for the simple pleasures and improved health of those who need them most and can afford them least.⁹

The opening of the camps and the use of the camps by local charitable organizations was widely publicized in the local papers. The *Washington Post* first announced the camps at Chopawamsic in April 1936 in an article entitled, "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon." The article exclaims, "When the summer heat gets the upper hand in Washington and the annual migration to more comfortable regions begins, the less fortunate children and their mothers

of the District of Columbia will find retreat this year for the first time at Chopawamsic."¹⁰ In June 1936 the *Washington Post* announced that 60 government officials and Washington welfare workers toured Chopawamsic. Robert Fechner, head of CCC, led the tour along with Wirth and John Lansill of the Resettlement Administration's Land Utilization Committee.¹¹

Construction of the first three camps began almost simultaneously; however, they were not fully completed when the first campers arrived during the summer of 1936. The *Washington Post* described the excitement felt by the children who were to attend the camp that summer, most of whom had never been to camp before. The article emphasized the view of the camp as a place to promote children's health, as a number of the children who underwent preliminary medical examinations prior to attending were "woefully underweight." As the *Washington Post* explained, "The ones most in need of camp life will be permitted to stay the entire eight weeks."¹² On June 5, 1936, 143 campers left Washington for Chopawamsic: 68 of the campers were from the Washington Boys' Club and the remaining 74 boys and girls were sent by the Jewish Community Center.¹³ *The Human Crop* describes the first busloads arriving at Chopawamsic, "in a moment of touching significance. Adult old and young in work roles of the depression, relief clients and Conservation Corps enrollees, extending mute welcome to the children to a new kind of social service monument they had built."¹⁴



Figure 6.1 "Whistle When in Doubt," Photo from Boys' Club of Washington, First Campers in Chopawamsic, Summer 1936

Cabin Camp 1

The 68 campers arriving in July 1936 from the Boys' Club of Washington were among the first to arrive in Chopawamsic that summer.¹⁵ Photographs from this first summer show the boys swimming, hiking, and participating in arts and crafts in the newly constructed cabins, lakes, and trails built by the CCC. Their use of the camp was short-lived, however, and the following year the Boys' Club moved their summer camp back to Camp Reeder on Maryland's Wicomico River.¹⁶

In 1937 Family Service Association of Washington, D.C. (FSA)¹⁷, moved Camp Pleasant, formerly in Blue Plains (Washington, D.C.), to Camp 1 of Chopawamsic as it waited for the completion of Cabin Camp 4 (see Camp 4, below). Camp Pleasant's mission was to benefit underprivileged African-American children and their mothers. In the last week of June 1937, FSA sent 96 children to Camp Pleasant. The move to Chopawamsic allowed the organization to expand the scope of its program, and both Camp Pleasant and Camp Goodwill, the FSA camp for white children and their mothers, were to serve as "model camps" to "demonstrate the most up-to-date ideas in camping procedure."¹⁸

Following the move of Camp Pleasant to Cabin Camp 4 in the summer of 1938, Cabin Camp 1 became known as Camp Lichtman, the summer camp of Washington's Twelfth Street YMCA. Abe E. Lichtman, the camp's sponsor, was white, Jewish, and the president of the Lichtman Theater Corporation. Lichtman's employees and customers were predominantly African-American and he was a staunch advocate of economic racial equality.¹⁹ The Twelfth Street YMCA had first established Camp Lichtman in 1932 in the George Washington National Forest from funds donated by Mr. Lichtman.²⁰

Camp Lichtman, touted as "The Nation's Finest Camp for Negro Youth," allowed boys of "good character" to attend the camp for two weeks at the cost of \$14. Activities included nature study, wood working, crafts, photography, soap carving, hiking, swimming, and archery. According to a brochure for the camp, the "real purpose of Camp Lichtman" was "to offer boys an ideal place for summer vacation — a vacation where ideals are high and the spirit is

friendly, where the best food and outdoor recreation can be obtained."²¹ The camp primarily brought children from Washington but also attracted children from Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Newport News, and Norfolk. The brochure noted that in the past, children came to the camp from as far as Florida.

The occupation of Chopawamsic by the OSS in 1942 forced Camp Lichtman to move to Blue Knob RDA in Pennsylvania, but the camp returned to Chopawamsic after the war. In 1949 the *Washington Afro-American* praised Camp Lichtman as the "finest camp in the nation for colored youngsters" and noted that by 1949 over 10,000 boys between the ages of seven and 17 had attended Camp Lichtman.²² The Twelfth Street YMCA continued to operate Camp Lichtman at Cabin Camp 1 until 1964, when it discontinued the camp in favor of integrating YMCA Camp Letts in Edgewater, Maryland.²³ Around 1956, as the cabin camps began to be used interchangeably rather than strictly designated by race, Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C. (Family Services, formerly FSA), moved Camp Goodwill, formerly a whites-only camp, from Cabin Camp 3 to Cabin Camp 1. Family Services continued to use Camp 1 through the early 1990s, which is why Cabin Camp 1 is often referred to as Camp Goodwill despite its origination in Cabin Camp 3 (see Camp 3, below).

Cabin Camp 2

The Jewish Community Center (JCC) of Washington, D.C., and Washington's Community Chest²⁴ sponsored summer camping for Jewish children at Cabin Camp 2 between 1936 and 1940. Along with campers from the Boys' Club of Washington, children from the JCC were among the first to camp at Chopawamsic. The camp was the first summer camp program sponsored by the JCC of Washington, D.C. Adhering to Chopawamsic's purpose as a recreation area for underprivileged children, the JCC sponsored campers from the Jewish Social Service Agency, the Juanita Nye Council House, the Public Relief Division, and the Jewish Foster Home. Other organizations that contributed to the camp included the Junior Council of Jewish Women, the Washington Post of the Jewish War Veterans, and the ladies' auxiliary of the Hebrew Home for the Aged. The JCC's initial intention was not only to allow campers

who were able to pay for the two-week camp but also provide scholarships for those who could not afford the fee. As a large number of underprivileged children wanted to attend the camp, children from families who could afford to pay for the camp had to attend camps elsewhere.²⁵

The JCC camp at Cabin Camp 2 was known as “The Center Camp” and accommodated both girls and boys ages 6 to 14. Camp sessions lasted three weeks with the goal of establishing “ideals of beauty, health, cleanliness and love of nature in all its manifestations,”²⁶ and included handicrafts, swimming, athletics, and nature activities. It was noted in a 1938 camp report that “Children left for home with feelings for the woods and its living inhabitants that were beyond expression. They had become lovers of nature.”²⁷

The JCC discontinued its use of Cabin Camp 2 in March 1940, apparently because of the threat of

funding cuts for camping in RDAs. A letter to Minor Pillotson, Regional Director of the NPS, suggests that NPS sent a letter to organizations using the RDAs that stated “unless some provisions can be made for funds to operate these areas after June 30, 1940, or unless some arrangement can be made for their operation at that time, it will be necessary to close them down.”²⁸ Consequently, the JCC withdrew their application for summer camping in Chopawamsic for the summer of 1940 because of the “uncertainty of the necessary funds being allocated to carry on the [NPS] camp areas.”²⁹

After the JCC’s cancelation, the Arlington Girl Scouts held their first summer camp at Cabin Camp 2 in 1940.³⁰ The Girl Scouts named it Camp Mawavi, reportedly because scouts attending the camp came from Maryland (MA), Washington (WA), and Virginia (VI). Arlington Girl Scouts used the camp until the OSS took over Chopawamsic in 1942. The



Figure 6.2 Raising the Flag, Camp Lichtman

Girl Scouts did not relocate to another RDA but bought land near Lucketts, Loudon County, Virginia, in 1942 and established Camp Potomac Woods.³¹

When camping resumed in 1946, the Camp Fire Girls became the primary organization to use Cabin Camp 2 and kept the name Camp Mawavi. The organization used Camp 2 for weekly camp sessions every summer for over 40 years. Sessions were typically one or two weeks, and in the early days of its operation the camp cost members \$16 per week and non-members \$22 a week.³² Former Campfire Girls who camped in Camp 2 in the late 1940s remember raising the flag every morning, swimming, arts and crafts, and horseback riding, which was optional and available to campers for an additional fee during the camp's early years.³³

In addition to weekly youth camps, the Camp Fire Girls provided accredited Counselor in Training (CIT) sessions during the summer for future counselors. The program was for 16- and 17-year-olds and lasted for four weeks. Former Camp Fire Girls CITs remember bunking together in the former "Tack House," Building 81 in Cabin Camp 2, taking a three-day long canoeing excursion on the Potomac River, and swimming in the muddy waters of Lake 5.³⁴

Camp Fire Girls became a coed organization in 1975 (Camp Fire Boys and Girls) and continued to hold Camp Mawavi in PRWI, offering one- or two-week sessions for boys and girls ages six to 15 as well as CIT sessions. Camp Mawavi, promoted for its swimming, boating, crafts, camping skills, archery, nature, and its international staff, continued in PRWI as late as 1993.³⁵

Cabin Camp 3

FSA moved Camp Goodwill, its camp for underprivileged white children and mothers formerly located in Rock Creek Park, to Chopawamsic's Cabin Camp 3 in June 1937. When campers arrived, the cabins in Camp 3 were "far from being ready for occupancy." In spite of these complications, "there existed such a spirit of consideration and cooperation from National Parks Project Manager, Mr. Hall, and his staff on the one hand, and the staff from Camp Goodwill on the other, that the first season at Chopawamsic was a success and a distinct gain over

previous seasons."³⁶ FSA commended the first week at Camp Goodwill as a success. In many instances the trip to Chopawamsic was the camper's first time leaving the city and being in a natural environment. The camps provided three meals a day, which many children did not have at home. As one camp director explained to the *Washington Post*, "One 10-year old boy ate 18 slices of bread the first meal."³⁷

By 1938 the CCC had finished all cabins and camp buildings in Cabin Camp 3. Both Camp Goodwill and Camp Pleasant sponsored camping for around 120 campers per session and sessions lasted one or two weeks from June through August. FSA assumed the costs of the camps through donations, and none of the campers paid a fee to attend. A camp report from the summer of 1938 provides a glimpse of the organization and activities of Camp Goodwill and Pleasant. Organized by units, each camp had a unit for mothers and children that were under six years of age, two units for girls ages six to nine and nine to 12, and two units for boys with the same age groupings. Within each unit were 24 campers with one head counselor and three additional counselors. Activities included singing, creative writing, nature study, dramatics, and handicrafts. Incorporated into the program were additional activities such as swimming, keeping cabins and grounds clean, assisting in the dining room, and attending to health needs. Overall, FSA saw great benefit in the summer camping program and felt that "careful planning of activities with individual camper development in mind" could



Figure 6.3 Camp Mawavi Campers (Camp 2), ca. 1968



Figure 6.4 Campers Swimming in Camp 3 Lake, 1968

play a large role in the “development of young personalities.”³⁸

Cabins built in Camp 3 differed from the other camps as they were designed for younger children and their families, specifically to accommodate FSA. FSA’s previous camps in Rock Creek Park had camping facilities for mothers and their children and it was felt that fathers might also be able to participate in the program. Consequently NPS initially planned to have two units in Camp 3 with family cabins, which were seen as an “experiment” because they deviated from the standard camper cabins designed by NPS.³⁹ Since no other organization in the Washington area offered family camps, not all of the units in Camp 3 were designed for families.⁴⁰ Although each unit in Camps 1 and 2 had a group of smaller cabins that typically accommodated four campers, these two units offered fewer, larger cabins designed to accommodate eight campers and parents, or a staff member, in each cabin.

By the early 1950s FSA, now Family Services, were holding two separate camping sessions at both Cabin Camp 3 and Cabin Camp 4. Camp Goodwill at Cabin Camp 3 continued as a camp for low-income white girls and boys and Camp Pleasant as a camp for low-income black girls and boys, both sponsored by Washington’s Community Chest and the Washington *Evening Star*. For three weeks at the end of the season, Cabin Camp 3 became Camp Sunshine and Camp 4 Camp Wonderland. These camps, still segregated, were for low-income children with heart

conditions and sponsored by the Washington Heart Association.⁴¹ After the integration of the camps around 1956, Family Services moved Camp Goodwill to Cabin Camp 1, presumably because it was close to Cabin Camp 4 where the organization held Camp Pleasant (see above). Family Services operated Camp Goodwill until the early 1990s.

Cabin Camp 4

Waiting the completion of Cabin Camp 4, FSA first held Camp Pleasant at Camp 1 before moving the camp for disadvantaged African-American children and their mothers to Camp 4 in 1938. Like Cabin Camp 3 the year before, the CCC had not finished the buildings in Camp 4 before the campers arrived. William H. Savin, FSA director, reported that “construction work was being done throughout the camp season”; however, after some adjustment, “the program at Camp Pleasant went very smoothly and the results were very satisfactory.”⁴²

Like Cabin Camp 3, cabins at Camp 4 were larger and designed for smaller children. Each cabin held eight campers and two counselors. A 1938 camp newsletter also noted that the camp had a small nursery for smaller “tots,” babies, and mothers. Activities included hiking, singing, and collecting animals, such as snakes, lizards, and turtles, for the camp “zoo.” In some instances children from Camp Pleasant and Camp Lichtman came together for special activities, such as in the summer of 1938 when the children joined at Cabin Camp 1 to watch the counselors from both camps play each other in baseball.⁴³

After FSA (Family Services) moved Camp Goodwill to Cabin Camp 1, the organization built a swimming pool to service Cabin Camps 1 and 4 because silting and other environmental conditions often limited the use of the lakes for water recreation. Lilith (Lillie) J. Bowman of Washington, D.C., donated funds for the pool through the organization’s Summer Outings Committee. On June 24, 1956, Family and Child Services held a dedication ceremony for the new pool, known as the Bowman Pool, which stood near the entrance to Cabin Camp 4. An invitation to the camp dedication described the event, which included “a short program of aquatic stunts and games” put on by the campers immediately following the cere-



Figure 6.5 First Lady Nancy Reagan with Camp Pleasant and Camp Goodwill Campers, 1980s

mony.⁴⁴ Family Services continued to use Camp 4 through the early 1990s, when it discontinued its camping program.

Cabin Camp 5

Beginning in the 1920s, the Salvation Army operated a camp known as Camp Happyland in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, offering Washington’s poor relief from the hot and crowded conditions of the city. During its early years children and mothers arrived by train for a free, 10-day camp with nourishing food and outdoor exercise. The Salvation Army hoped that these measures would “send them back rebuilt in body and spirit and much more able to face the problems which confront them for the balance of the summer.”⁴⁵ In July 1939 the Salvation Army moved Camp Happyland from Anne Arundel County to Chopawamsic’s newly completed Cabin Camp 5. Only white children could attend the camp at Chopawamsic; the Salvation Army continued to hold summer camping programs for black children at the Anne Arundel County site, thereafter known as Camp Patuxent.⁴⁶ During World War II the Salvation Army transferred Camp Happyland to Laurel Hill RDA in Pennsylvania, returning to Chopawamsic after the end of the war.

At PRWI the Salvation Army offered two primary camping programs: “Program Camps” and “Fresh Air Camps.” The Program Camps typically ran for a week or two at the beginning of the summer and were offered to low-income campers drawn from their year-round involvement at various Salvation Army Corps Community Centers in the Washington

area. Another Program Camp event at PRWI was a “Home League Camp” attended by mostly low-income women who were year-round attendees of the Corps’ Home League, a program that offered instruction in child care, nutrition, and other homemaking concerns.

The majority of the Salvation Army’s camping programs at PRWI were Fresh Air Camps, which took place during the mid- to late summer months. These camps were specifically for low-income children identified by social workers at the Salvation Army’s welfare office. Campers attended at no cost, and the Salvation Army gave each child credit at the camp’s Canteen to buy treats like soft drinks and candy. In addition to camps for children, the Fresh Air Camps also provided sessions for senior citizens.⁴⁷

Christine Holz Goodier spent the summers of 1953 to 1957 and 1961 to 1966 at Camp Happyland in Camp 5, first as a child and camper while her parents managed the camp program, and later as a camp counselor. Goodier vividly remembers activities at Happyland, including nature adventures, swimming, and canoeing instruction. The camp had a full-time nature counselor that led group lessons at the nature lodge, located across from the infirmary. Afternoons were often filled with craft classes, such as basket weaving and wood carving, and evenings often ended with a softball game and visits to the Canteen. Goodier recalls that the best nights at camp were spent on the wooden benches of the council ring, sometimes with hot dogs, baked beans, and marshmallows.⁴⁸



Figure 6.6 Four Person Cabin A-8 in Camp 5

Around 1954 the Salvation Army integrated its camp at PRWI and subsequently closed Camp Patuxent.⁴⁹ Presumably the combination of the camps meant a rise in the number of campers, and as the Salvation Army's program needs grew, the organization expressed a desire to expand the facilities at Camp 5. Willing to donate up to \$23,000 of the \$63,000 required for the project, the Salvation Army wanted to enlarge five of the camper cabins in addition to the dining hall. Government appropriations funded the remaining costs, and work proceeded between January 1956 and January 1958. Materials from old CCC-camp buildings were repurposed for much of the framing and exterior materials to ensure that the new buildings would complement the architectural style of the rest of the camp. In addition to the enlarged cabins and dining hall, the project also included a large pavilion for camp programs.⁵⁰

National Capital Parks Superintendent Edward J. Kelly let it be known from the outset that the sizable donation from the Salvation Army "must be made with the understanding that the improvements are for the general benefit of the government and public and do not entitle the donors to priority treat-



Figure 6.7 Nature Instruction with Ranger

ment.”⁵¹ Although cognizant of this stipulation, scheduling conflicts did arise since the improvements made to the camp also made it more desirable to other organizations. On more than one occasion, the Salvation Army had to completely assemble and disassemble their camp over the weekend to accommodate a short-term program who wanted to use the camp. The Salvation Army continued to use Cabin Camp 5 through the summer of 1968. Growing program needs ultimately forced the organization to move their camp to Richardsville, Virginia, the following summer.⁵²

After the departure of the Salvation Army, additional upgrades occurred in Cabin Camp 5. Four 26-person dormitories were built in 1971, two in Unit A and two in Unit B. These buildings were winterized and heated, allowing their use during the colder months. Heat was also added to the dining hall during the 1970s, making Cabin Camp 5 available for year-round use.⁵³

Local organizations continued to use Cabin Camp 5 through the 1980s, including Saint Elizabeths Hospital, the District of Columbia's public psychiatric facility. Saint Elizabeths sponsored a camping program at Cabin Camp 5 for its patients beginning in 1963 and continuing through the late 1980s. Sessions sponsored by the hospital occurred over a course of eight weeks, and in addition to overnight camping, the hospital provided day outings for patients. Saint Elizabeths took advantage of the therapeutic qualities provided by the park's natural setting and the opportunity to escape the institutional environment of the hospital.⁵⁴

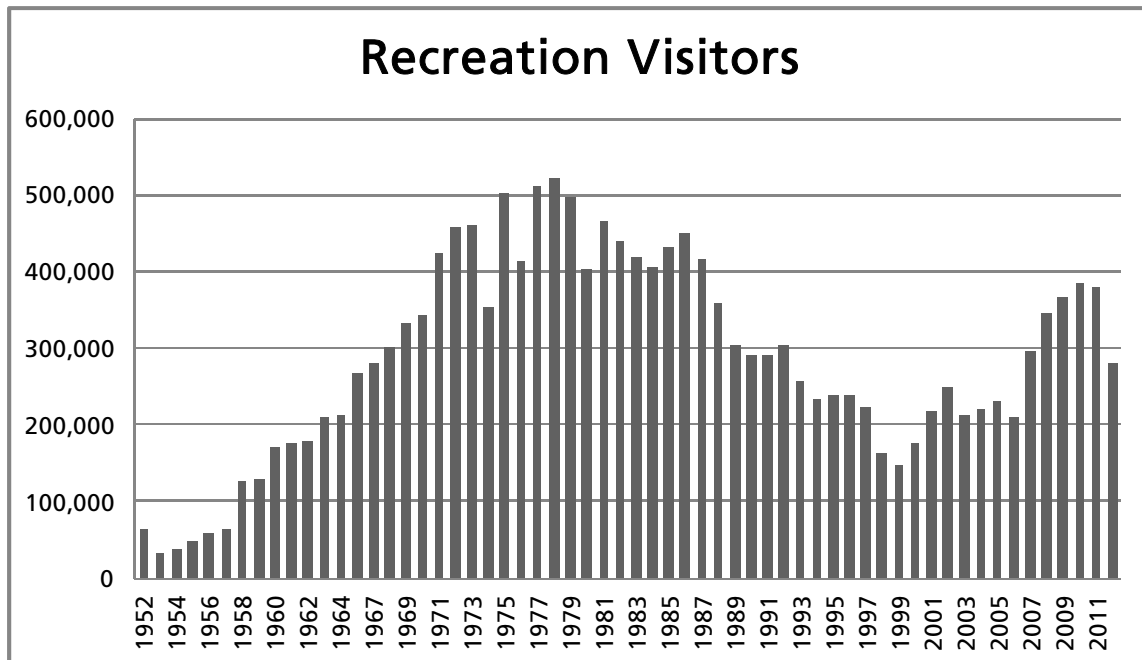
Visitors and Interpretation

Visitor Trends

As the park began to shift toward day use in the decades following World War II, visitors were no longer limited to the "character-building" organizations of the cabin camps. Visitation grew steadily during the 1950s into the 1960s, most likely as the word spread that the park was open to the public. Visitation records indicate that after the opening of the Pine Grove Picnic Area in 1952, the number of visitors increased tremendously, from approximately 62,000 in 1952 to 211,000 in 1964. This rise in visitors

Table 6.1 Recreation Visitors at Prince William Forest Park

YEAR	RECREATION VISITORS	YEAR	RECREATION VISITORS	YEAR	RECREATION VISITORS
1952	62,196	1973	461,000	1993	256,612
1953	32,042	1974	353,600	1994	232,766
1954	36,400	1975	502,500	1995	239,320
1955	46,800	1976	415,200	1996	239,369
1956	58,000	1977	510,700	1997	223,655
1957	62,100	1978	521,012	1998	162,176
1958	127,000	1979	499,209	1999	145,993
1959	129,500	1980	404,358	2000	175,581
1960	169,700	1981	467,161	2001	217,721
1961	176,000	1982	439,724	2002	248,577
1962	177,700	1983	419,793	2003	212,180
1963	210,700	1984	406,832	2004	220,044
1964	211,400	1985	431,922	2005	232,213
1966	267,300	1986	449,660	2006	209,312
1967	281,400	1987	418,145	2007	295,853
1968	301,700	1988	358,823	2008	345,361
1969	334,100	1989	305,127	2009	368,365
1970	342,700	1990	290,457	2010	386,521
1971	424,500	1991	290,726	2011	379,535
1972	458,970	1992	303,909	2012	280,325
				Total	17,231,545



at PRWI mirrored the increased visitation to NPS sites across the country that prompted the Mission 66 program.

The Mission 66 improvements to the park attracted an influx of visitors with its new picnic areas, trails, and interpretation for day-use visitors. In 1978 annual visitation peaked at over 500,000. After the park implemented the entrance fee in 1988, visitation numbers began a steady decline, reaching below 200,000 annual visitors in 1998 through 2000.⁵⁵ Visitor numbers have slowly risen since 2000, reaching around 350,000 in 2008-2010, the highest in 20 years. With the intense development along Route 234 on the northern side of PRWI and the increase in personnel at MCB Quantico owing to Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), the park anticipates that its visitation numbers will continue to grow.⁵⁶

Visitor studies, completed in 1996 and again in 2006 as part of the Environmental Assessment for the proposed new entrance on Route 234, along with staff observations, have provided insight into PRWI visitors and what draws them to the park. Most of the visitors are local residents who come to PRWI for its recreational activities, such as picnicking, hiking, biking, dog walking, and camping or for group picnics and meetings. When the campgrounds are full during the summer, the park hosts over 1,000 overnight visitors per night. Despite the doubling of the county's African-American population and the tripling of its Hispanic residents between 1990 and 2000, the park currently does not receive many minority visitors. The reasons vary, but the park recognizes that many minority residents' families had to sell their land when the park was established and that this may continue to be an emotional barrier for some. The entrance fee may impose an economic hardship for other minority visitors.⁵⁷

As the demographics of Prince William County and the surrounding region have shifted, the park has focused on expanding its diversity among its visitors and its employees. Part of the *Call to Action* is for the NPS to develop "a workforce that values diversity and an inclusive work environment so that we can recruit and retain diverse employees and

respond to the needs of the American public."⁵⁸ The park has established a diversity action plan, completed diversity training, and has sought to establish new relationships and partnerships with local colleges and universities, organizations and associations to help in recruiting a more diverse workforce.⁵⁹ The park is also currently working on initiatives to increase diversity in its visitors. Through NatureBridge and its recent partnering with the District of Columbia's "Overnight Meaningful Watershed Educational Experience" program, children from Wards 7 and 8, who are predominantly African-American and live in areas with the highest poverty rates in the city, will participate in overnight education programs in PRWI. This new program brings the park back to its original mission as a recreation area for the underprivileged.

Interpretation and Programming

Interpretation and educational programming not only enhance the learning of park visitors but nurture visitors' appreciation for the park, ultimately helping to preserve America's heritage.⁶⁰ At PRWI interpretation and programming prior to the shift toward day-use in the 1960s and 1970s was primarily limited to the organizations using the cabin camps. Christine Holz Goodier, a camper and counselor during the 1950s and 1960s, remembers the NPS staff being very involved in the camp programming to make certain that the campers learned more about the park. Uniformed Park Rangers taught the children nature lore during the week, such as how to gather timber and start a fire and identify local plants. Campers would often hike from their respective cabin camp to the park's Nature Center/Museum, located in Turkey Run Ridge, to learn more about the natural and cultural surroundings of the park.⁶¹ (see Figures 6.6 and 6.7).

As day use became a prominent fixture in the park after Mission 66, PRWI focused on providing interpretive programming at the Nature Center and hosting day events for local organizations, many occurring on an annual basis. Interpretation for day-use visitors by the early 1970s consisted of two wayside exhibits, four self-guided trails (three with



Figure 6.8 Campers at Nature Center, ca. 1965

signs, one with a leaflet and markers), the Oak Ridge amphitheater, and the Nature Center.

A 1972 “Interpretive Prospectus” for the new Nature Center states that the park lacked “structures and historical associations of great value,” but its “importance is due more to its proximity to major metropolitan areas and frequency of visitation by basically urban-type people.”⁶² The proposal called for the park’s interpretation to focus on the park’s natural environment, particularly the natural reclamation of the land. The new Nature Center was the centerpiece of the park’s interpretive efforts and would operate year round as well as provide space for interpretive staff.⁶³ By 1976 the Nature Center had one permanent staff member and two seasonal employees. Park employees helped with interpretive programming for the cabin camps and held campfire programs at Oak Ridge Campground. Primarily during the fall months,

children from local schools visited the Nature Center where staff led nature hikes, orienteering courses, and animal life talks. On weekends the park offered orienteering courses, led hikes, and provided other nature programs to day-use visitors.⁶⁴

The park made changes to the park’s visitor services and interpretation programs in the late 1980s, which led to the closing of the Nature Center. In 1989 PRWI issued a new Interpretive Prospectus that set forth the transformation of the former Park Headquarters building into a visitor center to include exhibit space and a theater area for audiovisuals, new wayside exhibits, and new publications. Concurrently, the Turkey Run Education Center (TREC) opened in the former Nature Center. These new facilities brought much-improved interpretation and educational opportunities to the park (see Chapter 3). The new

interpretive efforts also began to focus on the park's layered cultural history and included wayside exhibits on use of the land prior to the park, such as farming, cemeteries, and the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine.⁶⁵

PRWI also began to allow weekend bicycle and foot races, walk-a-thons, and holiday activities, sponsored by local organizations, to attract visitors and reach out to the community. Consequently, a special use application/permit system was implemented for all special events in the park beginning in 1982.⁶⁶ Beginning in 1974, the park held its first annual Fall Arts and Crafts Festival, a tradition that continued through 1993. Despite the great partnership with the Friends of Prince William Forest Park organization and Prince William County Office on Youth, the growing popularity of the program made it difficult to manage and fund. Consequently the park decided to focus on hosting smaller, alternative events.⁶⁷

The park resurrected the annual fall festival in 2008 as the "1930s Heritage Days Event." Commemorating the 75th anniversary of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, the event attracted over 500 visitors with exhibits, music, craft demonstrations and antique car displays. The event was possible in large part through the hard work and dedication of park staff, partners, and the Friends of Prince William Forest Park.⁶⁸ Held in the years following as the Prince William Forest Park Heritage Festival, the event celebrates the park's history with several programs, including a colonial-era farm, a CCC work camp, and a World War II era spy training camp.⁶⁹

Other popular yearly programs are "Paws in the Park," an annual event to promote responsible dog ownership in the outdoors and to help the park proactively confront its dog-off-leash violations problem, and the Chopawamsic Cycle Challenge, sponsored by the Friends of Prince William Forest Park.⁷⁰ In recent years the park has also participated in National Public Lands Day, the nation's largest, single-day volunteer effort that in the past has brought over 250 volunteers to the park.⁷¹ Successful interpretive programs have included the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine hike, petrified wood daily talk,

Taylor Farm hike, Piedmont Forest hike, and campfire programs, along with tours of the park's historic cabin camps. The park also successfully uses its NPS website to promote the park's diverse history as well as special programming, historical photos, and videos. In 2009 the park created a Facebook page and a Twitter account to provide real-time announcements and information about special events.⁷² Many of these programs are currently being impacted by the park's reduced budget from the 2013 sequestration.

With the help of the NPS Harpers Ferry Center, PRWI has issued and updated interpretation plans several times over the years, all stressing the need to develop a multifaceted interpretive program that incorporates its natural and cultural significance.⁷³ In 2002 PRWI received funding to initiate a Long-Range Interpretive Plan with the help of the NPS's Media Design Center in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. During project scoping four areas were identified as critical elements of the future plan: (1) updating the park's purpose, significance, and theme statements with the input of scholars; (2) making recommendations to improve the operation of the visitor center; (3) exploring how to improve interpretation out where people are using the park; and (4) suggesting ways that the park can build recognition of the park's NPS identity to visitors, park neighbors, and residents in the greater Washington metropolitan area. Recommendations in the plan include strengthening PRWI's NPS identity in all of the programming and interpretive media, developing a more holistic approach to the park's current fee structure, developing and implementing park-wide information and orientation at all campgrounds, and expanding visitor access to portions of the historic CCC-constructed cabin camps and provide interpretive programs. PRWI has also identified its primary interpretive themes as Recreational Demonstration Area, Opportunities for Natural Resource Stewardship, A Military Legacy, and Human Relationship with the Land.⁷⁴

One of the common concerns expressed in all of the park's interpretive plans, including the 1999 GMP, is the critical need for a new visitor center. The 2002 Long Range Plan reconfirms issues that

have been expressed in the past: the location of the visitor center is problematic, and since it is not located at the primary entrance to the park, few visitors stop there. All of the plans have recommended a new visitor center that would be convenient for visitors and have additional space for exhibits. The moving of the visitor center from Turkey Run to the former park headquarters building in 1989 helped somewhat, but the building was still not located on the main entrance road. The 2002 plan recommends a new visitor center at the intersection of the park Entrance Road and the Scenic Drive, one-quarter mile west-southwest of the current visitor center. The new facility would provide much-needed space for exhibits, audio-visual programs, an all-purpose room for group programs and meetings, and an outdoor amphitheater.⁷⁵

In the interim interpretive staff has continued to manage with the existing visitor center. The park's 75th anniversary in 2011 sparked interest in reviving the exhibit space in the visitor center. Staff worked with park maintenance to remove an interior wall and reorganize the space to make it more open and to give visitors an immediate feeling of being in one of the cabin camps. Together with the PRD Group, a museum planning and design firm, the park interpretive staff began a full-scale exhibit project that included meetings with contractors to design and plan new exhibits in the rear room of the visitor center.⁷⁶ With the design of the new exhibits complete, park staff is currently making improvements to the building prior to the exhibit's installation.

Similar to many of the special programs at PRWI, interpretation has also been impacted by sequestration. Budgetary reductions have placed a great burden on the park and its interpretive program. Determining how to conduct a successful interpretive program in the current economic environment will continue to be a challenge for the park.⁷⁷

Partnerships

Partnerships with local organizations have been instrumental in maintaining the park, attracting interest, organizing special programs, and enhanc-

ing community relationships. From its early establishment the park has focused on its partnerships, illustrated by Manager Lyke's relationships with several local community groups and the USACE. In the years following, the park had close relationships with several local community organizations, including the County Chamber of Commerce, MCB Quantico, and local county officials.⁷⁸

Former Superintendent Bob Hickman was a major advocate for community partnerships, and during his tenure he strengthened existing relationships with the Friends of Prince William Forest Park and the Potomac Appalachian Trail Club (PATC) and fostered new ones, including a partnership with the Alice Ferguson Foundation. Superintendent Hickman also worked to build an emerging partnership with Prince William County Schools and the National Marine Corps Museum.⁷⁹ Current Superintendent Vidal Martinez has continued to nurture these existing relationships and to reach out to new organizations for partnerships.

PATC, a volunteer-based organization, was founded in 1927 to help maintain a 240-mile stretch of the Appalachian Trail from Pine Grove Furnace in Pennsylvania to Rockfish Gap in Shenandoah National Park. Today the organization maintains and monitors over 1,000 miles of trails, including the 37 miles of trails of PRWI. In 2006 the park entered into an agreement with PATC that allows the organization to provide and coordinate hundreds of trained volunteers to perform regular trail maintenance on existing trails in the park. This partnership saves the park thousands of dollars in equipment purchases and labor costs and improves the safety and condition of the trails, a feat that could not be accomplished by the park alone.⁸⁰ With the help of PATC, the park recently completed an extension to Taylor Farm Road, a boardwalk of recycled lumber that connects to the Scenic Drive.

The Friends of Prince William Forest Park, a non-profit organization, began in 1989 as a way to reach out to the park's neighboring communities. In addition to serving as a forum for citizens on decisions affecting the park, the organization monitors any actions that affect the park and its

ecosystem, and aids in preserving and enhancing its natural and cultural resources. The organization also monitors all local, state, and federal actions having an effect on the park and its boundaries.⁸¹ The organization is still active in the park today.

Furthering its focus on education under the Centennial Challenge Initiative, the park partnered with the Alice Ferguson Foundation in 2007 as one of the participating parks in the region for the “Bridging the Watershed” (BTW) program. BTW provides high school students with meaningful watershed educational experiences through hands-on, curriculum-based outdoor studies in national parks and public lands. At PRWI, BTW offers field studies programs at the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, Cabin Camp 3, the South Valley Trail, and the Taylor Farm Trail.⁸² In 2009 the Bridging the Watershed program brought over 1,300 students from 32 field studies to the park, more field studies than any other park in the National Capital Region.⁸³

The park has also greatly benefited from the enthusiasm and support of its partnership with the CCC Legacy, a non-profit organization that represents the CCC’s alumni and strives to bring awareness to CCC programs and accomplishments.⁸⁴ On September 26 and 27, 2008, the park hosted the National CCC Alumni Reunion and National Public Lands Day, one of a series of events held in the park throughout the year to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of President Roosevelt’s



Figure 6.9 World War II Reenactors Talk to OSS Veterans, 2008 Heritage Fest

New Deal programs. As part of the celebration, CCC alumni and family gathered at the newly rehabilitated Camp 4 Theater for a dinner hosted by the CCC Legacy and the park. PRWI also hosted the signature event for the 2008 National Public Lands Day; during the opening and closing ceremonies, CCC alumni were publicly honored for their work and their conservation legacy on public lands across the United States. CCC alumni and young volunteers planted a ceremonial tree at Cabin Camp 3 and the “torch” was ceremonially passed from the CCC alumni to the younger generation.⁸⁵ The park continues its relationship with the organization and its mission of preserving the heritage of the CCC.

With several ongoing issues concerning encroaching development, the protection of the Quantico and Chopawamsic watersheds, and the promotion of the park’s unique cultural and natural history, the park continues to reach out to new organizations and foster its relationships with existing ones. As part of these efforts, the park has emphasized maintaining a working relationship with MCB Quantico and Prince William County. It has also recently partnered with the Quantico Orienteering Club (QOC), which designed, installed, and maintains all of the existing orienteering courses in the park as well as provides orienteering and other weekend programs in the park, and the OSS Society, a non-profit organization originally founded by Gen. William J. Donovan as Veterans of OSS in 1947. A recent partnership with the Virginia Search and Rescue Dog Association brings groups to the park that train both dogs and people for search and rescue situations. In the fall of 2013, the park will also be working with the Virginia Chapter of the American Chestnut Foundation to conduct a demonstration planting of a hybrid American Chestnut in PRWI.⁸⁶

Volunteers

Volunteers at PRWI have always played an important role in the operation, interpretation, and management of the park and have been invaluable to its operation. Their participation in park operations has saved the park hundreds of thousands of dollars and created positive relationships with

community and national organizations. The number of hours of service given by volunteers has only increased over time, from under 2,000 hours in 1981 to over 20,000 hours in 2008.

During the late 1970s budget shortfalls created an increased reliance on volunteers and the creation of many volunteer programs that have lasted to the present day. Volunteer groups were mainly composed of private citizens, local Boy Scout troops, the Appalachian Trail Club, and those completing court-appointed public service. In 1981 volunteer work was completed by 190 people giving 1,790 hours of work in trail design and construction, visitor service at the Nature Center, janitorial services, inspection of hazardous trees, and other special projects.⁸⁷ In 1982, 3,900 hours of volunteer service, including interns, were donated to the park.⁸⁸ Volunteers operated the visitor center desk, helped rehabilitate park trails, patrolled on horseback and maintained the stables, and removed litter from trails.⁸⁹

The amount of time invested in the park only increased throughout the 1980s and 1990s. For example, volunteer groups contributed over 5,270 hours in just the Resource Management division in 1989. Of those hours, the Sierra Trail Club Agreement brought over 1,000 volunteer hours of trail work, tree removal, and the rebuilding of 24 bridges.⁹⁰ By 1995 volunteers provided over 13,715 hours of work in the park. One of the major new volunteer initiatives in the 1990s was the use of volunteer cabin camp hosts. The shift from long-term to short-term use of the Cabin Camps created a strain on park staff for weekly check-in and check-out of campers. During 1995 the first volunteer cabin camp hosts were used for Camps 1 and 4.⁹¹ Cabin Camp hosts have continued as volunteer positions to the present.

During the last decade park volunteers have continued to fill a vital role in the park, especially during the summer months when park visitation is the highest. The three largest programs in which volunteers contribute are in Interpretation, Resource Management, and as Campground Hosts. Campground hosts welcome visitors to Cabin Camps and campgrounds, reducing the need for

permanent staff to handle basic information requests, light maintenance, and janitorial work. In Interpretation, volunteers staff the front desk of the visitor center and more experienced volunteers assist with interpretation program development and delivery in the park. Resource Management division volunteers help clear trails and conduct research and maintenance division volunteers assemble picnic tables, install grills at campgrounds, and help inventory supplies. Wounded veterans volunteer at the park through the Wounded Warrior/Operation Guardian program. The park also greatly benefits from Boy Scouts of America Eagle Scout candidate projects and participates in National Public Lands Day annually. During the early 2000s volunteer hours increased at the park despite a decrease in the overall number of volunteers.⁹² By FY2008, 1,040 volunteers gave over 20,080 hours of service, a \$390,000 value to the park.⁹³ Future programs include the Adopt-a-Cemetery program and a Citizen Science program for monitoring the water quality of park streams.

Youth Programs

The park has historically participated in a number of youth programs that provide training and experience for its participants and benefit the park with help for its programs and divisions. One of the earliest youth programs implemented at the park was the NPS's Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) program, first implemented in 1975. The YCC program was typically eight to 10 weeks, providing youth with project experience in restoration and conservation of natural and cultural resources, habitat preservation, and educational programs.

In 1975 PRWI's first group of YCC participants consisted of 50 non-resident members who worked on the stabilization and improvement of trail streams and drainage ditches and the remodeling of Camp 4 theater building.⁹⁴ The following year the park established a resident YCC program; its 20 participants worked 39 days on a variety of projects for the park and received environmental training.⁹⁵ During the 1980s YCC had an active role in park operations, particularly in resource management. The park's administrative staff provided support for the YCC enrollees, which included 10 to 20



Figure 6.10 SCA Members with NPS Deputy Director Lindi Harvey, DOI Deputy Secretary Lynn Scarlett, Assistant Superintendent George Liffert, and Superintendent Bob Hickman, 2008 Public Lands Day

participants and lasted eight weeks.⁹⁶ YCC enrollees helped with the upkeep of the Oak Ridge Campground, helped restore trails and footbridges, and installed trail markers.⁹⁷ In 1982 the YCC aided in the development and completion of an ADA-accessible trail at the Pine Grove Picnic Area. They also modified three sites and one comfort station in the Oak Ridge Camp Ground and the comfort station at the Pine Grove Picnic Area for ADA accessibility.

The size of PRWI's YCC program had decreased by the early 1990s. In 1993 the program had three participants who worked on projects such as trail clearing, bridge repair, grounds mowing, and painting of park pump houses.⁹⁸ Smaller numbers have typified the program in the ensuing years.

During the 2000s YCCs have worked on park improvements, which included completing the reroute of South Valley Trail to correct recurring storm damage problems and assisting in the restoration of Oak Ridge Campground.⁹⁹

By the early 1980s the park was partnering with the Student Conservation Association (SCA) program. The SCA provides high school and college-age members with hands-on service opportunities in the field of conservation. Crews of high school students paired with SCA crew leaders to build trails and restore habitats in national parks and other public lands. Historically, SCA participants have carried out the park's Junior Ranger program and led summer work crews at the park.¹⁰⁰ Other projects completed by SCA students include Wildland Fire Hazard Assessment Method studies for park structures and on adjacent properties, exotic plant management, trail work, water quality monitoring, cultural resource projects such as cemetery inventory, and general resource management tasks.¹⁰¹

In 2010 PRWI was one of two NCR parks chosen to participate in the ProRanger program developed by the Northeast Region of the NPS with Temple University.¹⁰² The program was established to recruit, train, and employ law enforcement rangers

for the NPS. After graduation from Temple University and completion of the ProRanger program, participants are placed in a permanent career tenure law enforcement park ranger position with the NPS. Between freshman/sophomore and sophomore/junior years, ProRanger trainees are placed with an NPS area and employed as a seasonal NPS ranger.¹⁰³ During its first year the park had two interns through the program. PRWI has continued to participate in the program through the present.

Endnotes

¹ Sara Amy Leach, *Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park: 1933-1942* (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1988).

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⁴ National Park Service, *Cabin Camp 1 Rehabilitation Files* (Folder D22, PRWI Archives); Philip Brueck interview, August 20, 2013.

⁵ *Annual Report, Cabin Camp Accomplishments*, 2011 (park files).

⁶ National Park Service, *Prince William Forest Park Foundation Document*, July 2013 (park record management files).

⁷ Tracy Ballesterio, Partnerships Coordinator PRWI, email to Louis Berger Architectural Historian Patti Kuhn, August 19, 2013.

⁸ Arno B. Cammerer to C. Marshall Finnan, February 2, 1935 (Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, Box 2, NARA), also found in Davidson and Jacobs, 51-52.

⁹ U.S. Department of the Interior, *Recreational Demonstration Areas*, 4.

¹⁰ "Capital's Poor Folk to Go Camping Soon," *Washington Post*, April 19, 1936, B9.

¹¹ "60 Officials Pay Visit to Camps for Needy Children of District," *Washington Post*, June 6, 1936, 15.

¹² "150 Youngsters Are Examined Preparatory to Camp Opening," *Washington Post*, June 8, 1936, 13.

¹³ "143 Boys, Girls to Leave Today For Two Camps," *Washington Post*, July 5, 1936, M4.

¹⁴ *The Human Crop*, 1936.

¹⁵ "143 Boys, Girls Leave Today for Two Camps," *Washington Post*, July 5, 1936, p. M4.

¹⁶ Although Camp 1 was designated for black children, campers from the Boys' Club of Washington were white. It is likely that that white children first used the camp since the other camps designated for white children were either occupied or not completed in 1936. "5,000 Mothers, Children Aided by Chest Camps," *Washington Post*, June 6, 1937, 11.

¹⁷ Originally established in 1882 as the Associated Charities, the organization became the Family Service Association in 1935. In 1950 the organization merged with the Children's Protective Association and Foster Day Care and Counseling Association to become Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C. See "Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C." at <<http://archives.lib.cua.edu/findingaid/familyChild.cfm>>.

¹⁸ "5,000 Mothers, Children Aided by Chest Camps," *Washington Post*, June 6, 1937: 11; "Nearby Camps Assure Fresh Air,

Sunshine and Play For Hundreds of Capital's Underprivileged Children," *Washington Post*, July 1, 1937:6; "2 New Camps Open June 29 at Chopawamsic," *Washington Post*, June 20, 1937:5.

¹⁹ Davidson, 18.

²⁰ Moss, 4.

²¹ Camp Lichtman brochure, 1939 (College Park, MD: Box 123, Entry 100, Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service, NARA).

²² Saylor Moss, *Cultural Landscape Inventory, Cabin Camp 1, Prince William Forest Park* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service 2011), 29.

²³ Davidson, 26.

²⁴ Community Chest organizations were the predecessors to the United Way.

²⁵ "Jewish Camp for Children to Open July 6," *Washington Post*, June 7, 1936: X6.

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Chapter 7:

Resource Management and Visitor and Resource Protection

Cultural Resource Management

The NPS is the curator of many of America's most important natural and cultural resources and is responsible for preserving them for present and future generations. According to the NPS Cultural Resources Guidelines, "Cultural resource management involves research to identify, evaluate, document, register, and establish other basic information about cultural resources; planning, to ensure that this information is well integrated into management processes for making decisions and setting priorities; and stewardship, under which planning decisions are carried out and resources are preserved, protected, and interpreted to the public."¹

At PRWI, Cultural Resource Management came to the forefront during the late 1980s as the cabin camps approached 50 years of age, the general benchmark for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Concurrently, the park embarked on its first archeological studies in the park, increasing understanding of the park's prehistory. Resource Management Plans, completed in 1981 and 1995² as well as the 1999 GMP, outlined the goals for identifying, protecting, and managing the park's cultural resources and drove the implementation of cultural resource studies. Over the past 25 years the park has successfully completed a park-wide archeology study, a comprehensive cemetery study, and has listed the park and over 280 contributing resources, including sites, buildings, and structures, in the NRHP.

Archeology

Archeological resources are present in essentially every unit of the National Park System and are critical to understanding and interpreting American prehistory and history. These resources include prehistoric and historic period sites, materials found

in museum collections, and the records associated with these sites and materials. The management of archeological resources on NPS lands is mandated by law and policy, including laws and regulations that specifically apply to the NPS, the NPS Management Policies, the Antiquities Act of 1906, Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and their respective implementing regulations, standards, and guidelines.³

Humans inhabited the land of PRWI for thousands of years before the development of the park. Embedded in the landscape is a rich archeological record of human occupation that includes small Native American camps; early mines, farms, rural dwellings, and family cemeteries; and other sites such as the Prince William County Poor House. The landscape of the park has remained largely unchanged since 1946 except for the return of forest cover onto lands that had been cleared for farming, timbering, mining, and homes. Under the trees the farming landscape of 1933 can still be seen in the roads, the farm lanes, the



Figure 7.1 Archeologist at Poorhouse Dig

fields, the stone piles that mark property corners, the foundations of houses and outbuildings, and the family cemeteries. Traces of earlier landscapes, the frontier tenant-farmer landscape of 1690 to 1760 and the landscape of Indian hunter-gatherers, are also present in the park. As most of Northern Virginia is developed into suburbs, the park preserves a rare remnant of the landscape of a lost era. The archeological record that is preserved at PRWI contains important information from the Archaic and Woodland periods of prehistory, and from historical times from about 1700 to World War II.

The Archeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 sparked archeological investigations of NPS land throughout the country, including PRWI. The first archeological survey completed in the park was a study of stream valleys carried out by James Madison University for Prince William County in the 1980s.⁴ This study explored segments of both branches of Quantico Creek, but the work was confined to uplands within a very short distance of the creek.

In accordance with Section 110 of the NHPA, the NPS prepared an overview of the park's archeology and history in 1986. The report, *The Hinterland: An Overview of the Prehistory and History of Prince William Forest Park* by Dr. Patricia Parker, provided a summary of the park's cultural development, known archeological and historic properties, relevant research questions and historical themes, and recommendations for management of the area's historic and archeological properties.⁵

A small-scale archeology study was completed in 1995 as part of the environmental assessment for the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Reclamation Project (see below). NPS National Capital Region archeologist Robert Sonderman completed a survey of the site, resulting in the discovery of a dry-laid stone foundation of a mine building. Sonderman documented the foundation with photographs and maps and made three small test excavations. The findings of the study were reported in *Archeological Investigations of (44PW967) for the Cabin Branch Mine Reclamation Project, Prince William Forest Park*.⁶

Although *The Hinterland* provided much important information about the prehistory and history of PRWI, relatively little was known about the location, condition, and significance of specific archeological properties in the park. Consequently, between 1999 and 2003, PRWI sponsored a four-year project to identify and evaluate archeological resources in PRWI as part of the NPS's ongoing Systemwide Archeological Inventory Program. The four-year study resulted in the report, "*Few Know that Such a Place Exists*": *Land and People within Prince William Forest Park*,⁷ and documented more than 80 archeological sites in the park. Six of the sites were determined eligible for the NRHP. Most of the remaining archeological sites identified have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility, although one site was determined not eligible after Phase II testing. Most of the unevaluated sites fall mainly into two types: prehistoric camps and house sites of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Of the known sites, roughly half are historic, half are prehistoric, and a few have both historic and prehistoric components.

The eligible archeological sites, which are also contributing resources of the Prince William Forest Park Historic District, are the Williams Branch Site, the Poor House Site, the Zeal Williams Site, the Luke Cannon Plantation Site, the Keys Site, and the William Bennett Plantation Site. The Williams Branch Site (44PW1145) is a large prehistoric camp and workshop associated with quartz quarries, where limited testing produced diagnostic artifacts dating to the Archaic period. The site of the Prince William County Poorhouse (Site 44PW1130) is in a remote section of the park. The Poorhouse was built by 1795 and remained in operation until the late 1920s. Historical documentation attests that throughout that period it housed 10 to 30 of the county's most disadvantaged citizens, almost all of them elderly, many of them blind, deaf, or otherwise disabled. Archeological testing showed that the remains of at least three different buildings are present, including two separate barracks-style buildings, one built in 1795 and the other after the Civil War. The Poorhouse documents the changing conditions of life for the institutionalized poor over a period of 130 years.

The other four contributing sites are historical farms. All four have quite high integrity, in the form of intact foundations or cellars, lanes, outbuildings, and other features, and all produced large numbers of artifacts. The William Bennett Plantation (Site 44PW1330) is the earliest, occupied from around 1710 to 1820. This site includes a cellar hole containing eighteenth-century artifacts. At the Luke Cannon Plantation (Site 44PW1138) a few early eighteenth-century artifacts were found around a house built in 1792 and occupied into the 1930s. The Keys Site (44PW1153) dates from about 1810 to the 1930s and is typical of owner-occupied farm sites in the park except for its very high integrity, with the stone foundations of several outbuildings visible. The Zeal Williams Site (44PW379), dating from about 1860 to the 1920s, belonged to one of the several African-American property owners in the park and had the highest integrity of any of the homes from the Hickory Ridge community in the park yet to be tested.⁸

Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes

National Register Nominations

A historic structure is “a constructed work... consciously created to serve some human activity” and includes buildings and monuments, dams, millraces and canals, nautical vessels, bridges, tunnels and roads, defensive works, and ruins of all structural types. According to both federal law and NPS Management Policies, all historic structures in which the NPS has a legal interest are to be managed as cultural resources regardless of type, level of significance, or current function, and every structure is to receive full consideration for its historical values whenever a decision is made that might affect its integrity. Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires the NPS to identify and nominate to the NRHP all structures and other properties under its jurisdiction that appear eligible. Historical areas of the National Park System are automatically listed in the NRHP upon their establishment by law or executive order, but those structures and other features within them that contribute to their historical significance must still be documented for NRHP purposes.⁹

Shortly after the demolition of the CCC-built cabins in Cabin Camp 1 in the early 1980s, the park recognized the significance of the remaining structures and their importance within the larger National Park System. At that time most of the buildings within the Cabin Camps were, or were approaching, 50 years of age, the NRHP’s general threshold for eligibility. By 1981, 57 of the buildings in Cabin Camp 2 had been entered into the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS), an inventory of all historic and prehistoric structures having historical, architectural, or engineering significance in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest.

In 1988 the park completed a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPD) entitled *Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park: 1933-1942*.¹⁰ This document, authored by Sara Amy Leach, particularly focused on the establishment of the Chopawamsic RDA and work completed by the CCC in the park, including the Cabin Camps. Under this theme study four of PRWI’s Cabin Camps were listed in the NRHP in 1989 as historic districts: Camp Goodwill (Cabin Camp 1), Camp Mawavi (Cabin Camp 2), Camp Orenda/SP-26 (Cabin Camp 3), and Camp Pleasant (Cabin Camp 4). The nomination states that the camps’ significance rests on their “rustic architecture, natural landscaping, and sympathetic park design.”¹¹ Although most of the CCC-built cabins had been demolished in Cabin Camp 1, the Camp Goodwill Historic District comprises the remaining lodges and administration buildings. The NRHP effort excluded Cabin Camp 5 because changes had been made to the camp since its initial construction in 1939. A handbook, *Maintenance and Design Guidelines for PRWI*, with practices and recommendations for the park’s historic structures, was developed concurrently with the nomination.¹² With the listing of CCC-built structures in the NRHP, the park began consulting under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which mandates federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Actions taken after that time, such as repair or renovation to the cabins, followed the Section 106 consultation guidelines.



Figure 7.2 Map of the Prince William Forest Park Historic District

As part of the Cabin Branch Mine Reclamation project (see below), the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine Historic District was listed in the NRHP in 2002. The district, which contains over 40 contributing resources, is significant as the major supporting industry of the former colonial port city of Dumfries, Virginia, for just over 30 years. During its years of operation (1889-1920), the local residents depended on the mine for their livelihood, and what remains of the buildings, railroad tracks, dormitories, and mine shafts provide important information on the industrial process of pyrite mining in Prince William County and Virginia.¹³

Although the 1989 NRHP nominations were inclusive of the CCC-built architecture in the park, they were not comprehensive and did not explore the multi-layered historic significance of the park. The park felt that an all-encompassing NRHP nomination that included all historic resources in the park

and focused on its national significance would boost PRWI's much-needed national identity. Consequently, the park began a two-phase study in 2008 with the objective of defining PRWI as nationally significant by focusing on its role as one of the nation's prototype RDAs and as a training ground for members of the OSS during World War II. The final objective was the nomination of the entire park and its historic resources in the NRHP.

As a result of this project, the PRWI Historic District was listed in the NRHP in April 2012. The multifaceted significance statement states that the historic district is nationally significant as a model for the RDA program and as the first RDA to designate camps specifically for African-Americans, illustrating the efforts of the NPS to provide equal amenities at a time of segregation. It is also nationally significant for its role in the development and training of the first United States intelligence agency, the OSS. On the

local and regional levels, the PRWI Historic District is significant for its association with the broad cultural changes that occurred in Northern Virginia. Related to its architecture, the historic district is significant for its intact collection of CCC-built camp buildings that not only convey the goal of the RDA program to utilize CCC labor, NPS rustic architecture, and the NPS guidelines for camp buildings and arrangement, but also illustrate the use of the park by the OSS. Archeological sites in the park are significant for their important information about prehistoric settlement patterns at the interface of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont provinces and about the historical lifeways of the rural populations who occupied this landscape from colonial times until World War II.¹⁴

The boundaries of the historic district include all park property on the north side of Joplin Road and contain 287 contributing resources, including buildings, structures, sites, and objects. For the purposes of the 2012 NRHP nomination, the significance of Mission 66 in PRWI was not explored as most of those resources in the park were not yet 50 years of age. In 2012 a NRHP MPD form was prepared for the Mission 66-Era Visitor Centers, Administration Buildings, and Public Use Areas in the NPS National Capital Region. The document establishes the historical background, significance, and associated resource types of the Mission 66 program. Mission 66-related resources in PRWI are included in the document, laying the foundation for the park's Mission 66 resources to be included in the NRHP.¹⁵ Future cultural resource management efforts could update the NRHP historic district to include these resources.

Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Survey

Heritage Documentation Programs (HDP), part of the NPS, administers the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), the federal government's oldest preservation program, and the companion programs: Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS), and Cultural Resources Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS). Documentation produced through these programs constitutes the nation's largest archive of historic architectural, engineering, and landscape



Figure 7.3 HAER Documentation of Camp 3 Truss Bridge

documentation and provides a permanent record of the nation's most important historic sites and large-scale objects.¹⁶

Owing to their engineering merit, HAER documented two of PRWI's historic bridges in 1988: the North Branch Quantico Creek Bridge and the South Branch Quantico Creek Bridge (South Fork Timber Bridge or CCC Bridge). The North Branch Bridge (HAER No. VA-50), built between 1889 and 1916 near the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine, is a low Pratt pony truss bridge, a common bridge type built across the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This bridge is one of the few extant structures to illustrate the mining activities of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. Currently used by park staff and visitors alike, the bridge carries the Pyrite Mine Trail across the North Branch of Quantico Creek and to the ruins of the reclaimed Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine. The South Branch Bridge was built by the CCC in 1939-1940 as part of the Chopawamsic RDA. The wood timber truss bridge is illustrative of the Rustic architectural aesthetic promoted by the NPS during its era of construction.¹⁷ The bridge has been in continuous use since its construction and provides access from the main entrance to Cabin Camp 3 and the Scenic Drive.

The park's partnership with the NatureBridge program (see Chapters 3 and 6) proposed year-round use of Cabin Camp 1, which may necessitate winterizing and upgrading the camp's historic buildings. In preparation for these changes, HABS and the HPD division of the NPS completed documentation of the

historic structures in Cabin Camp 1 in 2011-2012. HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Jason W. McNatt completed the fieldwork and measured drawings of the buildings. The historical reports written by historian Lisa Pfueller Davidson provide an in-depth history of the CCC's construction of Cabin Camp 1 and the various organizations that used the camps in its formative years.¹⁸

Cultural Landscape Inventory Cabin Camp 1/Goodwill

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the NPS Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes of historical significance that are listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and other valuable information useful to park management. The CLI, like the LCS, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management.¹⁹

In preparation for the NatureBridge Program, the Cultural Landscape Program of the NPS National Capital Region prepared a CLI for Cabin Camp 1 in 2011. The report contains a statement of significance, chronology, and physical history, and an analysis and evaluation of integrity, which includes a description of all landscape and character-defining features.²⁰ Together, the CLI and the HABS documentation provide PRWI with a detailed documentation of Cabin Camp 1 that will protect its historic resources and character-defining features as well as guide the renovation efforts of the camp.

Rehabilitation Projects

Over the years the park has taken great care and pride in the general maintenance and upkeep of the

CCC-built structures that comprise a large part of PRWI's historic significance. Since the majority of these structures, and other historic buildings such as those erected by the OSS, are listed in the NRHP, the park must comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act that mandates that federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP. The park maintains and rehabilitates its structures following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation to avoid adverse effects from these efforts.

In addition to general maintenance, the park has completed several larger rehabilitation projects, particularly in the Cabin Camps. The NPS Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC) completed a project in Camps 1 and 2 in 1999 to stabilize and repair the camps' masonry chimneys that were showing joint and mortar failure and stone/brick deterioration.²¹ At Cabin Camp 2 park maintenance rehabilitated the B-Unit buildings in 2003-2004. The buildings had been closed and in disrepair for over 10 years and would have been lost without this effort and funding from the regional repair/rehab program.²² Following the project in Camp 2, park maintenance rehabilitated 14 historic structures in Cabin Camp 3.²³

PRWI also completed a rehabilitation of the OSS-built theater in Cabin Camp 4 between 2002 and 2006 to prevent structural failure, bring the building up to code, and make it accessible to the public. Components of the project included the removal of lead paint, rebuilding bathrooms in the building, replacing the sewer system, and replacing windows and exterior siding. As part of the building upgrades, the park planned to install an HVAC system, replace the building's hardwood floor, and update the lighting and electrical systems, but these upgrades have not occurred owing to a lack of funding appropriation.²⁴

With the help of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding, the park rehabilitated 14 buildings in Cabin Camp 4 in 2009-2011. The project involved general maintenance on 13 of Camp 4's historic cabins, including the rehabilitation and/or replacement of the buildings' deteriorating roofs,

exterior siding, windows, and porches. Staff Quarters Building #85 required many of the same rehabilitation and replacement efforts and included the upgrading of the plumbing and electrical systems to meet building codes.²⁵ During the course of this project, the park acquired a portable sawmill, which is used to mill lumber from fallen trees in the park. This lumber provides native materials for use in the maintenance, repair, and rehabilitation of cabins, including those rehabilitated in Cabin Camp 4.

One of the park's most recent and challenging rehabilitation efforts involves replacing the roof shingles on its buildings from the 1936-1941 era. Replacement of the existing roof shingles introduces a more appropriate roofing material that not only maintains the character of the rustic style of architecture originally used on the camp buildings and but also provides for the long-term preservation of the buildings. Historically the CCC installed wood shake shingles on all of the cabin camp buildings, comprised of local cedar, pine, or oak milled or hewn into 24 or 26 inch shakes. The OSS replaced these shakes in effort to "winterize" the structures beginning in 1942 with "mottled grey" asbestos containing material (ACM) shingles. With the ban of ACM shingles during the 1970s, park staff began to apply a variety of asphalt shingle styles and colors including architectural-grade shingles beginning in 2004.

The cultural resources staff of the NPS, National Capital Region determined that the architecture grade shingles are inappropriate for the historic character of the buildings and chose a replacement shingle product composed of sustainable materials that will assist in lowering its carbon footprint in accordance with the NPS *Call to Action*, which challenges the NPS to find suitable methods to introduce sustainability in historic preservation efforts.

During the Section 106 consultation process, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) determined that the proposed use of substitute material on CCC-era structures was inconsistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Consequently the park executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the SHPO to mitigate adverse effects caused by shingle replacement. The park currently

uses replacement shingles made of sustainable materials and replaces shingles on a cyclical basis as the existing materials reach the end of their life cycle.²⁶

The park also recently completed repair of the South Fork Timber Bridge required by serious splits on both the west and east trusses. Other issues included minor decay of the timber superstructure, cracking on the abutment breastwalls, and general site erosion. The project replaced seven of the deteriorated timber chords and diagonal members to restore the bridge to its original load-carrying capacity. All work was completed in accordance with the Secretary of Interior Standards for Rehabilitation.²⁷

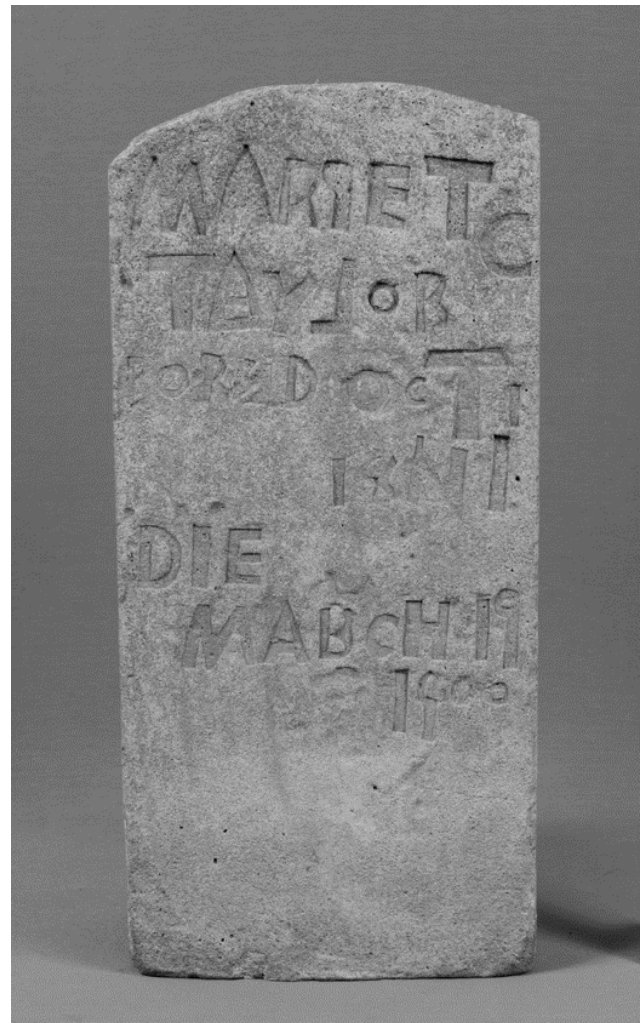


Figure 7.4 Concrete Headstone, "Mariet G. Taylor Born Oct 1, 1811 - Died March 19, 1900"

Cemetery Survey and Management

Cemeteries in PRWI stand as testament of the former residents who owned and lived on the land in the present day boundaries of the park. In many instances the cemeteries are the only tangible evidence of the families that made this land their home prior to the establishment of PRWI. Beginning in 1973, the park completed five surveys of cemeteries in the park, including the 1999-2004 four-phase archeological investigations. Between 2008 and 2009, the park completed a comprehensive cemetery survey with the goal of producing a sole reference document intended to be the groundwork for future cemetery management and to assist the park in the development of a comprehensive Cemetery Management Plan.

The 2009 final report illustrates each of the known cemeteries, provides a condition assessment, and includes historical information (if available) on each of the cemeteries. The study identified a total of 46 cemeteries with more than 500 known graves. Most of the known cemeteries are small, family burial grounds that cover areas of less than 30x30 feet with fewer than a dozen known burials. Others are much larger and appear to be community cemeteries. Taken together, the cemeteries preserve an excellent record of the burial practices of rural Virginians from the late eighteenth century to the present. The carved gravestones record death dates as early as 1806 and continue into the early twenty-first century as some of the cemeteries are still used today.²⁸

It is likely that more cemeteries have yet to be discovered and that the cemeteries contain many more interments than recorded in the 2009 report. Recent studies identified two additional cemeteries and four new potential undocumented cemeteries. Deed research confirmed that the park owns 40 of the 48 cemeteries currently known within the park boundaries; the rest are owned by private families.²⁹

To facilitate cemetery upkeep, PRWI recently established the “Adopt-a-Cemetery” pilot program that allows volunteers to monitor and complete light maintenance for an assigned cemetery. As part of the projects, volunteers, given extensive training in resource stewardship, evaluate cemetery conditions,

complete assessment forms, and perform minor rehabilitation work such as vegetation removal.³⁰

Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route

The Washington–Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Scenic Trail commemorates a 680-mile-long series of land and water trails used by U.S. Continental Army troops under George Washington and French troops under Gen. Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Comte de Rochambeau, during their march from Newport, Rhode Island, to Yorktown, Virginia, from 1781 to 1783. This march led to the American–French victory over British forces under Lord Cornwallis at the siege of Yorktown and was a turning point in the War for Independence. The Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route was designated a National Historic Trail in 2009.

In PRWI a portion of Washington and Rochambeau’s route is preserved in what is currently called the “Crossing Trail,” a 0.5-mile trail loop that begins at the Telegraph Picnic Area. The road trace begins approximately 0.3 mile from the trailhead and is evident by a high earthen embankment on both sides of the trail. Historically, the road continued north toward Quantico Creek, and remnants of the road trace are intermittent through PRWI toward Quantico Creek. This section of the Washington-Rochambeau route is one of the rare surviving and best-preserved sections of the Washington and Rochambeau route to and from the victory at Yorktown in 1781 and 1782. This section of the route is also the largest intact section of the route found within the National Park System.³¹

Cultural Resource Challenges

With over 200 identified historic resources, PRWI faces considerable challenges to protecting its significant archeological sites and cemeteries and maintaining all of the CCC-era buildings and structures. Continual budget cuts to funding and staff have made it difficult to meet the park’s needs for preserving and maintaining its historic structures, with a backlog of deferred maintenance. Meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation while introducing compatible, sustainable



Figure 7.5 Winter View of Quantico Creek

building materials has proven difficult: the NPS must look for sustainable solutions to minimize the impact on the environment while also maximizing long-term preservation of resources. In response to its recent challenge surrounding replacement of shingles on the park's CCC-era buildings, the park hopes to bring the debate regarding the use of sustainable materials while meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards to a national level. Concurrently, the park struggles to meet the needs of visitors while maintaining and preserving historic resources. User groups renting the cabins are increasingly requesting updated facilities with modern features, such as HVAC, creating additional challenges to maintain the integrity of historic structures while meeting visitor needs.

Over the last five years the Cultural Resources program at PRWI has expanded tremendously and has significantly benefited from the establishment of a full-time cultural resource specialist position. Several baseline documents, including National

Register nominations, Cultural Landscape Inventory, archeological studies, oral histories, and HABS documentation, have been completed, providing critical information on the park's cultural resources. Further studies are also planned for the upcoming years, including ethnographic evaluations, cultural landscape inventories, and collections management documents. Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act has also dramatically increased.

Increased compliance, studies, and management require not only funding but staff, and current cuts have made it difficult to provide visitors access to the park's cultural resources without sufficient staff to provide visitor protection. Additionally, the park lacks a full time Cultural Resource Manager to comply with regulations, preserve and maintain historic structures and districts, conduct archeological assessments, curate museum objects, monitor resource conditions, conduct research, and prepare park management documents.³² Facing current and

future budget and staffing cuts as a result of the 2013 sequestration, these challenges to cultural resources are ongoing.

Museum Collections

Museum collections (objects, specimens, and archival and manuscript collections) are important park resources, valuable for the information they provide to help visitors understand the events, activities, and people commemorated by parks.³³ PRWI currently maintains two museum collections, natural and cultural, that include ethnographic and oral histories and more than 30,000 objects, including biological specimens, archeological objects, and records such as work orders, maps, photographs, and blueprints from the CCC and WPA.

PRWI's museum collection originated in 1951 with the entry of just over 200 plant and fungal specimens collected from 1947 to 1952. This herbarium formed the initial core of the park's museum. Additional entries to the collection were not made again until the early 1960s and were all for the natural history collection. Collection records indicate that the collection remained untouched from approximately 1963 to 1981 when animal and entomological specimens were first accessioned. The natural history collection primarily consists of plant, fungal, amphibian, reptilian, crustacean, fish, mammalian, bird, insect, and geological specimens.

It was not until 1985 that the cultural resource collection of the museum began to form with the accession of over 100 photographs and their negatives that were found in the park headquarters attic. From 1985 until the present, the collection has more than doubled in size and continues to grow, with the incoming items primarily cultural and historical. Cultural collections contain all man-made artifacts found on or associated with the park, including archeological finds (such as prehistoric lithic pieces) and modern artifacts. Additionally, the park has an ongoing effort to collect items associated with its historic period, particularly the CCC and the OSS. The collection also focuses on the residents who used to live on the land that became PRWI, and includes interviews and transcripts of interviews with surviving prior occupants and their descendants.

Photographs, plans, documents, blueprints, maps, and other documentary evidence of the construction process and early uses of the park are also in the collection and assist in the rehabilitation and restoration of these historic buildings.³⁴

Natural Resource Management

PRWI preserves over 14,500 acres of undeveloped piedmont forest that covers a major portion of the Quantico Creek watershed. Representing one of the largest parcels of undeveloped land in the area, the park is the third largest unit of the National Park System in Virginia. This fact, combined with its stature as the largest example of a piedmont forest ecosystem in the National Park System, makes it a significant natural resource. Containing two physiographic provinces, the Piedmont and the Coastal Plain, the park straddles southern and northern climates, which creates a wide diversity of habitat, vegetative communities, and species composition not generally found in any single forest type. As such, the park serves as a sanctuary for an assortment of plants and animals that are continually threatened by the rapidly increasing development of Northern Virginia.

Changing Management Practices

By the 1960s ecological concerns began to come to the forefront of national park preservation efforts. The Advisory Board on Wildlife Management's 1963 report, *Wildlife Management in National Parks*, commonly known as the Leopold Report for its chairman, A. Starker Leopold, had considerable influence on the NPS's shifting policies on natural resources. Leopold and the advisory board defended the importance of native flora and fauna to park preservation and made the connection between the expanding development of the parks and the loss of the ecological scene.³⁵ The report proposed that the goal of managing national parks and monuments "should be to preserve, or where necessary to recreate, the ecologic scene as viewed by the first European visitors," and declared that "National parks should represent a vignette of primitive America."³⁶

Calling for changes in park design and construction, the report instructed that park planning was to be

biologically informed. It promoted zoned wilderness areas without roads, restrictions on road use and expansion, and prohibiting “extraneous developments” such as golf courses and ski lifts that contradicted management goals for national parks. Emphasizing the importance of natural landscapes, the report boldly stated, “Above all other policies, the maintenance of naturalness should prevail.”³⁷

Although written prior to the release of the Leopold Report, PRWI’s 1959 Master Plan reflects the NPS’s emphasis on the park’s natural environment. One of the PRWI’s primary goals was to restrict development in the “wilderness area” in its northwestern end to “preserve it to the fullest extent possible.”³⁸ The plan also called for the protection of natural resources by exercising close control over camping and other programs to ensure that the activities did not “infringe unduly upon the park’s natural features,” eliminating the cutting of timber for maintenance projects, and discontinuing an initiative to create a large lake for boating and fishing.³⁹

Resource management plans completed in 1981 and 1995 called attention to the park’s natural resources and laid out goals for their preservation, protection, restoration, and identification. Natural resource objectives noted in the plans called for protection of the Quantico Creek watershed, restoration of ecosystem processes to a natural state similar to what existed prior to human intervention, and actively to survey, monitor, and protect native plant and animal communities characteristic of a piedmont forest.⁴⁰ These goals directed many of the natural resource programs and efforts in the years following.

In 2012 the NPS issued “Revisiting Leopold,” acknowledging that “emerging conditions — including accelerating environmental change, a growing and more diverse population of Americans, and extraordinary advances in science — make it urgent to revise the general principles of resource management and stewardship.”⁴¹ The revised study notes that future resource stewardship within the NPS must address development pressures, pollution impacts, climate change, terrestrial and biodiversity loss, habitat fragmentation, and the loss of cultural resources.⁴² With the fast-growing population of Prince William County and the Washington metro-

politan area, PRWI currently faces many of these issues.

Rare Species, Nonnative Species, and Species Monitoring

PRWI serves as a crucial habitat for a variety of threatened and endangered species, including the small whorled pogonia, *Carex vestita* (velvet sedge), star-nosed mole, and American ginseng. Conversely, invasive and nonnative species are commonly found in the park and threaten to have a negative impact on forest integrity and ecosystems. Through species monitoring programs, the park has been able to identify these rare and nonnative species to develop plans for their protection or their elimination.

Wildlife monitoring came to the forefront of natural resource management goals as early as the 1980s when the park, through the aid of several interest groups, began conducting wildlife studies to identify endangered species and wildlife population counts, including beaver, turkey, and deer.⁴³ The Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Natural Heritage undertook a large-scale survey of the park in 1988 and produced inventories of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered (RT&E) species and species of special concern. Under the direction of the NPS Natural Resources and Science (NRS)⁴⁴ team, the park completed a park flora and fauna database in 1992.⁴⁵ A consultant from William and Mary College conducted a park-wide survey in 1988 to identify populations of the endangered (currently threatened) small whorled pogonia (*Isotria medeoloides*), a member of the orchid family, and in 2003 the NPS Regional National Resource Protection Program funded projects at PRWI for initiating a vegetation monitoring and a small whorled pogonia survey.⁴⁶ Other monitoring projects include a park-wide amphibian monitoring program, initiated as part of the amphibian reproduction research for the Pyrite Mine reclamation project, and a 2006 carnivore study that involved over 160 sampling locations.⁴⁷

The park currently works with the NPS Center for Urban Ecology (CUE) National Capital Region Network (NCRN), which monitors PRWI’s natural resources as part of a region-wide program. One of the NCRN’s largest efforts at PRWI is the monitoring of forest vegetation in 145 plots spread

throughout its forests. In each of the plots, the NCRN identifies, measures, and labels trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs and check for diseases, pests, and evidence of deer browse and also notes both rare and invasive plant species. Additionally, the NCRN monitors water quality on a monthly basis in nine of PRWI's streams and assesses water quality using pH, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, acid neutralizing capacity, salinity/specific conductance, nitrate, total phosphorus. The NCRN also measures stream width, depth, flow, and discharge and monitors benthic macroinvertebrates, fish, and stream physical habitat condition. Monitoring of birds occurs twice each year at 132 plots in the park.⁴⁸

In 2007 during routine monitoring, NCRN observed a freshwater sponge (*Porifera*) in the South Fork of Quantico Creek. Subsequent monitoring in 2009 identified several sponges along the same section of the creek and at an additional location at its confluence with Quantico Creek. A records search yielded few recent occurrences of freshwater sponges within the boundaries of National Capital Region parks, and even fewer documented specimens in Virginia, Maryland, or Washington, D.C. Since freshwater sponges are found in water bodies with high-quality water and low levels of pollutants, disturbance, and silt, the presence of the sponges in the South Fork of Quantico Creek suggests that it is a high-quality creek. The CUE recommended further studies in PRWI to understand the extent of its freshwater sponges and a study of sponges in the National Capital Region to determine the occurrence of other species.⁴⁹

As part of the monitoring program, the park and NCRN also monitor invasive insects, such as the gypsy moth and the emerald ash borer, that threaten the health of the park's piedmont forest. By the late 1960s the NPS joined with the United States Forest Service to start a monitoring and trapping program in PRWI for gypsy moths, one of the country's most devastating forest pests, which cause damage through defoliation. In the summer of 1970 the park discovered a gypsy moth and egg mass near the Travel Trailer Village, which were treated through parasitic wasps. The trapping program expanded in 1980 to monitor the growth of the gypsy moth population in the park. The monitoring program has

continued, and currently the only area with significant habitat altering populations is the Oak Ridge Campground. Oak Ridge and Cabin Camp 2 were affected by gypsy moths in the early 1990s and were treated in the late 1990s using aerial spraying. The park again treated a gypsy moth outbreak in the campground in 2003. After a reoccurrence in 2008, the staff surveyed the site for egg infestations in 2009, and the inventory revealed that the population remains in a suppressed state from the *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) virus, a downward trend from the previous year.⁵⁰ Gypsy moth studies continue as part of the park's natural resource inventory and monitoring program.

In 2008 the park also began a monitoring and trapping program for emerald ash borer, a small nonnative beetle that is highly destructive to ash trees. Ash trees are not a common species in PRWI; however, the monitoring and trapping program aids in early detection to avoid full infestation. To date, no emerald ash borer populations have been found in the park.

Other identified forest pests in PRWI include the hemlock woolly adelgid, a nonnative pest that threatens the eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) and the Carolina hemlock (*Tsuga caroliniana*). This destructive pest has resulted in the loss of the park's limited hemlock population, which covered approximately 3 acres of the park. In 2006 the United States Forest Service assessed the park's hemlocks and identified that the majority had lost 50 percent of their canopy because of the hemlock woolly adelgid and were untreatable. As a result only a small number of hemlocks survive in the park today, including a cluster in Unit B of Cabin Camp 2.

The park also monitors and treats invasive exotic plants, which aggressively compete with and threaten to displace native plant communities. Negative environmental impacts from these species include the loss and destruction of forage and habitat for wildlife, reduced biodiversity, loss of forest productivity, reduced groundwater levels, and soil degradation.⁵¹ NPS established the Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) in 2000 to advise parks nationwide in preventing introductions of new species, reducing existing infestations, and restoring

native plant communities and ecosystem functions.⁵² In 2001 the EPMT conducted an initial survey of PRWI and identified that approximately 300 acres in the park were infested with invasive plants. Predominant invasive exotic plant species in the park are Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), Japanese stiltgrass (*Microstegium vimineum*), Japanese knotweed (*Polygonum cuspidatum*), common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*), and common lespedeza (*Lespedeza striata*).

Since 2001 the park has been treating invasive plants on an annual basis. Beginning in 2004, teams of SCA participants have dedicated a majority of their efforts in the park to treating invasive plants. The park, with the help of the SCA and EMPT, has actively treated over 100 acres for invasive plants and successfully restored approximately 10 acres.⁵³

Reclamation Projects

Mining was the mainstay of residents prior to the establishment of the park around the turn of the twentieth century. The industrial use of the land is important to the history of the region and park, but it also brought environmental consequences. Existing and newly acquired properties have brought environmental responsibilities to the park as it strives to fulfill its mission of protecting the surrounding watersheds and its natural resources.

One of the park's biggest natural resource success stories is the Pyrite Mine Reclamation Project, which successfully improved the contamination of Quantico Creek. Although the native forest has reclaimed many of the former house sites and agricultural fields in the park since its establishment, the abandoned Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine remained barren because of highly acidic mine tailings that inhibited new growth. Located along a stream corridor that was popular with visitors, the site became a source of numerous safety and environmental problems. Primary issues of the site included acid-producing pyretic materials on the creek bank and in creek sediments, open and improperly sealed shafts, and old process areas. Water quality in Quantico Creek was also severely compromised owing to the acid mine drainage and heavy metal contamination.

Between 1971 and 1994, eight reclamation projects and/or studies were undertaken at the site, focusing on stabilizing the stream bank and leaving the rest of the site untouched for environmental studies and experimentation by park visitors, researchers, and youth groups. In 1995 the park began a \$152,000 multi-agency reclamation project with the primary goal to improve the water quality of the downstream reach of Quantico Creek. The abandoned mine's location in PRWI not only made reclamation a high priority because of environmental and safety concerns, but it also provided a unique opportunity for public outreach and education. Thus, the project was designed to demonstrate several reclamation techniques that could be adapted to similar mine sites throughout Virginia. Education and community involvement were integral components of the project.

At the end of the project, 150 volunteers gathered at the reclamation site to plant 5,000 native trees and shrubs. Water chemistry monitoring of Quantico Creek conducted before and after the reclamation showed a marked decrease in the presence of heavy metal contamination and an improvement in sulfate levels. Following the completion of the project, the trail to the mine site was reopened, and a boardwalk and viewing platform were installed along with interpretive signage.⁵⁴

Additional efforts at the pyrite mine site began in 2003 after testing showed that soils continued to contain high acidity levels, resulting in the loss of the majority of the trees planted during the 1995 reclamation efforts. The park has had recent success with planting Virginia Pine at the pyrite mine site and other species, such as American sycamore and sweet gum, have been planted along Quantico Creek. Since 2003 the park has planted 1,500 trees on the site and water quality in the creek continues to improve.⁵⁵

An earlier mine, known as the Greenwood Goldmine, operated in the northwest corner of the park near Independent Hill in the late nineteenth century. In 1997 and 2004, respectively, the park acquired the former Faught and Thomas properties that historically contained the greater part of the abandoned Greenwood Goldmine. Significant to the park's watersheds, the combined tracts include .3

miles of the Quantico Creek headwaters, a second-order stream channel that bisects the length of the two tracts. Former owners had altered the sites to create two small ponds by creating man-made and unnatural impoundments to the stream.

Soil and water samples confirmed high levels of mercury in surface soils in one of the test pits and iron and lead, possibly from the landfill, in high concentrations in an onsite pond.⁵⁶ The contaminated test pit straddled the boundary line between the two properties, and in 2005, after the acquisition of the Thomas property, Ecology and Environment, Inc. completed the removal of mercury contaminated soil dating to gold mining attempts at the Greenwood Goldmine.⁵⁷

In 2009 the park began the “Disturbed Land Restoration of the Headwaters to Quantico Creek Project” that reclaimed a 2.3-acre disturbed site within the former Faught property. Site reclamation included the removal of two earthen dams, installation of erosion control structures, removal and relocation of surface and subsurface non-toxic/non-hazardous debris, elimination of piles of fill dirt, removal of non-historic road beds, re-grading terrain to reestablish natural drainages, removing two monitoring wells, and the planting of native vegetation. Additionally, the project focused on staged restoration of portions of the stream channel identified as the headwaters of Quantico Creek. After the reclamation the park expects the disturbed site to experience normal natural succession and return to piedmont forest.⁵⁸

The park has had similar success with the reclamation of the Bradford property, an approximately 27-acre parcel acquired by PRWI in 2001. The goal of the reclamation project was to restore 14.2 acres of the tract, which had been previously condemned by Prince William County. Restoration of the property involved removing concrete, asphalt, trash, and structures, re-grading the terrain, restoring historical drainages, and planting native vegetation. Volunteer efforts aided in the success of the project: staff, members of the YCC and SCA, and other volunteers removed over 3,900 tires from the site, and the Prince William County Fire Department demolished a structure for training purposes.⁵⁹

Watershed Protection

One of PRWI’s primary goals is to protect portions of the Quantico Creek watershed, some of the most unspoiled waters in the Chesapeake Bay region. Water quality indicators, such as acidity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, clarity, and plant and animal species diversity and abundance, for the creek are all well within healthy levels, making it an important source of baseline condition data for environmental monitoring. The protection of the Quantico Creek watershed has been a long-range goal for the park, and in 1984 the NPS and the Navy developed and approved a “Watershed Management Plan” for the portion of the watershed outside the park boundary. Provisions of the plan called for monitoring water quality and finding immediate solutions to water quality issues, minimizing the use of pesticides, prohibiting the disposal of petroleum products or other wastes into the watershed, restricting development in the watershed, and ending the practice of stocking nonnative fish.⁶⁰

Concurrently with the implementation of the Watershed Management Plan, the park discontinued trout stocking in Quantico Creek, a practice occurring since the 1960s and a popular recreational activity in the park. The decision was made also in part because of the damage caused from the heavy use by anglers, which caused stream bank erosion and sedimentation of the creek.⁶¹ After the termination of the program, the park shifted to a warm-water fishery management approach, accomplished through a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to study the park’s native species to ensure increased productivity.⁶² Today, the park permits fishing in approximately 18 miles of streams, one pond, and four lakes within its boundaries: the South Fork and Quantico creeks; Lakes 1, 3, 4, and 5; and at Carters Pond (catch and release only). The park’s waters support numerous fish species, including bluegill, pumpkinseed, largemouth bass, and channel catfish.⁶³

After the land transfer was final around 2005, the park and the Navy developed and approved an updated Watershed Management Plan for Quantico Creek and a similar plan for the Chopawamsic Creek watershed. In protecting Chopawamsic Creek, both the NPS and the Navy share a common concern for

the water resource quality, particularly as a source of drinking water when it flows into Breckenridge Reservoir.⁶⁴ Sharing similar provisions, the plans' objectives are to protect both watersheds that are integral to the natural significance of the park and the region.

Natural Resource Initiatives and Challenges

Raised awareness of environmental concerns and impacts has brought new natural resource and environmental-focused programs to PRWI. The park initiated a trash-free park program as part of the Leave No Trace initiative in 2003 and currently participates in the "Climate Friendly Parks" program, a network of national parks that are at the forefront of sustainability planning. Complementing *A Call to Action*, the program developed a climate action plan and committed to reducing GHG emissions from the park's operations at least 20 percent below 2008 levels by 2016 through reducing energy consumption of park buildings, exploring the use of renewable energy technology and alternative energy, encouraging energy saving behavior among staff and visitors, reducing transportation emissions from park

operations and visitor vehicles, diverting solid waste from the landfill by increasing recycling capacity and revamping the "Trash Free" program, and educating park employees and visitors about climate change and how to reduce GHG emissions.⁶⁵

The most crucial natural resource concerns currently impacting the park are the potential increase in the deer population and the introduction of nonnative plant and animals, including insects, which threaten the health of the park's piedmont forest. Encroachment and development is also a major threat to the park: as more impervious surface is constructed within the watersheds, the more difficult it will become to manage the health of the stream system. Runoff from tributaries could include pollutants and a higher sediment load, which would scour the stream channel and deplete aquatic stream habitats. Encroachment also brings viewshed issues, particularly with cell phone towers and other obstructions in and along the periphery of the administrative boundary. While these threats are known, climate change is an unknown and unpredictable threat as it will be difficult to determine how the forest will respond to gradual warming over the next century.⁶⁶

Visitor and Resource Protection

The protection of people and resources are primary concerns of park management. At PRWI the Resource and Visitor Protection Division is responsible for law enforcement, special use permits, emergency medical services, search and rescue, fire management, and the security of park facilities, buildings, and park-owned housing. Visitor and resource protection at PRWI has evolved over the years to respond to new problems, programs, and directives. One of the major changes occurred in 1976 with the passage of the General Authorities Act, allowing delegated NPS employees who possess specific law enforcement certification to carry firearms and make arrests within the National Park System. This act established professional law enforcement rangers within the visitor and resource protection program at PRWI and required law enforcement personnel to complete training and educational courses for special certification.



Figure 7.6 Ranger on Horseback, 1976

Prior to 1976, park records indicate that PRWI employed caretakers/special police for park protection.⁶⁷ As part of the 1959 Mission 66 Master Plan, one of the park's objectives was to provide housing for a permanent protection employee, leading to the construction of several ranger quarters during the 1960s and early 1970s. Historically, efforts under visitor protection included an anti-poaching program, patrolling boundaries and trails, structural and woodland fire suppression, search and rescue, and first aid and Emergency Medical Training (EMT) for personnel.⁶⁸ Visitor protection also provided support services for special events held in the park, including a visit by First Lady Nancy Reagan in 1982.⁶⁹

Violations primarily stemmed from vehicle-related incidents such as speeding or disobeying signs, but others were related to the use of drugs and alcohol in the park. Vandalism and poaching were other big concerns for law enforcement. The 1984 annual report notes that high-visibility patrols and follow-up resulted in the decline of violations and vandalism, and that continued emphasis toward anti-poaching activities resulted in a greater cooperation with MCB Quantico game wardens, Virginia's game wardens, and local neighbors reporting violations. Boundary marker efforts also increased to reduce poaching on park lands.⁷⁰ When Phil Brueck arrived at PRWI as the new superintendent in 1987, park rangers did not patrol the special permit lands used by MCB Quantico. Brueck increased the patrol of this area, which aided in controlling poaching and other violations on NPS lands.⁷¹ Boundary reposting and surveillance helped the anti-poaching efforts, and the following year noted no hunting violations, suggesting that these actions were effective.⁷² Many of the same issues continued into the 1990s, including burglaries, vandalism, drugs and alcohol, permit/license, and boundary encroachment violations. As a result of charges being filed in court, the park often received community service hours and restitutions from offenders.⁷³

Horse patrols supplemented visitor and resource protection in the park in the 1970s and 1980s. By the early 1980s the horse patrol program consisted of three horses and integrated the use of volunteers, who donated hundreds of hours cleaning stables and stalls, conditioning of horses, and using the horses

for visitor services and contacts. The primary use of the horse program was trail patrol, crowd control, special events, parades, and interpretation. The park considered the program "one of the most positive tools for visitor services and for coverage and patrol of park trails."⁷⁴ Debates surrounding the cost and effectiveness of the horse program as well as environmental concerns came to the forefront by the late 1980s and the program was later discontinued owing to concerns regarding costs and trail erosion.⁷⁵

Over the years park law enforcement has partnered with local and regional law enforcement and fire departments, both for aid in the park and to help with incidents outside the park boundaries. These agreements include a cooperative agreement with Prince William County Fire and Rescue and the Virginia State Police in the 1990s and a Memorandum of Understanding between the NPS and the Prince William Board of County Supervisors in 2011 that allows County police to investigate major non-traffic crimes within the PRWI and Manassas National Battlefield Park.⁷⁶ These jurisdictional agreements have greatly aided the park in managing visitor and resource protection but have also allowed the park to reach out to agencies or localities in need. One recent example is the "B-Loop Fire" in Oak Ridge Campground in March 2006. With the assistance of over 75 firefighters from local fire departments, regional and park staff, and fire crews pre-positioned at Shenandoah National Park, the 300-acre fire was contained and controlled.⁷⁷

With over 14,500 acres, 15 miles of boundary, and 35 miles of trails, PRWI is challenging for law enforcement rangers to patrol. When visitor numbers spike during the weekends, rangers are needed to ensure full patrolling and protection of both visitors and park assets. These factors along with other associated duties, including emergency medical response, incident investigation, and structural fire protection, result in an overstretched law enforcement ranger squad. Additionally, rangers are often called upon to perform other outside duties, such as teach the Rangers Against Drugs program, assist with large events and homeland security priorities at other parks in the NCR, and to offer assistance on a regular basis to Prince William County Police with traffic stops, car crashes, weather-related incidents, and

other law enforcement issues.⁷⁸ Similar to the other divisions at PRWI, staffing and budget reductions have greatly impacted visitor and resource protection. The staff is currently down two rangers from previous levels and budget reductions keep the positions from being filled, adding stress on already stretched personnel.⁷⁹

Endnotes

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Conclusion

From Chopawamsic to Prince William Forest Park, the park's mission remained constant in the years following World War II. After the delay caused by war, several improvements were made in the park, such as a main entrance, new roads, and the park's first day-use area. Additional changes came with the Mission 66 program, which transformed the way visitors used the park with new picnic areas, camping areas, and the Scenic Drive built during the 1960s and early 1970s. Additionally, the cabin camps were integrated, bringing to an end the "color tags" applied to the camps since their establishment.

Despite the burdens of the aging CCC-built structures and the loss of the cabins in Camp 1, the park focused on its cultural resources in the latter decades of the twentieth century, culminating with the listing of four of the cabin camps in the NRHP in 1989. Natural resources also came to the forefront with the reclamation of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine and the implementation of numerous studies and monitoring programs. These projects, along with others, drove new interpretation and exhibits for visitors.

After a 50-year dispute, the Navy and the Department of the Interior finally came to an agreement in 1998 over the special permit lands, approved by Congress in 2002. This agreement resolved one of the park's major administrative challenges since the early years of its establishment; however, the park currently faces new administrative issues that put stress on its staff and resources, particularly in the current economic climate. Budget attrition in addition to cuts from the 2013 sequester has made funding tighter than ever. This, along with staff reductions and vacancies, results in more work for staff and less money for special programs. The continuing urbanization and rising population of Prince William County brings encroachment threats as well as stress on the park's natural resources.

The administrative challenge that has resonated most over the years is the park's need and desire for a national identity as part of the national park system. Debate over the name Prince William Forest Park began as early as the 1980s and continues to the present. The park has sustained its quest to change its name to the Chopawamsic CCC National Recreation Area, in hopes of returning to its roots and the initial reason for existence. With new education programs that bring underprivileged children to the cabin camps, the park is one again emphasizing its initial purpose as a recreation area that connects children and now adults, with nature, history, and culture. As one of two RDAs that remain in the National Park System and the model for the New Deal-era RDA program, PRWI continues its mission of offering recreational opportunities rooted in this legacy while preserving, protecting, and interpreting its diverse array of natural and cultural resources.

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Wrye, Ronald N., 49

Y

Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), 75-76, 92

Appendix A

Chronology

- 1934** President Roosevelt creates the Land Planning Committee and studies recreational needs. Studies reveal an urgent need for natural areas near urban centers.
- 1935** Roosevelt's Land Planning Committee is transferred to the Resettlement Administration (RA).
- Over 12,000 acres in the Chopawamsic and Quantico Creek watersheds selected by the Resettlement Administration as a favorable site for a RDA.
- July: first CCC company arrives in Chopawamsic RDA.
- 1936** Department of Interior (DOI) published "Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia", solidifying Chopawamsic RDA's place as the model for the 46 RDAs in the program.
- July: First campers arrive at Chopawamsic RDA's Camps 1 and 2.
- 1937** Summer camping available at Camp 3
- 1938** Department of the Interior issued a permit (upon request of the Department of the Navy) for the construction of a concrete dam on Chopawamsic Creek on NPS lands, to provide water source for the base (created Breckenridge Reservoir).
- Administrative authority of the RDAs was transferred from the RA to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 7496.
- Camp 4 opens for the summer camping season.
- 1939** Camp 5 is open for campers, the last of the cabin camps.
- 1940** Development of Chopawamsic RDA largely complete.
- August: Chopawamsic RDA ordered by Congress to be administered through the NPS as part of the park system of the National Capital and its environs on August 13, 1940.
- 1942** The War department granted a special use permit allowing it exclusive use of all five cabin camps. The Office of Strategic Services (OSS), converts Chopawamsic camps into secret training Areas A and C.
- 1943** The Secretary of the Navy requested use of 4,862 acres for training purposes for the duration of "emergency" (WW II), and 6 months thereafter. The secretary of the interior responded that it would be agreeable if the Navy agreed to purchase lands north of VA 619 to round out the boundaries of the park.

1948 Public Law 736 authorized the transfer of approximately 4,862 acres of NPS land to the Department of the Navy in exchange for the purchase of 1,500 acres to complete park boundaries and changed Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park.

Park Headquarters, now visitor center, constructed.

1951 Pine Grove Picnic Area constructed.

1953 Public Law 144 authorized Prince William Forest Park to exchange land "within established watersheds and boundaries" and also allowed for utility corridor easements.

1956 Desegregation of cabin camps began.

1964- Oak Ridge Campground, Travel Trailer Village, and Oak Ridge
1965 Campground were constructed.

1968- Scenic Drive built.
1972

1969 May: Memorandum of Agreement signed by Director of NPS and Assistant Secretary of the Navy giving the Department of the Interior exclusive use of land adjacent to the Breckenridge Reservoir.

1977- CCC-built Cabins in Camp1 Demolished and new cabins erected.
1984

1984 Department of the Interior and Department of the Navy signed the Watershed Management Plan for the Quantico Creek watershed.

Planning for the General Management Plan (GMP) began.

1986 First Administrative History of PRWI written.

1989 Camps 1-4 listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1998 March: Memorandum of Understanding signed by Bob Hickman and F.C. Wilson, Commanding General MCB Quantico to redefine the border between PRWI and MCB Quantico.

1999 General Management Plan accepted.

2002 Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for FY2003 signed by President George W. Bush. It required the transfer of 352 acres from Secretary of Navy to the Secretary of the Interior and 3,398 acres transferred from jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Navy.

- 2003** 4-year archeology study of PRWI was completed.
- 2005** Land transfer between PRWI and MCB Quantico was completed.
- 2011** Prince William Forest Park celebrated its 75h anniversary. On June 9-10 over 125 visitors participated in a 75h Anniversary Campout in Cabin Camp 2.
- 2012** Park lands between Routes 619 and 234 were listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the PRWI Historic District.
- 2013** Prince William Forest Park's Foundation Document was completed, providing basic guidance for planning and management decisions.

Appendix B

List of Superintendents

Superintendent	Years
Ira B. Lykes	1939-1951
Theodore T. Smith	1951-1958
L. Theodore Davenport	1958-1964
Floyd B. Taylor	1964-1968
Albert A. Hawkins	1968-1971
Ronald N. Wrye	1971-1974
Robert L. Harney	1974-1987
Philip Brueck	1987-1994
Robert Hickman	1994-2008
Vidal Martinez	2009-present

Ira B. Lykes (1939-1951)

- Completed infrastructure projects in the park such as roads, bridges, and a main entrance
- Cultivated relationships with local, county, state, military, wildlife, and charitable organizations
- Park name changed from Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park
- Negotiated land exchange agreement that resulted in the passing of Public Law 736 in 1948

Theodore T. Smith (1951-1958)

- Integration of Cabin Camps in 1956

L. Theodore "Ted" Davenport (1958-1964)

- Architect of PRWT's Mission 66 program, including Telegraph Road Picnic Ground, Turkey Run and Oak Ridge campgrounds, the Nature Center, and scenic Loop Road

Floyd B. Taylor (1964-1968)

- Memorandum of Agreement signed between the Director of the NPS and Assistant Secretary of the Navy giving PRWI exclusive use of land adjacent to the Breckenridge Reservoir

Robert L. Harney (1974-1987)

- First African American superintendent of PRWI
- Special Use Permit for MCB Quantico use of PRWI land amended to require signatures from both the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy to revoke permit in 1984
- A four phase rehabilitation of Cabin Camp 1 was completed from 1977-1984

Philip Brueck (1987-1994)

- Reorganization of park facilities that relocated the headquarters building, rangers' offices, maintenance headquarters, and visitors center
- The new Turkey Run Environmental Center was opened in 1992
- Increased visibility for the park through roadside signs along the I-95 corridor
- Closed Carters Day Camp for day use
- Entrance fee program implemented in 1988

Robert "Bob" Hickman (1994-2008)

- \$5 million waterline project switching the park to municipal water
- Completion of the GMP in 1999
- Memorandum of Understanding signed between PRWI and MCB Quantico for a no-cost land exchange that fulfilled the meaning of PL 736
- Final land exchange completed in 2005
- Restoration of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine

Vidal Martinez (2009-present)

- NatureBridge demonstration program launched at PRWI in 2012
- Implemented Transitional Management Assistance Program (TMAP)
- Park listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 3, 2012
- Draft bill "To Redesignate Prince William Forest Park as Chopawamsic CCC National Recreation Area" sent to Virginia 1st District Congressman Robert Wittman on January 6, 2012. Bill currently on hold at the Office of Management and Budget.

Appendix C

Legislation

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

[Reprint from Original]

[PUBLIC LAW 736—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 596—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6246]

AN ACT

To authorize the transfer of certain Federal lands within the Chopawamsic Park to the Secretary of the Navy, the addition of lands surplus to the Department of the Army to this park, the acquisition of additional lands needed to round out the boundaries of this park, to change the name of said park to Prince William Forest Park, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Navy control and jurisdiction over those parcels of land within the Chopawamsic Park, known hereafter as the Prince William Forest Park, a part of the park system of the National Capital and its environs by Act of Congress of August 13, 1940 (54 Stat. 785), comprising approximately five thousand acres, lying south of the Joplin Road and contiguous to the Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia, with the exception of approximately four acres at the intersection of roads 626 and 620, which land contains the fire tower, upon assurance that the Secretary of the Navy will guarantee the potability and the undamaged source of water of the South Branch of Quantico Creek to the lands lying east of route 619, now or hereafter acquired for the Chopawamsic Park: *Provided, however,* That the transfer of jurisdiction herein authorized shall not be effectuated until funds have been made available by the Congress for the acquisition of the lands referred to in section 3 of this Act.

SEC. 2. That all of the lands that were formerly acquired by the War Department and that are now surplus to the needs of the Department of the Army within and adjacent to the Chopawamsic Park, comprising approximately one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight and sixty-two one hundredths acres, are hereby added to and made a part of that park, and shall be subject to all the laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States, by donation or purchase, lands adjoining or contiguous to the Chopawamsic Park, in the State of Virginia, as may be necessary for the proper rounding out of the boundaries of that park, but not exceeding one thousand five hundred acres. The title to real property acquired pursuant to this Act shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General of the United States. All property acquired by the United States pursuant to this Act shall become a part of the Chopawamsic Park upon acceptance of title thereto, and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable thereto.

SEC. 4. There is authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of \$10,000 to carry out the provisions of section 3 of this Act.

Approved June 22, 1948.

agricultural, labor, veterans', or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual."

Approved July 20, 1953.

Public Law 142

CHAPTER 234

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 23, 1953
[S. J. Res. 82]

To provide for the reappointment of Robert V. Fleming as citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian In-
stitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, which will occur by the expiration of the term of Robert V. Fleming, of Washington, District of Columbia, on July 26, 1953, be filled by the reappointment of the present incumbent for the statutory term of six years.

Approved July 23, 1953.

Public Law 143

CHAPTER 235

JOINT RESOLUTION

July 23, 1953
[S. J. Res. 83]

To provide for the appointment of Owen Josephus Roberts as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

Smithsonian In-
stitution.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress, caused by the death of Roland S. Morris, be filled by the appointment of Owen Josephus Roberts, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, for the statutory term of six years.

Approved July 23, 1953.

Public Law 144

CHAPTER 236

AN ACT

July 23, 1953
[H. R. 3380]

To authorize the exchange of lands acquired by the United States for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Virginia, for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings therein, and for other purposes.

Prince William
Forest Park, Va.
Land exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, for the purposes of consolidating Federal holdings of lands acquired for the Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Virginia, is hereby empowered, in his discretion, to obtain for the United States land and interests in lands held in private ownership within the established watersheds and boundaries of said park by accepting from the owners of such privately owned land complete relinquishment thereof, and the Secretary may grant to such owners in exchange therefor, in each instance, federally owned lands of approximately equal value, now a part of the Prince William Forest Park, that he considers are not essential for the administration, control, and operation of the aforesaid park. Any land acquired by the United States pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of Prince William Forest Park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States, and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized and empowered to grant to any citizen, association, or corporation of the United States, in exchange for the relinquishment of existing easements for utility rights-of-way, perpetual easements across land in Federal ownership within the Prince William Forest Park, such easements to be used for rights-of-way for electric poles, lines, and underground pipes for the transmission and distribution of electric power and gas and for poles and lines for telephone and telegraph purposes to the extent of not more than seventy-five feet on each side of the center line of such electric, gas, telephone, and telegraph lines: *Provided*, That the said easements shall be conveyed by the United States subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may deem advisable, but no part of the easements granted by him shall be used for any other than utility purposes, and in the event of any breach of this restriction, or in the event that the easements cease to be used for utility purposes, the entire interest herein authorized to be granted shall revert to the United States upon a finding to that effect by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved July 23, 1953.

Easements.

Public Law 145

CHAPTER 237

AN ACT

To provide for the conveyance of certain land in Monroe County, Arkansas, to the State of Arkansas.

July 23, 1953
[H. R. 163]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to donate and convey to the State of Arkansas all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land in Monroe County, Arkansas, more particularly described as follows:

Monroe County,
Ark.
Conveyance.

(1) In the town site of Indian Bay, formerly known as New Warsaw, Monroe County, Arkansas, all of lots 25, 26, and 34; and

(2) In Cartwright's addition to the town of Indian Bay, formerly known as New Warsaw, Monroe County, Arkansas, all of lot 1; north half of lot 4; all of lots 11 and 12; east half of lot 15; all of lots 18, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 42, 48, 51, 55, 57, and 76.

Approved July 23, 1953.

Public Law 146

CHAPTER 238

AN ACT

To amend the Alaska game law.

July 23, 1953
[H. R. 1571]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fifth sentence of section 4 of the Alaska game law, as amended by the Act of July 1, 1943 (57 Stat. 301, 303; 48 U. S. C., sec. 208), is further amended to read as follows: "Each member of the Commission appointed by the Secretary shall be a resident citizen of the judicial division from which he is appointed and shall have been a resident of Alaska for at least five years before his appointment, but not more than one resident of a judicial division shall serve on the Commission at one time, and not more than one Federal or Territorial employee shall be appointed as a member of the Commission.

Alaska Game
Commission.

Approved July 23, 1953.

(2) The consideration received under paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the account established pursuant to section 572(b) of title 40, United States Code, and shall be available as provided for in that section.

(c) REIMBURSEMENT FOR COSTS OF CONVEYANCE.—(1) The Secretary may require the conveyee of the real property under subsection (a) to reimburse the Secretary for any costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the conveyance.

(2) Any reimbursement for costs that is received under paragraph (1) shall be credited to the fund or account providing funds for such costs. Amounts so credited shall be merged with amounts in such fund or account, and shall be available for the same purposes, and subject to the same conditions and limitations, as amounts in such fund or account.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 2835. LAND EXCHANGE AND BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS, MARINE CORPS BASE, QUANTICO, AND PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK, VIRGINIA.

(a) LAND EXCHANGE.—Administrative jurisdiction over certain lands at Prince William Forest Park, Virginia, and at the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, shall be adjusted through the following actions:

(1) The Secretary of the Navy shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior approximately 352 acres of land, depicted as “Lands Transferred from Department of the Navy to Department of the Interior” on the map entitled “Boundary Adjustments Between Prince William Forest Park and Marine Corps Base, Quantico”, numbered 860/80283, and dated May 1, 2002.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall transfer, without reimbursement, to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy approximately 3,398 acres of land, depicted as “Lands Transferred from Department of the Interior to Department of the Navy” on the map described in paragraph (1).

(b) RETENTION OF CERTAIN LAND.—The Secretary of the Interior shall continue to administer approximately 1,346 acres of land, depicted as “Lands Retained by Department of the Interior” on the map described in subsection (a)(1). Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, the special use permit dated March 16, 1972, which provides for the use of part of this land by the Marine Corps, shall no longer be in effect.

(c) SUBSEQUENT DISPOSAL OF LAND.—(1) If any of the land described in subsection (a)(1) or (b) is determined to be excess to the needs of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Interior shall offer to transfer, without reimbursement, administrative jurisdiction over the land to the Secretary of the Navy.

(2) If any of the land described in subsection (a)(2) is determined to be excess to the needs of the Department of the Navy, the

Secretary of the Navy shall offer to transfer, without reimbursement, administrative jurisdiction over the land to the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) If an offer made under this subsection is not accepted within 90 days, the land covered by the offer may be disposed of in accordance with the laws and regulations governing the disposal of excess property.

(d) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—(1) The boundaries of Prince William Forest Park and the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, shall be modified to reflect the land exchanges or disposals made under this section.

(2) Land transferred to the Secretary of the Interior under subsection (a)(1) or retained under subsection (b) shall be administered as part of Prince William Forest Park in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map described in subsection (a)(1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

(f) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Act of June 22, 1948 (Chapter 596; 62 Stat. 571), is amended—

(1) by striking the first section and inserting the following new section:

“SECTION 1. PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK, VIRGINIA.

“Chopawamsic Park, which was established in 1933 as Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area, shall be known as ‘Prince William Forest Park.’”;

(2) in section 2—

(A) by striking “That all” and inserting “All”; and

(B) by striking “the Chopawamsic Park” and inserting “Prince William Forest Park”; and

(3) in section 3—

(A) by striking “That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby” and inserting “The Secretary of the Interior is”; and

(B) by striking “the Chopawamsic Park” both places it appears and inserting “Prince William Forest Park”.

PART III—AIR FORCE CONVEYANCES

SEC. 2841. MODIFICATION OF LAND CONVEYANCE, LOS ANGELES AIR FORCE BASE, CALIFORNIA.

Section 2861(c) of the Floyd D. Spence National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001 (as enacted into law by Public Law 106-398; 114 Stat. 1654A-433) is amended in the first sentence by striking “10 years” and inserting “30 years”.

SEC. 2842. LAND EXCHANGE, BUCKLEY AIR FORCE BASE, COLORADO.

(a) EXCHANGE AUTHORIZED.—For the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of real property suitable for the construction of military family housing for Buckley Air Force Base, Colorado, the Secretary of the Air Force may convey to the State of Colorado (in this section referred to as the “State”) all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, including improvements thereon, consisting of all or part of the Watkins Communications Site in Arapahoe County, Colorado.

Appendix D

Land Use Agreements

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

PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST PARK
Quantico, Virginia
RECEIVED
JUN 2 01969
Supt. *AK* Naturalist
Asst. Supt. Secretary
Range USE
Acting USE

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. Skillito (Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Installations and Logistics)), on 12 and 13 December 1968. 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.

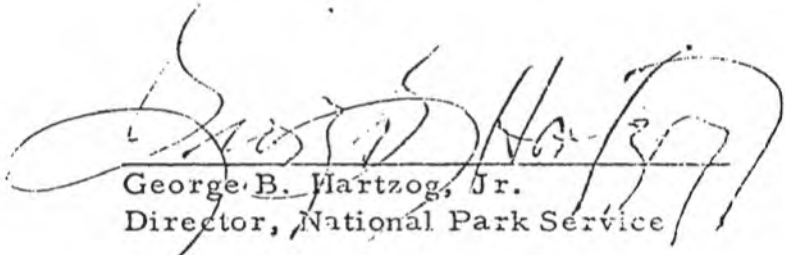
b. Department of the Navy:

(1) Navy-owned areas encompassed by the area to be retained by Interior will be transferred to Interior.

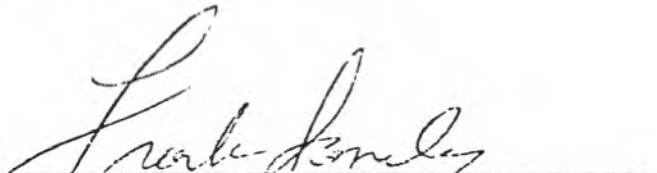
(2) Assist Interior in detailed land surveys and staff appraisals of the Prince William Forest - Quantico area to determine those lands that may be acquired to round out Prince William Forest. Navy further agrees to actively support Interior before the Bureau of the Budget and the appropriate committees 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.

5/21/69
(Date)


George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director, National Park Service

27 May 1969
(Date)


Frank Sanders
Assistant Secretary of the Navy
(Installations and Logistics)

1972 Special Use Permit

* 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 4,5] 4.-acres of land at Prince William Forest Park, Virginia, lying south and west of Joplin Road (State Route 6] 9) and contiguous to the Marine Corps Development and Education Command at Quantico, Virginia, as shown thus _____ on the attached map, drawing number NCF 6.5-2] 9A. 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. SHAFER

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 OF REAL PROPERTY BY OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES
 (See Form 4-32)

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20350
 LICENSE NUMBER

THIS LICENSE TO USE THE U. S. GOVERNMENT PROPERTY HEREIN DESCRIBED IS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY TO THE LICENSEE NAMED BELOW FOR THE PURPOSES HEREIN SPECIFIED UPON THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS SET FORTH BELOW AND THE GENERAL PROVISIONS ON THE REVERSE SIDE HEREOF BY THE EXECUTION HEREOF THE LICENSEE AGREES TO COMPLY WITH ALL SUCH TERMS, CONDITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(Refer to BuDeck's Instructions 11071.1R and any succeeding changes)

NF(R)-13804

1. NAME AND ADDRESS (If property location) Marine Corps Development & Education Command, Quantico, Virginia <small>1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (Location, map, and building location, when applicable)</small>	2. DATES COVERED (beginning) FROM 1 January 1972 TO Indefinite
--	---

Approximately 54 acres of wooded lands within the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, located west of Route 620, south of Route 619, and north of the Breckenridge Dam waters as indicated on Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, Public Works Division Map PW-SK 2904-C, attached hercin as "Exhibit A".


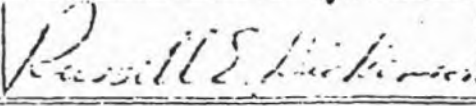
4. PURPOSE OF LICENSE (If not for specific use, and specific areas used it to be used in training purposes, limit)

The Above described area shall be used by the National Park Service only for the purpose of activities connected with group camping facilities for training and educational purposes. In addition, the use of the Breckenridge Dam waters is granted according to Provision 7m, stated below.

3. LICENSEE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	5a. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE—DEPT. OF NAVY OFFICIAL (Name and address) Commanding General, Marine Corps Development and Education Command Quantico, Virginia 22134
6. LICENSEE (Name and address, give full agency designation) National Park Service Department of the Interior Washington, D. C. 20240	6b. LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE OF LICENSEE (Name and address) Superintendent, Prince William Forest Park Triangle, Virginia

7. GENERAL PROVISIONS (See Reverse Side)

8. EXECUTION OF LICENSE

FOR	BY	SIGNATURE	DATE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	NAME AND TITLE (Typed) WILLIAM W. SHAFFER Director, Real Estate Division by direction of the Commanding Officer		3/16/72
LICENSEE	(Sgd) Russell E. Dickenson Director, NCP		3/16/72

7. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2. The Licensor hereby grants to the Licensee the non-exclusive permission to use the premises or facilities specified in item 3 together with the necessary rights of ingress and egress.

b. This License shall be effective during the period stated in item 2 and is revocable at any time without notice at the option and discretion of the Licensor or its duly authorized representative.

c. The use to be made of the subject premises shall be limited to that specified in item 4.

d. This License shall be neither assignable nor transferable by the Licensee.

e. If utilities and services are furnished the Licensee for its use of the premises, the cost thereof will be reimbursed to the Licensor pursuant to applicable statutes and regulations governing such reimbursement.

f. The Licensee shall protect, maintain and keep in good order the premises or facilities licensed hereby. This obligation includes responsibility for all costs incurred for any maintenance and repair (including long-term maintenance) which the Licensee shall consider necessary or desirable in connection with its occupancy hereunder.

g. Any item of long-term maintenance, or any additions to, or alterations of, the premises or facilities which the Licensee shall consider necessary or desirable in connection with its use and occupancy shall be made only with the prior approval and consent of the Licensor and at the sole cost and expense of the Licensee. Upon revocation, expiration or surrender of this License, and to the extent directed by the Licensor, the Licensee shall remove all alterations, additions, betterments and improvements made, or installed, and restore the premises or facilities to the same or as good condition as existed on the date of entry under this License, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

h. All activities authorized hereunder shall be subject to such rules and regulations as regards supervision or otherwise, as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the local representative of the Licensor designated in item 5a.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958 OF—455761

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.

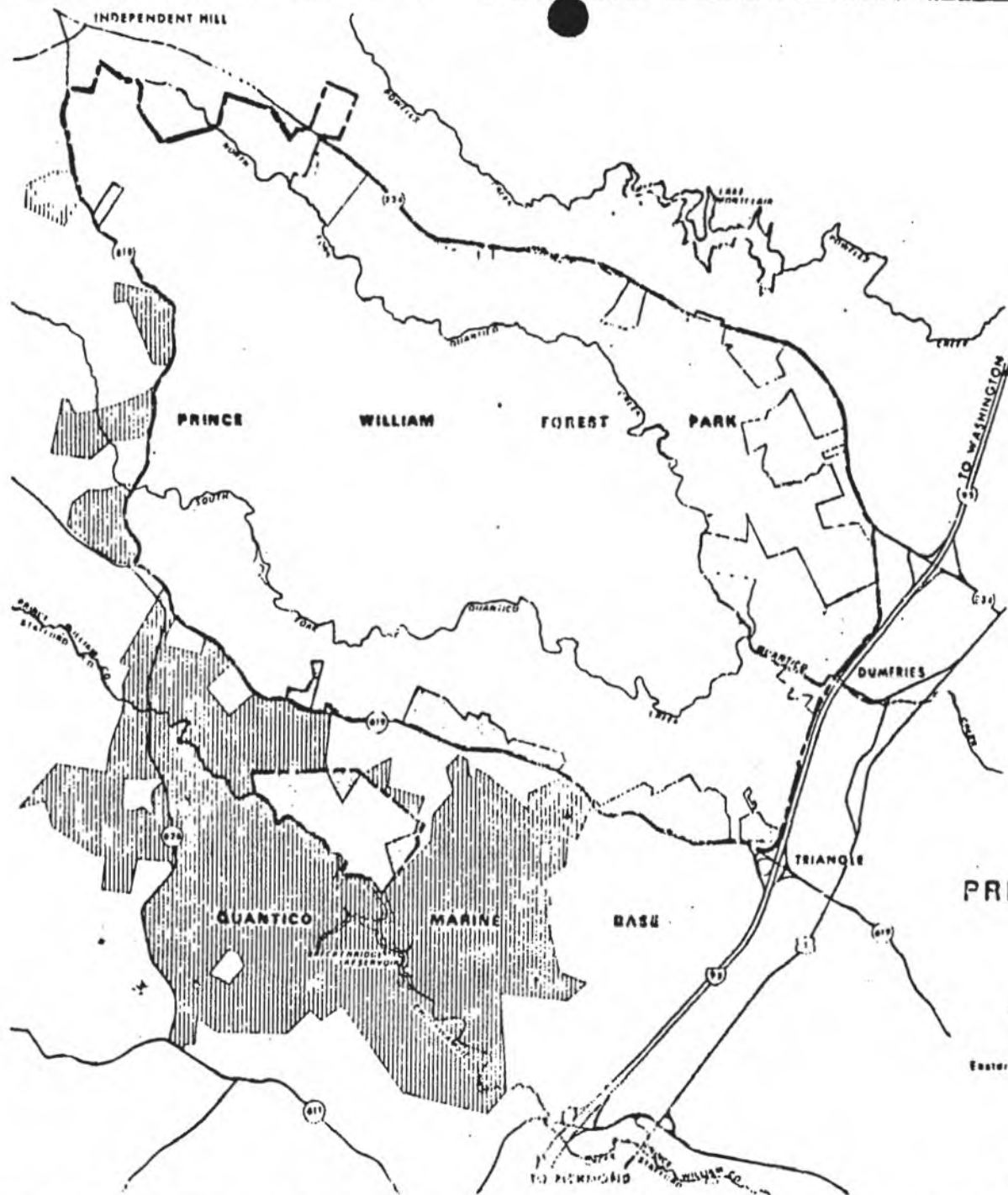
n. The Marine Corps Development and Education Command will retain fly-over rights to the licensed area.

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.

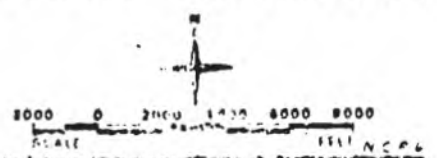


1:50,000

-  Prince William Forest Park Boundary
-  4,376 acres Special Use Permit to the Department of War
-  80 acres Navy Property Under Care of the Secretary of the Interior
-  1,000 acres Private Property Within to Be Relinquished
-  300 acres Being Retained by Department of the Interior

**BOUNDARY MAP
PRINCE WILLIAM FOREST
PARK
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY
VIRGINIA**

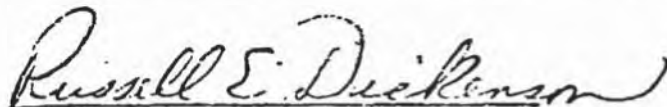
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS
JULY 1971
Eastern Service Center Division of Control Map Service



ON MICROFILM

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 Capital Parks

ACCEPTED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

This 16 day of MARCH, 1972

By: 

WILLIAM W. SHEFFER
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. 20360

1984 Modification to the Special Use Permit

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*

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
EVERETT PYATT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
(SHIPBUILDING AND LOGISTICS)

1998 Memorandum of Understanding

APPENDIX C: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

A Memorandum of Understanding between Prince William Forest Park and Marine Corps Base, Quantico

[as signed on 10 March 1998 by Superintendent Robert S. Hickman, PWFP, and F. C. Wilson, Commanding General, MCB, Quantico]

This Memorandum of Understanding is made and entered into between the Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia (hereinafter called MCB), and Prince William Forest Park (hereinafter called PWFP).

WHEREAS, the Prince William Forest Park and Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia, represent separate Federal agencies with distinct missions;

WHEREAS, these entities own and manage contiguously located land parcels that affect several different watersheds within the Commonwealth of Virginia;

WHEREAS, these entities are currently Parties to several separate agreements including the Special Use Permit of 16 March 1972, as amended, and the Watershed Management Plan for the South Fork of Quantico Creek;

NOW THEREFORE, these entities, acting as Parties under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding (Memorandum), hereby resolve as follows:

To pursue with all deliberate speed and commitment the mutual goals set forth in this Memorandum; and

To abide by the conditions set forth in this Memorandum unless formal written direction to the contrary is received from their higher headquarters.

PART ONE: MUTUAL GOALS

Maintain and protect the mission needs of the United States Marine Corps (USMC) Base at MCB Quantico and the mission needs of the National Park Service (NPS) at PWFP.

Establish a "green corridor" along the federally owned portion of Route 619 to enhance its integrity as a scenic, two-lane, low speed roadway, which serves as the partial drainage between two federally protected watersheds.

Establish a mutual plan, which will require higher agency approval and legislation to implement, to revise, and redefine the border between MCB and PWFP in a manner that is designed to better facilitate the autonomous utility of each agency's lands.

To abide in the spirit of Public Law 80-736 in proposing legislation and effecting changes to meet the overall goals of this Memorandum.

To prepare and sponsor jointly proposed legislation required to implement the Parties' intent and goals to revise the designated border between the Parties' land, to pursue reversionary rights in the land so designated, to substitute this Agreement and implementing legislation as compliance/ fulfillment with PL 80-736 and to address the jurisdictional and any other remaining issues necessary for successful implementation of this Agreement.

PART TWO: ACTIONS

MCB will designate in its Master Land Use Management Plan (MLUMP) those USMC-owned parcels along Route 619 as "no development" and make such other Amendments as are consistent with this Agreement.

MCB and PWFP will establish a green corridor zone 300 feet wide on each side of Route 619 along their parcels to ensure integrity of the greenway corridor. The green corridor zone shall not require demolition or revision of existing structures along the current agency-owned corridor, nor shall it prohibit either agency from constructing access roads in support of identified mission requirements to ingress and egress internal parcels. Every effort will be made to limit the number of access roads constructed through coordination of planning and review of access road proposals by both agencies.

MCB will pursue alternative actions in lieu of construction of an on-site landfill west of I-95 in the northern training areas.

MCB/PWFP will individually and jointly pursue, through their chain of command, a land plan designed to round out the borders of each agency's property according to the map set forth in Attachment A hereto and to eliminate special use permitted land in favor of single agency land ownership and use. Recognizing that successful pursuit of such actions requires higher level agency approval and legislation, the Parties agree to coordinate and communicate their collective and individual progress in pursuing higher level approvals.

PWFP will amend its General Management Plan (GMP) to reflect a new course of action premised upon pursuit and completion of this Memorandum. The GMP process will serve as the Park's forum for presenting this Agreement to the public.

MCB/PWFP will develop jointly a Watershed Management Plan for those portions of the Chopawamsic Creek Watershed flowing through lands under the jurisdiction of PWFP.

MCB/PWFP will develop a joint Recreation Plan for use of Breckenridge Reservoir and address issues of visitor access to Breckenridge.

MCB/PWFP will update and amend the Watershed Management Plan for the South Fork of the Quantico Creek as set forth in Park IV of this Agreement.

PART THREE: CONDITIONS

Any legislative recommendation for a land plan to round out the borders of each agency's property must include the reversion clauses such that if either agency no longer has a need for the land it secures from the other as part of this process for "rounding out the borders," and such land becomes excess to the needs of the gaining party/agency, that such land shall revert to the prior owner-agency at no cost for its use in meeting its agency mission requirements. Only if that agency then declares the

land "excess" to its needs may sale, disposal, or use of same under federal property disposal rules proceed.

To ensure adequate, timely notification at the local level for all joint issues and to ensure coordination of actions to resolve issues at the local level, whenever possible, the Parties have agreed that no proposal for the land plan set forth in Attachment A to round out each agency's borders through transfer, new survey, or any other means shall be presented through the agency's chain of command or to personnel in other agencies, organizations, or the public unless the Parties to this Agreement have discussed the substance and boundaries of such proposal and either agreed upon same or defined the points on which they have "agreed to disagree" in advance and in writing.

NPS and USMC personnel will work together in preparing and approving joint interpretive items including research of key archaeological sites.

The current Watershed Management Plan, as proposed for revision, shall serve as the model for format and substance of the plan to be established for the Chopawamsic Creek Watershed Management Plan.

PART FOUR: REVISIONS TO CURRENT WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLAN

Recognizing the protected nature of the Quantico Creek Watershed, the Parties have resolved to make the following changes to the language in their current Quantico Creek Watershed Management Plan:

Amend Part II, D., page 2, by substituting the following for the current language:

Forest Management will be carried out in accordance with the Virginia Best Management Practices and fulfillment of the Marine Corps Order P5090.2. The secretary of the interior, or his designee, shall be notified in advance of any proposed logging operations. The intent of forest management within the watershed shall be to protect and maintain water quality and to maintain the forest cover in this watershed to the maximum extent practicable. When forest clearing/logging operations are proposed within the watershed, the management restrictions outlined below will be followed to minimize resource damage:

Hardwood silviculture will employ a wide variety of even and uneven aged management systems. The use of clear-cutting will be minimized except in cases involving insect, disease, or weather-related damage. Reforestation may be supplemented by planting, especially where necessary for erosion control, but will normally be accomplished by natural regeneration.

Even-aged management, specifically, clear-cutting for final harvest, will be used to manage pine stands. Special care will be taken concerning spatial distribution and size of units, with any clear-cutting limited to 25 acre units or less and 20% of the total pine acreage per forest compartment at each ten year entry interval within the watershed absent any catastrophic event. Reforestation will normally be accomplished by replanting.

Forest clearing may be employed where necessary to enhance military training (e.g., for areas like landing zones), but BMPs will be used to stabilize any cleared areas. These areas will be returned to forest cover as soon as practicable when they no longer required for such training use.

Amend Part II, H., page 2, by substituting the following current language:

APPENDIX C: MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Construction of permanent structures and road in the South Fork Quantico Creek Watershed area will be limited to that which directly supports field training operations specifically conducted by the Marine Corps and authorized by the Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Quantico. The secretary of the interior or his designated representative shall be notified in advance of any proposed logging operations or projects that will result in forest clearing within the Quantico Creek Watershed and invited to participate in appropriate scoping, environmental planning, and Environmental Impact Review Board meetings. Construction will be conducted in accordance with applicable federal and state guidelines. Clearing of wooded areas for construction will be kept to a minimum.

[Signed on 10 March 1998 by Superintendent Robert S. Hickman, PWFP, and F. C. Wilson, Commanding General, MCB, Quantico]

Appendix E

Land Acquisitions since 2001

Land Acquisitions Since 2001

TRACT #	NAME OF PREVIOUS OWNER	ACREAGE	YEAR ACQUIRED
000027	Bradford, Freeman	27.00	2001
000028	Nichols & Rosenblum	0.56	2002
000029	Nichols	0.46	2002
000030	Peterson	0.50	2002
000031	Reid, Fred	0.56	2002
000032	Reid, Fred	0.22	2002
000033	Thomas, Clara	7.85	2012
000034	Mooney	0.50	2002
000038	Mercy Ministries	13.74	2002
000039	Mercy Ministries	2.86	2002
000044	Baker	2.99	2002
000045	Cropp	2.80	2002
000048	Goins	0.97	2003
000053	Jordan, M.	2.55	2003
000057	Davis-Griffin	1.00	2003
000058	Calahan	16.12	2006
000061	Golden Phoenix, Ltd.	16.12	2003
000063	Williams, Richard et al	21.25	2007
000064	Curtis Properties, Inc.	5.32	2004
000066	Warrington	1.49	2005
000069	Thomas, V.	3.41	2004
000078	Weisenburger	33.63*	2005
000082	Mathew	1.00	2005
000087	Turlington	3.50	2007
000088	Turlington	1.05	2007
000089	Barnes	0.48	2008
000090	Cahoon	18.75	2008
000098	Lauber	0.88	2009
000099	McCants	0.65	2011
000100	Apple	1.00	2011
000105	Shah	1.50	2012

*Scenic Easement

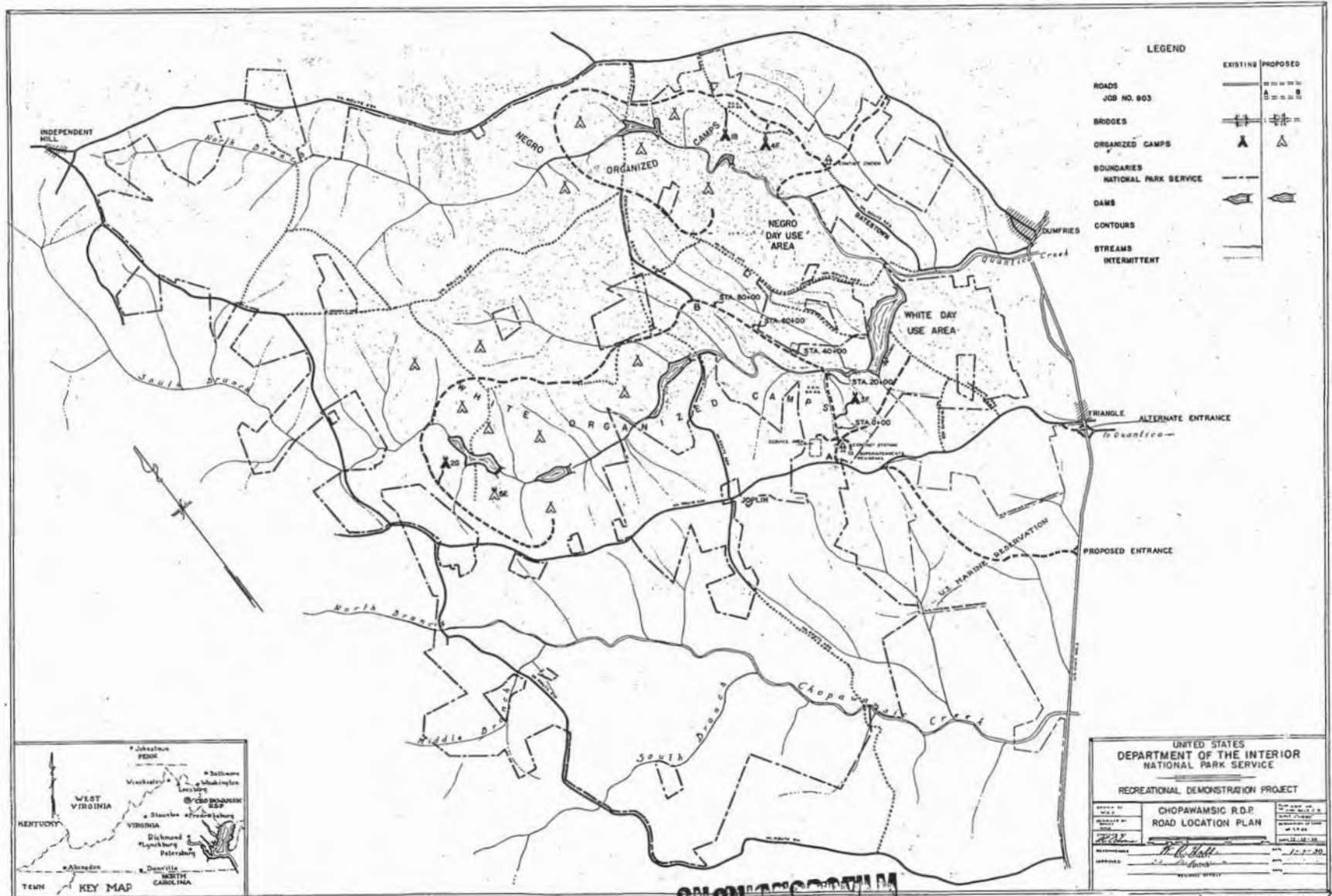
Appendix F

1986 Prince William Forest Park Administrative History Appendices

SEGREGATION PLAN FOR THE CHOPAWAMSIC RDA

PER NCP 6.5-38A ATTACHED

ON MICROFILM



ON MICROFILM

860/80,038A

65-42-2

APPENDIX FOUR

AGENCIES ENDORSING THE CHOPAWAMSIC 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

APPENDIX FIVE
 INFORMATION FOR CUMULATIVE CHART

Chopawamsic Recreation Area
 Virginia R-3
 LP-VA 6

SUBMISSIONS:	Offers	Acreage	Appraised Value	Purchase Price	AVERAGE	
					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

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Legal File No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Date Paid For</u>
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	Lockett, 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

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

[Reprint from Original]

APPENDIX SEVEN

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

[Reprint from Original]

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 any rate, 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
and Land Planning

Enclosure 1903740

cc: Huppuch
Frost
Gerner

[Reprint from Original]

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

[Reprint from Original]

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

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
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
Garnel 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

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
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
Addie 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 Ferrelli	.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

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
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

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
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

<u>OWNER</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COST</u>
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
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Total	1,687.85	\$ 2,322,750

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

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Prince William Forest Park
18100 Park Headquarters Road
Triangle, VA 22172