

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State

and or common Parks: 1933-1942, Thematic Resources

2. Location

street & number see individual survey forms

~~not~~ not for publication

city, town ~~N/A~~ vicinity of

state code county code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thematic	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bureau of State Parks, Department of Environmental Resources

street & number Post Office Box 1467

city, town Harrisburg ~~N/A~~ vicinity of state Pennsylvania

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of Environmental Resources

street & number Post Office Box 1467

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Pennsylvania State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Pennsylvania Bureau for Historic Preservation

city, town Harrisburg state Pennsylvania

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

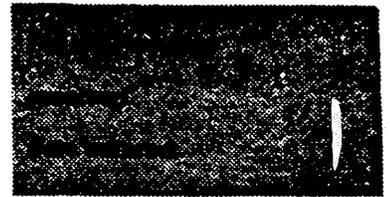
This nomination of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) architecture constructed in the Pennsylvania State Park system between 1933 and 1942 includes 24 historic districts and 4 individual resources, comprising a total of 559 buildings and 66 structures located in 18 state parks and one state forest picnic area. There are 37 (7 percent) non-contributing buildings and 4 (6 percent) non-contributing structures. The resources, while dispersed throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, are thematically linked by the following characteristics:

1. All of the resources are located within the present Pennsylvania state park system.
2. All of the resources were built as part of the massive federal relief programs instituted under the New Deal, one of the most influential event in the past fifty years of American history.
3. All of the resources were either constructed or used by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the relief agency created by the Emergency Conservation Work Act of 1933.
4. All of the resources constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps epitomize the rustic style of architecture promoted by the National Park Service during the first three decades of the twentieth century.
5. All of the resources used by the Civilian Conservation Corps are examples of standardized, and in many instances partially prefabricated and modular, construction developed by the United States Army.

Virtually every building and structure constructed by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks has been altered to some extent. Typical alterations include new asphalt shingle roofs, new siding on buildings originally associated with CCC camps, and replacement of window screens with sash. In one instance, at Organized Group Camp No. 9 in Laurel Hill State Park, some CCC buildings have been moved from their original location. The alterations to the nominated resources do not impair their ability to convey the nomination's principal themes and do not obscure the original character of the resources. The integrity of the resources remains sufficient to convey both their historical and architectural significance.

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Methodology

The origins of this nomination date to 1983, when the Bureau of State Parks and the Bureau for Historic Preservation funded a historic resource survey of the Pennsylvania State Park system. This survey revealed that a large number of intact Depression Era buildings and structures survived in the parks. In 1985 the Bureau of State Parks and the Bureau for Historic Preservation decided to promote the preservation of these resources by jointly funding a project to prepare a thematic National Register nomination of all eligible Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) architecture located in the state park system.

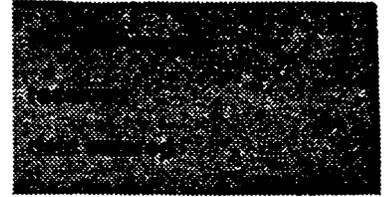
John Milner Associates conducted extensive research in both primary and secondary sources in order to document the history of the ECW, both nationally and in Pennsylvania, the history of the Pennsylvania State Park system, the development of the rustic style of architecture, and the development of standardized and prefabricated military construction.

Field investigations involved on-site inspections and evaluations of ECW architecture in the thirty-eight state parks identified by the 1983 survey as containing ECW architecture. These field investigations enabled John Milner Associates, in consultation with the Bureau of State Parks and Bureau for Historic Preservation, to accurately assess the significance and integrity of ECW architecture in individual state parks within a state wide framework.

Documentary research and field investigations resulted in the selection of resources located in eighteen individual parks and one state forest picnic area as meeting National Register eligibility requirements. The resources contained in these parks represent the full range of Emergency Conservation Work architecture found in Pennsylvania's state parks. The surviving buildings and structures identified as potentially eligible for listing in the National Register are contained in large organized group camps, family cabin areas, day use facilities, administrative and maintenance areas, and former Civilian Conservation Corps camps, and include trails, overlooks, dams, bridges, and camp furniture.

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Eliminated from consideration for nomination were Depression Era buildings and structures constructed by federal relief agencies other than the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the only relief agency that operated under the rubric of Emergency Conservation Work. Also eliminated from consideration were buildings and structures that had lost their integrity of design, setting, or materials. Finally, parks that contained an extremely limited number of resources and that did not help illuminate the statewide significance of the CCC were eliminated from consideration.

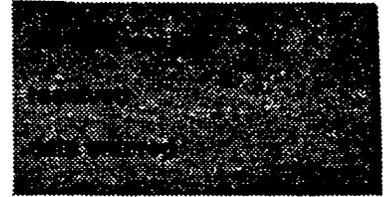
Description

The New Deal placed thousands of relief workers, most of them members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), in Pennsylvania's state parks and forests. The labor of these men, and the influx of federal funds that accompanied them, sparked a rapid and remarkable development of the state's outdoor recreational facilities. Many of the parks developed by the CCC survive and are actively used at the present time. The various buildings and structures erected by the CCC in these parks exist as important manifestations of the New Deal's presence in Pennsylvania.

The surviving buildings and structures erected by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks may be grouped into five broad categories based upon their use. These categories include family cabins, day use areas, maintenance areas, former CCC camps, and organized group camps. The latter are only located within Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDAs), distinct facilities designed and developed by the National Park Service in an effort to provide underprivileged urban youth with opportunities for outdoor recreation. The three CCC-built RDAs in Pennsylvania (now known as French Creek, Laurel Hill, and Raccoon Creek State Parks) all contain resources from more than one of the above categories in addition to several organized group camps, each of which consists of its own administrative area and four to six smaller unit camps.

The organized group camps, family cabin areas, and day use areas built by the CCC generally reflect the rustic architecture promulgated by the National Park Service. The CCC camps and maintenance areas reflect the

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utilitarian, standardized, and in many instances partially prefabricated, buildings developed during this period by the United States Army.

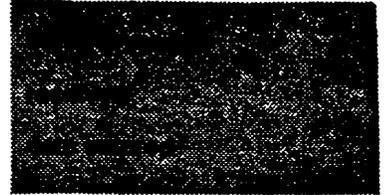
Rustic architecture is not strictly a style, but rather a term that applies to a "number of styles sharing a central concept or ethic" (Myers 1984:42). The central concept called for the use of natural materials, extensive handwork, and a variety of motifs borrowed from sources as diverse as American pioneer log cabins, Bavarian and Swiss chalets, and the "great camps" of the Adirondacks. Important high-style influences included the mid-nineteenth century work of Andrew Jackson Downing, who emphasized the picturesque qualities of architecture, and the late nineteenth century work of H. H. Richardson and Frederick Law Olmstead, who emphasized the use of natural materials and attempted to bring architecture into harmony with the landscape (Myers 1984:42, Tweed et al. 1977, Good 1938:5, and Cutler 1985:65).

The vast majority of the buildings and structures constructed by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks may be considered rustic architecture. The National Park Service, which reviewed and approved the plans for all CCC park construction, made sure that local designers and planners adhered to the rustic philosophy for all public buildings.

Family Cabin areas are prime examples of the CCC's use of rustic architecture. These buildings were designed to provide inexpensive recreational opportunities to families, and also to provide rental income for the parks. They generally reflect the appearance of pioneer cabins since, in the view of the National Park Service, the public's familiarity with this type of construction would minimize any feeling that these buildings intruded upon the natural landscape. The cabins are almost always arranged in groups or "colonies" that appear to be laid out in a haphazard fashion. In reality they are arranged according to a carefully designed plan that attempted to mediate between the need for privacy and the desire to restrict the encroachment of these buildings on the landscape. Other factors that determined the layout of the cabin areas include the desire for shade, the need for a safe water supply, vehicular access requirements, and, perhaps most importantly, a

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location that was safe for both the visitor and the environment (Good
1938:17).

The individual cabins make extensive use of locally available natural materials in their construction, in keeping with the dictates of rustic architecture. Most family cabins are of log or wood frame construction, though cabins in several parks have individual walls constructed of uncut stone. Log construction was intended to invoke images of the pioneer past. Frame cabins are usually clad with rough, wane-edged siding. Some individual cabins display more than one type of building material.

Family cabins are almost invariably gable-roofed, with either an inset or attached porch. Many have uncut stone chimneys, usually attached to a gable end. The most common alterations to the original designs include new roofing and the installation of window sash in openings that formerly contained only screens. The interiors of the cabins are spartan. Most contain only one or two rooms. None have indoor plumbing. An open fireplace serves as both a cook stove and the sole source of heat.

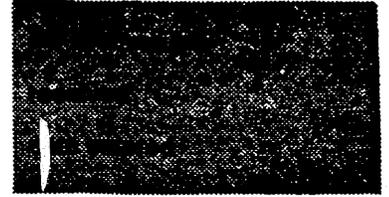
The proposed family cabin district at S. B. Elliott State Park is typical. It consists of six cabins located at the edge of a wooded area. Access to the cabins is by means of a small unimproved road that only serves the cabin district. Pit latrines are located near the cabins.

There are four different styles of family cabin at S. B. Elliott. These include:

1. A two-room, L-plan cabin with wane-edged siding and a porch roof supported by stone columns. A stone fireplace is located along the rear wall.
2. A single room, square-plan log cabin with an inset porch supported by stone columns. This cabin type has a pyramidal roof with a centrally located stone chimney.

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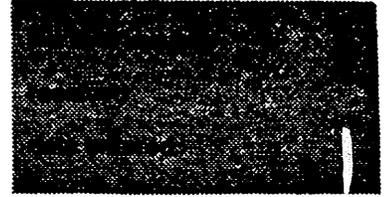
3. A single room, rectangular-plan cabin with three log walls and one stone wall. A stone chimney is incorporated into the stone wall.
4. A three-room, cross gable-plan log cabin with a porch roof supported by stone columns. A small log appendage, with saddle corners, is attached to the rear wall.

The family cabins at Black Moshannon State Park are in distinct contrast to those at S. B. Elliott. The Black Moshannon family cabins are simple one and two-room log cabins with exterior stone chimneys. The cabins are laid out in a straight line, much like the highway-oriented tourist courts of the period. This is the only Pennsylvania state park with family cabins arranged in this fashion. All other family cabin "colonies" display the "random scatter" site plan found at S. B. Elliott.

All of the buildings and structures associated with CCC-built day use and picnic areas are examples of rustic architecture. These areas, the most common type of Depression Era architecture found in Pennsylvania's state parks, were designed to provide recreational facilities for the use of casual park visitors either passing through enroute to another destination or on a picnic or other form of day trip. Day use and picnic areas vary in size from a small picnic shelter and accompanying latrine located alongside a highway to extensive facilities complete with man-made lakes for boating and fishing. The day use area at Cherry Springs State Forest Picnic Area is typical of the smallest day use facilities constructed by the CCC. It consists of three picnic pavilions, and their associated latrines, grouped alongside PA Route 44. Only one of the pavilions is proposed for nomination, the other buildings having lost their integrity. Ravensburg State Park, while not significantly larger than the Cherry Springs picnic area, is representative of the larger day use areas built by the CCC. The entire park is a day use area, comprised of five picnic pavilions and five latrines located on the shores of a small man-made lake. The National Park Service's emphasis upon water-oriented recreational facilities is apparent in this modest state park.

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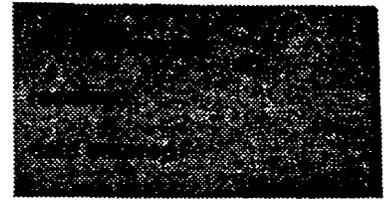
The most common resource found in day use and picnic areas is the pavilion or picnic shelter. They vary widely in size, but generally make extensive use of uncut stone and unfinished timbers or logs in their design. Open pavilions with simple pyramidal roofs supported by stone or log columns are the most prevalent. Some pavilions have stone fireplaces either attached to or incorporated into the basic structure. Subtle variations in the basic pavilion design include the material used for the roof support columns, the form of the roof, and the presence or absence of railings between the columns.

Black Moshannon and S. B. Elliott State Parks contain several unique examples of picnic pavilions. Originally designed as pump shelters, these structures have since been converted for use as picnic pavilions. They consist of small semi-enclosed structures with small pebbles applied to the walls in a decorative manner.

Other variations from the standard picnic pavilion design are located at Cherry Springs State Forest Picnic Area and Whipple Dam State Park. The largest and most unique of the CCC-built picnic pavilions is located at Cherry Springs. It is a large stone and wood structure consisting of two semi-enclosed stone rooms connected by a covered walkway. Whipple Dam contains four small picnic shelters with fixed tables and benches incorporated into the design.

While picnic shelters and pavilions are the most common type of resource located in day use and picnic areas, these areas may also contain park offices, latrines, concession stands, and bathhouses or changing rooms associated with water-oriented facilities. All of these types of buildings and structures are examples of rustic architecture.

The most complex type of facility constructed by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks are the Recreation Demonstration Areas (RDAs). The National Park Service planned and developed these facilities on large tracts of exhausted and submarginal timber and farmland in an effort to provide underprivileged urbanites, particularly children, with opportunities for outdoor recreation (Cutler 1985:70, Wirth 1980:176-177, and Paige 1984:117). In addition to day use areas each contains several organized group camps. The organized group camps

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are the most important facilities in the RDAs. They were designed, based upon a comprehensive set of guidelines and plans developed by the National Park Service, to provide overnight accommodations, in a safe and controlled natural environment, for large groups of campers. The number of organized group camps within a specific RDA was determined by the amount of available land and calculations regarding the number of people that could safely use the facilities (Good 1938:109-113).

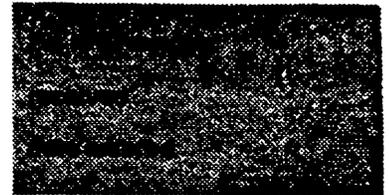
An organized group camp consisted of a central administrative and service area surrounded by between two and four unit camps. The central area contained the camp office, infirmary, dining hall, washhouse, staff quarters, recreation hall, craft shop, and other support buildings. Each unit camp, located a short walk from the central area, contained a unit lodge, a latrine, one or two counselors' cabins, and between three and six campers' cabins. The unit camps provided a closely supervised environment for the campers that would have been impossible to maintain with the use of barracks or other larger quarters.

The campers' cabin comprised the basic unit in any organized group camp, since these quarters were the campers' homes for the duration of their stay. Built to standardized designs, though minor variations in the design are common, these cabins were intended solely for summertime use. Generally designed to sleep four persons, campers' cabins are almost invariably gable-roofed buildings constructed of locally available materials. Stone, log, and wane-sided cabins, as well as various combinations of these materials, are found in Pennsylvania's three CCC-built RDAs, located at French Creek, Laurel Hill, and Raccoon Creek State Parks. Most campers' cabins are, however, simple frame buildings clad with rough, wane-edged siding. Almost all campers' cabins have some form of porch. The location and design of the porch is one of the major variables in cabin design. Large window openings, originally fitted only with screens, dominate the buildings. In many instances window sash has been fitted into these openings.

Counselors' cabins are identical to campers' cabins, except for the fact that they are designed to sleep only two persons. In most unit camps there is a counselors' cabin for every three campers' cabins. The

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counselors' cabins are invariably located in such a manner that the counselors could closely supervise their charges.

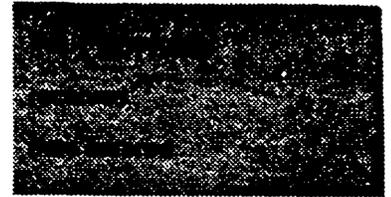
Each unit camp also contained a unit lodge. This building, generally located in the center of the cluster of counselors' and campers' cabins, was intended to serve as a sort of community building and focal point for the unit camp. Unit lodges closely resemble the cabins in terms of appearance, though they are generally larger and more finely finished.

Latrines are perhaps the most ubiquitous type of structure constructed by the CCC in the state parks. Those located in unit camps are typical of those in family cabin areas, day use areas, and other types of facilities. Latrines, like all of the other buildings and structures constructed by the CCC in the rustic style, tend to be of standardized design. They are constructed of local materials and designed with the same care as larger buildings. The National Park Service consulted with the military in order to take advantage of the latter's experience in designing and constructing sanitary latrines.

The administrative and service area comprised the center of activity in each organized group camp. This area contained the camp office, infirmary, dining hall, washhouse, laundry, staff quarters, recreation hall, craft shop, and other support buildings. The buildings in this central compound closely resembled the appearance of the buildings in the unit camps in terms of materials and design. Because these buildings served the entire camp they are among the largest rustic style buildings constructed by the CCC in the Pennsylvania state parks.

The family cabin areas, day use areas, and organized group camps built by the CCC contain a variety of structures, in addition to the picnic pavilions described above, built according to the dictates of rustic architecture. The CCC built roads, bridges, dams, and incidental camp furniture, including incinerators and fireplaces, laid out hiking trails, and installed water, sewer, and electrical systems throughout Pennsylvania's state park system. The National Park Service reviewed and approved the designs for all of this work, applying strict standards based on the Service's philosophy of appropriate rustic design. According to this philosophy all improvements in the parks had to

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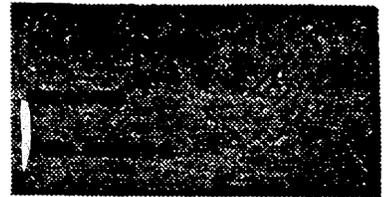
disturb the natural environment as little as possible. Roads and trails were designed to be unobtrusive and sympathetic to the natural topography. Water and sewer systems, so essential to providing a safe and controlled environment for campers, were designed in such a manner that their impact upon the natural landscape was minimal.

The structures most commonly found in nominated areas all conform to the dictates of the National Park Service's philosophy of rustic architecture. Fireplaces, which along with pavilions are the most ubiquitous structures in the parks, are invariably constructed of unhewn local stone. Dams, though frequently constructed of reinforced concrete, are faced with rough cut stone in order to lend them the appearance of having simply risen from the natural surroundings. Greenwood Lake Dam, in Greenwood Furnace State Park, for example, contains a concrete core faced with ashlar masonry. The dam's control tower is a rectangular structure also constructed of ashlar. The bridges built by the CCC often combine modern concrete and steel spans with rustic, stone-faced abutments in an effort to make the structures blend with the natural environment to the greatest extent possible. The automobile bridge located at Picnic Area No. 3 in Laurel Hill State Park is an excellent example of this policy. Its steel and concrete span rests on concrete abutments, but the abutments are faced with ashlar masonry that lends them a rustic appearance.

The rustic architecture built by the CCC for use by the public emphasized permanence and quality. The extensive use of handwork and native materials resulted in high labor costs but, since the goal of the CCC was to provide work for unemployed youths, this was not perceived as a problem. Two types of resources located within the state parks do not, however, adhere to the dictates of the rustic philosophy. Maintenance areas and former CCC camps are invariably comprised of utilitarian, standardized buildings modeled on designs developed by the military. These buildings, designed to be quickly and cheaply erected by unskilled workers, were intended for only temporary or short term use. They are a counterpoint to the finely crafted rustic architecture generally associated with the CCC's presence in Pennsylvania's state parks.

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CCC-built buildings and structures located in maintenance areas are almost always constructed in the utilitarian/military style. These buildings generally have gabled roofs and are of frame construction, clad with straight-edge clapboard siding. Many parks have destroyed or extensively altered their CCC-built maintenance buildings in order to meet existing needs. The most intact collection of these buildings is located at Black Moshannon State Park. It consists of a small gas pump house, a storage building, and a garage.

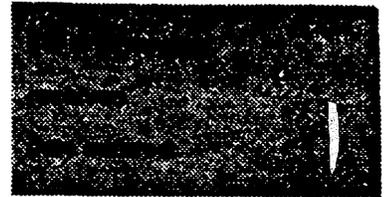
The most extensive collections of utilitarian/military architecture in Pennsylvania's state parks are found in the former CCC camps. These camps, built and administered by the War Department, housed and supported the relief workers engaged in the construction of public recreational facilities in the parks.

Each CCC camp accommodated a "company" of relief workers, officers, and technical personnel. Officially a company numbered two hundred men, but figures for enrollment in Pennsylvania camps indicate that the average company totaled only 135 to 180 officers and men. Approximately thirty to forty men in each camp performed administrative and support functions while the remainder engaged in work projects. The War Department built and administered the camps, which were laid out, organized, and operated along military lines. Most camps were destroyed when the company completed its work (Paige 1985:66-70, Forrey 1984:26, and Salmond 1967:84-85). The three CCC camps that survive relatively intact in Pennsylvania's state parks, Camp SP-17 at French Creek State Park, and Camps SP-8 and SP-15 at Laurel Hill State Park, were spared destruction and converted into organized group camps almost immediately after their abandonment by the CCC.

The physical layout of the camp included separate areas for administrative functions, officers' quarters, and barracks. The administrative area of a typical camp included an office, mess hall and kitchen, recreation hall, and an infirmary. Officers and foremen's quarters, with separate latrines and washhouses, were located near the administrative area. Separated from the administrative area by a parade ground or other open space were the barracks, latrines, and washhouses

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for the relief workers. Storage buildings and maintenance facilities, such as garages and blacksmith shops, occupy the periphery of the camp (Salmond 1967:136 and Paige 1985:66-70).

All of the surviving CCC camp buildings in the Pennsylvania state parks are of a standardized, modular design developed by the United States Army in the spring of 1934. Mass production of these buildings began in 1935, and in 1936 Emergency Conservation Work Director Robert Fechner ordered that they be used for all future CCC camps (Paige 1985:70-71). The buildings constructed from these designs are built of prefabricated panels that could be easily and quickly assembled in the field. The number and type of panels used determined the configuration and size of the individual buildings, which are invariably rectangular in plan with gabled roofs. Originally the panels were covered with tar paper held in place by vertical wooden battens, but over the years most of the surviving buildings have been resided with straight-edge clapboard siding.

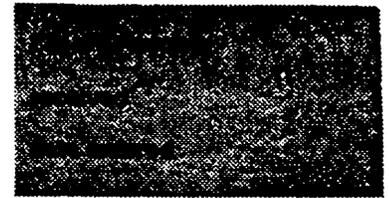
For the sake of clarity the district and site data and supporting documentation are arranged by park, in alphabetical order. A brief introduction, providing basic descriptive information and historical background, is included with the data for each park. The following is a digest of this information, identifying the districts and properties associated with each park that are proposed for nomination:

Black Moshannon State Park: Black Moshannon State park is located in Centre County. CCC workers developed the park between 1933 and 1937. Three historic districts are proposed for nomination. They include a day use district consisting of 10 buildings, 3 of which are non-contributing, and 11 structures, a family cabin district consisting of 16 buildings, all contributing, and a maintenance district consisting of 5 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing.

Cherry Springs State Forest Picnic Area: Cherry Springs State Forest Picnic Area is located in Potter County. A CCC camp operated in this vicinity between 1933 and 1941. An individual nomination of a double picnic pavilion, a unique structure, is proposed.

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Clear Creek State Park: Clear Creek State Park is located in Jefferson County. A CCC camp operated in the park from 1933 to 1937. Two historic districts are proposed for nomination. One district encompasses two family cabin areas and consists of 28 buildings and 1 structure, all of which contribute to the character of the district. The second district is a day use area and consists of 6 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing, and 3 structures.

Colton Point State Park: Colton Point State Park is located in Tioga County. A CCC camp operated in this area between 1935 and 1941. A single historic district, encompassing the entire park, is proposed. The district is a day use area consisting of 8 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing, and 9 structures.

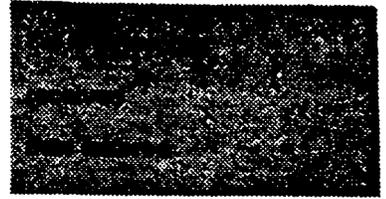
Cook Forest State Park: Cook Forest State Park is located in Clarion and Forest Counties. A CCC camp operated in the park from 1933 to 1935. Two historic districts, each containing family cabins, are proposed for nomination. The Indian Cabin Historic District consists of 12 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing. The River Cabin Historic District consists of 15 buildings, all of which contribute to the character of the district.

Cowans Gap State Park: Cowans Gap State Park is located in Fulton County. A CCC camp operated in this vicinity between 1933 and 1941. A single historic district, encompassing the family cabin area, is proposed for nomination. The district consists of 11 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing.

French Creek State Park: French Creek State Park is located in Berks County. CCC Camp SP-17 developed the park as a Recreation Demonstration Area between 1935 and 1941. Two historic districts are proposed for nomination. CCC Camp SP-17 Historic District consists of 16 buildings and 1 structure, all of which contribute to the character of the district. The Six Penny Lake Day Use Historic District consists of 5 building and 3 structures, all of which contribute to the character of the district.

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Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State
Parks: 1933-1942, Thematic Resources
DESCRIPTION (continued)

Greenwood Furnace State Park: Greenwood Furnace State Park is located in Huntingdon County. A CCC camp operated in this area between 1933 and 1935. An individual nomination is proposed for Greenwood Lake Dam.

Kooser State Park: Kooser State Park is located in Somerset County. A CCC camp operated in this area between 1933 and 1939. A single historic district encompassing the family cabin area and consisting of 13 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing, is proposed.

Laurel Hill State Park: Laurel Hill State Park is located in Somerset County. CCC Camps SP-8 and SP-15 developed this park as a Recreation Demonstration Area between 1935 and 1942. The nomination of a single historic district, encompassing all intact CCC-built buildings and structures, is proposed. The district includes a maintenance area, four organized group camps, two former CCC camps, and three day use areas. The district contains 174 buildings, 7 of which are non-contributing, and 7 structures, 3 of which are non-contributing.

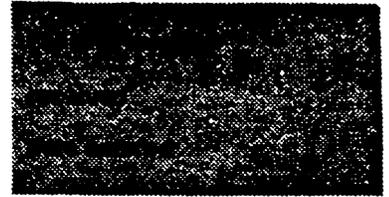
Linn Run State Park: Linn Run State Park is located in Westmoreland County. A CCC camp operated in this area from 1933 to 1942. A single historic district is proposed for the family cabin area. The district consists of 13 buildings, 3 of which are non-contributing and 3 structures.

Parker Dam State Park: Parker Dam State Park is located in Clearfield County. A CCC camp operated in this area from 1933 to 1941. Two historic districts and an individual nomination are proposed. The Family Cabin Historic District consists of 24 buildings, 8 of which are non-contributing. The Parker Dam District consists of 1 building and 1 structure, both of which contribute to the character of the district. The individual nomination is of a unique building, an octagonal lodge.

Promised Land State Park: Promised Land State Park is located in Pike County. A CCC camp operated in this vicinity from 1933 to 1941. Two historic districts are proposed for nomination. The Family

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DESCRIPTION (continued)

Cabin District includes 18 buildings, 6 of which are non-contributing. The Whittaker Lodge District consists of 1 building and 2 structures, all of which contribute to the character of the district.

R. B. Winter State Park: R. B. Winter State Park is located in Union County. A CCC camp operated in this area from 1933 to 1941. An individual nomination is proposed for Halfway Lake Dam.

Raccoon Creek State Park: Raccoon Creek State Park is located in Beaver County. CCC Camps SP-6 and SP-16 developed this park as a Recreation Demonstration Area between 1935 and 1939. A single historic district, encompassing an office/maintenance area (7 buildings and 1 structure) and three Organized Group Camps (112 buildings and 1 structure) is proposed. The district contains no non-contributing resources.

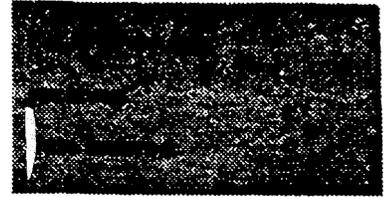
Ravensburg State Park: Ravensburg State Park is located in Clinton County. A CCC camp operated in this area from 1933 to 1937. A single historic district, encompassing the entire park, is proposed. The district is a day use area consisting of 7 buildings, 1 of which is non-contributing, and 9 structures, 1 of which is non-contributing.

S. B. Elliott State Park: S. B. Elliott State Park is located in Clearfield County. A CCC camp operated in this area between 1933 and 1941. Two historic districts are proposed for nomination. One includes the day use area (4 buildings and 4 structures) and the other includes the family cabin area (12 buildings). Neither district contains non-contributing resources.

Whipple Dam State Park: Whipple Dam State Park is located in Huntingdon County. A CCC camp operated in this area between 1933 and 1941. A single historic district is proposed for the day use area (10 buildings and 9 structures). There are no non-contributing resources in the district.

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DESCRIPTION (continued)

Worlds End State Park: Worlds End State Park is located in Sullivan
County. A CCC camp operated in this vicinity from 1933 to 1941. A
single historic district is proposed for the family cabin area.
The district includes 25 buildings, 3 of which are non-
contributing.

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Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture in Pennsylvania State Parks:
1933-1942, Thematic Resources

Section number 7 Page 17

This continuation sheet amends Section 7 in order to revise the counts of contributing and non-contributing resources. On page one of section 7, the first paragraph should state that there are 595 buildings and 67 structures included in this thematic resource nomination. There are 42 (7 per cent) non-contributing buildings and 4 (6 per cent) non-contributing structures.

On page fourteen of Section 7, the building count for Laurel Hill State Park should state that there are 210 buildings, 12 of which are non-contributing.

On page fifteen of Section 7, the building count for Raccoon Creek should read, for the Organized Group Camps, 112 buildings and 2 structures, all of which contribute.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1933-1942 Builder/Architect Civilian Conservation Corps

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) architecture constructed in Pennsylvania's state parks between 1933 and 1942 is exceptionally significant in several areas. The ECW architecture is closely associated with the federal relief programs of the New Deal, one of the single most important events in twentieth century American history. The program under which these buildings and structures were constructed was established with important social and resource conservation goals. The ECW sought to achieve its humanitarian social goals by providing jobs for thousands of unemployed young men. Its resource conservation goals were achieved through a massive program of reforestation, soil conservation, and the protection of natural environments through the establishment of parks. The architecture constructed under the ECW is an outgrowth of the National Park Service's efforts to provide public recreational facilities that blended into the local environment and assured the conservation and protection of that environment. In Pennsylvania the ECW program developed fourteen of the eighteen state parks opened between 1931 and 1940, thereby greatly influencing the causes of both public outdoor recreation and natural resource conservation. In addition, most ECW buildings and structures are important manifestations of the rustic architectural philosophy promoted by the National Park Service throughout the first four decades of the twentieth century. Those resources not built in the rustic style are examples of standardized military designs that served as models for prefabricated military buildings erected during World War II.

The origins of the Emergency Conservation Work architecture in Pennsylvania's state parks may be found in the federal relief programs implemented by Franklin D. Roosevelt as part of the New Deal. When Roosevelt became president in March 1933 he found the country mired in the depths of the Great Depression. Millions of Americans suffered from unemployment, homelessness, and hunger. In 1933 unemployment affected over twenty-five percent of the nation's work force, as opposed to a little over three percent in 1929 (Paige 1985:2). Unemployment struck the young with particular force. Some 250,000 teenage tramps, without jobs or homes, roamed the country. These unfortunates represented only a fraction of the total number of unemployed youths. Twenty-five percent of those between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four lacked

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

jobs, and twenty-nine percent of those with jobs worked only part time (Salmond 1967:3).

The Depression also marked the culmination of a long period of wasteful policies towards natural resources in the United States. By 1933 only 100 million acres of virgin timber remained in the country, where there had once been over 800 million acres. Soil erosion, one of the results of this deforestation, washed away three billion tons of soil each year. By 1934 it was estimated that over 300 million acres of top soil, about one-sixth of the continent's total, had simply washed away (Salmond 1967:4).

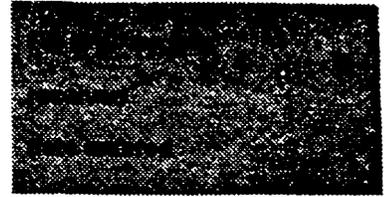
Roosevelt brought a long absorption with the cultivation and care of the land to his presidency. In his acceptance of the Democratic nomination, on 2 July 1932, he called for the conversion of "many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation" (Paige 1985:4). Following his election, Roosevelt found himself in a position to ease unemployment while simultaneously helping conserve the nation's wasted and neglected natural resources.

On 21 March 1933, less than three weeks after his inauguration, Roosevelt sent legislation to Congress that proposed to employ the jobless in "useful public work" (Paige 1985:8). Roosevelt accompanied this legislation with a message to Congress in which he called for the creation of a "Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects" (Cohen 1980:6). He estimated that "250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you will give me the authority to proceed within the next two weeks" (Cohen 1980:6).

Congress more than met Roosevelt's time schedule, and on 31 March 1933 An Act for the Relief of Unemployment Through the Performance of Useful Public Work. . ." was signed into law. On 3 April Roosevelt named Robert Fechner, a respected labor leader, director of Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), the new agency's official title. However, the name Civilian Conservation Corps, as used by Roosevelt in his 21 March message to Congress, quickly caught on and supplemented the official

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

title. The Civilian Conservation Corps did not officially exist until Congress changed the agency's name in June 1937 (Forrey 1984:25).

At the 3 April meeting in which Roosevelt named Fechner to head ECW, the president also met with representatives of the Departments of War, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture to determine the organization of the new agency. The four departments divided the various responsibilities among themselves. The Department of Labor would select the recruits. The War Department, through the Army, would condition the recruits and transport them to the work camps. The Department of Interior's National Park Service and the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service would operate the camps and supervise the work projects. The Army's role expanded to include the operation of the camps when the Park Service and Forest Service determined that they lacked the personnel and experience required for this task.

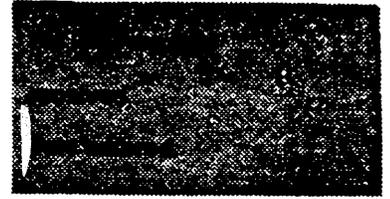
Basic eligibility requirements were established on 3 April. Enrollees were required to be single men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five who were willing to send up to twenty-five dollars of their thirty dollar monthly wages home to their families. With the establishment of the eligibility requirement the Labor Department immediately began selecting recruits, enrolling the first inductee on 7 April 1933, barely a month after Roosevelt's inauguration. By 1 July Roosevelt's goals for the program had been met by the largest peacetime mobilization ever seen in the United States. The Army and the Department of Labor had recruited over 250,000 men and transported them to more than 1,300 camps throughout the nation (Paige 1985:13; Salmond 1967:30-37).

Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), popularly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), became one of the most successful and popular programs of the New Deal. At its peak, in 1935, over 500,000 men worked in over 2,900 CCC camps. By the time Congress disbanded the Corps, in 1942, over three million young men had served in the program (Wirth 1980:146; Salmond 1967:63).

The impact of the CCC extended beyond providing work to unemployed youths. The enrollees learned vocational skills that enhanced their future job prospects and the portion of their wages dispatched home

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)**

helped support their families. The CCC camps helped support local economies, pumping as much as \$5,000 per month into the communities that supplied the camps with food and supplies (Paige 1985:17). The camps also left a "patrimony of men dedicated to the outdoors and skilled in appropriate trades" (Cutler 1985:94).

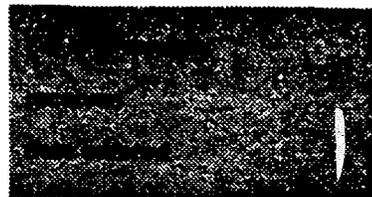
The CCC's accomplishments in the conservation of natural resources perhaps overshadow its success as a relief agency. The Corps' primary purpose was the conservation of the nation's soil and forests. Approximately seventy-five percent of all CCC camps engaged in this type of work, and half of these worked at protecting and improving forest resources (Salmond 1967:121). In addition to these conservation efforts the CCC also accomplished a massive development of outdoor recreational facilities throughout the nation.

The CCC's construction and development of recreational facilities had a profound impact upon state park systems throughout the United States and represented a physical expression of cherished New Deal ideals regarding coexistence with nature, even if man-made, and communal living (Cutler 1985:64). During the Corps' first period of activity, from June to October 1933, 105 camps in twenty-six states engaged in the construction and development of state park facilities (Paige 1985:16). In 1935, at the peak of the Corps' activity, 475 camps engaged in state park development work (Wirth 1980:127).

The Corps' involvement in the development of state parks required an unprecedented level of cooperation between state and federal agencies. The state agencies responsible for parks, in Pennsylvania's case the Department of Forests and Waters prepared the work programs and designs. The National Park Service provided technical personnel to the states and reviewed and approved all plans and designs (Wirth 1980:111). The Park Service happily cooperated in the development of state park facilities, even though this activity siphoned funds away from its own properties, because it viewed the state parks as a "buffer deflecting rabid recreation seekers from the more tranquil and inviolate reaches of its territory" (Cutler 1985:65).

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SIGNIFICANCE (continued)

During the Corps' first year of work in Pennsylvania 92 of the state's 104 CCC camps worked in state forests and parks. By the end of 1934 the Corps had erected 130 buildings in Pennsylvania parks, cleared 488 acres of campground, completed 28 water improvement projects and 663 other facility improvements. Lewis E. Staley, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, announced that Pennsylvania had more CCC camps than any other state in the nation, with one exception, and that the reason was that the Department had been prepared to implement the CCC program (Forrey 1984:26).

Pennsylvania's state park system evolved out of efforts to offset the affects of logging on the state's forests. From 1860 to 1870 Pennsylvania led the nation in the production of sawn timber, harvesting almost \$29 million worth of timber in 1870 alone. The intensive logging required to attain these levels of production caused widespread deforestation, soil erosion, and forest fires. In 1893-1894 a series of massive forest fires rendered over 2,000 square miles of Central Pennsylvania forest nonproductive (Forrey 1984:3-4).

In 1895, reacting to the continued depletion and destruction of the state's forests, the legislature created a Department of Agriculture, with a Division of Forestry. The Division of Forestry established the state's first State Forest in 1898, and by 1900 had set aside 110,000 acres of State Forest Reserves. In 1901 the Division of Forestry was separated from the Department of Agriculture and elevated to a departmental status (Forrey 1984:4-6).

In 1902, shortly after its creation, the Department of Forestry established its first recreational facility, purchasing the former resort of the Mont Alto Iron Company and creating the Mont Alto State Forest Park in Franklin County. This initial acquisition of land for recreational purposes was followed, in 1905, by the acquisition and creation of the Caledonia State Forest Park, also in Franklin County. By 1913 the Department of Forestry had created sixteen State Forest Parks (Forrey 1984:6, 10).

About 1920 the Department of Forestry began establishing camping areas in an effort to concentrate campers in specific locations and thus help

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control forest fires. The campgrounds were grouped into classes, designated "A" and "B," depending upon their proximity to major highways and the level to which they had been developed. In 1922 the state boasted 10 Class "A" campgrounds and 16 Class "B" campgrounds (Forrey 1984:13-15).

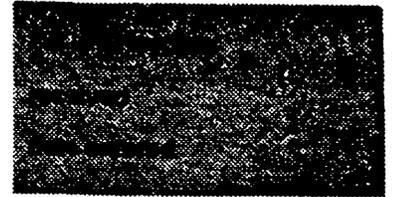
The development of campgrounds reflected the surge in the public's participation in outdoor recreation. Between 1920 and 1923 recreational use of Department of Forestry lands more than doubled, with over 600,000 people using the state forests and parks in 1923 alone (Forrey 1984:16). Much of this increased activity reflected major trends in American society, including the mobility that resulted from widespread ownership of automobiles and the increase in leisure time. By 1928 Pennsylvania operated 38 recognized campsites in State Forest Parks, a nearly 50 percent increase in only six years (Forrey 1984:18).

The rapid growth in the public's demand for outdoor recreation that occurred in the 1920s led to a realization among park professionals of the importance of outdoor recreational facilities. In 1927 the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters, successor to the old Department of Forestry, created a Bureau of Parks, headed by Jacob M. Hoffman. In 1930, a year in which 1.5 million visitors enjoyed the state's forests and parks, the Pennsylvania Parks Association prepared a statewide plan for parks that called for the development of a balanced system of parks across the entire state (Forrey 1984:21; Chapman 1930:1). This plan, coupled with the state's past record in park development and Hoffman's commitment to the rustic philosophy of park design espoused by the National Park Service, assured that Pennsylvania would reap many benefits from the state park portion of the ECW program.

One of Pennsylvania's first CCC camps operated in Bald Eagle State Forest, Union County, at Halfway State Forest Park. The CCC began work in the park in June 1933, constructing the first concrete and stone dam built by the Corps. The Corps also constructed a swimming beach and day use area along the shore of the seven-acre lake created by the dam. The park, which was opened to the public in 1934, became R. B. Winter State Park in 1957.

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The CCC had a tremendous impact upon Pennsylvania's state park system. The CCC developed fourteen of the eighteen state parks opened in Pennsylvania between 1931 and 1940 (78 percent). The Corps also worked in eleven of the sixteen state parks that opened prior to 1931 (69 percent) and developed three Recreation Demonstration Areas that became state parks in 1945. In sum, the CCC developed, either partially or fully, 28 of the 41 state parks in service in 1945 (68 percent).

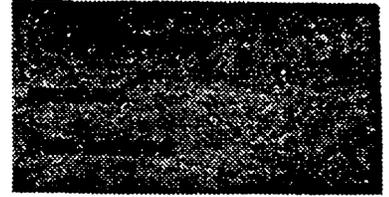
The work performed by the CCC crews included the entire range of tasks required to develop parks according to the most modern standards. These tasks included the clearing of campsites, the construction of roads, trails, bridges, and water and sewage systems, and the building of a wide variety of service, administrative and recreational buildings and facilities.

The CCC did not restrict itself to any particular type of park. The physical results of the Corps' work may be found in large and small parks throughout the state. In small roadside parks and picnic areas, such as Cherry Springs State Forest Picnic Area, the CCC presence may consist of no more than several picnic pavilions and associated pit latrines. Slightly larger parks, such as Ravensburg State Park, contain several pavilions and latrines focused upon a man-made lake. Park furniture, such as tables and benches and fireplaces, are often scattered around the pavilions. In other parks, such as Cook Forest State Park, the Corps constructed cabins for overnight family camping. Still larger parks, such as Black Moshannon State Park, combined family cabin areas with extensive day use facilities, often oriented around a man-made lake created by a CCC-built dam. Finally, three parks initially developed by the National Park Service and built by the CCC as Recreation Demonstration Areas (Raccoon Creek, Laurel Hill, and French Creek State Parks) contain large organized group camps designed to provide groups of up to 100 campers with a controlled and safe outdoor experience. Examples of virtually every type of CCC-built recreational facility remain in active use in Pennsylvania's state parks fifty years after their initial construction.

The vast majority of the buildings and structures constructed by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks are examples of rustic architecture.

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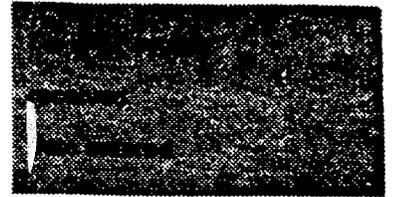
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Rustic architecture is not strictly a style, but rather a term that applies to a "number of styles sharing a central concept or ethic" (Myers 1984:42). The central concept called for the use of natural materials, extensive handwork, and a variety of motifs borrowed from sources as diverse as pioneer log cabins, Bavarian and Swiss chalets, and the "great camps" of the Adirondacks. Important high-style influences included the mid-nineteenth century work of Andrew Jackson Downing, who emphasized the picturesque qualities of architecture, and the late nineteenth century work of H. H. Richardson and Frederick Law Olmstead, who stressed the use of native materials and attempted to bring architecture into harmony with the natural environment.

By 1916, when Congress established the National Park Service, "harmony with nature" was a common theme in American architecture. The Park Service, with its complex mission of both protecting natural resources and making them available to the public, adopted the theme as a hallmark of its building programs. The Park Service took the giant rusticated park hotels built by the railroads as a model for its own building programs, stressing quality construction, professional design, and harmony with the landscape.

In 1918 Stephen T. Mather, the Park Service's first director, issued a dictum to his staff that all park construction must be "devoted always to the harmonizing of . . . improvements with the landscape" (Myers 1984:45). The Park Service's landscape engineering division, headquartered in San Francisco, assumed responsibility for the review of all park construction. Under chief architect Thomas C. Vint, the Park Service's design staff grew increasingly professional, and increasingly committed to simple rustic architecture.

The Park Service's commitment to a well-developed rustic design philosophy, and its existing professional staff, enabled it to take a major role in shaping the construction projects of the CCC. The Park Service imposed its design ethic on state parks throughout the country by virtue of the fact that it reviewed and approved all work programs and construction designs for CCC work in state parks. Albert H. Good, a National Park Service architect working with the state park program, produced a pattern book of rustic architecture, complete with good and

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bad examples, in an effort to educate uninitiated architects into the Park Service's conception of the rustic style. Park Structures and Facilities (1935) became the bible of state park designers. The first edition sold out, and in 1938 the Park Service issued an expanded three-volume edition titled Park and Recreation Structures. As a result of Good's work, and the National Park Service review procedures, a coherent vision of rustic architecture, with some regional variation permitted, was mass-produced by the CCC across the United States. To this day rustic architecture characterizes and symbolizes the nation's state and national parks.

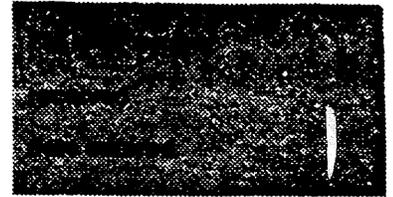
Rustic architecture, through its use of log and stone construction, evokes a nostalgic view of the nation's pioneer past. This romanticized view of a simpler time, without the economic upheavals associated with the Depression, dominates the parks developed and constructed by the CCC. There is a basic sensitivity to the natural landscape, but also a willingness to alter nature in order to introduce the "necessary" elements for a modern park. The large numbers of recreational dams constructed by the CCC, each flooding a piece of natural landscape in order to form an artificial lake, are symptomatic of a willingness to remake landscapes that were not of the first order.

The rustic buildings and structures constructed by the CCC represent the Park Service's ultimate development of the style. The fact that the CCC operated as a relief program gave the Park Service designers an unprecedented opportunity to build on a large scale without regard to expense. The rustic appearance of the cabins and pavilions built by the CCC in Pennsylvania's state parks is enhanced by the Corps' skillful use of log construction, high quality masonry work, and specialized materials such as wane-edged siding and hand-forged hardware. The very features that lend the buildings a rustic look made them expensive and labor intensive to build. The simple, pioneer-style cabins and pavilions that the CCC built in Pennsylvania's parks were possible only with the large, closely supervised CCC work crews and liberal budgets.

The rustic architecture built in Pennsylvania's state parks by the CCC for use by the public emphasized permanence and quality. Two types of CCC-associated resources located within the state parks do not adhere to

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the dictates of rustic architecture. Maintenance areas and former CCC camps are invariably comprised of utilitarian, standardized buildings modeled on successful designs developed by the military. These buildings, designed to be quickly and cheaply erected by unskilled workers for temporary or short term use, are a distinct contrast to the finely crafted rustic architecture built by the CCC.

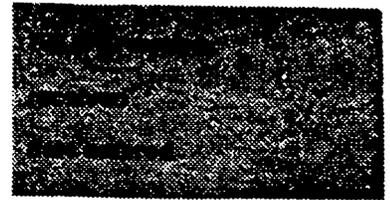
The War Department constructed many of the buildings located in former CCC camps, or provided the building materials to the CCC workers who erected their own buildings. These buildings are constructed of prefabricated panels that could be easily and quickly assembled in the field. The number and type of panels used determined the size and appearance of the individual building. These designs, perfected by the Army in 1934 and used in all CCC camps after 1935, represent an important effort by the Army to standardize and prefabricate its buildings. The CCC designs formed the basis for many of the prefabricated buildings constructed in vast numbers during World War II. The success of the CCC designs helped facilitate the massive mobilization of those years by enabling the military to quickly and inexpensively provide barracks and quarters for millions of new servicemen.

The Pennsylvania state park system contains three former CCC camps, located in French Creek and Laurel Hill State Parks, and presently used as organized group camps. The buildings are examples of the prefabricated construction used in CCC camps after 1935. In almost every instance clapboards have replaced the original tar paper and batten siding. The camps retain the military layout of buildings that readily distinguishes them from the groups of rustic architecture built by the CCC in the parks. Maintenance areas, which are also characterized by standardized military architecture, survive at Black Moshannon, Clear Creek, Laurel Hill, and Raccoon Creek State Parks.

The buildings and structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, operating under the official title of Emergency Conservation Work prior to 1937, include resources less than fifty years old. However, the period of significance is a discrete era in which all nominated resources are of architectural and historical significance. All

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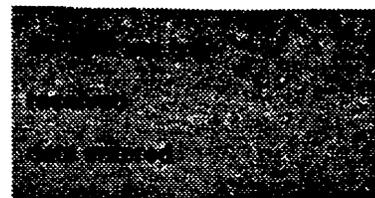
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of the resources were built under a single, exceptionally significant, New Deal relief program, known as Emergency Conservation Work prior to 1937 and as the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1937 to 1942. The construction of all of the nominated buildings and structures fulfilled humanitarian social goals by providing employment for thousands of jobless young men. Throughout the period from 1933 to 1942 this construction work also aided efforts to conserve Pennsylvania's natural resources and provide public outdoor recreational facilities by establishing and developing numerous state parks. In addition, all nominated resources are either fine examples of rustic architecture, a design style and philosophy espoused by the National Park Service that emphasized the integration of buildings and structures into the natural environment, or are models of prefabricated construction that anticipate the widespread use of standardized military construction during World War II. Thus all nominated resources built between 1933 and 1942 warrant listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

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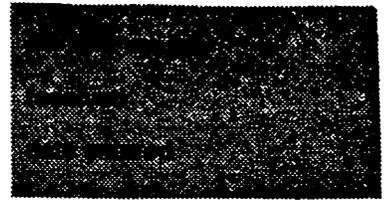
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