

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION
FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

other name/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number: 2125 Spring Valley Drive

not for publication: N/A

city/town: Huntington

vicinity: X

state: West Virginia

county: Wayne

code: 099

zip code: 25728

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet.)

Susan M. Perce
Signature of Certifying Official

10/30/02
Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of Certifying Official/Title

Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

Date

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

Wayne

West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property:
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of property
(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8 _____	0 _____	buildings
0 _____	0 _____	sites
0 _____	0 _____	structures
0 _____	0 _____	objects
8 _____	0 _____	TOTAL

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

Number of contributing resources previously in the listed National Register 0

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

Wayne West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Recreation and Leisure: Outdoor Recreation

Domestic: Camp

Domestic: Camp

Current Functions

Recreation & Leisure: Outdoor Recreation

Domestic: Camp

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Other: Rustic Style

Materials

Foundation Stone, brick

Walls Stone, brick

Roof Asphalt or wood shingles

Other

Narrative Description

(See continuation on sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

Wayne

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Entertainment/Recreation (Criterion A)

Architecture (Criterion C)

Period of Significance

1931-1952 (Criterion A)

1931-1944 (Criterion C)

Significant Dates

1931

1941

1944

Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Meanor & Handloser, Architects

DeYoung, Jerry , Architect (attributed designer of cabins, caretaker's cottage, garage, and storehouse)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(See continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne _____

Wayne _____ West Virginia _____

Name of Property

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliographical

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

_____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

_____ previously listed in the National Register

_____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

_____ designated a National Historic Landmark

_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office

_____ Other State Agency

_____ Federal Agency

_____ Local government

_____ University

X Other

Name of Repository Greater Huntington Parks and Recreation District _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 4.5 Acres _____

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

Quad Map Name: Burnaugh, KY-WV _____

A _____
Zone Easting Northing

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____
Zone Easting Northing

X see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(See continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(See continuation sheet.)

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

Wayne

West Virginia

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Jared N. Tuk and Geoffrey B. Henry, Architectural Historians

Organization: GAI Consultants, Inc. Date: May 2002

Street & Number: 570 Beatty Road Telephone: 412-856-6400

City or Town: Monroeville State: PA Zip: 15146

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

Name: Greater Huntington Parks and Recreation District

Street & Number: 210 11th Street #1 Telephone: 304-696-5954

City or Town: Huntington State: WV Zip: 25728

Summary Description

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne is located near the City of Huntington, in northeastern Wayne County, West Virginia, along Spring Valley Drive near Twelve Pole Creek. The camp is situated in a clearing in an otherwise wooded area, with the creek floodplain to the west of the property. The National Register boundaries for Camp Mad Anthony Wayne encompass 4.5 acres of the 80-acre camp property. There are 8 contributing buildings included within the nominated boundary. The camp lodge building, built in 1931, is a gable-roofed, brick, rustic vernacular building. Four nearly identical gable-roofed, stone, rustic vernacular cottages date from 1942. Three buildings, a gable-roofed, stone, rustic vernacular caretaker's house and two associated outbuildings, date from 1944, and were the last historic components to be built at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne. All eight contributing buildings maintain their historic architectural integrity, with only minor cosmetic alterations.

Location and Setting

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne is located on the east and west sides of Spring Valley Drive (CR 7) approximately 2.1 miles south of the westernmost extent of the City of Huntington, in the Ceredo Magisterial District of northeastern Wayne County, West Virginia. Camp Mad Anthony Wayne is a public park owned and operated by the Greater Huntington Park and Recreation District. The park is situated in hilly terrain adjacent to the Twelve Pole Creek valley, and rugged topography surrounds the camp on the north, east, and south. The 4.5-acre nominated property is located within the 80-acre Camp Mad Anthony Wayne property. The nominated property is bounded on the north by a wooded ridge beyond a small, unnamed stream; on the east by a wooded ridge; on the south by a wooded ridge; and on the west by the Twelve Pole Creek floodplain, with scattered modern residential development.

A gravel-and-paved driveway leads east from Spring Valley Drive to the main camp lodge building and four stone cottages, terminating at a gravel-and-paved parking lot to the north and east of the camp lodge building. The immediate setting of the camp lodge building and cottages consists of a hilly, terraced grass lawn, which is landscaped with mature trees and shrubbery. Thick stands of mixed hardwoods are adjacent to the grass lawn on the south, east and north.

Located approximately 425 feet to the northwest of the camp lodge building and cottages and separated by Spring Valley Drive are the caretaker's house and two associated stone outbuildings. A cleared dirt path leads west from Spring Valley Drive to the caretaker's house, and beyond to Twelve Pole Creek. The immediate setting of the caretaker's house consists of a grass lawn landscaped with mature trees and shrubbery. To the south and west of the caretaker's house is the rolling terrain of the Twelve Pole Creek floodplain.

Contributing Historic Resources

The nominated 4.5-acre Camp Mad Anthony Wayne property contains eight contributing buildings—the camp lodge building, four stone cottages, the stone caretaker's house, and two associated stone outbuildings. There are no non-contributing resources within the nominated boundaries.

Camp Lodge Building (1931)--Contributing Building

Exterior

The camp lodge building is oriented to the north and is a 2-story, 11-bay-wide, 3-bay-deep, gable-roofed, brick rustic vernacular building, with 1-story, gable-roofed wings on the east and west ends of the building. The camp lodge building is built on a brick foundation laid in 6- and 7-course bond. The brick exterior is, like the foundation, constructed of 6- and 7-course bond brick. There are scored bricks interspersed in regular patterns throughout the exterior. The side-gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and has a plain aluminum cornice and aluminum rake boards. There are two 8-foot-wide exterior brick chimneys with cement chimney hoods centered on the east and west gable ends of the building.

The 1-story, 7-bay, shed-roofed front porch is supported by rough-cut wood posts. The porch floor is a ca. 1960 poured concrete slab, which extends to form a patio to the north of the porch roof. This patio is enclosed by a wood timber split-rail fence, which adjoins the porch posts on either end. The patio is furnished with wooden picnic tables. The gable ends of the porch roof are enclosed by thick unfinished weatherboard.

There are four principal entrances on the north elevation, each in the main block of the building. These entrances have board-and-batten doors with wood frames, iron bolts, iron handles, and iron strap hinges. Each door has a wood-framed screen door with a recoil spring. There is also a non-functioning entrance marked by a smaller board-and-batten door on the north elevation of the bathroom wing on the west end of the building. It is constructed of the same materials as the four doors on the main building block, with the word "Gents" painted on its exterior.

To the east of each door on the north elevation are paired 12-light swinging sash windows. These windows have plain wood frames and trim. The windows on the first story of the south elevation also have 12-light swinging sashes. There are, however, two windows that are not paired on this elevation. Of the four original windows in the bathroom wing on the west end of the building, the two outside windows on the west elevation have been bricked in and the two center windows have been boarded shut. The kitchen wing on the east end of the building has 12-light casement windows with cement sills on the north and east elevations. The second-story windows throughout the building have 6-light swinging sash with wood frames that abut the cornice line on the north and south elevations.

Attached to the east gable end of the camp lodge building is a 1-story, 2-bay-wide, gable-roofed, brick kitchen wing. This wing has an asphalt shingle roof and is constructed of the same brick as the main block of the building. The windows in the wing are 12-light casements, with metal frames and trim. There is a board-and-batten door on the east elevation. It has a wood frame, metal strap hinges, and a metal doorknob and hardware. There is a modern metal vent in the gable end of the wing. On the east elevation of the main block are two 6-light swinging sash windows, flanking the chimney.

The south elevation of the camp lodge building has an exterior board-and-batten door to the original icebox in the kitchen wing. Like the other doors, it has a wooden frame, but this door has a modern handle and hardware, although the original handle plate remains. Immediately to the west of this door is post-World War II vertical wood siding. This siding separates the icebox door from the 5-panel wood door to the kitchen. The kitchen door has a wood frame screen door with recoil spring. On the west end of the south elevation of the main block is another board-and-batten door. It has the same details and hardware as those found elsewhere in the building, but does not have a screen door. As with the north elevation of the bathroom wing, there is a smaller, non-functioning board-and-batten door on the south elevation of the bathroom wing. This door is marked "Ladies."

The west elevation houses the 1-story, gabled-roofed, brick bathroom wing. Of the four windows on the west elevation of the wing, the outer two have been bricked shut and the two center windows have been boarded shut, still retaining their frames. There are 6-light swinging sash windows flanking the chimney.

Interior

The interior of the main camp lodge building consists of an open hall on the first and second floors, with a second-floor balcony around the exterior walls of the main block of the building. Access to the balcony is by partially open staircases on either end of the south wall of the main block. Four chamfered timbers each on the north and south ends of the main hall support the balcony, and the rough-cut timber ceiling beams are exposed. The floor of the main hall is constructed of large smoothed stone slabs, which have been cemented together. Within the hall, there are nine unanchored original large wooden tables, each with 4 to 6 wood chairs. There is a large stone fireplace at either end of the main hall. Each is constructed of native stone, laid in regular courses, and has a wide T-shaped opening with a brick hearth and a cut stone mantel shelf. The brick wall behind the east fireplace has header bond brickwork above the mantel shelf. The fireplace on the west end of the hall has an attached bronze plaque with the name "Thomas Hope Harvey" inscribed on it. Harvey was the uncle of Thomas W. Harvey and Marie Holt Hammond, who financed the construction of the camp lodge building.

The fireplace on the west end of the main hall is recessed into a space, on either side of which are entry vestibules to the men's and ladies' bathrooms. Each vestibule has an

exterior door, as well as an interior door to the main hall. All of these doors are board-and-batten with iron hardware. The vestibule between the main hall and the ladies' bathroom (on the north side of the main block) has vertical board siding on the north and east walls, and brick on the south and west walls. The vestibule between the main hall and the men's bathroom (on the south side of the main block) has vertical board siding on the south and east walls, and brick on the north and west walls. The entrances to each of the bathroom are on the west ends of the vestibules. These bathrooms are mirror images of each other, with a common wall dividing three shower stalls on each side, two toilets each on the west wall, and a sink on each east wall. Additionally, there is a urinal on the east wall of the men's bathroom. The original exterior entrances to each of the bathrooms (on the north and south walls) have been bricked on the inside.

Flanking the fireplace on the east wall of the main block are window openings to the kitchen. These openings have wood doors, with cement sills and metal trim. On the south end of the east wall is a door that leads to a vestibule between the main hall and kitchen. This vestibule has vertical wood siding on the south and east walls, and brick on the north and west walls. The doors to the main hall and kitchen are board-and-batten, and the exterior door is a 5-panel wood door. Within the kitchen wing, one half of the floor is constructed of painted wood planks and the second half poured concrete slab. The north, east, and west walls are brick, and the south wall, where the icebox is located, is clapboard. There are corbeled brick roof beam supports on the east and west walls. The east wall of the kitchen has a thick board-and-batten exterior door with iron hardware. The original wooden icebox is on the south wall of the kitchen. There are also built-in under-counter cabinets on the north and west walls of the room.

The second floor of the lodge building consists of a balcony, which overlooks the main hall on all four sides. The balcony floor is constructed of 8-inch wood planks. There is a wood handrail with alternating patterns of cut slat balusters around the balcony. There are currently 12 metal-framed bunk beds in the balcony. There are two built-in wooden closets, one each on the east and west ends of the south side of the main block, used to store the mattresses for the bunk beds.

The camp lodge building retains its architectural integrity on both the interior and the exterior, with only a few minor cosmetic alterations noted. The poured concrete porch surface has been replaced and expanded, but the structural elements of the building's porch have remained unchanged. The windows on the west façade of the bathroom wing have been altered, as two have been bricked in using the original brick type. Two other windows on this façade have been boarded shut, but their frames and window glass are intact. On the south façade, wood siding has been added on the exterior of the kitchen wing, between two door openings. On the interior, the exterior doors on the bathroom wing have been bricked shut and some of the fixtures have been replaced. The kitchen has been slightly altered, with replacement fixtures and counter tops. In addition, the window openings between the kitchen and the main hall have replacement trim.

Stone Cabins at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne

To the west and south of the main camp lodge building are four contributing stone cabins. Built in 1942, these cabins are nearly identical in construction, with the only differences occurring in location of exterior doors and some decorative details. The cabins are currently numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, as a modern building on the far eastern end of the property is currently numbered 1.

Cabin #2 (1942)--Contributing Building

Cabin #2 is the easternmost of the historic cabins associated with the camp. This 1-story, 1-room, gable-roofed stone building has a gable-front roof clad in cedar shingle with exposed rafter tails. The foundation and exterior walls of this building are constructed of native stone, laid in regular courses. There are single stone projections from the façades at regular intervals throughout the exterior. The west entrance has a board-and-batten door with a wood frame and a cement lintel. There are five narrow window openings—one each on the north, south, and west elevations, and two on the east elevation. These openings have stone lintels and sills and contain 6-light casement windows, which are currently boarded shut. There is an interior-end stone chimney on the east elevation of the cabin.

The cabin interior contains a single room with a smoothed stone slab floor, stone interior walls, and a wood ceiling. The ceiling has partially collapsed due to weather damage. The ceiling beams, which are constructed of telephone poles stamped with the date 1942, are intact. On the east wall of the cabin is a stone mantel and fireplace. This fireplace has a cut-stone, stepped mantel shelf. The center section of the mantel shelf is inscribed "No. 3 H___ Thompson 1942." Above the fireplace mantel is a small incised opening in the chimney.

Cabin #2 retains its architectural integrity, as the only alteration to the building is the boarding shut of its windows to protect against vandalism. The window frames remain intact. The roof, with shake shingles, has partially rotted and partially collapsed after years of exposure to the elements.

Cabin #3 (1942)--Contributing Building

Located just to the west of Cabin #2 is Cabin #3. This cabin is oriented east and shares a stone sidewalk with Cabin #2. The gable-front roof is clad in wood cedar shake shingles and has exposed rafter tails. As with Cabin #2, this cabin is constructed of local stone laid in regular courses, with single stone projections from the façades at regular intervals. The board-and-batten entry door on the east elevation has a wood frame and a molded cement lintel above the door. This cabin has five window openings—one each on the north, south, and east elevations, and two on the west elevation. These openings have cut-stone lintels and sills with 6-light casement windows, which are currently boarded shut. A

stone shelf projects from the east façade adjacent to the front window. The interior-end stone chimney is on the west elevation of the cabin.

The cabin interior contains a single room with a smooth stone slab floor, stone interior walls, and a wood ceiling. The ceiling beams, like those in Cabin #2, are constructed of telephone poles stamped with the date 1942 and are intact. On the west wall of the cabin is a stone mantel and fireplace. This fireplace has a cut stone stepped mantel shelf. Above the fireplace mantel is a small incised opening in the chimney.

Cabin #3 retains its architectural integrity. The only alteration to the cabin has been the boarding shut of its windows, which retain their frames, to prevent vandalism.

Cabin #4 (1942)--Contributing Building

Cabin #4 is built with a slightly different plan than Cabins #2 and #3. Located around a ridge, approximately 200 feet to the southwest of Cabin #3, this gable-front cabin is oriented to the southwest and has a roof clad in wood cedar shake shingles with exposed rafter tails. The board-and-batten door has a wood frame and a cut-stone lintel. As with Cabins #2 and #3, this cabin is constructed of local stone laid in regular courses, with single stone projections from the façades at regular intervals. There is a stone wing wall approximately one-half the height of the exterior wall that projects from the front façade at the south corner of the cabin. There are three stone shelves that project from the front façade and one stone shelf that projects from the northeast façade. There are four window openings on this cabin—one on each façade. These openings have cut stone lintels and sills, and each contains a 6-light casement window. All of the windows are currently boarded shut. The interior-end stone chimney is placed on the southeast side of the cabin, on the side wall.

The interior consists of a single room with a smooth stone slab floor and a wood ceiling. The interior walls on the southwest, northwest, and northeast are brick, while the southeast wall is clad in stone. The ceiling beams, like those in the other cabins, are constructed of telephone poles stamped with the date 1942 and are intact. On the southeast wall of the cabin is a stone mantel and fireplace. This fireplace has a single cut stone mantel shelf. The shelf is inscribed "No. 2 J.H. Long 1942." The room is slightly wider on the southeast side of the cabin, between the fireplace and the southwest wall.

Cabin #4 also retains its architectural integrity. As with Cabin #3, the only alteration to the cabin has been the boarding shut of its windows, which retain their frames, to prevent vandalism.

Cabin #5 (1942)--Contributing Building

Located approximately 300 feet to the north of Cabins #2, #3, and #4, Cabin #5 is situated on a terrace overlooking Spring Valley Drive to the north. This cabin has a side-

gable roof clad in wood cedar shake shingles, with exposed rafter tails. This cabin is oriented south. The board-and-batten door has a wood frame and abuts the roofline at its top. As with the other cabins, this cabin is constructed of local stone laid in regular courses, with single stone projections from the façades at regular intervals. There are projecting stone shelves that flank the door on the south elevation, and a projecting stone shelf on the east elevation. Also on the east elevation are an exterior fireplace, which has an arched stone surround with a brick hearth, and an attached concrete bench, which is cracked and broken on the east end. There are two window openings on the south elevation, and one window opening each on the remaining elevations. One opening each on the east and south elevations are smaller than those found elsewhere in the cabin. The window openings have cut stone lintels and sills. The openings contain 6-light and 4-light casement windows, which have been boarded shut. The interior-end stone chimney is located in the east gable end of the cabin.

The interior of the cabin contains a single room. The original smooth stone slab floor has been removed, and there is currently a dirt floor. The wood ceiling is intact. The interior walls on the north and west are brick, while the south and east walls are clad in stone. The ceiling beams, like those in the other cabins, are constructed of telephone poles stamped with the date 1942 and are intact. In the northeast corner of the cabin is a stone mantel and fireplace. The brick hearth has an arched stone surround. This fireplace has a single cut stone mantel shelf. The shelf is inscribed "No. 1 E.P. May 1942."

Cabin #5 has experienced the most loss of integrity of any of the cabins, although the loss is not significant enough to preclude listing as part of the contributing resources of the park. The windows have been boarded shut, as with the other cabins. The window frames remain intact. A stone bench on the east exterior elevation is partially cracked and broken. The interior floor has been removed while repairs to correct building settling are being made.

Caretaker's House (1944)--Contributing Building

Exterior

Located on the opposite side of Spring Valley Drive from the main camp lodge and stone cabins is the camp caretaker's house. Built in 1944, this 1-story, 3-bay wide, 3-bay deep gable-roofed stone house is oriented south and has a side-gabled roof broken into two planes on each side. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles, with wood rake boards and exposed rafter tails. The house and foundation are constructed of native stone, laid in regular courses. The roof extends to form the front porch, which is supported by two large stone posts at the corners and four rough-cut timbers on the front, with a stone half wall topped by cement coping. The gable ends of the porch are clad in weatherboard. The 3-panel front door with glass window has a modern metal storm door. The windows throughout have 3/3 double-hung sash with metal frames. The window openings have cut-stone sills and are topped by keystone lintels. Stone steps on the west side of the house lead to a storage space under the front porch. There is a hip-roofed side porch with

stone steps and a stone half-wall with cement coping. The porch roof has exposed rafter tails and is supported by metal posts. The side door is a wood 3-panel door with a glass window and a modern metal storm door. On the north elevation of the house, there are stone steps that lead to a wood panel basement door, which has a shed-roofed overhang with wood brackets. There are 3-light fixed sash basement windows on the north, east, and west elevations. These metal frame windows have stone lintels and sills. There is a stone exterior gable end chimney on the east elevation of the house.

Interior

The caretaker's house interior is divided into four rooms. The first room from the entrance is the living room, which has stained hardwood floors and walls. The fireplace mantel is on the east wall, and features a painted stone fireplace with a brick hearth and a stained wood timber mantel shelf supported by stone brackets. Flanking the fireplace are two windows. There are two light fixtures placed above the mantel. There are interior doorways on the north and west walls of the room, and there is a built-in closet on the west wall. The doorway on the north end leads to a small hallway that connects to two bedrooms, divided by a bathroom. The bedrooms, which are located in the northeast and northwest corners of the house, each have hardwood floors with molded baseboard trim. The ceilings in each room angle downward along the north wall. The windows of the northeast bedroom have molded trim with deep reveals. The windows of the northwest bedroom have molded trim, as well, but the reveals are not as deep as those in the northeast bedroom.

The caretaker's house retains its integrity, as there have only been minor modifications since its construction in 1944. Metal storm doors have been added to the house. The interior of the house has had minor modifications, including painting of the fireplace and installation of a gas heater in the hearth, replacement ceiling materials in the bedrooms, and some modifications to cabinetry and fixtures in the kitchen.

Storage Building (1944)--Contributing Building

There are two outbuildings dating from 1944 associated with the caretaker's house. These are located approximately 50 to 75 feet north of the house, and consist of a stone storage building and a stone garage. The stone storage building has a gable-front roof clad in asphalt shingle, and is constructed of the same stone with the same methods as the caretaker's house. There is a single door opening on this building, on the west elevation. There is currently no door in the opening. The interior of the building has a poured concrete floor, stone interior walls, and a modern beam ceiling as a result of recent roof replacement. There is a gable-end vent on the east end of the building.

Garage (1944)--Contributing Building

The 1-story, 1-bay, gable-roofed, stone garage has a gable-front roof clad in asphalt shingle with exposed rafter tails. The gable ends are clad in weatherboard. The foundation and exterior materials of the garage are constructed of native stone, laid in

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regular courses. The garage opening has diagonal board-and-batten, double swinging doors with a wood frame and iron strap hinges. There is a 3-panel door on the south elevation with a window opening that has been boarded shut. This door also has a wood frame.

Statement of Significance

The buildings at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne are significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation on the local level with the period of significance being 1931-1944. In 1921, Camp Mad Anthony Wayne was started as a Boy Scout camp on a 24-acre tract west of Huntington. In 1925, the Huntington Board of Park Commissioners was created to acquire and administer parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities in Huntington. Between 1921 and 1935, Camp Mad Anthony Wayne was owned by the Huntington Rotary Club and operated by the Boy Scout Council. In 1931, the camp lodge building was built at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne. In 1936, the Rotary Club assumed responsibility for all camp operations, and in 1939, the Rotary Club sold the camp property to the Huntington Board of Park Commissioners (since 1983 known as the Greater Huntington Park and Recreation District or GHPRD). In 1941-1942, five stone cabins were built at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne, followed in 1944 by the construction of three additional stone buildings—a caretaker's cottage and two outbuildings. The GHPRD still owns and operates the camp for the benefit of the residents of Huntington and Wayne County.

The buildings at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne are also significant under Criterion C in the area of architecture on the local level, with the period of significance being 1931-1944. The camp buildings embody the distinctive construction methods and style of Depression-era rustic vernacular brick and stone architecture in the Huntington-Wayne County. The camp lodge building, designed by the prominent Huntington architectural firm of Meanor & Handloser, features patterned and scored brickwork on the exterior, a large central dining hall, a stone floor, and stone fireplaces. The four stone cabins were designed in 1941, also by Meanor & Handloser. The stone camp caretaker's house and outbuildings were designed in 1944 and are attributed to Meanor & Handloser architect Jerry F. DeYoung; they feature rusticated stonework exteriors and decorative elements of the rustic vernacular style. The buildings at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne retain a good to excellent level of architectural integrity on both the exterior and interior.

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Huntington's park system had its beginning in 1908 when Rufus Switzer, then a member of the City Council, proposed the purchase from the Huntington Land Company of 55 acres of land along Four Pole Creek (Wallace 1947: 50). In 1909, Switzer, by then Mayor, hired New Jersey landscape architect J.T. Withers to prepare plans for Ritter Park and suggest sites for future public parks. The project languished until 1921 when a City-Civic Committee, led by the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, initiated a drive for public parks and playgrounds in Huntington (Wallace 1947: 50). The committee brought about the passage by the State Legislature of an act creating the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Huntington.

In 1921, the Rotary Club of Huntington purchased 24 acres of land near Twelve Pole Creek in Wayne County, near the Cabell County line, approximately two miles south and west of the City of Huntington. According to a 1937 letter to W. W. Payne from former Rotary Club President J. R. Marcum, the land was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hawes. The Rotary Club developed this park, named Camp Anthony Wayne, as a boy's summer camp operated by the Huntington Council of the Boy Scouts of America, although open to all boys between the ages of 10 and 18 (Marcum 1937:1). The tract of land purchased for the camp originally contained a farmhouse, which became the first camp headquarters and mess hall. Immediately, construction was begun on seventeen 10'x12' frame cabins, fourteen of which were used as sleeping quarters and one used as the Camp Director's quarters. Other recreation facilities soon followed, including two baseball fields, two tennis courts, horseshoe courts, and a small golf course (Marcum 1937:1). These buildings and facilities from the 1920s have been demolished and replaced by modern recreational equipment.

Between 1921 and 1935, the camp was operated under the direction of the Boy Scout Council, although camp membership was not limited to Scouts. Other groups using the camp included the Union Mission Settlement, the Wayne County 4-H Club, and Marshall University (then Marshall College) (Marcum 1937:1). In 1931, the nephew and niece of Judge Thomas Hope Harvey commissioned a building to be built at the camp in Harvey's honor, as a gift to the Boy Scouts. Two prominent Huntington architects, Wilbur Meanor and Edward J. Handloser, developed plans for a large camp mess hall/central building (Meanor and Handloser 1931). Construction on this two-story brick building was completed in 1932 on a terrace overlooking Spring Valley and Twelve Pole Creek. A comparison with original architectural drawings and historic photographs reveals that both the exterior and interior of the building have changed very little.

Shortly after construction of the camp lodge building, the Rotary Club purchased additional acreage adjacent to Camp Wayne. The Club first purchased an additional 15.45 acres for \$2,200 from Simeon and Olive Flowers. This purchase gave the park an additional 900+ feet of road frontage on the improved county highway (now Spring Valley Drive). Not long after the Flowers purchase, the Rotary Club purchased 24 acres of woodland adjoining the Flowers tract for \$1,500, paid in three installments. The reduced payments also allowed the Club to buy even more land, including 19.2 acres adjoining the Hawes tract on the east, and 18 acres adjoining the Hawes tract and the 19.2-acre tract (Marcum 1937:3).

By 1937, the outlay of money by Rotarians for these land purchases during the Great Depression affected the ongoing maintenance of the camp property. The Rotary Club's financial difficulties resulted in offers by the Huntington Union Mission Settlement, the Salvation Army, and the Young Men's Christian Organization to take over operation of the camp and maintain it as a community camp for boys (Marcum 1937:3). All of the aforementioned offers were refused.

By 1939, financial pressures forced the Rotary Club to sell the camp to the Huntington Board of Park Commissioners for \$1,000 over a period of three years. This amount, while substantially less than the amount of money invested in the property, was used by the Rotary Club to pay off debts owed as a result of purchasing and operating the camp. The Board agreed to accept this offer on September 15, 1939 (Board of Park Commissioners 1939:329).

In October 1939, the Huntington Board of Park Commissioners, at the urging of Board President Colonel George S. Wallace, officially renamed their newly acquired property "Camp Mad Anthony Wayne." Until this point, the camp was known simply as Camp Anthony Wayne (Board of Park Commissioners 1939:336). The Board immediately set out to make improvements at the park.

In a 13 July 1941 article entitled "Park Board to Improve Wayne Camp" in the *Huntington Herald-Advertiser*, Wallace announced ambitious plans for improvements at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne (*Herald-Advertiser* 1941: 3). According to the article, "Landscaping to provide for additional recreational facilities and the building of stone cottages will make up the greater part of the improvement program." Other projected improvements at the camp included construction of a camping site, roadways and parking facilities, a dam, and a caretaker's cottage.

According to the article, the cottages "having 14 by 18 foot interiors" will be built of native stone "at a cost of approximately 300 dollars a piece." A presentation sketch of one of these cottages, drawn by architect J.F. De Young from the Meanor & Handloser firm accompanied the article. Following an initial \$300 donation from C&O railroad vice-president Harry P. Hanshaw, construction was expected to begin immediately, "with completion by fall." According to a 23 August 1942 *Huntington Dispatch* article, donations for the construction of additional cabins at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne were obtained from Colonel Harley Thompson, J.H. Long of the Huntington Publishing Company, Edwin P. May, and an anonymous donor. According to Board of Park Commissioners meeting minutes from 1 September 1942, the local building firm of J. Weiler & Sons donated the window sash for all stone cabins constructed at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne (Board of Park Commissioners 1942:482). In 1944, three additional buildings, including a caretaker's cottage, a garage, and a storage house were completed at the camp.

According to Board Commission President George Wallace, who presided at a Board meeting in 1945: "Camp Mad Anthony Wayne continues to grow in popularity." Wallace recounted a lunch held by the Presbyterian Church that attracted 200 people as well as the press of demands by the Boy Scouts for continued use of the facilities at the camp (Board of Parks Commission 1945: 543). He ended his discourse by stating that "the Board might as well get in its mind that if the popularity of Mad Anthony Wayne keeps up, the problem of providing additional cottages and barracks is right here now."

Since its inception, Camp Mad Anthony Wayne has been an integral part of the expansive system of parks and recreational facilities owned and maintained by the GHPRD. By 1946, the GHPRD park system consisted of more than 800 acres. The park system by then included Ritter Park, a formal park in the center of Huntington; Kiwanis Park on the south side of Four Pole Creek; Memorial Park; 25-acre St. Cloud Commons, and Rotary Park (Wallace 1947: 51), as well as Camp Mad Anthony Wayne.

Criterion C: Architecture

Camp Mad Anthony Wayne is significant under Criterion C for architecture on the local level, with the period of significance being 1931 to 1944. The eight contributing buildings are significant as embodying the distinctive characteristics of Depression-era rustic style recreational architecture. The buildings also are significant as the work of the Huntington architectural firm of Wilbur Meanor & Edward J. Handloser (Meanor & Handloser). The firm operated between 1915 and 1944 and was responsible for some of Huntington's most architecturally significant banks, offices, residences, and school buildings during that period, in addition to numerous other commissions throughout West Virginia.

The Rustic Style

The Rustic Style developed from the nineteenth-century Romantic movement in American architectural history. Romantic architects eschewed the pure classical ideal in favor of architecture more in tune with its natural surroundings through the use of native building materials and more natural finishes. After the Civil War, a newly moneyed American leisure class sought retreat in the Adirondacks, the Rocky Mountains, and the Atlantic seashore where American architects designed expansive vacation lodges and hotels in the Rustic Style. Although the Rustic Style had many variations according to region and period, certain features were common throughout, including low-pitched gable roofs with expressed porches and verandas that connected directly with outdoor spaces; exposed and expressed building members such as rafters; natural and unfinished interior spaces; rough and unpainted exterior finishes, such as rusticated stone and timbers with the bark left on; and the use of native building materials.

The Rustic Style was readily adapted by architects building during the formative years of the United States national park system of the early twentieth century. By the 1910s the style became the preferred style for the construction of lodges, cabins, and roadway and landscape design in national and state parks. The style was given an additional boost by the 1935 publication by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) of *Park Structures and Facilities* that illustrated Rustic-Style cabins, bathhouses and lodges, as well as such mundane objects as signs, drinking fountains, and bridges constructed by the CCC in various state and national parks (Newton 1975: 580). Simplicity and economy of design in camp architecture was emphasized throughout this book, "leading to visual strength and the lowest possible (rental) rates consistent with excellence" (Newton 1975: 592).

Its editor, architect Albert H. Good, gave what has become the accepted definition of the Rustic Style:

"Successfully handled, rustic is a style which, through the use of native materials in a 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 the natural surroundings, and with the past (Newton 1975: 598).

The CCC served as the driving force behind the establishment of Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA), built throughout the country in the 1930s near urban centers to provide affordable recreation for city dwellers. Even in pre-existing recreation areas such as Camp Mad Anthony Wayne, the influence of the CCC is seen in the design of small-scale cabins grouped in a seemingly haphazard arrangement, but focused on a main camp lodge building.

The Camp Mad Anthony Wayne lodge building, completed in 1931, exhibits many features of the Rustic Style, including the varied brickwork, the exposed woodwork, the stone floor and rough-cut woodwork, and the exposed chimneys. The cabins, designed in 1941, and the caretaker's cottage complex, designed in 1944, also use rough-cut native stone, exposed wooden members, and rustic interior finishes.

Meanor & Handloser, Architects

Of the firm's partners, Wilbur Meanor was the more formally trained and it is he who is usually given credit for the design of the firm's major projects (Agsten 1993: 8.2). Educated at Washington & Jefferson College, he received his architectural degree from M.I.T. in 1909. He started practice with the Pittsburgh architectural firm of Alden & Harlow, but moved to Huntington in 1911 (Randolph 1925: 152). He formed a partnership with Edward J. Handloser in 1915-1916. By 1925, the firm also employed architect J.F. DeYoung, engineer Robert Greife, building superintendent Robert Kilgore, and assistants A.F. Tucker, Raymond Shields, Tevan Bowman, and Wilma Helderby (Randolph 1925: 152).

Meanor & Handloser is credited with the design of many of the most prominent buildings in Huntington between 1915 and 1944, in addition to several significant buildings throughout West Virginia. The firm's portfolio was diverse and wide-ranging, and included banks, office buildings, hotels, schools, and private residences. Generally, the firm's designs adhered to the popular Georgian and Colonial Revival Styles. The Union Trust Bank Building (1924) in Huntington is a multi-story skyscraper in the Georgian Revival style, ornamented with Renaissance Revival-style features. Cammack Junior High School (1923), also in Huntington, is in the Georgian Revival style as well. The Coal Exchange Building (1925) in Huntington is a skyscraper with Gothic Revival decorative details, no doubt inspired by Cass Gilbert's Woolworth Building in New York City.

The firm also designed the National Register-listed Pence Springs Hotel (1916-1918); the National Register-listed Mountaineer Hotel (1925) in Williamson; the Bank of Mullens (1924); the First National Bank in Huntington; the National Register-listed Ohev Sholom Temple (1924-1925) in Huntington, the Farr and Governor Cabell Hotels in Huntington; the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Station in Huntington, and the National Register-listed Memorial Arch (1929), built to commemorate Huntington's World War I casualties (Collins 1980: 8.1). For a short period the firm also operated an office in Charleston, where they designed the Diamond Department Store, Sacred Heart High School, and the C&P Telephone Company Building (Agsten 1993: 8.1)

The firm's selection for the design of Camp Mad Anthony Wayne buildings no doubt grew out of their previous association with several members of the Board of Park Commissioners, including James A. Garner of the Union Bank & Trust. The use of rustic vernacular architecture for the Camp Mad Anthony Wayne buildings represented a significant stylistic departure for the firm's designers, but indicated their knowledge of the style's popularity for recreational buildings throughout the country.

In February 1931, the firm submitted drawings labeled "Boy Scout's Lodge, Wayne County, West Virginia." Although the drawings are stamped with the name Meanor & Handloser, Archts., the actual designer(s) is not identified. The drawings include scale designs for porch details, interior cupboards, and window and door trim, as well as full-scale drawings of the cast-iron door hinges (Meanor & Handloser 1931).

Ten years later, the firm submitted plans and elevations for "A Stone Cabin at Camp Mad Anthony Wayne for Board of Park Commissioners, Huntington, WV, George S. Wallace, President," dated 2 July 1941. The drawings in the possession of the Greater Huntington Parks and Recreation District show plans and elevations for Cabins 1, 2, and 3. Again, the individual designer is not identified (Meanor & Handloser 1941).

Six drawings, including plans and elevations, entitled "Caretaker's house, Camp Mad Anthony Wayne, Board of Park Commissioners, Huntington WV, George Wallace, Pres." Are dated July 1944. They depict only caretaker's house, although it is presumed the garage and storage building were designed and built at the same time. The first drawing is signed "Jerry de Young" (deYoung 1944).

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1941(?) Three undated and unsigned sketch elevations and one sketch plan
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- A- Zone 17—367800E 4247636N
- B- Zone 17—367931E 4247515N
- C- Zone 17—367853E 4247406N
- D- Zone 17—367765E 4247384N
- E- Zone 17—367757E 4247463N
- F- Zone 17—367851E 4247496N
- G- Zone 17—367784E 4247613N

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point approximately 120 feet north of the Camp Caretaker's House, proceeding 560 feet southwest to a point approximately 50 feet to the east of the Main Camp Lodge building, proceeding southwest 440 feet to a point approximately 60 feet southeast of the southeast corner of Cabin #2, proceeding west-southwest to a point approximately 125 south-southwest of the southwest corner of Cabin #4, proceeding north 255 feet to a point approximately 150 feet to the west of the northwest corner of Cabin #5, proceeding east-northeast 350 to a point approximately 120 feet west of the southwest corner of the Main Camp Lodge building, proceeding north-northwest 467 feet to a point approximately 100 feet northwest of the Camp Caretaker's House, proceeding northeast 94 feet to the beginning. The nominated boundary includes eight contributing buildings, no non-contributing resources, and encompasses 4.5 acres.

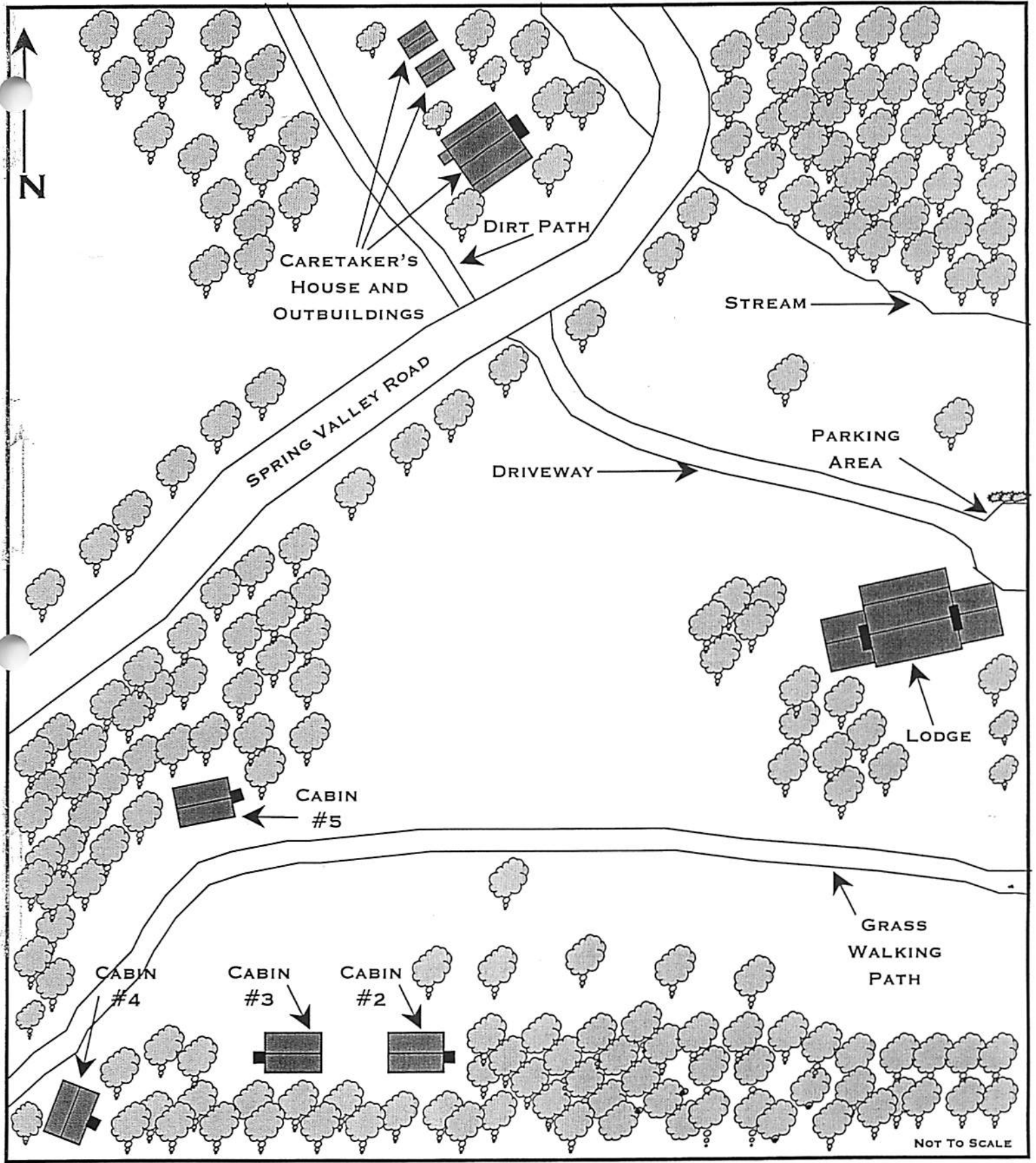
Boundary Justification

The nominated boundary for the Camp Mad Anthony Wayne property is drawn to include the historic approach from the road and the contributing historic resources of the camp. These resources include the main camp lodge building, four stone cabins, camp caretaker's house and associated outbuildings, and their immediate setting. The boundary is drawn to exclude non-contributing park features, which date from after the period of significance.

**Camp Mad Anthony Wayne
Huntington vicinity
Wayne County, West Virginia
Jared N. Tuk, Photographer
19 February 2002**

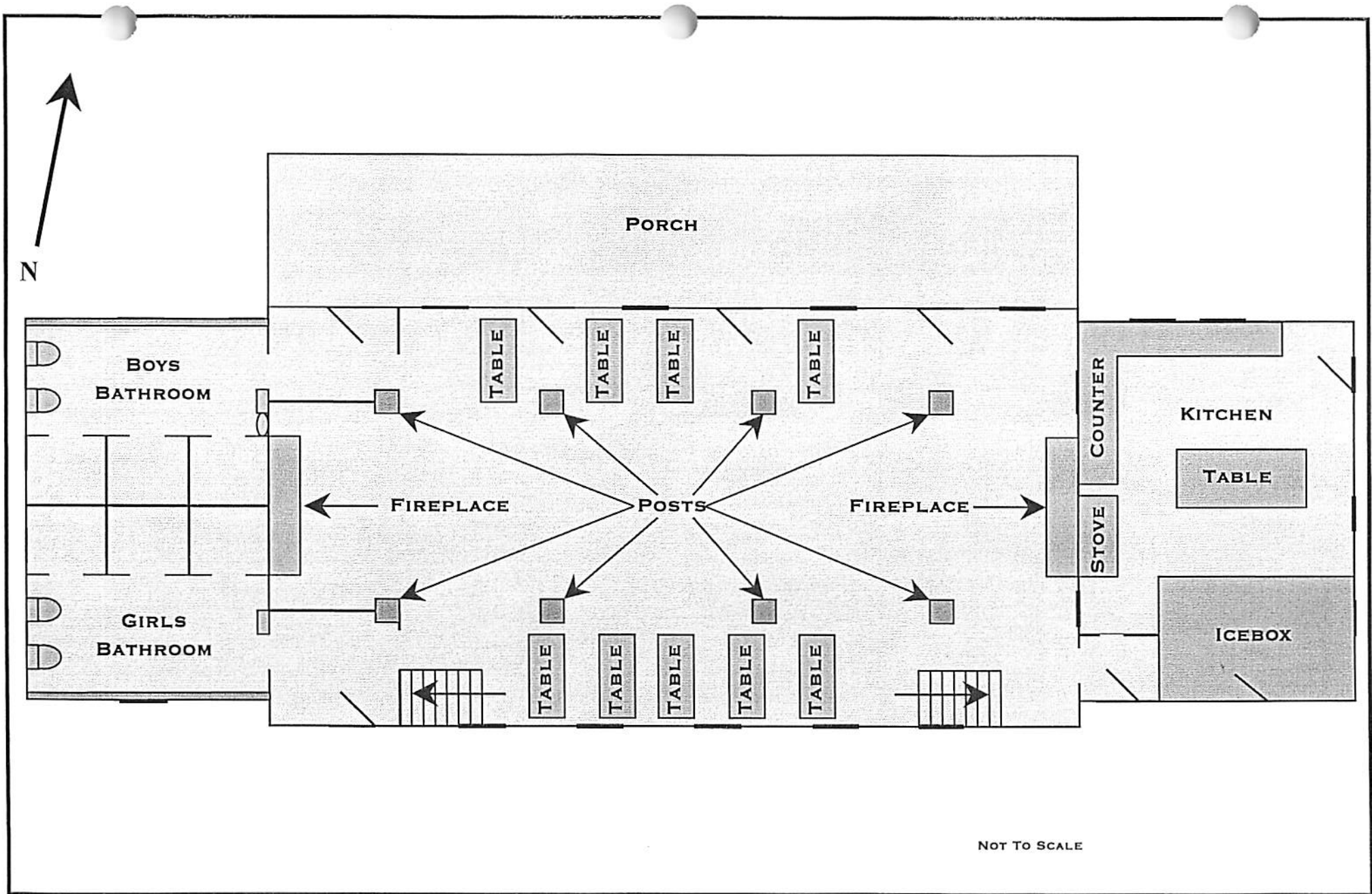
**Negatives at West Virginia Division of Culture and History
(State Historic Preservation Office)
Charleston, West Virginia**

- Photo 1/12 Camp Lodge Building. Camera Facing Northwest.
- Photo 2/12 Camp Lodge Building. Camera Facing West-Southwest.
- Photo 3/12 Camp Lodge Building. View of Interior Looking From Second Floor Balcony, Camera Facing Northeast.
- Photo 4/12 Camp Lodge Building. Detail of Stone Fireplace on West Wall, Camera Facing East.
- Photo 5/12 Camp Cottage No. 2. Camera Facing Southeast.
- Photo 6/12 Camp Cottage No. 2. Detail of Stone Fireplace on Wall, Camera Facing East.
- Photo 7/12 Camp Cottage No. 3. Camera Facing Southwest.
- Photo 8/12 Camp Cottage No. 4. Camera Facing North.
- Photo 9/12 Camp Cottage No. 5. Camera Facing North.
- Photo 10/12 Caretaker's Cottage. Camera Facing North.
- Photo 11/12 Caretaker's Cottage Outbuildings: Garage on Left and Storage Building on Right. Camera Facing North.
- Photo 12/12 Caretaker's Cottage. Detail of Stone Fireplace on Wall, Camera Facing Northeast.



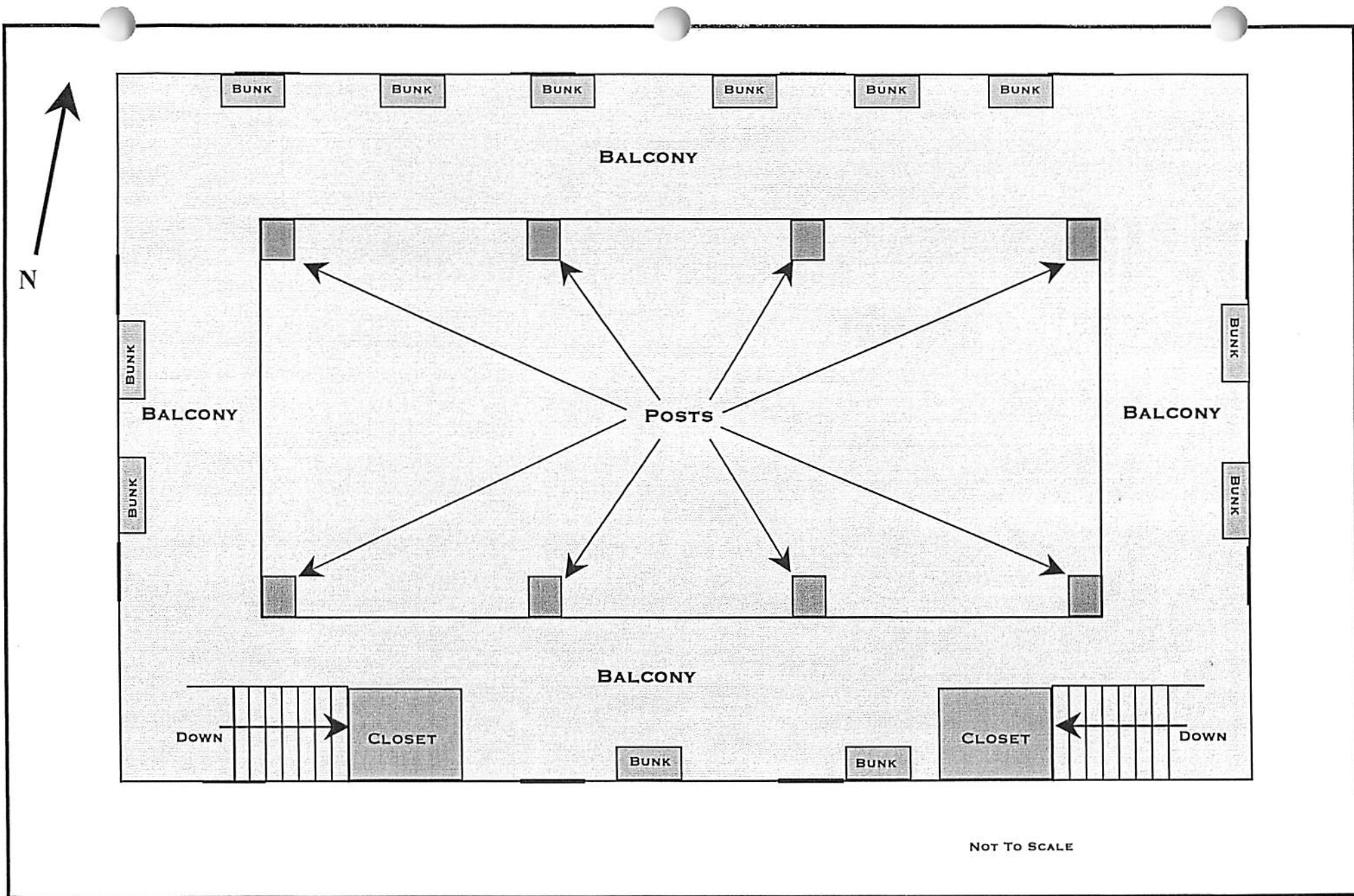
FIGURE

SKETCH PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE,
 HUNTINGTON VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST
 VIRGINIA



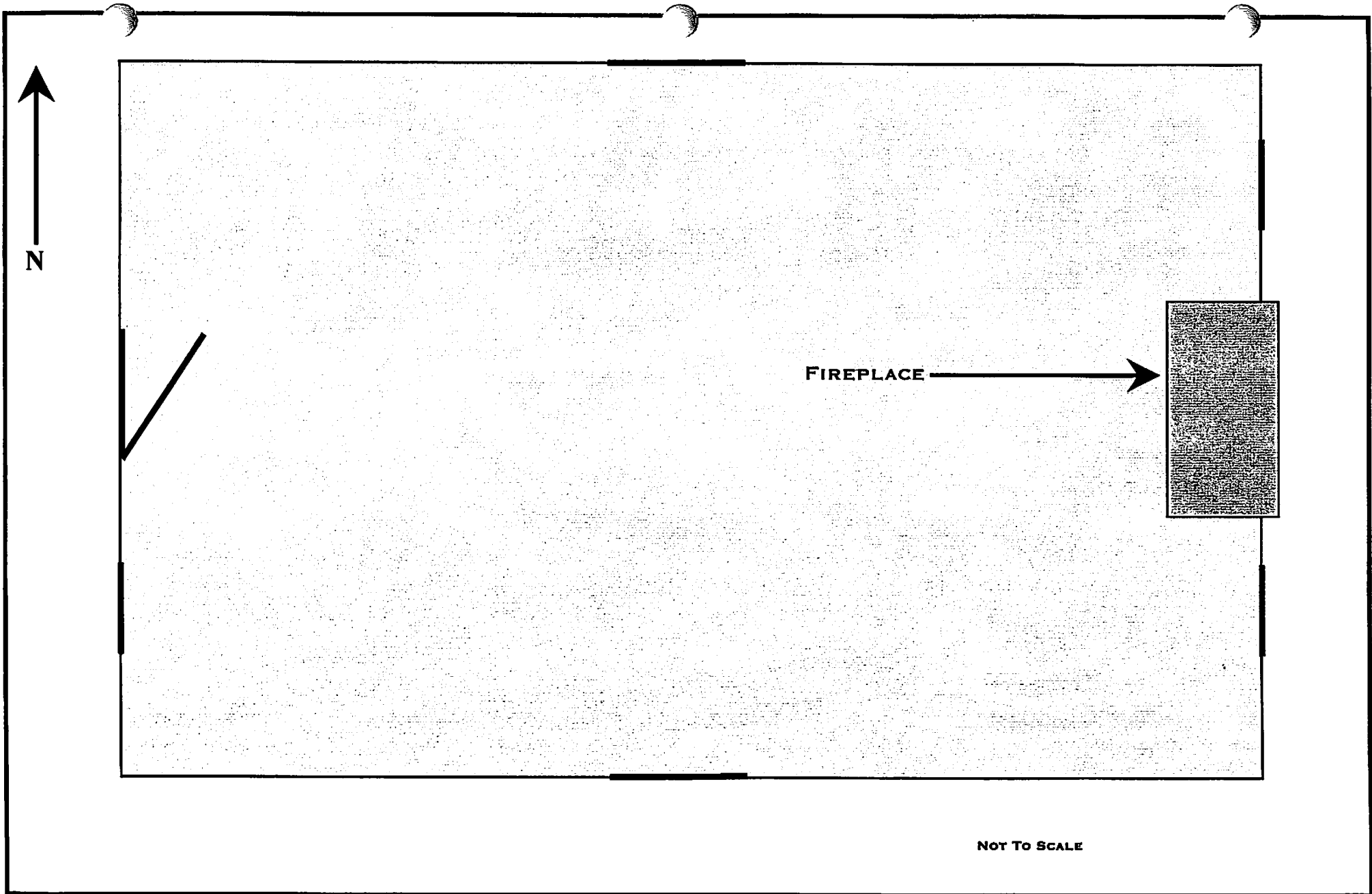
FIGURE

1ST FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-MAIN CAMP LODGE BUILDING, HUNTINGTON VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



FIGURE

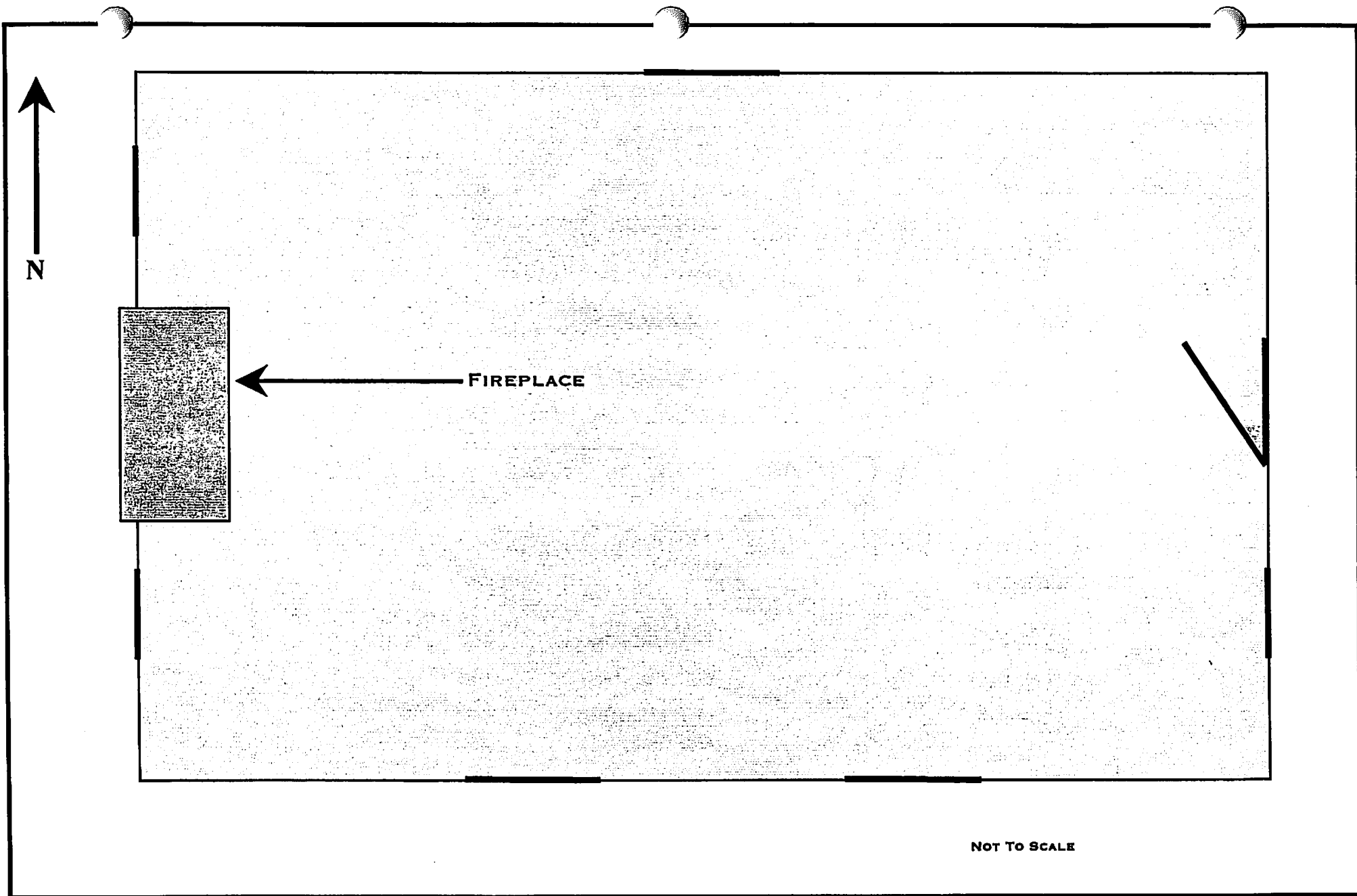
2ND FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-MAIN CAMP LODGE BUILDING, HUNTINGTON VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



NOT TO SCALE

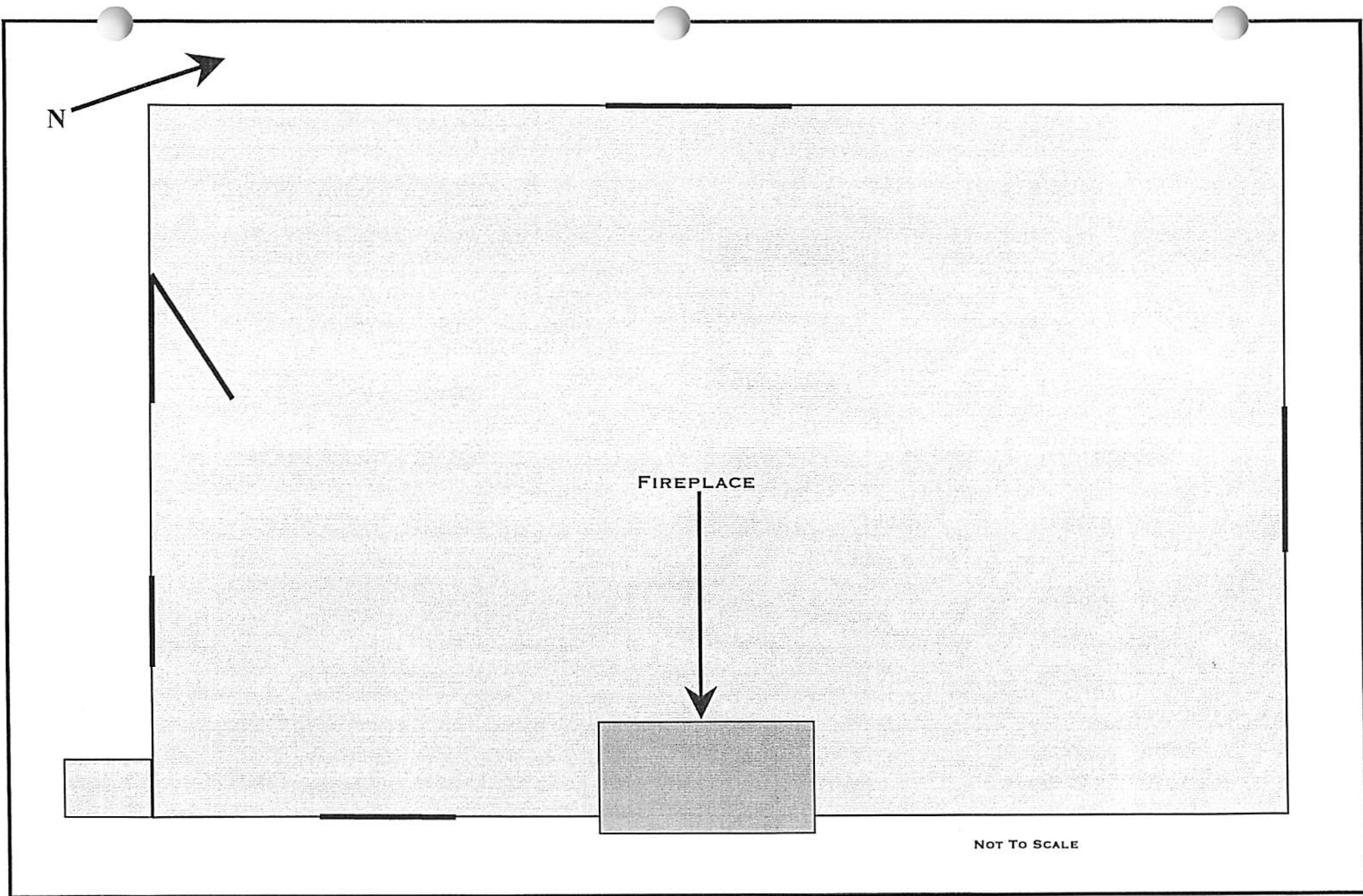
FIGURE

**FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-CABIN #2, HUNTINGTON
VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**



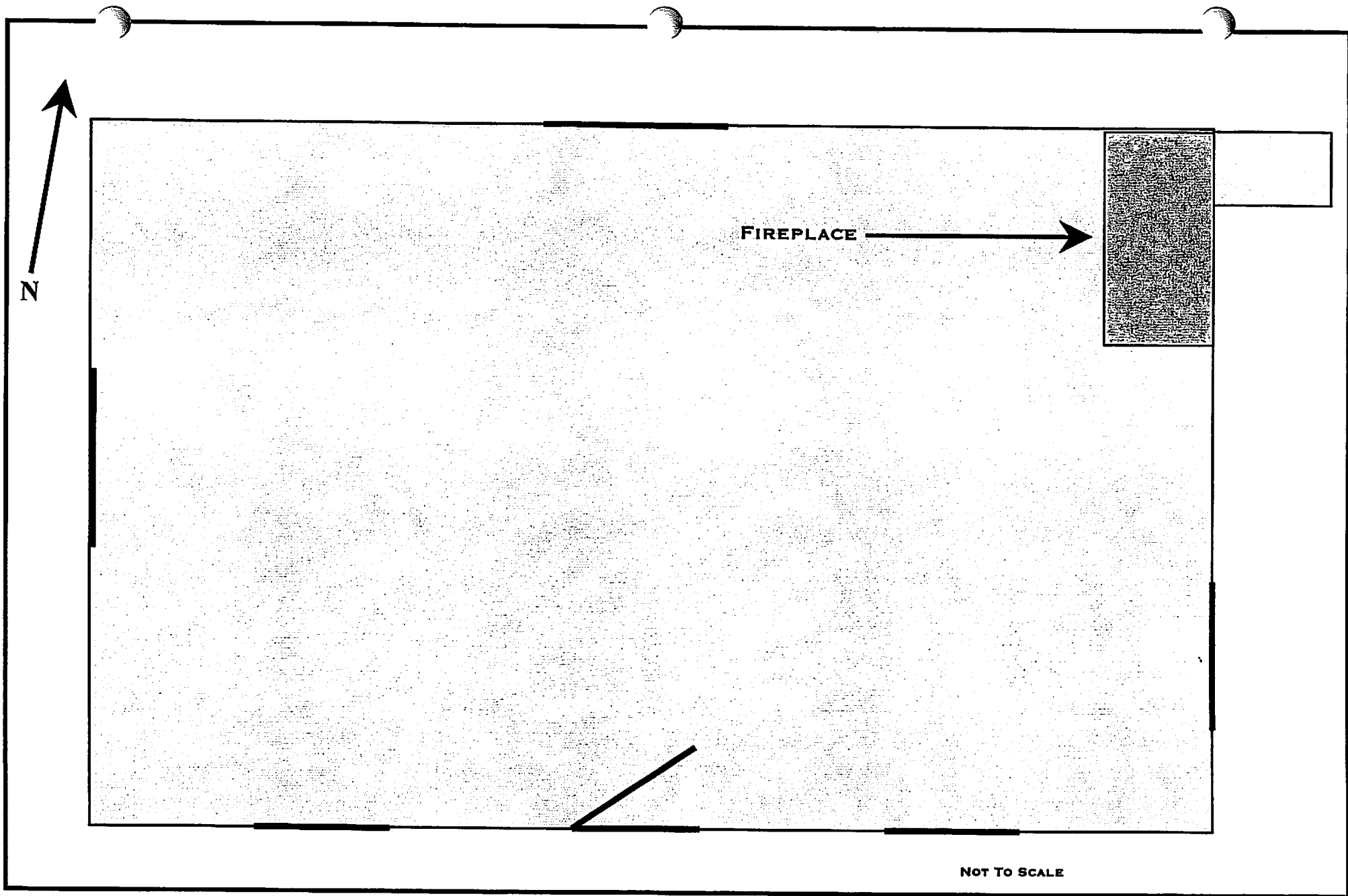
NOT TO SCALE

FIGURE
FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-CABIN #3, HUNTINGTON
VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



FIGURE

FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-CABIN #4, HUNTINGTON
VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA



FIGURE

**FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-CABIN #5, HUNTINGTON
VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**

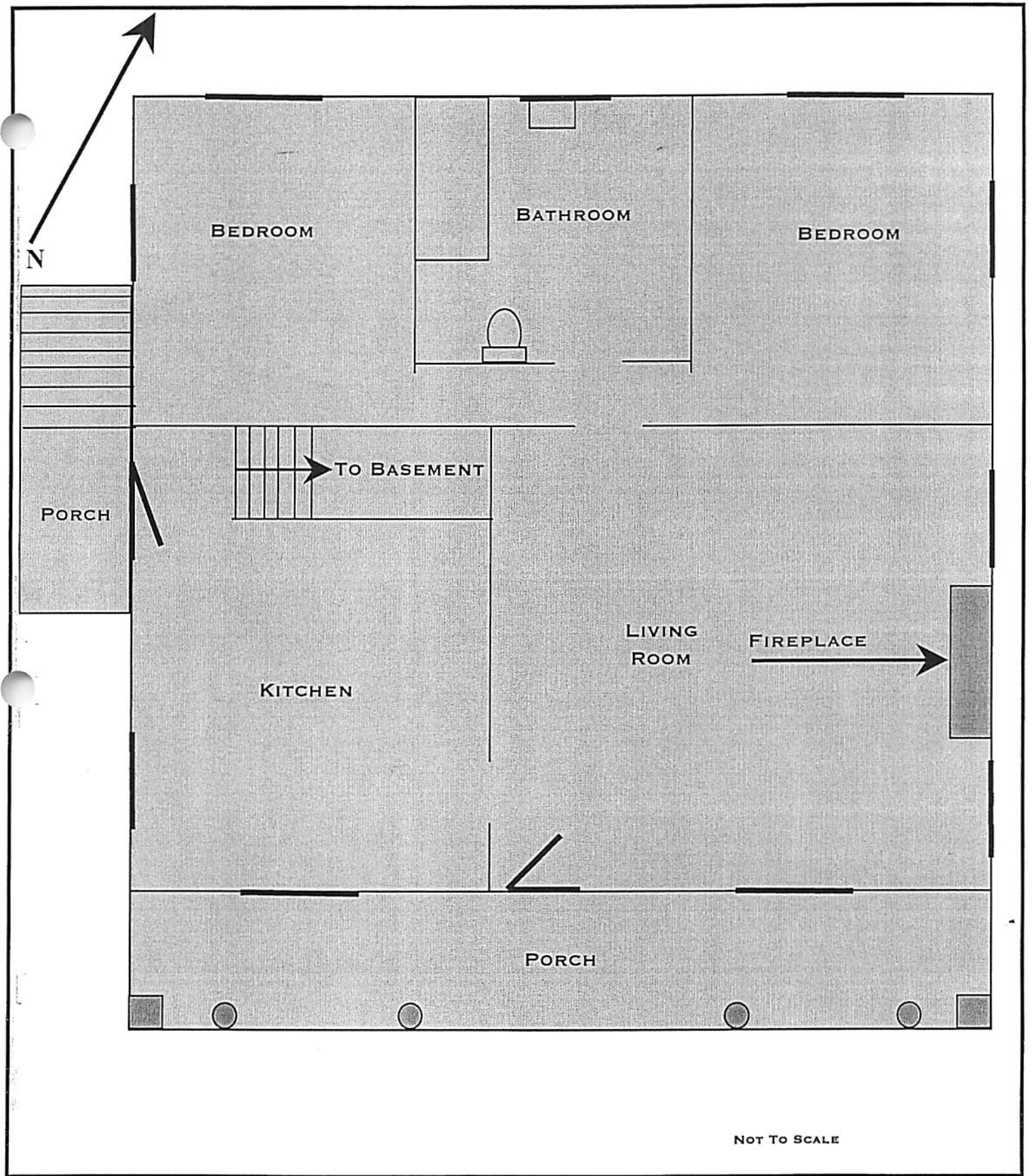


FIGURE
FLOOR PLAN, CAMP MAD ANTHONY WAYNE-CAMP CARETAKER'S HOUSE, HUNTINGTON VICINITY, WAYNE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

