

VLR 9/11/02
NR 11/22/02

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hanover Wayside
other names/site number VDHR No. 042-0286

2. Location

street & number 8225 Hanover Wayside Road N/A not for publication
city or town Hanover vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Hanover code 085 Zip 23069

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 for additional comments.)

[Signature] 10/4/02
Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: _____ other (explain): _____
 entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet. _____ Signature of Keeper
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register Date of Action _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 5 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	sites
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
<u> 7 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor Recreation
 Landscape Park

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Recreation and Culture Sub: Outdoor Recreation
 Landscape Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: National Park Service Rustic _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete _____

roof Metal _____

walls Wood _____

other Stone _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation 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.

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

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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 (Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation _____

Landscape Architecture _____

Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1937-1952

Significant Dates 1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 39.32

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

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
18	289,800	4,175,350	2	18 290,100	4,175,300
3	18 290,070	4,175,300	4	18 290,120	4,176,000

x See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

II. Form Prepared By

name/title: Ashley M. Neville

Organization: Gray & Pape, Inc. date 5/31/02

street & number: 1705 E. Main Street telephone 804-644-0656

city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23223

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

- Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Hanover County c/o John Hodges, Deputy County Administrator

street & number P.O.Box 470 telephone 365-6005

city or town Hanover state VA zip code 23069

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Summary Description:

Hanover Wayside is a small, approximately thirty-five acre park located on the east side of U.S. Route 301 in central Hanover County, Virginia, about four miles south of Hanover Courthouse. Built about 1937-1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a Recreation Demonstration Areas project. It was a collaborative effort between the National Park Service and the Virginia Department of Highways. The wayside includes both wooded and open areas, picnic areas with stone grills, a picnic shelter, a small lake stocked for fishing, and a large open grassy area with ball field. A caretaker's cottage and outbuildings and public restroom are the only buildings associated with the wayside. Several early plans for the layout of Hanover Wayside survive and the existing plan for the park closely follows one of the original plans. The park owes many of its design features to park design principles adopted and advanced by the National Park Service. The technical staff and publications of the National Park Service brought a high quality and uniformity to the planning and development of state parks and recreation areas such as Hanover Wayside. This included the rustic style of architecture for buildings that is a hallmark of the National Park Service. Little has changed at Hanover Wayside during the last sixty-five years and it continues to serve both local Hanover residents and the wider public.

Description

Hanover Wayside is centrally located in Hanover County about fifteen miles north of Richmond, Virginia. Situated on the east side of U.S. Route 301, it extends east from the highway in a rough rectangle and covers a little over 35 acres. Although the wayside was built when Route 301 served as a major north/south national highway along the east coast, the construction of nearby interstates has removed most of the long distance traffic from the road and out-of-town visitors to the wayside. Today, Route 301 and Hanover Wayside mostly serve local residents and commuters.

A small landscaped island with a sign for Hanover Wayside marks the entrance to the park. Two entrances from U.S. Route 301 meet at the north end to form one road into the park. A tree canopy covers the initial section of the entrance road but the canopy gives way to an open road as it reaches the central meadow. The only major road within the park is a paved drive that encircles a large, oval-shaped, grassy meadow. A small, unpaved driveway provides access to the caretaker's cottage from the northern arm of the main park road. Secondary circulation systems include paths down to and around the lake. Those paths appear to be a combination of maintained pathways and those created by use. Two, short, wood footbridges of recent vintage cross two small streams that empty into the lake.

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The park is mostly level, sloping slightly to the south to the lake. A ravine runs in an east/west direction from the lake into the picnic area on the west side of the park. The park has a large, grassy, open meadow that is located in the center and originally may have served as a large recreation area.

The only paved park road encircles the meadow. Swings, horseshoe pits, a modern jungle gym, and a ball field that appears to be seldom used are situated along the southern edge of this area. The remainder of the park has been left in a natural state with mostly deciduous trees. The under-story has been removed from the picnic areas; however, small trees such as dogwood remain.

The picnic areas lie in a large semi-circle south of the park road from the entrance to the east. Scattered throughout this area are picnic tables and an occasional stone grill. The stone grills appear to be early, if not original, features of the park. They are built of shaped stones and mortar. Most are simple rectangular flat structures with a metal grill. The largest of these is a freestanding stone fireplace located near the picnic shelter. The picnic tables, which appear to be replacements, are concrete and sit on a concrete pad. Many have newer, pole-mounted metal grills nearby. One picnic shelter was built in the park. Sited on a point of land overlooking the lake, the shelter has a rustic appearance typical of New Deal-era National Park Service and state park architecture. The three- by five-bay picnic shelter has large, rough-hewn timbers with simple brackets to support the gable roof. The roof truss system is exposed on the interior. The shelter sits on a concrete pad and there are plain board railings at each end of the structure.

A picnic shelter was considered to be a central feature of a park. A. H. Good, in his publication, *Park and Recreation Structures*, which heavily influenced the design of parks in Virginia and throughout the country, stressed the importance of picnic shelters: "Beyond doubt the most generally useful building of recreational purpose in any park is a picnic shelter."¹ Good's publication gives several prototypes for picnic shelters but the only one built at Hanover Wayside is a simpler version of those featured. Good's shelters were more elaborate with either stone end walls or a large stone fireplace on the end wall or centered on the long wall. In many of these versions the end walls or the ends of the long walls were partially enclosed. The original plans for the Hanover Wayside shelter called for a massive chimney and fireplace; however, that was scrapped when the funds for the shelter were reduced from \$1,000 to \$500.²

The lake is a major attraction at the park. Located on the south side of the wayside, the lake was created by damming Kersey Creek when the wayside was built. The dam, located at the east end of the lake is constructed of poured concrete. Early indications are that the lake was to be stocked for

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fishing and people are still fishing from its banks today. Kersey Creek continues on through the park from the dam.

The wayside caretaker's house and public restroom are typical of CCC-era National Park Service architecture and are little changed from their initial construction. The caretaker's house and outbuildings are located on the northern edge of the wayside property on the highest ground. A guiding principal for staff quarters at parks reflected the philosophy that "comfortable, well maintained living quarters in which the occupants can take personal pride will undoubtedly find reflection in the attitude of each employee towards maintenance of the public area."³ Today, the house is set among tall deciduous trees with the under-story cleared away. Only the area immediately around the house and its outbuildings are cleared but there is little lawn. Included in the complex is the house, a garage, a shed, the remains of a water tower, and a modern tool shed.

The one-story, frame caretaker's house sits on a poured concrete foundation and is sheathed with weatherboard siding with board and batten siding in the gable ends. Corrugated metal covers the cross gable roof. The house has a projecting front bay and a shallow, three-bay, shed-roof front porch. There is a large, interior, brick chimney between the living room and kitchen and a small concrete block flue has been added to the east gable end. The windows have six-over-six lights except for the kitchen windows, which are six-light fixed windows. All doors are batten doors and there is a cellar bulkhead entrance on the north side.

The interior retains its original features and the feeling of a rustic cottage. It consists of a living room, kitchen, bath, and three bedrooms. Both the front door and the front kitchen door open onto the front porch. The only rear door serves the kitchen and is sheltered by a lean-to that also functions as a utility room. All interior walls and ceiling are covered with dark paneling. The ceilings in the living room and largest bedroom have exposed joists. The living room fireplace has a simple brick surround with a wall mounted mantle shelf. The doors in the house are either batten doors or five-panel doors.

The garage, which appears to be contemporary with the house, stands behind the house. It is a two-bay, frame, gable-roof building on a poured concrete foundation with a lean-to addition on the east end. The walls are covered with board-and-batten siding. The two large, double, garage doors appear to be replacements. Just to the east of the garage is a small, gable roof, board and batten building. It has flush siding with a louvered, triangularmvent in each gable end. The door is a

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batten door. It may have served as a pump house. The metal structure for the water tank stands just north of this small building. The water tank itself is no longer extant.

The original comfort station or restroom is located on the north side of the circular drive just east of the park entrance. It is a one-story, frame building with a row of louvered panels just below the eaves that provide ventilation. There is board and batten siding below the louvers. Corrugated metal covers the hipped and gable roof. There are two entrances, one at each end. The restroom is presently closed.

The comfort station at Hanover Wayside closely follows the patterns given in *Park and Recreation Structures*. Good noted in his publication that toilets are the “most necessary” of structures in parks and went on to provide detailed suggestions on the siting and composition of all types of toilets. Instructions most appropriate to the Hanover situation indicated that in milder climates or where the building would not be used during the winter, louvers rather than windows could be used. The abundant use of louvers would provide adequate ventilation and light while providing privacy. Good also noted that when comfort stations served both genders under one roof, separate entrances to each section should be located at opposite sides of the building.⁴ The comfort station at Hanover Waysides follows these instructions with separate entrances at opposite ends of the building and louvers encircling the upper portion of the building.

The design, layout, and buildings at Hanover Wayside were heavily influenced by the National Park Service and their oversight of the CCC on many of its recreation construction projects. The National Park Service bought expertise and uniformity in park planning and design to these projects. The Park Service’s increased use of landscape architects and designers improved the design of the parks constructed during this period and converted “what had been largely a creature of chance into a synthesis of orderly design.”⁵ The entry into the park was carefully planned to create a particular setting. Park entrances were frequently wooded but opened into impressive meadows. The alteration from wooded to meadowland, open to closed, was an intentional design feature. Likewise, the creation of a water feature, such as the lake at Hanover Wayside, was an organizing element for the design of many parks. A water feature was one of the major recommendations of Robert Burson who played a major role in developing the Virginia State Park system. Burson was impressed by his tour of the Palisades Interstate Park in New York and New Jersey and by the work of Robert Moses who served as chairman of the Long Island State Park Commission and as commissioner of parks in New York City throughout the 1930s. Moses was a great proponent of central water features in parks, including swimming areas.⁶ The use of rustic architecture in its buildings, the layout of the

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entrance road, the picnic areas, and the lake are all features that Hanover Wayside shares in common with other parks of the same period and demonstrate the guiding principals of park planning during the New Deal era.

Hanover Wayside appears little changed from its initial conception. The park has been well maintained and most of its original features such as the picnic area, picnic shelter, caretaker's cabin, and lake continue to be used as was envisioned by its designers.

8. Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

Hanover Wayside, a thirty-five acre park, is located on U.S. Route 301 in central Hanover County, Virginia, about fifteen miles north of the city of Richmond. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), under the direction of the Department of the Interior's National Park Service, constructed the wayside during 1937 and 1938. For many years the only park in Hanover County, Hanover Wayside was a part of the New Deal's Recreational Demonstration Areas program that purchased submarginal land with limited agricultural value and reused it for recreational purposes. The recreational areas were developed to provide recreational facilities to the general public especially among lower income groups. A total of forty-six recreational demonstration areas programs were completed by the time the program ended in the early 1940s. These included vacation areas, waysides, extensions to National Parks and Monuments, and state scenic areas. Thirteen highway waysides were developed in only two states, Virginia and South Carolina. Six were developed in South Carolina, and seven were planned in Virginia. Hanover Wayside was one of those. The United States Department of the Interior transferred Hanover Wayside to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1943, and in 1983, Virginia conveyed the park to Hanover County. Of the seven planned for Virginia, it appears that one may never have been built. Of the remaining six, three are now owned by the counties in which they are located, one continues to be owned and maintained by the state, and two are closed.

Hanover Wayside continues to fulfill its original purpose of providing recreational opportunities to Hanover County residents and others from the greater Richmond metropolitan area as well. The wayside retains many of its original features including caretaker's cottage, comfort station, picnic shelter and lake and has a high degree of integrity. Its buildings survive almost unchanged. Hanover Wayside is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of

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conservation and landscape architecture and under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The design and layout of Hanover Wayside is representative of park planning and architecture as developed by the National Park Service during this period. In addition, Hanover Wayside is a result of a New Deal program created to provide recreational opportunities to people who had no other such opportunities while at the same time providing employment through the CCC to young men who would otherwise have been unemployed.

Historical Background

Recreational Demonstration Areas Program

Hanover Wayside was one of numerous recreational projects that resulted from the Recreational Demonstration Areas program that was created in 1933 by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The program was undertaken to purchase land considered to be submarginal for agricultural purposes but valuable for recreation. It was intended from the beginning that the land would be purchased and developed as parks by the federal government but later turned over to the states and localities for permanent administration. These recreational areas were developed to alleviate the long-felt need for increased recreational facilities especially among lower income groups.

The National Park Service was designated to develop the Recreation Demonstration Areas program. Three types of areas were studied. The first was the development of regional recreational areas consisting of from 10,000 to 15,000 acres to be used by large numbers of visitors. The second type studied consisted of small tracts of 1,500 to 2,000 acres that were located close to large industrial centers for use by low income groups and underprivileged children as group and organizational camps. In Virginia, the Swift Creek Recreation Area, later named Pocahontas State Park, was developed to accommodate group camps such as the Girl and Boy Scouts. The third type of recreation area envisioned was composed of tracts of twenty to fifty acres located along well traveled highways that might be used as picnic areas by the traveler or family groups seeking a day's outing. These last two types were considered to be the most important and were given priority.⁷

The Park Service had direct responsibility in the selection of the areas to be purchased, development of plans, oversight of work undertaken by the CCC and FERA to execute the plans, and the preparation of agreements with the states regarding development, management, and maintenance of the areas. Studies of recreational use and parks were made in each state in cooperation with state planning boards and state park authorities. By 1935, the Recreational Demonstration Areas program had become a major component of recreational planning and development by the National Park

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Service. Reorganization of various Federal programs in 1935 and 1936 increasingly brought control of the recreational demonstration areas program under the National Park Service, which had the personnel and expertise for this major park planning undertaking.⁸

The Recreational Demonstration Areas program provided the National Park Service with an opportunity to design and develop a wide variety of recreational facilities across the country. The experience of the Park Service in comprehensive planning, park roads and trails, constructing rustic buildings and structures, and in naturalizing and reforesting the landscape was put to use on a massive scale. Each project was considered an experiment and the resulting park could be used as a model for recreational development with important social and humanitarian values.⁹

The National Park Service was well suited for the task presented them by the Recreational Demonstration Areas program. Over the years, the Park Service had developed a philosophy of park design that fostered creative expression and allowed for variation and diversity based on each park's unique culture and natural history. This was an important quality for such a large-scale program that developed parks in a wide variety of locations and settings. Of primary importance in the design of parks was a mix of practical and aesthetic principles that evolved from commitments to "providing stewardship for park scenery, preserving parks as inviolate places, and assimilating construction to natural conditions."¹⁰ One of the primary influences on the Park Service's philosophy toward creating parks was Herbert Maier. Maier was an architect with a decade of experience by 1935 in designing park structures for the American Association of Museums; however he had an amazing ability to express the qualities of naturalistic architecture and landscape design. He also was effective in translating national park principals and practices to the CCC camps who were doing the actual construction work.¹¹ Maier's philosophy and ideas were incorporated into a three volume work *Park Structures and Facilities*, edited by Ohio architect Albert H. Good and published in 1938 as a statement of design principals and practices.¹²

The principals as articulated by Maier, Good, and others explain the strength of national park design and the successful dissemination of these principals to the development of state parks and other recreational areas during the 1930s. The fear that park structures and designs would become standardized across the country and that all parks would look alike did not materialize. Instead, the natural character of the land dictated how each park or wayside was developed. The use of indigenous materials, architectural forms, and construction materials, of harmonizing park structures with the existing topography, of limiting the number of buildings by combining uses where possible, and the careful placement of buildings resulted in vastly different parks. Due to the New Deal recreation programs this philosophical underpinnings of park design gained widespread use and acceptance across the entire country.

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The response by the National Park Service to its new mandate through the demonstration program was enthusiastic. The NPS Director described the program in 1937 as "a unique form of land use increasingly valuable to the American people, affording outlets for out-of-door recreation accessible to congested populations, and retiring from agricultural use unarable lands of no economic worth."¹³

By 1937, some 12,000 relief workers and 4,500 CCC enrollees were assigned to Park Service projects that totaled 99,513 acres. By June 1939, the National Park Service had acquired 374,537 acres for the recreational demonstration areas program. Sixty organized camps and numerous picnic areas and public bathing facilities had been or were nearing completion. The nation witnessed a 400 percent increase in the number of camper-days during the past year. Swift Creek Recreational Demonstration area in Chesterfield County, Virginia had more than 100,000 visitors. Before the program slowed in 1940 due to the approach of World War II, 46 projects were undertaken by the Recreational Demonstration Areas program. These projects included 31 vacation areas embracing group camping facilities, 13 waysides, 11 National Park and Monument Extensions, and 7 State Scenic Area Extensions.¹⁴

Funding and development programs for the recreational demonstration areas began to decline in 1940, and by 1941, the program had become a financial drain although the recreational facilities continued to be popular with the public. Although the original intent had been to transfer most of the recreational facilities, that was slow to materialize in large part. The Kings Mountain and Cheraw recreational areas and four waysides in South Carolina were leased to the Division of State Parks of the South Carolina Forestry Commission. In other states, arrangements were made for the state recreation directors to supervise the activity programs. In 1942, Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey or lease the recreation areas to state or local government when they were prepared adequately to administer them. It further stipulated that the grantees must use the recreational demonstration areas for public parks and recreational and conservation purposes. Failure to do so would cause the lands to revert to the federal government. By 1946, most recreation demonstration areas had been conveyed to the states with the last transfer occurring in 1956.¹⁵

Hanover Wayside was one of several projects in Virginia developed or enhanced under this program. They included two parkways: Blue Ridge Parkway and George Washington Memorial Parkway, seven state parks: Douthat, Fairystone, Hungry Mother, Seashore, Staunton River, Westmoreland, and the George Washington Grist Mill, three Recreation Demonstration Projects: Chopawamsic, Swift Creek, and Bull Run. These latter three became the Prince William Forest Park that continues

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to be operated by the National Park Service, Pocahontas State Park, and Manassas National Battlefield Park, and seven waysides.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), under the supervision and planning of the National Park Service, built the numerous parks, waysides, and parkways constructed under the Recreational Demonstration Areas program. Franklin D. Roosevelt established the CCC shortly after his inauguration in March 1933. The plan was to put 500,000 unemployed youths to work in forests, parks, and range lands to help alleviate the massive unemployment due to the Great Depression. The Army ran the CCC camps; the departments of Interior and Agriculture were responsible for work projects and the personnel to manage them. Unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 whose families were on relief were eligible to join the CCC for a maximum of two years. During that time, he was paid \$30 a month for 40 hours of work each week. Of that amount, \$25 was sent to the man's family. The federal government furnished room, board, clothing, and tools in CCC camps that were spread across the country. The enrollee was taught new skills and could attend educational classes. The CCC program lasted nine years and was a national program consisting of hundreds of projects which are still in full use today. The costs of some of the projects in modern terms, though, would be financially impossible today.

There was also a social value to the CCC program. Many of the enrolled men had never before had close contact with the natural environment. It was felt that not only would the men learn a trade but creating and working in state and national parks and state and national forests would educate thousands to the importance of the conservation of the natural environment. Emergency conservation work also attracted educated and experienced landscape architects who filled positions of inspectors, camp technicians, and landscape foremen. Local men with experience (LEMs) brought knowledge and experience that related to the camp's locality. These men were skilled in the trades of masonry, carpentry, building, and blacksmithing. They also brought a local understanding of climate and weather conditions, the use of local building materials in construction, and the planting and transplanting of native vegetation, which was valuable knowledge when creating new parks and recreation facilities.¹⁶

Although projects by the CCC were undertaken across the country, projects in Virginia were instituted in national and state parks and forests in reforestation, fire protection, and recreation facilities. The state's parks and forests were greatly improved by the Corps. Historical areas such as Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, and Spotsylvania were developed. More than 75,100 men from the state and surrounding states were enrolled and more than 107,000 men served there. An average of 63 camps a year were operated with a total financial obligation within the state of more than \$108,900,000.¹⁷

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Highway Waysides

Waysides were developed in only two states, Virginia and South Carolina. The waysides were to be located along principal highways, usually covered from 30 to 50 acres, and were to be equipped with picnic facilities and water and sanitary facilities for day use. The six waysides planned for South Carolina were: Aiken, Kershaw, Greenville, Georgetown, Greenwood, and Colleton. Virginia's waysides were located in Stafford, Amherst, Fauquier, Hanover, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, and Pulaski. It appears that the Fauquier Wayside, planned to be located on Route 55 between Front Royal and Gainsville, may never have been built.¹⁸ The CCC constructed all of these waysides with plans from the National Park Service. The Virginia Department of Highways, forerunner of the present Virginia Department of Transportation, also played a role in the design process. H.J. Neal, Landscape Engineer, for the department, appears to have approved many of the architectural plans for Hanover Wayside and, it is assumed, others.

A 1952 report by the Virginia Department of Highways on waysides in Virginia provides information on how the waysides constructed through the Recreation Demonstration Areas program were faring nine years after they were conveyed to the state and some fifteen to twenty years after the CCC initially built the waysides. The report details many of the features that the six waysides had in common. All had picnic areas and all but Mecklenburg had toilets. Stafford, Pittsylvania, Amherst, Pulaski, and Hanover had caretaker's cottages, but it is unclear if Mecklenburg had one. A reference to a cottage at Mecklenburg was lined through in the 1952 report. Only three had picnic shelters Hanover, Pulaski, and Amherst. Hanover was the only wayside to have a major pond, but Stafford had a creek that was dammed to create a "wading pool," and Pittsylvania had a creek running through it.¹⁹ Visitation varied from a low of 8,500 visitors at Amherst to a high of 52,000 patrons at Stafford. Pittsylvania and Pulaski had 49,000 and 41,600 visitors respectively.²⁰ The Pittsylvania Wayside was by far the largest, encompassing 53.4 acres. It also was divided into two recreation areas: one for picnics that included twenty-nine tables and seven fireplaces and the other a ball park used by local residents. The next largest was Mecklenburg with forty acres, but only five were actively used as a wayside.

Although Pulaski has the smallest amount of land, it was unique in its amenities. Located at the top of Draper Mountain, it had commanding views of the surrounding mountains and countryside. In addition to the caretaker's cottage, it had nineteen picnic tables and fifteen fireplaces. It also had three "Adirondack-type" mountainside shelters with fireplaces at the vantage points with a mountain side trail connecting the shelters. There was also a large stone building equipped with dry toilets. Perhaps the most unique feature of any of the waysides was a stone amphitheater. The 1952 report also noted that there were facilities reserved for "colored people" at the east end which had toilets,

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fireplaces, picnic tables and a separate parking area.²¹ This was the only wayside where separate facilities for black and white patrons was specifically mentioned – unusual since this area of southwest Virginia did not have a large minority population.

The scarcity of picnic shelters deemed by A. H. Good to be the “most generally useful building of recreational purpose in any park” at the Virginia waysides can be attributed to a lack of funds.²² In February 1937, orders were issued to conserve money, and picnic shelters were one of the items where money could be saved. At Amherst, Hanover, and Pittsylvania, funds for the picnic shelters were cut in half, from \$1,000 to \$500, and a shelter, more simple in design, than originally planned was built. The picnic shelter was eliminated entirely at Mecklenburg. The number of stone fireplaces at Amherst was also cut in half.²³

Of the seven waysides planned for Virginia, it appears that the one in Fauquier County may never have been built. No one in the district office at Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) can remember the wayside, and a note on a letter in the Virginia Wayside folder at VDOT indicated that it was not built. The Commonwealth of Virginia appears to have acquired title to all the waysides in 1943 from the Department of the Interior.²⁴ Three waysides, Hanover, Pittsylvania, and Pulaski are now owned and maintained by the locality in which they are located. Both the Hanover and Pittsylvania waysides were conveyed to those counties in 1983. The Mecklenburg Wayside is currently closed due to the construction of the Route 58 corridor; however, VDOT ceased to maintain most of the land as a wayside in the early 1980s. Many years ago Mecklenburg County located dumpsters at the wayside, which further decreased its use for recreation.²⁵ The wayside in Stafford is no longer in use. Several years ago the picnic tables, grills, and signage were removed and the site was closed due to illegal activities that were occurring there. The Amherst Wayside is still being used and maintained by VDOT.²⁶

Hanover Wayside

Hanover Wayside today is a park used by area residents for picnicking, fishing, exercising, and just relaxing in much the same fashion as was intended when it was created. Hanover Wayside was the first park in Hanover County and for many years its only park. The general plan of the park and its original buildings survive and continue to be used. The National Park Service philosophy that underlay the initial development of this park and the design principals used for both its buildings and layout have provided a recreational area that has continued to serve its visitors with few changes for the last sixty-five years.

The U.S. Department of the Interior purchased the land on which Hanover Wayside was created in 1936 and 1937. Three parcels constituted the park: 30.2 acres were purchased from the estate of C.L.

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Clyce in July 1936, 2.3 acres from James Y. and L. R. Williams in January 1937, and 3.41 acres from Aubrey O. and Blanche Kersey in April 1937.²⁷ The largest tract was the Clyce Farm that he had purchased in 1910. Part of it was taken when U.S. 301 was constructed. The government paid Clyce \$35.00 an acre for his land.²⁸

At the time of purchase, the land was described as sandy loam not well adapted to agricultural use. Mr. Clyce had tried to raise crops but met with limited success using fertilizer. The land dropped to the south about forty feet and a six-foot wide creek ran along the southern boundary. Clyce apparently made plans to dam the creek before he died because he had built a 200-foot long earthen dam that stood 10 feet high. It was estimated that a lake of approximately 5.5 acres would be created. The forest cover included oak, gum, poplar and beech interspersed with holly and cedar. Ferns, moss, and laurel were also found on the property.

It was felt that the wayside could be built using existing materials including timber gravel, stone, and sand. It should be noted that this area of Hanover County lies just east of the fall line and quantities of stone would not have been readily available. Plans called for a combined custodian's cabin and concession stand, latrines, picnic shelter, open hearth fireplaces, tables, and benches. The entrance and parking area was to be graded, foot trails created, a rustic footbridge constructed over the creeks. Springs located on the property were to be used for drinking water. There was to be a limited amount of transplanting of native plant material around the spring areas and vistas, located at strategic points, were to be cleared. The plans noted that the park was to be developed in a simple and naturalistic fashion.²⁹

Architectural drawings for various elements of Hanover Wayside were dated between 1936 and 1938. The earliest drawings for the latrines and pump house were dated 1936. Later plans included drinking fountains, the dam, trails, and signs and markers in 1938. Regional Officer Overall Herbert Evison, Associate Regional Officer E.M. Lisle, and J.E. Kirbye of Virginia Waysides approved plans for the wayside in April 1937. Work had begun by the summer of 1937 but was halted in August 1937 due to lack of funds. New money became available in December 1937 and work resumed.³⁰

Labor for the construction of the wayside was furnished by a detachment from CCC Camp No. S.P. 20, Virginia. The camp was based at Swift Creek Recreation Area that housed several CCC camps.

The 1952 Virginia Highway Department report indicated that, in size, Hanover Wayside fell somewhere in the middle of the six Recreation Demonstration Areas waysides built in Virginia. The park contained 33 picnic tables and 8 fireplaces, one "large rustic shelter", a caretaker's cottage, and toilets. There was an open field used for games and the pond was stocked with brim, bluegill, crappie, and other fish. Annual attendance was estimated to be over 12,767.³¹ In the middle in both

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acreage and attendance, it was one of three that had a picnic shelter. It was also the only one to have a major water feature, another important component for parks at that time.

The U.S. Department of the Interior conveyed Hanover Wayside to the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1943.³² In 1983, citing an inability to maintain the wayside properly and budgetary constraints, the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation transferred the majority of the park to Hanover County.³³ The county received 32.46 acres. At almost the same time, the Virginia Highway Department conveyed a strip of land containing 3.46 acres adjacent to U.S. Route 301 back to the Department of the Interior, who continues to own it today.³⁴

Hanover Wayside was the result of a New Deal program designed to provide recreational opportunities to a public who had little access to such amenities. The Recreational Demonstration Areas program, created in 1933 as a part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, was designed to remove submarginal land from agricultural use and convert it to parks for recreational use. Numerous projects were built across the county by the CCC under supervision of the National Park Service whose philosophy of designing parks and park structures provided a cohesive yet flexible framework for park construction.

In arguing for a wayside to be built in Hanover, it was noted that the land where it was to be located was poorly suited for its current agricultural use, and recreation would be a better use. It was further noted that Hanover County had no parks and that a recreational and picnic area would serve a rural population which was, for the most part, too poor to take advantage of other recreational facilities provided by the state or federal government. State highway officials were promoting U.S. Route 301 as a major tourist highway and an alternative to the increasingly commercial U.S. Route 1 and a highway wayside in this location would serve the increasing tourist traffic. In short, the location of a wayside park in Hanover County met all the criteria established by the Recreational Demonstration Areas program. Hanover County benefited by receiving its first park, and for many years its only park, as a result of the New Deal. Its construction by the CCC put many young men to work who would otherwise have been unemployed. Hanover Wayside continues to serve its original recreational purpose today as envisioned some sixty-five years ago by a government trying to put its people back to work during the depth of the Great Depression while at the same time proving a measure of fun and recreation to the larger public.

End Notes

- ¹ Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," 1988, p. 25.
- ² Memorandum from Herbert Evison, Regional Officer, National Park Service, Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ³ Land and Community Associates, p. 37.
- ⁴ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938.
- ⁵ Land and Community Associates, p. 25.
- ⁶ Land and Community Associates, p. 29.
- ⁷ Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, *Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s*, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1983. (Online Book at www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/unrau-williss/adhi.htm.)
- ⁸ Unrau and Williss, 1983.
- ⁹ Linda Flint McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942*. National Register of Historic Places, Interagency Resources Division, National Park Service, 1993, p. 248.
- ¹⁰ Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks*, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1998), p. 392.
- ¹¹ McClelland, 1998, p. 390.
- ¹² McClelland, 1998, p. 392.
- ¹³ Unrau and Williss, 1983.
- ¹⁴ Unrau and Williss, 1983. The legally designated recreational demonstration projects numbered 46, however, sixty-two areas are listed in the records.
- ¹⁵ Unrau and Williss, 1983.
- ¹⁶ McClelland, 1998, p.389.
- ¹⁷ Anonymous, Shenandoah Chapter of the CCCs, <http://pages.prodigy.com/reunion/ccc.htm>.
- ¹⁸ H.J.Neal. *A Report to the State Highway Commission on the Waysides in the Commonwealth of Virginia*, 1952. On file at Virginia Department of Transportation, Central Office (Operations/Maintenance, Landscape/Design Sections). Current VDOT employees have no memory of such a wayside existing in Fauquier County (email correspondence with James R. Barrett, Virginia Department of Transportation, 30 May 2002).
- ¹⁹ H.J. Neal, 1952.
- ²⁰ J. Neal, 1952.
- ²¹ H.J. Neal, 1952.
- ²² Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures, Part II Recreational and Cultural Facilities*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1938, p. 45.
- ²³ Memorandum from Herbert Evison, National Park Service, 11 February 1937, Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa
- ²⁴ H.J.Neal. 1952.
- ²⁵ Personal Communication, Dale Goodman, Resident Engineer, Virginia Department of Transportation, South Hill, Va., May 2002.
- ²⁶ Email communication, James R. Barrett, Virginia Department of Transportation, 30 May 2002.
- ²⁷ Hanover County Deed Book 116:355.
- ²⁸ Anonymous. "Hanover County Wayside W-2," ¹ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ²⁹ Anonymous. "Hanover County Wayside W-2," ¹ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.

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³⁰ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.

³¹ H.J. Neal, 1952.

³² Hanover County Deed Book 116:355.

³³ Hanover County Deed Book 527:524.

³⁴ Hanover County Deed Book 585:505.

Section 9 Page 16

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UTMs Continued

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	18	290,100	4,175,000
6	18	289,000	4,174,980
7	18	289,000	4,174,430
8	18	290.270	4,174,900

Boundary Description

The boundaries for Hanover Wayside include all land within tax parcel numbers GPIN 8708-60-5826 and GPIN 8708-51-7386 for Hanover County, Virginia.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes all the land originally a part of Hanover Wayside as established by the U.S. Department of the Interior when the park was built between 1937 and 1938.

Section Photo List Page 18

Photo List

All photographs of Hanover Wayside (042-02860 located in Hanover County, Virginia, were taken by Ashley Neville in May 2002. The negatives are on file at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

- Photo 1 of 9 Entrance drive, view to the west. (Negative #19883)
- Photo 2 of 9 Picnic area, view to the southwest (Negative #19883)
- Photo 3 of 9 Stone grill in picnic area, view to the northeast (Negative #19884)
- Photo 4 of 9 Large stone fireplace in picnic area, view to the south (Negative #19885)
- Photo 5 of 9 Picnic shelter, view to the south (Negative #19885)
- Photo 6 of 9 Open central meadow and recreation area, view to the southeast (Negative #19885)
- Photo 7 of 9 Hanover Wayside lake, view to the southeast, (Negative #19885)
- Photo 8 of 9 Caretaker's Cottage, view to the north (Negative #19885)
- Photo 9 of 9 Restrooms, view to the northeast (Negative #19883)

Section Slide List Page 19

All slides of Hanover Wayside were taken by Ashley Neville in May 2002.

1. U.S. Route 301 Entrance, view to the northeast
2. Open meadow, view to the east
3. Open meadow, view to the southeast
4. Picnic area, view to the southwest
5. Stone fireplace and table in picnic area, view to the southeast
6. Water fountain
7. Picnic shelter, view to the southeast
8. Caretaker's cottage, front, view to the northeast
9. Caretaker's cottage, rear, view to the southwest
10. Pumphouse and water tower at caretaker's cottage, view to the northeast
11. Comfort station, view to the northeast
12. Lake, view to the southeast
13. Dam, view to the southwest
14. Bench by lake, view to the northeast

End Notes

- ¹ Land and Community Associates, "Survey of State-Owned Properties: Division of Parks and Recreation," 1988, p. 25.
- ² Memorandum from Herbert Evison, Regional Officer, National Park Service, Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside. Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
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- ¹³ Unrau and Williss, 1983.
- ¹⁴ Unrau and Williss, 1983. The legally designated recreational demonstration projects numbered 46, however, sixty-two areas are listed in the records.
- ¹⁵ Unrau and Williss, 1983.
- ¹⁶ McClelland, 1998, p.389.
- ¹⁷ Anonymous, Shenandoah Chapter of the CCCs. <http://pages.prodigy.com/reunion/ccc.htm>.
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- ¹⁹ H.J. Neal, 1952.
- ²⁰ H. J. Neal, 1952.
- ²¹ H.J. Neal, 1952
- ²² Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures, Part II Recreational and Cultural Facilities*, United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1938, p. 45.
- ²³ Memorandum from Herbert Evison, National Park Service, 11 February 1937, Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside. Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa
- ²⁴ H.J.Neal, 1952.
- ²⁵ Personal Communication, Dale Goodman, Resident Engineer, Virginia Department of Transportation, South Hill, Va., May 2002.
- ²⁶ Email communication, James R. Barrett, Virginia Department of Transportation, 30 May 2002.
- ²⁷ Hanover County Deed Book 116:355.
- ²⁸ Anonymous, "Hanover County Wayside W-2," ²⁸ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside. Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ²⁹ Anonymous, "Hanover County Wayside W-2," ²⁹ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ³⁰ Miscellaneous papers, Virginia, Hanover Wayside, Completed Jobs LD-VA-13 folder, National Archives, Philadelphia, Pa.
- ³¹ H.J. Neal, 1952.
- ³² Hanover County Deed Book 116:355.

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(Rev. 10-90)

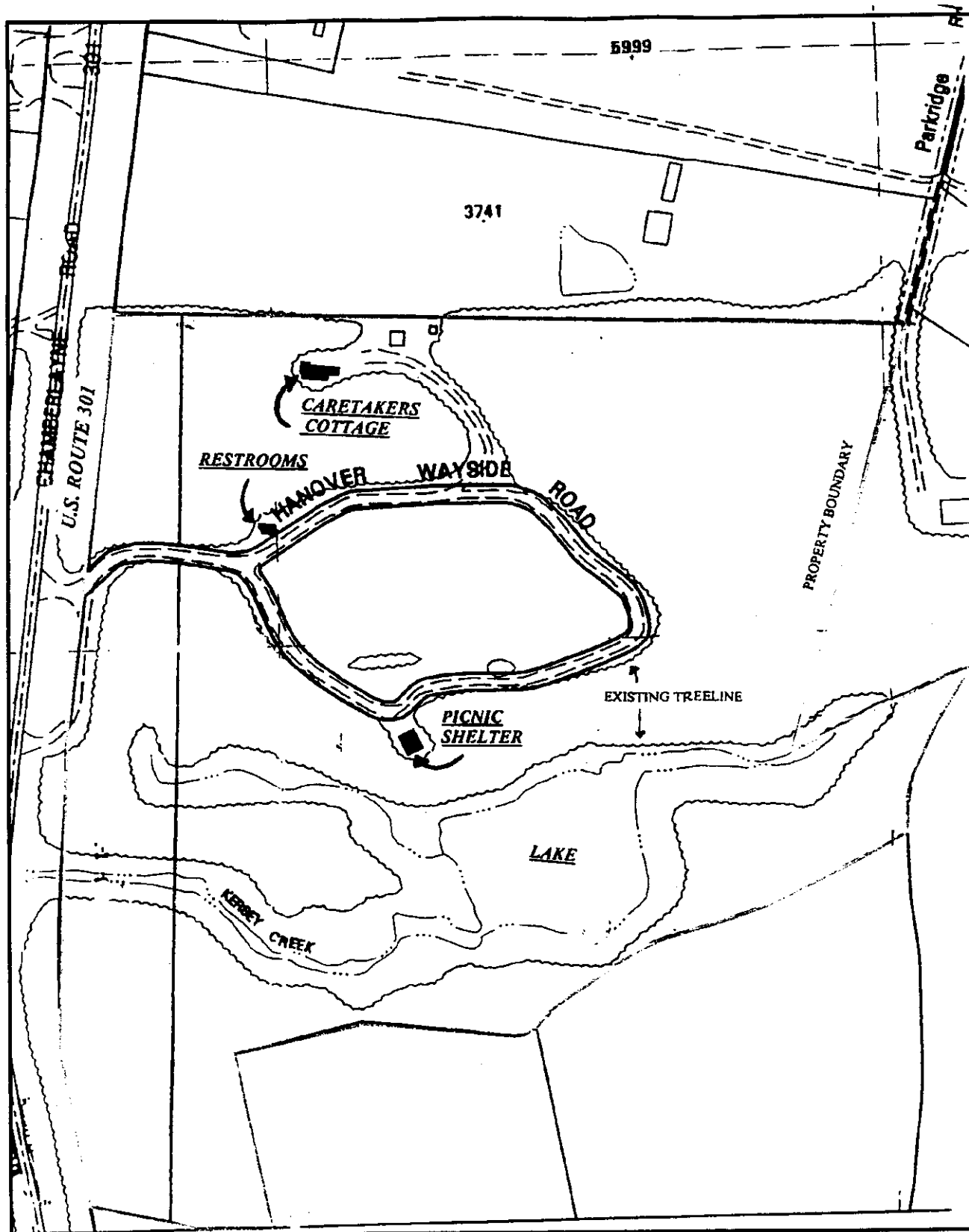
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-4018

Hanover Wayside
Hanover, Virginia

³³ Hanover County Deed Book 527:524.

³⁴ Hanover County Deed Book 585:505.



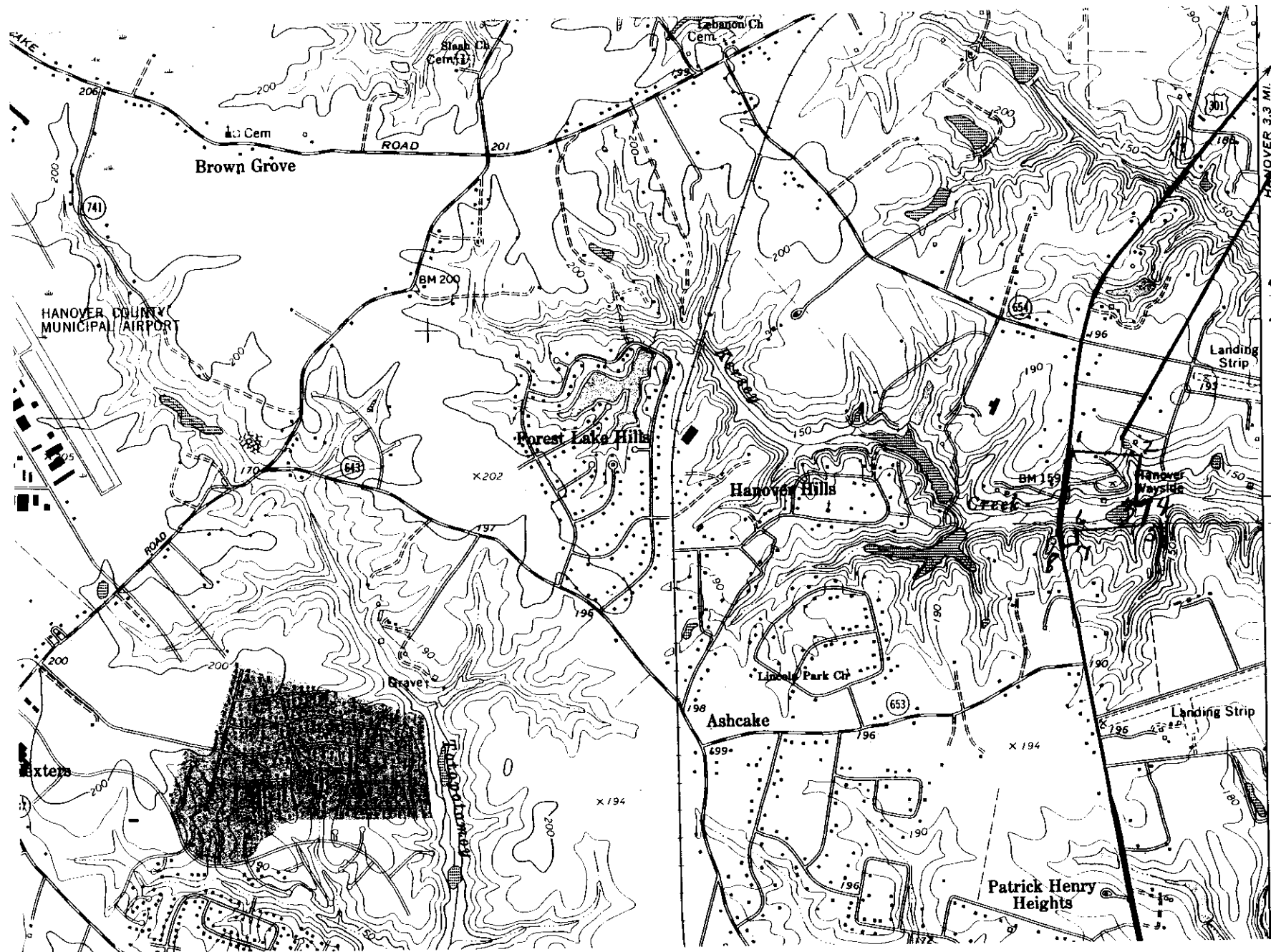
National Register Boundaries for
Hanover Wayside Park

Hanover Co., VA

SKETCH MAP

GRAY & PAPE
INC.

CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSULTANTS



Hanover Wayside
 (042-0286)
 Hanover Co, VA

Zone 18
 4176 UTM References
 42'30"

	North	East
1)	4,175,350	289,800
2)	4,175,300	290,100
3)	4,175,300	290,070
4)	4,174,000	290,120
5)	4,175,000	290,100
6)	4,174,980	289,800
7)	4,174,930	289,000
8)	4,174,900	290,270

4174
 (STUDLEY
 5559 III NE