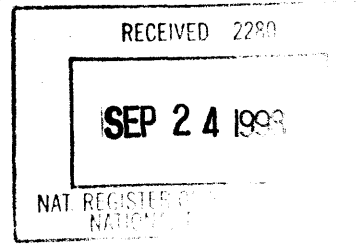


1255



NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

**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 Camp Pinchot Historic District

other names/site number N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number east of hwy 189 on Garnier Bayou not for publication N/A
city or town immediately north of Fort Walton Beach on Eglin AFB vicinity X
state Florida code FL county Okaloosa code 091
zip code 32547-1302

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 ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally statewide ___ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

TD McCall

10 JUL 1998

Signature of certifying official

Date

Thomas W.L. McCall, Jr.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force

Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health/Federal Preservation

State or Federal agency and bureau

Officer

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

Suzanne P. Walker

Deputy SHPO

2/26/96

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Office, Division of Historical

State or Federal agency and bureau

Resources

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the

National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the

National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain):

Edson H. Beall

10/22/98

Joy

Signature of Keeper

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> 10 </u>	<u> 2 </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> 1 </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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: DOMESTIC/ single dwelling Sub: _____
 DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC/single dwelling Sub: _____
DOMESTIC/secondary structure _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century _____
American Movements: Bungalow _____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete _____
 roof Asphalt _____
 walls Weatherboard _____

 other Glass _____

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

Military

Period of Significance 1910 - 1940

Significant Dates 1910-1940

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: Office of History, Eglin AFB

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 18

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

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	16	<u>538760</u>	<u>3370700</u>	3 16 <u>539180</u> <u>3370820</u>
2	16	<u>539040</u>	<u>3371000</u>	4 16 <u>538885</u> <u>3370580</u>

 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.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

organization AFDTC/EMPH . date March 8, 1995

street & number 501 DeLeon St., Suite 101 telephone (904)882-4435

city or town Eglin A.F.B. state FL zip code 32542-5101

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Camp Pinchot Historic District
name of property
Okaloosa, Florida
county and State

SUMMARY

The Camp Pinchot Historic District is located on the east bank of Garnier's Bayou, near its headwaters, approximately one-half mile north of the city limits of Fort Walton Beach, Florida. The district includes twelve buildings, ten of which are contributing, built between 1910 and 1920. The small buildings, consisting of residences and associated outbuildings, gain significance from their association with the development of the federal national forest system.

PRESENT AND HISTORIC PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Camp Pinchot Historic District consists of twelve buildings, located on a wooded knoll along the east bank of Garnier's Bayou, about one-half mile from the bayou's northern edge. The bayou, which runs northward out of Choctawhatchee Bay past the City of Fort Walton Beach, narrows to approximately one-thousand feet in width as it passes Camp Pinchot. The site, now within the Eglin Air Force Base military reservation, was formerly a part of the Choctawhatchee National Forest. Then, as now, the buildings were situated in a comparatively isolated part of the forest, residing beneath a canopy of old growth longleaf pines beside the waters of the broad bayou. The site encompasses about sixteen acres.

The land rises some twenty feet above the bayou's waters to the area cleared for the settlement. The administrative buildings, dwellings and outbuildings lie interspersed among the scattered pines, surrounding a circular drive which emanates from the main highway, one-half mile to the north. They are situated at approximately 200-foot intervals throughout the settlement. The forest understory was long ago removed, and the settlement exhibits a manicured appearance, with lush but well mown lawn grass surrounding the buildings and carpeting the approach from the water.

Architectural Characteristics of the Camp Pinchot Buildings

The twelve buildings in the district function as administrative, residences, maintenance and associated buildings. The ten contributing buildings were constructed in the early part of the twentieth century in an isolated part of Florida amid relatively primitive conditions. They are the product of frontier exigency, vernacular design, and local materials. They served as the headquarters compound for personnel assigned to supervise the newly created Choctawhatchee National Forest. Indeed, the rangers themselves contributed to the construction of these structures and perhaps to their design. The Forest Service staff maintained the buildings until 1940, when they were transferred to the War Department. Through the 1940s, the residences, Buildings 1556, 1557, 1558, and 1559, served as enlisted quarters. In 1950 the Air Force converted these residences to officer housing. With the exception of these residences, the buildings display a massed-plan, side-gable configuration, suggestive of small structures found in the Tidewater South. All but Building 1555, a two-story structure containing living quarters above a garage, rise one story. (Photo #6)

The few available early photographs of the site suggest that the buildings originally rested on wood piers. This was the common practice in Florida, where elevation above the ground was necessary to protect buildings against moisture, insects, and creatures that prowled the woods. The buildings currently rest on concrete foundations, added around 1957.

The structural system of the buildings at Camp Pinchot, with the exception of the structural tile of Building 1559, is wood frame. The carpenters used timbers and boards cut from the long-leaf pine, virgin stands of which once covered West Florida. The wood of the long-leaf pine is virtually impervious to insects that otherwise would long since have devoured the buildings. All of the structures except Building 1559 are clad in wood drop siding.

Sharing this wood-frame structural system is Building 1561, the boathouse. A fifty-five foot dock extends to the 816 square foot boathouse. The boathouse was built in 1944.

Window openings were filled with common double-hung sash. Photographic evidence suggests a six-over-six lite window to have been prevalent. These have been replaced by one-over-one sash. Composition shingles now cover the roofs, in place of the hand-cut wood shingles shown in the early photographs. This change was probably made in the late 1940s, when the Air Force rehabilitated the buildings for its use.

Buildings 1556, 1557, 1558, and 1559, the residential buildings, stand in a line looking eastward upon the bayou, both for the view and to catch the cooler air from the water. The outbuildings are situated on the west side of the drive that circles within the compound, resulting in an interior park of sorts. A loggia or veranda originally extended along the length of each of the residences facing the bayou. These were enclosed in renovations made by the Air Force in the 1950s in order to provide a greater amount of living space.

Under the supervision of the War Department, the four residential buildings were employed as enlisted housing quarters during the 1940s. In 1950 the Air Force converted them to officer housing and renovated them to include cabinets in the kitchens, air-conditioning, a replacement of the roof materials, and the exterior changes previously noted. (Photos #7-10)

Building 1559, which originally served as the Forest Supervisor's residence and now houses the Center Commander, has experienced the most dramatic change. According to oral tradition, it was built in three stages from 1910 to 1914 to accommodate budgetary restrictions on the amount of construction allowed each year. In the final year, all three sections were joined to create a five-room residence. Although the other buildings at Camp Pinchot are clad in wood drop siding, this primary residence is structural tile. In 1950, the Air Force applied a stucco fabric to the exterior. While the other residences each have a hip roof, Building 1559, like the outbuildings, has a gable roof. (Photos #11-14)

The site possesses excellent integrity. This part of Eglin remains forested and otherwise undeveloped. With one exception, no changes in the placement of building constructed at the site have occurred since its development in the early part of the century. An office building that originally sat between Building 1559 and the boat dock was razed in the 1960s. Some changes have been made during the historic use by the War Department including enclosure of the porches and upgrading the interior. However, the appearance of the residential buildings is not dramatically different from that displayed at the time of their construction. The most dramatic change to the structures is the enclosure of the porches on the residences. Although this somewhat alters the appearance of the rear of these buildings, the remainder of the structures appear virtually unchanged. In their scale, placement, and configuration, the buildings suggest the primitive and isolated conditions that attended their construction. Camp Pinchot physically continues to represent the forest tradition that inspired its creation.

Non-Contributing Structures in the District

Building 1559A, a small guest house, sits immediately southwest of Building 1559, the Forest Supervisor's/Center Commander's House. Built after the Air Corps' acquisition of Camp Pinchot, it is a frame building with board and batten exterior. Rectangular in shape, the building has a side gable configuration, like most buildings in the district. Further, its materials, size, and configuration blend into the district.(Photo #18) Building 1565 is a small well-house of masonry construction. The final non-contributing structure is the tennis courts situated within the district.

Contributing Elements of the Camp Pinchot Historic District

<u>BUILDING NUMBER</u>	<u>CURRENT FUNCTION</u>
Building 1551	Garage
Building 1552	Maintenance Shed
Building 1553	Maintenance Supervisor's Office
Building 1555	Garage
Building 1556	Officer's House
Building 1557	Cottage
Building 1558	Cottage
Building 1559	Base Commander's Quarters
Building 1561	Boathouse
Building 1562	Garage

Non-Contributing Structures

Building 1565	Well House
Building 1559A	Guest House
Structure 1550	Tennis Courts

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1

Camp Pinchot Historic District
name of property
 Okaloosa, Florida
county and State

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Camp Pinchot is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the national, state, and local levels in the areas of Conservation and Military. The site contains buildings whose significance lie in their association with the establishment and management of the Choctawhatchee National Forest, the first forest in the southeastern United States to earn that designation following the creation of a national forest system by Theodore Roosevelt. Transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service to the War Department in 1940, the buildings continued to be used as housing for commanders of Eglin Air Force Base, a development and test center and training base during World War Two and the Cold War.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The period of significance for the Camp Pinchot Historic District extends from 1910, when construction of the buildings at the site first began, to 1940, the beginning of the period of War Department proprietorship. Construction of the camp, which served as the headquarters and residential area for Forest Service personnel assigned to manage the Choctawhatchee National Forest, took place from 1910 to 1920. For the next three decades the buildings remained associated with the administration of the forest. In 1940, they were transferred to the War Department, which was assembling an expansive tract of land in northeast Florida for military purposes.

The designation of the Choctawhatchee National Forest in 1908 as one of America's eleven initial national forests culminated several decades of measures to protect America's dwindling woodlands and conserve a vital national resource. An epic event in the annals of conservation, Theodore Roosevelt's signature on November 27, 1908 of a proclamation establishing the national forest system also marked a dramatic turn in the federal government's philosophy of natural resource management. Evolution of the Forest Service began in 1876 with the appointment of a forestry agent to gather information about the nation's forests. Congress in 1891 authorized the president to withdraw land from the public domain in order to create a forest reserve. The Forest Management Act of 1897 specified the purposes for which forest reserves might be created and provided for their protection and administration. The following year, a young and energetic administrator, Gifford Pinchot, assumed control over the Division of Forestry and began agitating for transfer of forest reserves from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture, which contained his division.

In 1908, Florida was the only southeastern state with any remaining public domain lands. Thousands of acres of land in the "Panhandle" Florida counties of Santa Rosa and Walton remained in federal ownership. Scattered sections had been given to railroad companies to promote construction of rail lines through the area and relatively few acres had been settled by homesteaders. The soils in West Florida did not generally support profitable agricultural activities, accounting in part for the sparse settlement of the area. At the turn of the century, the most profitable enterprise found in the wooded lands was the gathering of resin from the native pines in the region to feed a growing naval stores industry.

Roosevelt's creation of a national forest system provided a mechanism for protecting the designated tracts against further private encroachment. Some private holdings remained inside the forest, while along its periphery, especially on the coast, fishing settlements eventually developed into villages and towns that came to rely increasingly upon the tourist industry for economic sustenance. After 1940, when the forest was transferred to the Army Air Corps, the federal government moved to acquire, through eminent domain if needed, any remaining private acreage within the forest tract.

The Choctawhatchee National Forest, which stretches across three Florida counties, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa and Walton, is located north of Choctawhatchee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico in the lower coastal plain region of Florida's Panhandle. The forest lies between 30 minutes 20 degrees and 30 minutes 40 degrees north latitude; and 86 minutes 10 degrees and 87 minutes 0 degrees west longitude. In 1912 it was named the Florida National Forest, but renamed the Choctawhatchee National Forest in 1929.

The Division of Forestry in 1909 assigned Inman F. Eldredge as supervisor of the newly created forest. Eldredge, who transferred from Albuquerque, New Mexico, began looking for a suitable headquarters site for a ranger office soon after his arrival. A native of South Carolina and former Clemson engineering student, Eldredge had joined the Forest Service in 1906, a year after its formation. He later said that he was drawn to the service by the idealistic picture of the profession painted by Gifford Pinchot.

On May 29, 1910, in the company of E. E. McKee, a district ranger, Eldredge visited Garnier's Bayou and selected a site on its banks for the headquarters. Construction of the administrative buildings, office, and ranger station houses began almost at once and continued for the next three years. The first part of the supervisor's quarters was completed in 1912, the second in 1913, and the final stage in 1914, when all three buildings were joined to create a large residence.

Eldredge named the site for the chief of the Division of Forestry. Apparently Pinchot knew nothing of this at the time. In a 1937 letter to Pinchot, who was then serving as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Eldredge informed him of the camp's existence and the circumstances of its designation. He wrote that it "is known all over west Florida and southern Alabama and strange to say the name is correctly pronounced." Eldredge described Camp Pinchot as "one of the most attractive stations in the Service."

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

From their residences and administrative offices at this site, Eldredge, McKee and other rangers supervised the activities within the vast Choctawhatchee National Forest. For many years it was the only national forest containing naval stores in commercial quantities. The Forest Service was responsible for developing a method of exploiting the resources on a commercial scale, incorporating the best practices in the industry. There was no previous experience in the practice of leasing government timber for turpentine extraction, since the Choctawhatchee National Forest alone among the national forests contained the longleaf pine which yielded turpentine resin.

Management of the forest and activities such as naval stores production was a novel experience and Eldredge consequently had to plow new administrative ground. A management plan for the forest, drafted in 1910, designated naval stores production as the primary administrative objective for the forest supervisor. At the time, there were twenty-six operating turpentine stills within the Choctawhatchee National Forest. Eldredge's tasks included the leasing of turpentine lands to private operators and enforcement of the contracts. Restricting the depth of chipping which operators conducted to remove the resin from trees may have provided the rangers their greatest challenge. Traditional practices generally resulted in the destruction of the trees; and operators resented pressure to adopt new methods of extraction.

The buildings at Camp Pinchot served as administrative offices and living quarters for the rangers assigned to the forest. In 1917 the Forest Service Headquarters was moved to Pensacola. Eldredge transferred there and McKee moved into the supervisor's quarters. The other dwellings housed U.S. Forest Service visitors from Washington, D.C. or from the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin. Students from universities with departments of forestry utilized the housing while conducting internships at the Choctawhatchee National Forest. Vacationing Forest Service personnel also used them from time to time.

For seven months each year, the Forest Supervisor remained on premises at Camp Pinchot, from which he and his assistants administered forest activities. A government telephone line was installed in the 1930s by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) workers. The district ranger and forest guards maintained the buildings.

A gifted intellectual and far-sighted administrator, Gifford Pinchot had established a strong research program under the auspices of his division. By the end of the 1920s, twelve regional stations were in place through the country. A laboratory was instituted at the University of Wisconsin to test and develop forest products. Long before the Southern Forest Experiment Station had been established at New Orleans, however, Eldredge and McKee had begun experimenting with the artificial reproduction of longleaf pine stands. They began with direct seeding of various pines and cork oak. Camp Pinchot was among the area included in their experimentation. Disappointed with the results of this work, they turned to studies of natural forest reproduction, beginning around Camp Pinchot.

By 1939, only one turpentine still remained in the forest. Over-production, low prices, and the gradual exhaustion of producing trees led to diminishing production of naval stores in the National Forest. Other activities, including the grazing of cattle, hogs, sheep, goats, and other animals, also declined through the years. The economy of the towns surrounding the national forest, in turn, declined, and were worsened by the Great Depression.

During this poor economic time, war clouds gathered in Europe and the Far East and America began imperceptibly preparing for conflict. Military planners began looking for potential base locations. The relatively uninhabited vast expanse of land contained within the Choctawhatchee National Forest invited their attention. No other area in the United States offered an equal amount of uninhabited lands adjacent to open waters over which weapons and aircraft could be tested.

In 1933 the government leased 137 acres of land near Valparaiso, a nearby town, for airport construction and two years later accepted another 1,460 acres of donated land for a bombing and gunnery range. Negotiations proceeded almost at once to transfer the

national forest to the War Department. In 1940 these negotiations concluded with an Act of Congress, and on October 19 of that year the Army Air Corps took over control of the entire tract.

Camp Pinchot was a part of the 383,744 acres involved in the forest transfer. During the first ten years of military proprietorship, encompassing the war years, the buildings were occupied by enlisted personnel. At one point, German prisoners held at Eglin Field were used to clean up Camp Pinchot, removing the waste that had been dumped in the area, trimming trees, and cutting back undergrowth.

In 1950, the base commander decided to use Camp Pinchot as the designated residence for the Air Proving Ground Commanding General. The supervisor's residence and the remaining three residential buildings were thereupon renovated for officer housing. Eighteen commanding generals have subsequently inhabited the quarters.

The Camp Pinchot Historic District, therefore, is eligible for listing under National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of a national forest system and for its association with the establishment of Eglin Air Force Base, a major military component in the American effort during World War Two and the Cold War. The buildings were employed by the supervisors and rangers who administered the Choctawhatchee National Forest, one of only eleven forests in the United States included in the original group designated under the Presidential Proclamation issued by Theodore Roosevelt in 1908.

Constructed immediately upon assumption of control over the forest by the newly created U.S. Forest Service, the buildings within Camp Pinchot accordingly represent the full span of a century of achievement in federal forest management. In 1940 the U.S. Army Air Corps took possession of Camp Pinchot as it established Eglin Field, the nation's principle weapons and armaments proving and testing grounds. Since 1950 the primary residence at the settlement has housed the commander of Eglin Air Force Base.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 1

Camp Pinchot Historic District

name of property

Okaloosa, Florida

county and State

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Camp Pinchot Historic District encompasses 18 acres and is bounded on the northwestern and western sides by a perimeter fence. This fence runs from the bay on the north side of the settlement in a southwesterly and south direction to its juncture with the bay on the south side of the point of land that comprises Camp Pinchot. The other two sides are bounded by Garnier Bayou.

The boundary of the proposed district is delineated by a polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points: A 16 538760 3370700, B 16 539040 3371000, C 16 539180 3370820, D 16 53885 3370580.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The Camp Pinchot Historic District sits on a point of land that reaches into Garnier Bayou. Essentially, two sides of the District are bounded by water, and the other two by a perimeter fence that encloses all the buildings within the settlement.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

page 1

1. Building 1551, Camp Pinchot Historic District
2. Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa, Florida
3. U.S.A.F. Photographer
4. March 13, 1995
5. AFDTC/EMPH, Eglin AFB, Florida
6. Building 1551, looking northwest
7. Photo 1 of 18

Items 2-5 are the same for all photographs.

1. Building 1562, Camp Pinchot
6. Building 1962, looking northeast
7. Photo 2 of 18

1. Building 1552, Camp Pinchot
6. side view of Building 1552, looking northwest
7. Photo 3 of 18

1. Building 1552, Camp Pinchot
6. Building 1552, looking northeast
7. Photo 4 of 18

1. Building 1553, Camp Pinchot
6. Building 1553, looking northwest
7. Photo 5 of 18

1. Building 1555, Camp Pinchot
6. Building 1555, looking northwest
7. Photo 6 of 18

1. Building 1556, Camp Pinchot
6. rear view of Building 1556, looking northwest
7. Photo 7 of 18

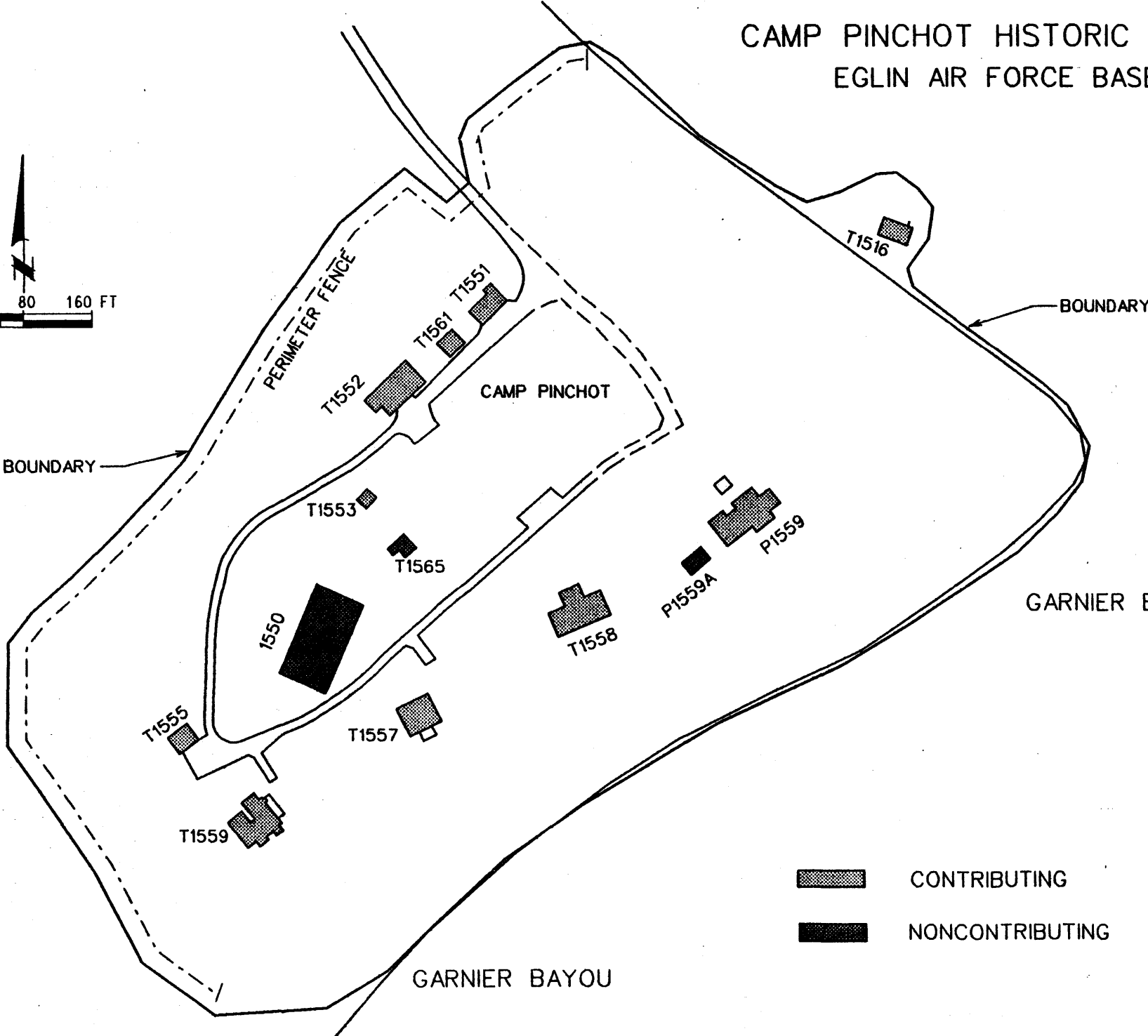
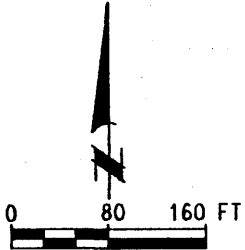
1. Building 1557, Camp Pinchot
6. rear view of Building 1557, looking northwest
7. Photo 8 of 18

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

page 2

1. Building 1557, Camp Pinchot
 6. rear view of Building 1557, looking northeast
 7. Photo 9 of 18
-
1. Building 1558, Camp Pinchot
 6. Building 1558, looking northeast
 7. Photo 10 of 18
-
1. Building 1559, Camp Pinchot
 6. Building 1559, looking south
 7. Photo 11 of 18
-
1. Building 1559, Camp Pinchot
 6. Building 1559, looking southeast
 7. Photo 12 of 18
-
1. Building 1559, Camp Pinchot
 6. Building 1559, looking southeast
 7. Photo 13 of 18
-
1. Building 1559, Camp Pinchot
 6. rear view of Building 1559, looking northeast
 7. Photo 14 of 18
-
1. Building 1559, Camp Pinchot
 6. view of Garnier Bayou from Building 1559, looking southwest
 7. Photo 15 of 18
-
1. Building 1561, Camp Pinchot
 6. view of Building 1561 from Building 1559, looking southeast
 7. Photo 16 of 18
-
1. Building 1561, Camp Pinchot
 6. Building 1561, looking southeast
 7. Photo 17 of 18
-
1. Building 1559A, Camp Pinchot
 6. Non-contributing Building 1559A, looking northwest
 7. Photo 18 of 18

CAMP PINCHOT HISTORIC DISTRICT
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FL



-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NONCONTRIBUTING

Camp Pinchot &
Okaloosa, Fla

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

3645 11 SW
(HOLT SW)

