

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 Pinewoods Camp (preferred)

other names/site number Pine Tree Camp

2. Location

street & number 80 Cornish Field Road not for publication

city or town Plymouth vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02360

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.)

Brona Simon

November 4, 2009

Signature of certifying official/Title Brona Simon, SHPO, Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property 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

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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

for
Edson H. Beall

12-16-09

Pinewoods Camp
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(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	
71	29	building
3		sites
1		structures
		objects
75	29	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)

RECREATION and CULTURE: music facility/sports facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION and CULTURE: music facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD/STONE
walls WOOD: weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

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7. DESCRIPTION

Pinewoods

Pinewoods Camp, located in Plymouth, Massachusetts, was developed in 1919 as the First National Girl Scout Training Camp. Starting in 1925 and completed by 1935, the camp use shifted to the teaching of English, and later American, traditional dance—a use that continues to this day. Approximately 62 of 100 buildings (cabins, dance pavilions, dining and recreational halls, outhouses, and related facilities) were built between 1919 and 1940. They are intact, in good condition, and the majority are in their original locations.

Setting

Pinewoods Camp occupies 31 acres of a region known as Six Ponds in Plymouth. It is a well-preserved natural landscape, heavily treed with white pine and some beech. A circulation system of footpaths and dirt roads are found on the property to move between the clusters of cabins and other camp buildings. The entrance is located at the northeast corner of the site on Cornish Field Road. Cornish Field Road is a private dirt road that bisects the campsite from northeast to south. The camp borders are defined by Long Pond on the east, Round Pond on the west (both coastal plain ponds), and private homes on the south. The houses—screened by stands of white pine trees—are not visible from the camp. The north boundary is just before a peninsula with private buildings and stands of white pine. Long Pond is a recreational area that has supported organized sailing and other boating activities for more than 80 years.

Buildings

The first phase of camp buildings, which were constructed between 1919 and 1932 for the Girl Scouts, were erected in a square at the northern end of the property along Long Pond. As the camp grew, clusters of cabins and related outbuildings were constructed along the slopes and hills south of the original buildings along Long Pond. The second phase of camp construction occurred between 1933 and 1944 as Pinewoods was converted to a dance camp. The siting of these new cabins and related buildings were located further south along the shore of Long Pond, and continued the pattern of irregular clusters placed into the natural topography. These cabins have unfinished novelty siding which has been oiled or creosoted. Also during this period, privately owned land and cottages on Round Pond were purchased and converted to camp uses. Since 1945, 26 new buildings have been added across the camp grounds in a manner consistent with the early development patterns.

A note on building names: After 1935, when the campground converted from a Girl Scout Camp to a dance camp, many of the extant buildings and new buildings were named after traditional dances or other terms relating to dance. These names continue to be used by Pinewoods Camp and are used here.

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Girl Scout Years: 1919–1932

The first camp buildings were constructed between 1919 and 1921 in preparation for the First National Girl Scout Training School. These buildings are located at the north end of the property on a rise above Long Pond. The Camphouse (1919, MHC# 1807, Photo No. 1) was constructed as an assembly building. The one-story, rectangular, side-gabled building, with a deck fronting on Long Pond, is clad in clapboard and asphalt roof shingles. Double-hung windows replaced the wood flaps in 1925, and the original novelty clapboard siding was replaced with traditional clapboard siding in 1986. The original wood floor with its Girl Scout seal survives, but is currently covered by additional flooring. Early photographs show a T-shaped dock constructed around the time of the Camphouse construction, similar in size and form to the existing dock. Ampleforth (1920, rebuilt 2009, MHC# 1808), an open-sided dance pavilion and recreational building, was built in 1920 adjacent to the Camphouse. It is a rectangular, one-story, side-gabled pavilion.

Three buildings, Square 1-4 (1921, MHC# 1809, Photo No. 3), Square 5-8 (1921, MHC# 1810), and Square 9-12 (1920, MHC# 1811), form the core of The Square itself, and served as accommodations and an infirmary. They are rectangular, one-story structures with shallow-pitched roofs and projecting eaves. Double-hung windows replaced the wood flaps in 1925. They have replacement clapboard siding and asphalt shingle roofs. The original rough-hewn brackets and beams at the projecting gable ends are intact. The Square was completed with three buildings between 1920 and 1925: Royton (1924, MHC# 1812), the Camp Store (1925, MHC# 1813, Photo No. 4), and the Program Center (1921, MHC# 1814). The Camp Store is a hexagonal structure originally called the Round House. The hexagonal roof is clad in asphalt shingle, the upper half of the elevations are screened, and the bottom halves are clad in vertical flushboard siding. The Program Center is actually two connected buildings, the original camp office built in 1921, and a first aid office built in 1926. The Program Center is clad in clapboard with asphalt shingle roof, double-hung 6/6 windows, and vertical board doors. The original rough-hewn gable supports on the south porch have been replaced with wood beams. Royton is similar in size and detail to the Square buildings; a new porch was added on the pond side in 1984.

The majority of cabins and associated outhouses were built between 1925 and 1932, and are located in clusters in the slopes above Long Pond to the south of the Square and Camphouse. The clusters are named Lads (1927-1929, MHC# 1857-1870, Photo No. 5), Longborough (1925, MHC# 1826-1828), Bampton in the Bush (1927, MHC# 1830-34), and Fieldtown (1927, MHC# 1836-1838, and 1840 Photo No. 6). The majority of these cabins are in their original locations. However, Lads 6, 7, and 8 were originally located closer to the shore of Long Pond.

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The majority of cabins are 12 feet square with gable-front roofs, overhanging gable fronts and exposed rafter ends. The roofs were clad in rolled asphalt; most have since been reclad in asphalt shingle. The siding is rustic novelty clapboard. The front elevations have vertical flushboard doors, either centered between two windows or to one side. The windows are each wood 12-light awnings. The side elevations have two 12-light wooden awnings with similar sized wood cut-outs of the clapboard elevation which fold down for additional ventilation. With the awning windows opened up and the cut-outs folded down, the design was intended to evoke the original canvas tent flaps. The rear elevation fenestration of most cabins mirrors the front elevation, but they have been altered by eliminating one-half of the 12-light sash. In the 1980s and 1990s, the majority of cabins were slightly elevated (typically 6"-12" depending on the site), on round concrete posts, square wooden posts or concrete block.

In addition to the majority of 12' x 12' cabins described above, there are a smaller number of different building forms. Outhouses were constructed near each cabin cluster, including Longborough Toilets (1932, MHC# 1829), built in 1932 as a two-person outhouse with similar detailing to the cabins: rustic novelty clapboard siding, vertical flush-board doors, and a shallow side-gable with projecting eave. Isolated cabins were also located around the camp, or added to original clusters in the ensuing decade. For example, Kitty Alone (1932, MHC# 1835) was built in 1932 and located to the west of the Bampton in the Bush cabins. This cabin is similar in materials and design, but designed for a single person, resulting in a reduction of the size to 8'x12' and the elimination of a window bay on the front elevation.

Although Pinewoods Camp was not officially used as a full-time dance camp until 1935, dance played an important part in the Girl Scout Training Camp curriculum. As a result, four dance pavilions were constructed: Ampleforth, C# Minor (1932, reconstructed on same site in 2008/9, MHC# 1818), C# (1985, MHC# 1816), and Newbiggin II (1940, reconstructed 50 yards from its original site in 1969, MHC #1856). C# was expanded in 1947 and rebuilt in 1985, but retains its location and the essential shape and design of the original rustic dance pavilion. The storage shed component of C# Minor survives and has the similar novelty clapboard siding and paired wooden six-light awning sash of the cabins built during that period.

Buildings were also located on the shore of Long Pond for recreational use, such as the Changing Rooms (1920, MHC# 1822), built in 1920. This building incorporated an original icehouse into a gable-front cabin structure with clapboard sidings, vertical flush board door, and screened openings on the pond elevation. Grenoside (1924, MHC# 1825) was built in 1924 as an infirmary. Grenoside is similar in shape and size to the Square buildings and retains its decorative rough-hewn gable bracing. The building is now used for residential purposes; alterations include double-hung 6/6 windows, new clapboard siding, and expanded pond-side porch.

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Dance Camp: 1933-Present

Between 1933 and 1935, the camp became dedicated to the teaching of English traditional dance. The first major addition was the construction of the Dining Hall (1937, MHC# 1850) in 1937. Similar in form and design to the Camphouse, the dining hall is a one-story, side-gabled, open-air pavilion supported by square wood columns, and sided with novelty rustic clapboard siding. The kitchen wing was expanded and rehabilitated in 1994. The Dining Hall was located further south along the Long Pond shore and led to the relocation, at that time, of Lads 6, 7, and 8 to the hills above and to the south of the Dining Hall. Also at that time, other extant cabins were incorporated into the Lads area, including the original Longborough 4-6 (it is not known which Lads cabins were originally Longborough cabins). Additional outhouses and crew cabins were also constructed. Portions of the camp were electrified in 1932.

An additional dance pavilion, Newbiggin, was built in 1940 and replaced in 1969 by Newbiggin II (1969, MHC# 1856). There were also open-air dance platforms (not extant) located to the south of Camphouse.

Flamborough (1916, MHC# 1848) is the only surviving example of a Hodgson Portable cabin, originally used by Helen Storrow on her private compound to the north of the Pinewoods Camp in 1916. It was later moved to the shore of Long Pond and permanently located as a crew cabin in the 1950s. Flamborough was designed to be readily set up and broken down. The building is square-shaped, with a centered door in a side gable, clapboard siding, and awning windows for ventilation. The only major alteration is the addition of a multilight wood sash on the pond side.

Round Pond Buildings

Cottages built along Round Pond from 1910 to the 1920s for private families were incorporated into the camp in the 1930s. The properties included Pinecones (1910, MHC# 1896), Kendal Ghyll (1920, MHC# 1889), Cottey House (1916, MHC# 1884), Hunsdon House (1908, MHC# 1898, Photo No. 8) and Slights (1930, MHC# 1853), as well as associated outbuildings. These properties were incorporated in the Pinewoods Camp as additional housing. Nonesuch (1930, MHC# 1897) was relocated from the private holdings of Helen Storrow north of the camp to Round Pond in 1947. These cottages reflect the rustic bungalow architecture of the early 20th century. Hunsdon House is a square, steeply pitched, hip-roofed, two-story residential building with overhanging eaves, a corbelled center chimney, and what appear to be the original 2/2 wooden windows. A one-story porch wraps around the south and east elevations. The porch on the south elevation has been enclosed. A one-story ell was added on the north elevation with a roof pitch and design matching the primary roof. The building is clad in cedar shingle, with asphalt roof shingles and rubble stone foundation. Pinecones is the largest cottage, with a variety

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of additions, porches and ells. The center of the house has a two-story gable front facing the pond with a 1½-story wing to the southeast. A deep one-story porch projects beyond the southeast and southwest elevations, and additions extend off both sides of the 1½-story ell. To the northwest, a two-story addition springs off the ridge of the primary gable. The building is clad in wood shingle, with asphalt shingle roofing. There is an exterior chimney on the northwest elevation, and an interior chimney where the 1½-story ell meets the primary gable.

Also dating to this earliest period is Boatman (1915, MHC# 1894) and Boatman Outhouse (1915, MHC# 1895). Boatman, originally an icehouse, is a tall 1½-story gable-front cabin clad on the inland side with vertical board siding, with a multilight wood door and barn door above, and clapboard on the pond side with 6/6 wooden windows and a multilight wooden door. PC Showerhouse (1910, MHC# 1893), originally a stable, was converted to showers for camp use. The 1½-story gable-front building has a brick foundation with a six-light fixed sash and vertical flush board door on the south elevation, cedar shingle siding, 2/2 wooden windows, and two doors and a barn door above on the north elevation.

Twenty-five new buildings were added as needed from 1945 to the present, and have been constructed to be compatible in materials, design, and scale to the original camp buildings. Many of these new buildings are clustered near the entrance or located southeast of Round Pond and include both cabins, outhouses/shower rooms, and utility buildings. In addition, a few new cabins and outhouses are located in each of the cabin clusters throughout the campground. Most of these new buildings are located on new sites, while a few are reconstructed buildings on original sites, including the John Raymond House (1991, MHC #1905), and three of the dance pavilions. Ampleforth, one of the original buildings in camp as described above, was found to be severely deteriorated in 2003; in 2009, it was replaced by a new building exactly the same size as the original and on the same footprint, but with a higher roofline to accommodate all types of dancing, and with flooring designed specifically with dancing in mind. Although noncontributing to the National Register district because of its recent age, the new Ampleforth pavilion is fully compatible with the historic buildings that surround it.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the Pinewoods Camp, known sites, regional Native American settlement patterns, and environmental characteristics of the camp indicate that sites are likely to be present. Two sites are known in the general area (within one mile), both located in similar pond or lakeside locations as the Pinewoods Camp. Native American settlement in the area has been documented for more than 12,000 years. Environmental characteristics of the camp represent locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that are favorable for the presence of Native sites. The camp contains numerous well-drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, knolls, plains, and ridges formed in

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glacial outwash deposits characteristic of the area. Many steeply sloping areas are also present. The entire camp is also located within 1000 feet of Long Pond and Round Pond. This part of Plymouth lies within the South Coastal Shore portion of the South Coastal drainage. The Taunton River drainage lies less than one mile to the west. Given the above information, the large size of the district (approximately 31 acres), the availability of open space, and limited impacts from building construction, a high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American sites.

A high potential exists for locating historic archaeological resources at the Pinewoods Camp, although most of those resources have yet to be identified and located. Structural evidence from 19th-century farmhouses, barns, outbuildings, and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may survive; however, no historic archaeological sites dating to this period have been identified and only one standing structure is known. Lads 14, located in the Lads cabin cluster, was originally constructed in 1850, then incorporated into the cabin cluster from 1927-1929. The original function of Lads 14 is unknown; however, its construction date of 1850 predates late 19th-century recreational and summer camp use of the area, possibly indicating the presence of an isolated farmstead or residence.

While privately owned summer camps and camps sponsored by national organizations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls were first developed in the 1880s, no evidence of historic landuse at the Pinewoods Camp predates the early 20th century beyond the Lads 14 (1850) example noted above. Most of the contributing buildings at the camp were built between 1919 and 1940, with several noncontributing buildings built during the late 20th century, and as recently as 2005. Camp buildings were built as new construction and adaptive reuse of earlier private recreational camps and industrial-type structures such as icehouses. The earliest camp buildings, erected during the first phase of camp construction for the Girl Scouts, were built between 1919 and 1932 at the northern end of the property along Long Pond. The second phase of camp construction occurred between 1933-1934 further to the south along the shore of Long Pond, as Pinewoods was converted to a dance camp. During the second phase, privately owned land and cottages around Round Pond were also purchased and converted to camp areas and structures.

Given the information related to camp development discussed above, potential archaeological resources associated with the camp may include structural evidence of cabins, dance pavilions, dining and recreational halls, and outbuildings. Archaeological evidence of occupational-related features (trash areas, privies, wells) may also exist with each group of residential buildings. Potential archaeological resources should follow a spatial organization similar to extant buildings at the camp. Cabins and related buildings followed a pattern of irregular clusters placed into the

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natural topography. Isolated cabins are also present. It is important to note that cabin construction may have produced minimal impacts to potential archaeological resources in their area. Cabins were usually elevated from six to twelve inches above the ground and set on concrete posts, square wooden posts, or concrete blocks, resulting in minimal subsurface damage. In addition to potential sites, structures, and features built as new construction for the camp, some buildings were rebuilt on their original sites. Structural evidence of earlier camp buildings may survive with extant buildings that were rebuilt with a footprint different from the earlier structure. Structural evidence of renovated or rebuilt buildings may also survive, along with evidence of the original buildings.

Archaeological evidence of adaptive reuse of buildings may survive at the Pinewoods Camp. Structural evidence of privately owned camp buildings, outbuildings, and occupational-related features may survive that predate the Pinewoods Camp. Structural evidence may also exist at privately owned camps that were rebuilt for use by the Pinewoods Camp. While most of these camps are believed to survive, structural evidence may exist from earlier camps that were rebuilt to conform to the needs of the existing camp. The Pinewoods Camp also rebuilt industrial-type structures. The Changing Rooms (1920) and Boatman buildings were both originally built as icehouses, then later rebuilt for the needs of the camp.

(end)

Pinewoods Camp
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by 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.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

PERFORMING ARTS

Period of Significance

1919-1959

Significant Dates

1919- Founded as Girl Scout Leadership Training Camp

1935-Changed to dance camp

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Raymond Brothers (Ben, Elmer, Frank, John)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pinewoods Camp meets the criteria of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C for associations with the Girls Scouts of America and the development of campgrounds in the Plymouth area. The camp is significant at the local and state levels. Pinewoods Camp, known until 1935 as Pine Tree Camp, was founded on land owned by Helen Storrow. Due to her great interest and involvement in the Girl Scout movement, Storrow began offering Girl Scout programs at her private camp in 1917. Starting in 1919, the camp was also used as a Girl Scout Leadership Training School, and was the only such camp in the country until 1924. The Training School concept was formed "to train young women in scout activities, and to fit them to lead troops of girls, thus raising the standard of such leadership" (First National Training School for Girl Scout Officers, Third & Fourth Encampment, 1919). The camp was used for both Girl Scout programs and as a Girl Scout Leadership Training School until 1935. For three years in the 1920s, the camp was also used by the Red Cross Life Saving Institute.

From 1935 to the present, Pinewoods Camp is also significant as the summer teaching home for the National Country Dance and Song Society and other national and local dance societies, which taught English, and later American, traditional dance. A majority of the camp buildings constructed for the Girl Scout camp are intact and in good condition, with minor alterations. A majority of the additional buildings constructed to meet the needs of the Dance Camp between 1935 and 1944 are also intact and in good condition, with minor alterations. Despite the addition of some new cabins and outbuildings, and the reconstruction of the original dance pavilions, the relationship of the buildings to one another and to the natural landscape features and path networks has been maintained and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Overview of the Development of the Town of Plymouth

Pinewoods Camp is located in an inland region of Plymouth known as Six Ponds, so named because it encompasses six ponds. In 1629, Plymouth's colonial settlers were empowered to divide, grant, and sell their lands. By 1710, there were 30,000 acres of undivided lands remaining, which became known as the ten Great Lots. The area that included what is now known as Six Ponds in Plymouth was the Ninth Great Lot. The region has also been called Plymouth Woods, Long Pond Wilderness, and Halfway Ponds—so named because the area lay halfway between Plymouth and the Aptuxcet Trading Post at Buzzards Bay, present-day Bourne.

A period of purchasing, subdivision, and settlement began, which extended into the 19th century, including residential development and cranberry farming. By the late 19th century, Six Ponds also became popular for summer cottages and retreats.

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Summer Camps

Summer camps in the United States were first developed in the 1880s, part of the back to nature movement in response to industrialization and the challenges of urban life and their impact on children. Between 1890 and 1920, summer camps, including those sponsored by the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls, were developed to provide urban and suburban children with a reconnection to rural rustic life. The results were campgrounds that both emulated and romanticized frontier life and avoided modern conveniences. Early camps were typically located along bodies of fresh water, which supported the daily requirements of drinking, cooking, and bathing, as well as recreational activities, such as swimming and boating. The organization of the camp often included an irregular arrangement of buildings on a wooded site. Accommodations for campers began with a combination of tents and cabins, although cabins predominated by the 1920s. Uses were segregated into different buildings and different areas, including sleeping, bathing and sanitation, dining, and recreation. The most common building form was the small sleeping cabin. These cabins were often of log cabin construction or other method of exterior cladding evoking a rustic quality, many with front porches to further create the sense of frontier life. Camps also included large, multi use pavilions or buildings for dining and recreation. In addition to those with a somewhat haphazard pattern of development, some early summer camps were developed with a militaristic arrangement, including rows of cabins or tents fronting on a parade ground. By the 1920s, this development pattern fell out of favor. Louise Prince, Secretary of the Girl Scout National Camp Committee, toured summer camps in 1923 and concluded that the rigidity of military arrangements hindered effectiveness. She concluded that "camp layouts that worked in harmony with beautiful woodsy natural surroundings" were most conducive to creating the kind of camp experience they sought (Van Slyck, Abigail, *A Manufactured Wilderness*, p. 20).

Development of the Girl Scouts and Girl Scout Training Camps

Juliette Gordon Low founded the Girl Scouts in 1912 in Savannah, Georgia, with the goal of bringing girls of all backgrounds into community service and into the country. She believed that all girls should be given the opportunity to develop physically, mentally, and spiritually. The Girl Scout movement came at a time of progressive political achievements nationally, including the adoption of the minimum wage and industrial safety laws. The advent of World War I added an additional layer of social purpose to the nascent Girl Scout movement as troops activities were expanded to include food production and conservation, the sale of war bonds, work in hospitals, and collection of peach pits for use in gas mask filters. The Girl Scout moment expanded greatly following WWI and took hold as a national movement, benefiting from increased prosperity, with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920 extending suffrage to women; the release of a promotional film, *The Golden Eaglet*; and the publication of a monthly magazine, the *Rally* (later called the *American Girl*). The number of scouts rose from 70,000 in 1920 to 300,000 in 1930, with troops around the country. By the time of the Great Depression, the Girl Scouts were well established and continued to provide educational, recreational, and public service opportunities for young women.

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Juliette Gordon, born 1860, was raised in Savannah, Georgia. As a child, she developed a lifelong interest in the arts. After schooling in Virginia and New York City, and extensive travel, she met and married the Englishman William Low in 1886 and moved to England. After her husband's death in 1905, she remained in England, where in 1911, she met Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides in England. This meeting led to her interest in the Girl Scout movement. Low returned to Savannah, Georgia, where she gathered a group of girls and registered the first troop of Girl Guides. The name was changed to Girl Scouts in 1912.

The first Girl Scout troop in southeastern Massachusetts was formed in the fall of 1912 in New Bedford by Emma R. Hall, whose minister, the Reverend Percy Gordon, was the cousin of Juliette Gordon Low. Rev. Gordon put Emma Hall in contact with Juliette Low, who supported Hall's efforts. By 1916, Emma Hall had advanced from commissioner of the first Girl Scout Council in New Bedford to Commissioner of Girl Scouting for Massachusetts, and Girl Scout troops had been formed in Attleboro, Brockton, Fall River, Taunton, and Cape Cod.

In 1913, Juliette Low came to New England to promote the Girl Scout movement, where she met and befriended the prominent Massachusetts philanthropist Helen Storrow (1864-1944), the wife of James Jackson Storrow, a senior partner in the Boston banking firm of Higginson & Co. Perhaps because of meeting Low, Storrow became a major promoter of the burgeoning Girl Scout movement, including the formation in 1916 of the Massachusetts State Council for Girl Scouts. In 1904, Storrow had purchased land on Long Pond, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, for personal recreational use. Her interest in the Girl Scout movement led her to host summer Girl Scout camps at her Long Pond property, starting in 1917.

At the same time, in response to the increasing number of Girl Scout organizations being formed in Massachusetts and elsewhere in the country, Helen Storrow and other Girl Scout leaders determined that a national school was needed to train young woman in Scouting activities, and to make them fit them to lead troops of girls. Storrow organized the first leadership training programs in her home. In 1917 and 1918, the Winsor School, a private girls school located along the Riverway in the Longwood section of Boston, Massachusetts, offered their campus for leadership training. Forty students attended the first three-week training at the Winsor School and 80 students attended the second in 1918. Tents were pitched on the school's playing fields, tennis courts were used as a drill ground, and the classrooms were used for instruction. Storrow was commandant and personally supervised every detail of camp life.

Helen Storrow and other Girl Scout leaders quickly determined that a more rustic setting was needed for the training of Girl Scout leaders, and she offered her camp on Long Pond. The School was moved to the Long Pond camp, which was named Pine Tree Camp, in 1919. The earliest permanent camp buildings were located in close proximity to each other along the shore of Long Pond in a square configuration, including Square 1-4, Square 5-8, Square 9-12, the Camphouse and Ampleforth. Until the mid 1920s, the majority of sleeping accommodations

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Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

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were canvas tents on platforms. Helen Storrow also constructed cabins for her personal use north of the camp boundary on a small peninsula. As Pinewoods Camp grew in the 1920s, tent sites were replaced by permanent two-person cabins, largely constructed by local carpenter and builder John Raymond, who was camp carpenter from 1917 to 1941.

Leadership training included instruction in camp craft, camp management and sanitation, child nursing, cooking, girls' psychology, map and route making, nature lore, semaphore, swimming, rowing, paddling, patrol, signaling, military drill games, marksmanship, group psychology, and English folk dancing. This last activity was likely a result of Storrow's early personal interest in traditional dance, and indicates her direct involvement in training activities. According to a Daily Routine schedule for the first Training Camp at the Winsor School, a typical day began with reveille at 6:30, breakfast, camp work, exercises and drills, lessons, lunch, rest, lecture, work with patrols and hiking, rest, supper, recreation, and taps at 9:00 p.m. Staff included a director, business manager, camp leader for cooking, sergeant major for drill work, a doctor for lecturing, Red Cross instructors for first aid, instructors for home nursing and dietetics, and a fireman and policeman for demonstrations on rescue and emergency work. Students were required to purchase and wear uniforms provided by the National Headquarters for Girl Scouts. The cost to students in 1917 was \$12 per week.

At the time Pine Tree Camp was formed, the terrain around Long Pond was dominated by oaks and pine seedlings. Pine tree patrols, which involved the removal of oak trees that were infested with gypsy moths, were established within the camp to encourage the growth of the pine trees that ultimately predominated and remain the most common tree in the area.

Pine Tree Camp operated as a training school, and a traditional Girl Scout camp, for the next eighteen years. For the first five years, it was the nation's only National Leadership Training Camp. Eventually, Pine Tree Camp became a regional training school, as other training schools were created across the country, the most prominent of which is Camp Edith Macy, still in operation as the Edith Macy Conference Center in Briarcliff Manor, New York.

In the mid 1920s, the camp served an additional function as one of the Red Cross' new Life Saving Institutes which were established throughout the country. These institutes provided eight-to-ten day intensive training events (later called aquatic schools) to provide instructors, camp counselors, recreational leaders, and others with specialized skills in first aid, lifesaving, small boat and canoe handling, and waterfront practices. After three years, the institute was relocated to a larger facility.

Development of Traditional Dance Camps

Helen Storrow, in addition to her interest in and support of the Girl Scout movement, was interested in English traditional dance. American interest in English traditional dance can be traced to Cecil Sharp (1859-1924). Sharp was an English musicologist, folklorist, and teacher

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**Pinewoods Camp
Plymouth (Plymouth), MA**

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who became a collector and teacher of traditional English dances. In 1911, he founded the English Folk Dance Society (EFDS) in England to further the cause of restoring traditional dances to prominence. Between 1914 and 1918, Sharp visited the United States in part to form a U.S. branch of EFDS. In Boston he met Helen Storrow, who quickly developed an interest in the art form. In 1915, the United States Branch of the EFDS was formed in New York City, and by 1916, Helen Storrow had been elected its President, a post she held until her death in 1944.

In 1915, Storrow asked Sharp to send an English teacher to the United States to assist in their teaching efforts. Sharp sent Lily Roberts, who quickly formed a close connection with Helen Storrow. Together, they formed the Boston Centre of EFDS; Storrow became its president in 1921, and Roberts its director/head teacher. Over time, the activities of the U.S. and Boston branches of the EFDS merged and became the National Country Dance and Song Society (CDSS). During this time period, Pine Tree Camp continued to be used as the National Girl Scout Training School, but Storrow's interest in dance was incorporated into the curriculum.

Pinewoods Camp was first used as a traditional English dance camp in the summers of 1925 and 1926, when the Boston Centre of the EFDS offered two-week schools. By 1925, the first dance pavilion, C# (named after Cecil Sharp) had been built. During this period, the New York branch of EFDS offered summer schools in Amherst, Massachusetts at the Massachusetts Agricultural College (now the University of Massachusetts). From 1927-1932, both branches combined their summer schools in Amherst. The dance school returned to Pinewoods Camp in 1933.

In the 1920s, Helen Storrow expanded her holdings to include land bordering on Round Pond. The current entrance to Pinewoods Camp from West Long Pond Road dates to this period. By 1933, Helen Storrow had completed the acquisition of land for Pinewoods Camp, which now totaled 31 acres. The last purchases were to acquire land and summer cottages constructed by local builders and owners, the Raymond brothers (Ben, Elmer, Frank, and John). These cottages had been built by the Raymonds and sold as summer cottages at the end of World War I, including Pinecones, Hunsdon House, and Cottey House. The land and buildings were incorporated into the expanding camp activities.

Many of the cabins and outbuildings along Long Pond were also constructed at this time, including the cabins in the areas known as Longborough, Bampton in the Bush, Fieldtown, and Lads. These cabin clusters are located on hills or slopes that border Long Pond extending southward from the original Square. Electricity was introduced throughout the camp, starting in 1932.

During this period, Helen Storrow founded two other camps in the Six Ponds Area, Camp Four Winds and Camp Wind in the Pines, both of which were associated with the Massachusetts Girl Scouts. (While the Four Winds property is now private residences, Wind in the Pines remains in operation as a Girl Scout camp.) In 1933, the EFDS returned to Pinewoods Camp and shared the

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Pinewoods Camp
Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

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facility with the Girl Scouts for the next two years. In 1934, Helen Storrow, then President of EFDS, offered Pinewoods Camp as a permanent home for the dance school, and EFDS accepted the offer. In 1935, the Girl Scout Leadership School at Pine Tree Camp was moved to a new camp site at the southeast end of Long Pond (outside the present nomination), and the existing camp was renamed Pinewoods Camp. The new camp continued to be called Pine Tree Camp but was eventually renamed Storrow Camp, and was sold into private hands in the 1960s.

During the period from 1934 to 1942, Pinewoods was expanded to meet the needs of the dance camp. New buildings included dance pavilion Newbiggin I (replaced by Newbiggin II in 1969), the Dining Hall (for which some cabins were relocated further north along the Long Pond shore), and new cabins such as The Fine Companion, Twin Sisters, Zephyrs, and Flora.

In the early period of the camp's development, dance camp sessions typically constituted one two- to three-week session. Over time, the number of sessions expanded. The primary goal of the dance camp remains to teach traditional folk dancing, with instruction for dancers, musicians, and callers. Originally, the teaching was limited to English Country dancing, which included traditional and folk dancing that originated in 18th-century England. The camp sessions were quickly expanded to include English ritual folk dances, including Morris, longsword, and rapper dancing. Morris dancing involves rhythmic stepping and the execution of choreographed figures by a group of dancers who utilize implements such as sticks, swords, and handkerchiefs. Longsword and rapper dancing originated in medieval England by farmers who developed ritual dances utilizing tanning instruments and swords. Over time, additional dance organizations utilized Pinewoods Camp for teaching, including a local chapter of the Royal Scottish Country Dance Society beginning in the 1960s, and the Folk Arts Center of New England in the 1980s.

Among the many individuals involved with Pinewoods Camp over the years, one of the most prominent was John (Jack) Langstaff, a nationally known singer, educator, and founder of the Christmas Revels. Langstaff first encountered Pinewoods as a camper in 1934. In the 1950s, he came back as the camp's song leader. According to a tribute published in the camp newsletter "Pinewoods Post" after his death in 2005, "Jack would walk out of C# singing, and disappear up the path toward the Camphouse, the song drifting more softly as he went." Later in life, Langstaff returned to Pinewoods for its annual Folk Music Week, to witness firsthand the influence of his singing on the Folk Revival.

Pinewoods Camp was inactive during World War II, and in 1944 Helen Storrow died, leaving Pinewoods Camp and other acreage to Lily Roberts Conant, who had operated it with Mrs. Storrow from its inception. Lily and her husband, Richard K. Conant, Jr. (also known as Dick or "Pop" Conant), owned and ran Pinewoods Camp as a dance camp from 1945 to 1975. During this period, Richard Conant, Dean of Boston University's School of Public Health for eighteen years, and Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare for fifteen years, also held summer retreats, named the Pinewoods Institute, for prominent social workers and educators.

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Pinewoods Camp
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The Conants took full responsibility for running the camp from 1945 to 1976. Over time, they developed the camp, increased its facilities, and ran it by covering expenses, without taking personal remuneration. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, their son, Richard K. Conant, Jr. (also known as Rick or Ricky), increasingly took over camp management for his parents. Lily Conant died in 1973 and Dick Conant in 1975, and the property passed to their children, Betty, Helen, and Richard, Jr. By 1975, Richard Conant, Jr. and his wife Gerda ran the camp, with the help of their children. Gerda Conant became Pinewoods' first camp manager, and in 1976, accomplished the transfer of the camp from a family operation to a nonprofit organization, Pinewoods Camp, Inc. Richard, Jr., remained active on Pinewoods' Board of Directors for the remainder of his life (he died in 1994) and today, Gerda Conant, her children, and grandchildren are all actively involved in Pinewoods.

In 2009, Pinewoods Camp, Inc., consists of approximately 31 acres of land, about half of the acreage along Long Pond originally owned by Helen Storrow and passed along to Lily and Richard Conant. Twenty-eight additional acres were given by the Conants to the Wildland Trust of Southeast Massachusetts, to be managed in perpetuity as the Conant-Storrow Preserve. Additional acreage, formerly owned by Helen Storrow and then the Conants, includes the two Girl Scout Camps mentioned above. The Conant family also retains ownership of several properties on the Cornish Point Peninsula overlooking Long Pond, and adjacent to the Pinewoods Camp. While all these properties include rustic buildings that at various times have been used by participants in the activities of Pinewoods Camp, they are not part of the camp itself and are not included in the present nomination.

Celebrating its 90th year in 2009, Pinewoods Camp has continued to operate as a dance camp and has remained the home for the National Country Dance and Song Society, as well as other organizations. Programs are held at the camp all summer long for adults, and about 1,500 families attend annually. An executive director, a board of directors, and a host of dedicated volunteers operate and maintain the facilities, so that the various summer programs of the camp can be run successfully each summer. While routine maintenance is a critical part of the camp's off-season activities, more major work has also been necessary. As part of the camp's Legacy Campaign, a severely deteriorated dance pavilion, Ampleforth, was replaced in 2009 with a new structure of exactly the same size and occupying the same footprint. Future plans include restoring the much-eroded landscape inside The Square, the area formed by the three earliest surviving cabins in the camp. Pinewoods Camp, Inc., is one of the only dance and music camps of its type nationwide and one of the few surviving summer camps in Plymouth, an area formerly well known as the site of camping activities; today, with more widespread development, these activities in the town of Plymouth are increasingly threatened. Its organizational archives are maintained on site as well as a repository at the University of New Hampshire. Pinewoods Camp, Inc., is committed to honoring its history in all respects, maintaining its historic buildings and structures in its wooded camp setting, while perpetuating programs of traditional music and dance.

(continued)

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Archaeological Significance

While numerous ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the Plymouth area, few have been systematically or intensively studied, limiting their level of interpretation. Many sites remain undocumented with locational information only. Collections research has contributed some information relating to cultural chronologies, tool technologies, and site type/function based on inferences from artifact tool types and location; however, these collections may reflect collector bias for locations and materials and usually lack intrasite provenience. Professional archaeological surveys and excavations conducted over the last 25 years as part of cultural resource management studies have contributed additional information, usually limited to location, integrity, and the research contributions for collections research outlined above. Among more than 2,800 such studies conducted statewide in Massachusetts, 57 were in Plymouth. Given the above information, patterns of ancient Native American settlement in Plymouth remain poorly documented. Any surviving sites in the district or town have the potential to contribute valuable information relating to the town's Native American history. Native sites located in the Pinewoods Camp may contain information that documents the growth of settlement in the interior Plymouth locale, and the role it played in the development of a regional Native American settlement core that evolved in this area. Known archaeological sites in Plymouth are biased in favor of ancient sites in the immediate coastal locale. Interior areas such as the Pinewoods Camp locale are underreported. Ancient sites in the Pinewoods Camp area may contribute important information related to the reasons why a core developed in the Plymouth area, and the role more interior sites in the Pinewoods Camp's locale played in that development. Information may exist that documents the distribution of site types and functions within this area and how that distribution changed through time. Information may exist that documents the importance of this area to Native and ultimately European populations during the early historic or Contact period.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information that documents the evolution of summer recreational settlement in Plymouth and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Plymouth's summer population during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Additional documentary research, combined with the results of archaeological survey and testing, may contribute information that documents when privately owned summer camps developed in the Six Ponds area of Plymouth, and the role they may have played in the later development of Pinewoods as the First National Girl Scout Training Camp and later dance camp. Structural evidence of camp buildings and detailed analysis of the contents of occupational-related features may contribute important evidence related to the evolution of camp living and educational facilities, and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Pinewoods campers and staff.

Documentary and archaeological data associated with the Girl Scout period of occupancy may also contribute important information related to the significance of the camp. Structural evidence

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Continuation Sheet

Pinewoods Camp
Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

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from cabins and detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may contribute important information on the role of the camp in the overall evolution of girl's camps and the conditions and activities at this camp through the 20th century period. Important information may exist that indicates the extent that camp buildings changed as national standards were developed for camp buildings in the late 1940's. Accurate mapping of camp structures and facilities combined with the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may contribute important information relating to the types activities that occurred at the camp, how they changed over time and how they compared to similar programs for girls living in other areas and for males.

(end)

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Pinewoods Camp
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Section number 9 Page 1

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES Books, Articles and Unpublished Materials

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"First School Camp for Girl-Scout Leaders Established in Longwood", *Boston Daily Globe*, July 8, 1917.

Gadd, May, *A Folk Dance School*, 1940

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Steinway, Ruth Gardner, *Plymouth's Ninth Great Lot and the Six Ponds 1710-1967*, Kingston, MA, 1976 (1985 Edition), Pilgrim Publishers, 1976.

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Van Slyck, Abigail A., *A Manufactured Wilderness, Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960*, Minneapolis, MN, University of Minnesota Press, 2006.

Wilfred, Ed. Pinewoods Camp Archive: "The Girl Scout Years, 1916-1935 at Pinewoods Camp;" "Early Dance Years at Camp, 1933-1942;" "The Conant Years, 1944-1975, Part I 1945-55;" "The Conant Years, 1944-1975, Part II 1956-1965;" "Helen Storrow, Our Founder;" "A Short History of the Land & Buildings Comprising Pinewoods Camp," 1986-2004, unpublished.

Websites

www.girlscouts.org

www.ptgirlscouts.org

www.redcross.org

Atlases / Maps

Undated: *Map of First Girl Scout Training School, reconstructed as Pine Tree Camp 1919-1935*

1945, *Map of Pinewoods*, Raisz, Edwin.

(end)

Pinewoods Camp
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County, State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 31 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	366880	4634940	3. 19	367220	4634580
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	367000	4634860	4. 19	367040	4634440
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

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 Eric Dray, preservation consultant, with Betsy Friedberg, MHC NR Director

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date November 2009

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

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 Pinewoods Camp, Inc.

street & number 80 Cornish Field Road telephone 508-224-4858

city or town Plymouth state MA zip code 02360

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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Pinewoods Camp
Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

Section number 10 Page 1

10. Geographical Data

UTMs Continued

5.	19	366940	4634440
6.	19	366720	4634640

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries follow lot lines on Plymouth Assessors Map Sheet 69-087-1

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the entire 31-acre parcel today associated with the Pinewoods Camp, Inc. It represents the core of the area developed by Helen Storrow and later by the Conant family as the Pinewoods (first Pine Tree) Camp. Additional acreage originally owned by Mrs. Storrow and/or the Conants, but no longer part of Pinewoods Camp, Inc., is not included in the present nomination.

(end)

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Pinewoods Camp
Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

Additional Documentation

Photographs

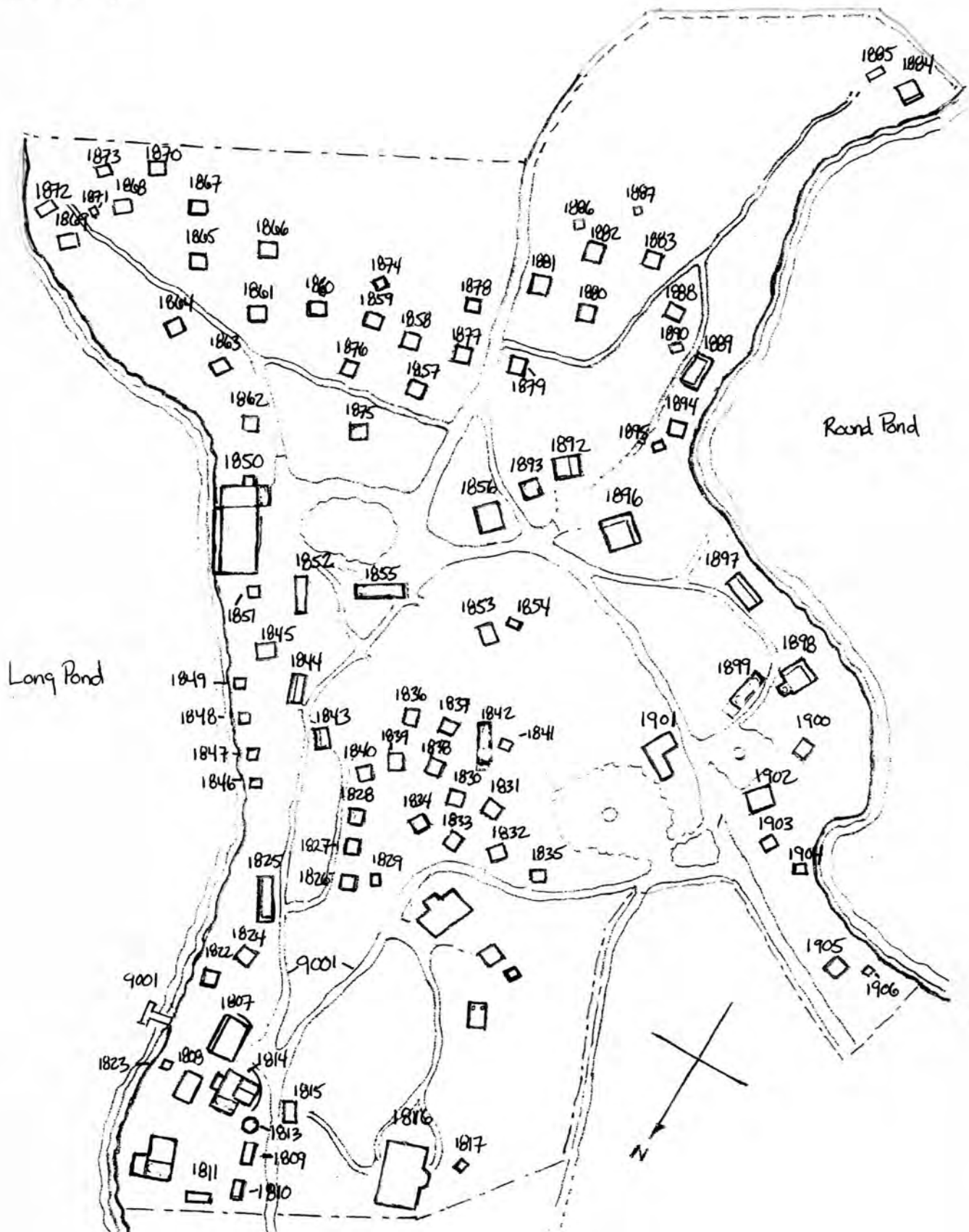
All photographs included with this Nomination were taken in June 2007 by Eric Dray, preservation consultant writing the nomination.

Photo #	View
1. Camphouse (1919, MHC# 1807)	View of Camphouse from Long Pond looking west
2. Ampleforth (1920, MHC# 1808)	View of Ampleforth looking north (note: rebuilt after photo taken)
3. Square 1-4 (1921, MHC# 1809)	View of Square 1-4 looking south
4. Camp Store (1925, MHC# 1813)	View of Camp Store looking east
5. Lads 1, 2, 3 (1927, MHC# 1857-9)	View of Lads 1, 2 and 3 looking south
6. Fieldtown 3 (1838, MHC# 1927)	View of Fieldtown 3 looking west
7. Changing Rooms (1920, MHC# 1822)	View of Changing Rooms looking east
8. Hunsdon Street (1908, MHC# 1898)	View of Hunsdon House from Round Pond looking north
9. Long Pond (MHC# 9000)	View of Long Pond from Camphouse looking east

(end)

Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, Plymouth County, MA

Sketch Map



Pinewoods Camp Historic District
80 Cornish Field Road, Plymouth (Plymouth County), MA
DATA SHEET (January 2009)

INV. #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE	C/NC	TYPE
	Pinewoods Camp	ca. 1917-1959		C	Si
1807	Camphouse	1919	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1808	Ampleforth (rebuilt)	1920, rebuilt 2009	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1809	Square 1-4	1921	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1810	Square 5-8	1921	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1811	Square 9-12	1920	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
	The Square	ca. 1920	no style	C	Si
1812	Royton	1924	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1813	Camp Store	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1814	Cabin	1921	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1815	Office	2002	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1816	C#	1985	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1817	C# Outhouse	1933	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1818	C# Minor (rebuilt)	2006	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1819	Twin Sisters	1932	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1820	Twin Sisters Outhouse	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1821	Pineneedles	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1822	Changing Rooms	1920	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1823	Outhouse	1993	No Style	NC	B
1824	Book Store	1941	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1825	Grenoside	1924	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1826	Longborough 1	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1827	Longborough 2	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1828	Longborough 3	1925	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1829	Longborough Toilets	1932	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1830	Bampton in the Bush 1	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1831	Bampton in the Bush 2	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1832	Bampton in the Bush 3	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1833	Bampton in the Bush 4	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1834	Bampton in the Bush 5	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1835	Kitty Alone	1932	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1836	Fieldtown 1	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1837	Fieldtown 2	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1838	Fieldtown 3	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1839	Fieldtown 4	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1840	Fieldtown 5	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1841	Fieldtown Outhouse	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1842	Fieldtown Toilets	1958	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1843	Mary and Dorothy	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1844	Headington	1928	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B

Pinewoods Camp Historic District
80 Cornish Field Road, Plymouth (Plymouth County), MA
DATA SHEET (January 2009)

INV. #	HISTORIC NAME	YEAR	STYLE	C/NC	TYPE
1845	Teddington Shower	1976	No Style	NC	B
1846	Zephyrs and Flora	1933	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1847	Comical Fellow	ca. 1960	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1848	Flamborough	1916	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1849	Tideswell	1945	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1850	Dining Hall	1937	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1851	Corn Riggs	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1852	The Fine Companion	1937	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1853	Slights	1930	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1854	Slights Outhouse	1930	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1855	Paris	ca. 1990	No Style	NC	B
1856	Newbiggin II	1970	Dance Shed	NC	B
1857	Lads 1	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1858	Lads 2	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1859	Lads 3	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1860	Lads 4	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1861	Lads 5	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1862	Lads 6	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1863	Lads 7	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1864	Lads 8	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1865	Lads 9	1937	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1866	Lads 10	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1867	Lads 11	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1868	Lads 12	1927	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1869	Lads 13	1929	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1870	Lads 14	1950	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1871	Back Lads Phone	1949	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1872	Shrewsbury Lass	1997	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1873	Back Lads Bath	ca. 1990	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1874	Lads Outhouse	1937	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1875	Lads Toilets-Tunbridge	1937	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B
1876	The Mock Hobby Horse	1984	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1877	The Betsy	1983	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1878	The Fool on the Hill	1980	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1879	Schiehallion	1982	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1880	Newcastle	1979	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1881	Hudson Barn	1982	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1882	Cabefrei	1979	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1883	Rest & Be Thankful	1981	Bungalow/Craftsman	NC	B
1884	Cottery House	1916	Bungalow/Craftsman	C	B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Pinewoods Camp
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MASSACHUSETTS, Plymouth

DATE RECEIVED: 11/13/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/01/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/16/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/27/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001151

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12-26-09 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Camphouse (MHC # 1807)

Pinewoods Camp Historic District

Plymouth, MA

Eric Dray, June 2007

Negative: Pinewoods Camp

View of Camphouse from Long Pond looking west

Photo #1



Ampleforth (MHC # 1808)
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA

Eric Dray, June 2007

Negative: Pinewoods Camp

View of Ampleforth looking north

Photo # 2



Square 1-4 (MHC # 1809)
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA
Eric Dray, June 2007
Negative: Pinewoods Camp
View of Square 1-4 looking south
Photo #3



Camp store (MHC #1813)
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA
Eric Dray, June 2007
Negative: Pinewoods Camp
View of Camp Store looking east
Photo #4



Lads 1, 2, 3 (MHC # 1857, 58, 59.)

Pinewoods Camp Historic District

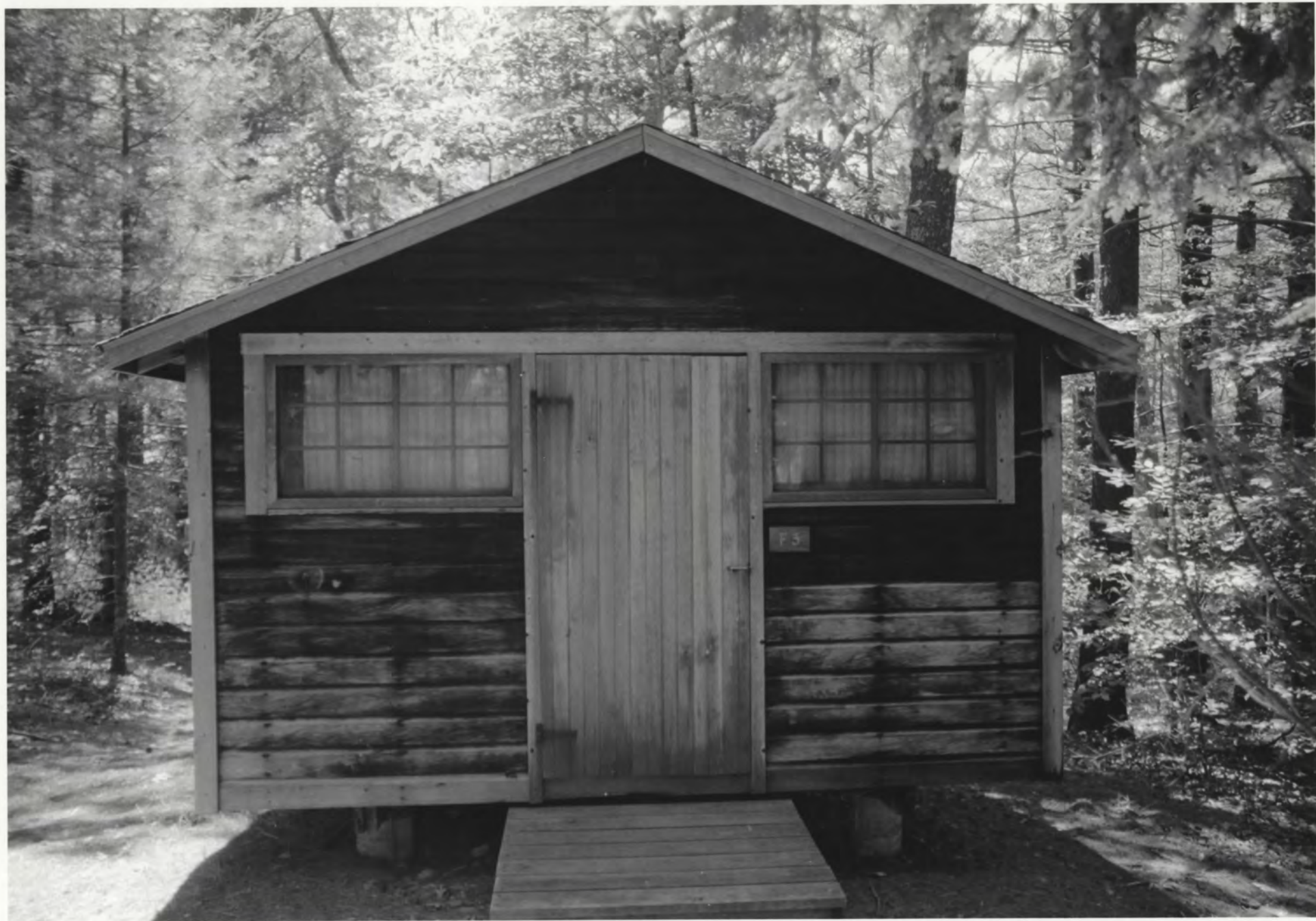
Plymouth, MA

Eric Dray, June 2007

Negative: Pinewoods Camp

View of Lads 1, 2, 3 cabins looking south

Photo #5



Fieldtown 3 (UHC # 1838)
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA
Eric Dray, June 2007
Negative: Pinewoods Camp
View of Fieldtown 3 looking west
Photo #6



Changing Rooms (MHC #1822)
Pinewoods Camp Historic District

Plymouth, MA

Eric Dray, June 2007

Negative: Pinewoods Camp

View of Changing Rooms looking east

Photo # 7



Hunsdon House
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA
Eric Dray, June 2007
Negative: Pinewoods Camp
View of Hunsdon House from Round Pond
looking north
Photo #8



View of Long Pond
Pinewoods Camp Historic District
Plymouth, MA
Eric Dray, June 2007
Negative: Pinewoods Camp
View of camp boundary at Long Pond
by Camphouse (UTC #1807) looking east
Photo #9



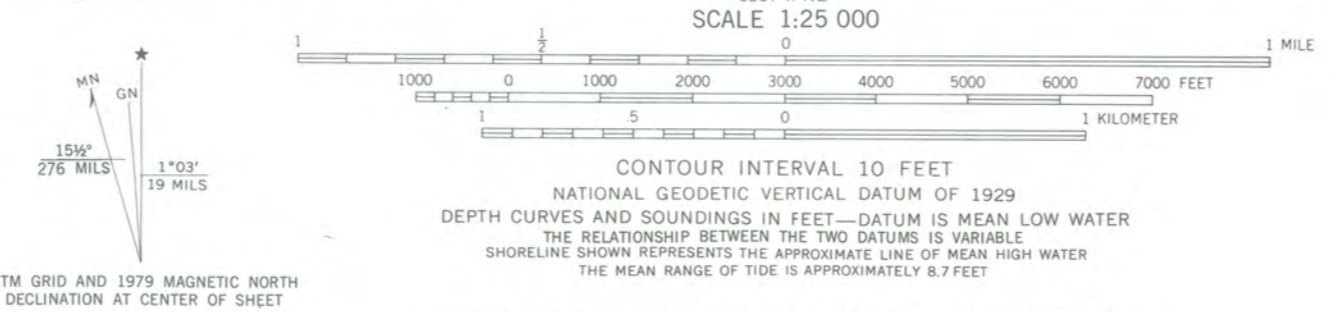
Zone 19
366880E 4634940N
367020E 4634860N
367220E 4634580N

366720E 4634400N
366140E 4634400N
367040E 4634400N



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Massachusetts Geodetic Survey
Topography by planetable surveys 1932-1933, and 1937
Revised from aerial photographs taken 1966. Field checked 1967
Selected hydrographic data compiled from USC&GS chart 251 and 1208 (1966)
This information is not intended for navigational purposes
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Massachusetts coordinate system,
mainland zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
zone 19

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Revisions shown in purple compiled in cooperation with State
of Massachusetts agencies from aerial photographs taken 1977 and other
source data. This information not field checked. Map edited 1979



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

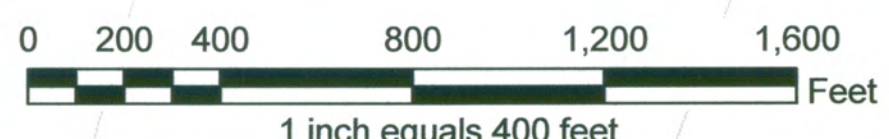
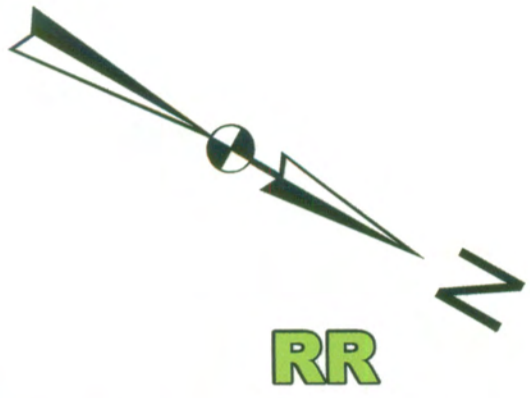
Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U.S. Route	State Route



SAGAMORE, MASS.
N4145-W7030/7.5
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1979
AMS 6867 1 SE-SERIES V814

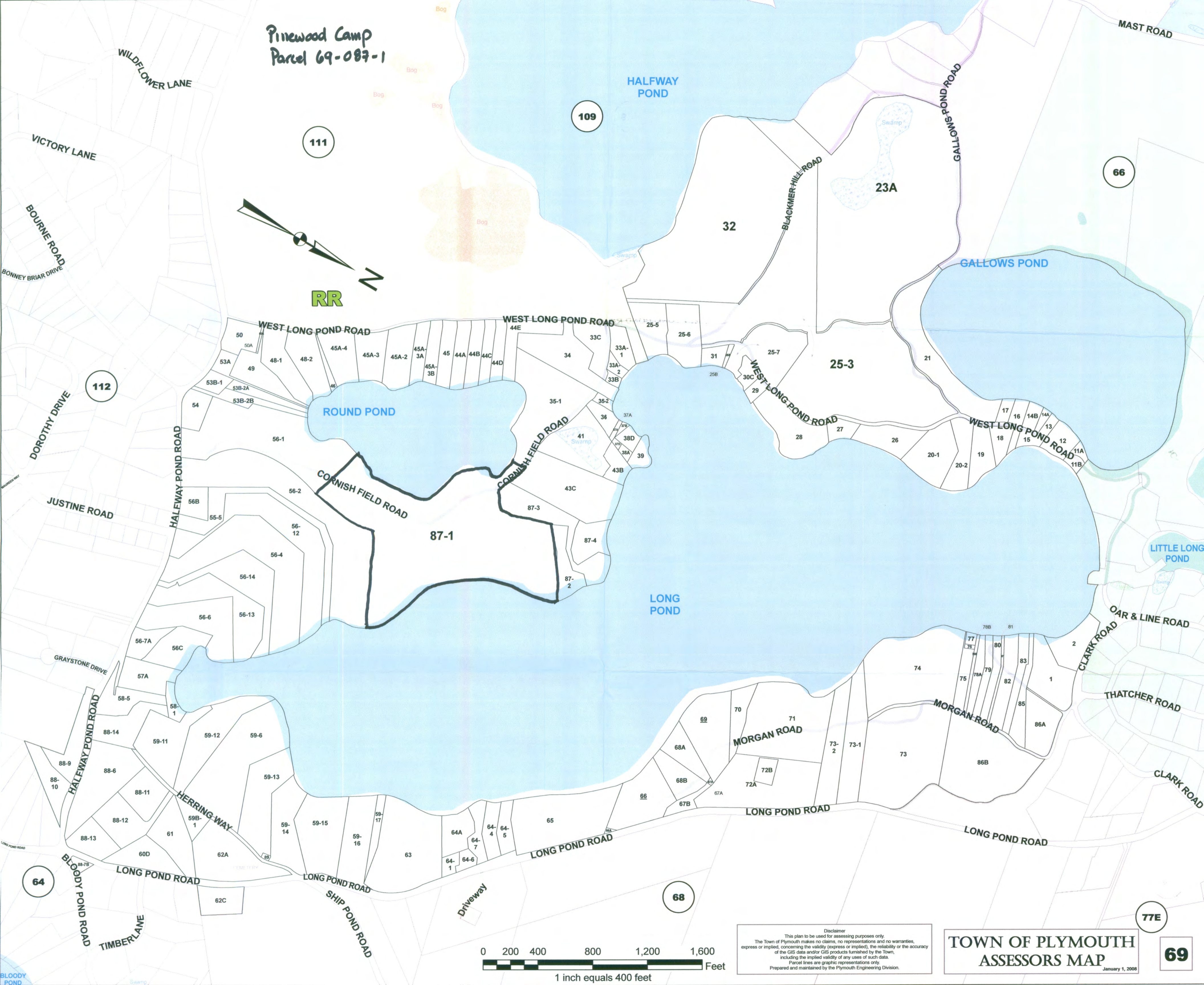


Pinewood Camp
Parcel 69-087-1



Disclaimer
This plan is to be used for assessing purposes only.
The Town of Plymouth makes no claims, no representations and no warranties, express or implied, concerning the validity (express or implied), the reliability or the accuracy of the GIS data and/or GIS products furnished by the Town, including the implied validity of any uses of such data.
Parcel lines are graphic representations only.
Prepared and maintained by the Plymouth Engineering Division.

TOWN OF PLYMOUTH
ASSESSORS MAP
January 1, 2008





Pinewoods

RECEIVED

MAR 08 2007

MASS. HIST. COMM

March 6, 2007

Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125

Dear Ms. Friedberg,

President
Ruth Reiner

Vice President
Greg Meisner

Treasurer
Barbara Finney

Secretary
Charlene F. Morse

Directors
Warren Anderson
Frank Attanasio
Henry Chapin
David Conant
Bob Dupre
Claude Epstein
Deborah Kruskal
Kenneth J. Launie
Liz Levin
Susan Murrow
Cecily Pilzer
Lois Post
Stephanie Smith
Mark Ward

Executive Director
Judy Savage

On September 8, 2005 the Massachusetts Historical Commission notified Pinewoods Camp that after review, MHC concurred with the opinion of the Plymouth Certified Government Coordinator and determined that Pinewoods Camp meets the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, B, and C.

The Board of Directors of Pinewoods Camp wholeheartedly supports the intent to pursue such listing through the preparation of a nomination, as recommended, as a small district comprising the buildings and the entire campground site. We look forward to working with the Town of Plymouth's Planning Department and with the funds from a Survey and Planning Grant to complete the process.

Sincerely,

Ruth Reiner
President, Board of Directors

Cc Lee Hartmann



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William Francis Galvin, Secretary of the Commonwealth
Massachusetts Historical Commission



November 4, 2009

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the following nomination form:


Pinewoods Camp, 80 Cornish Field Rd., Plymouth (Plymouth), MA

The nomination has been voted eligible by the State Review Board and has been signed by the State Historic Preservation Officer. The owners of the property in the Certified Local Government community of Plymouth were notified of pending State Review Board consideration 60 to 90 days before the meeting and were afforded the opportunity to comment.

One letter of support has been received.

We request an expedited review of this nomination.

Sincerely,


Betsy Friedberg
National Register Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Enclosure

cc: Judy Savage, Executive Director, Pinewoods Camp Inc.
Richard J. Quintal, Jr., Chair, Board of Selectmen
Lee Hartmann, Plymouth CLG Coordinator
Michael Tubin, Plymouth Historical Commission
Eric Dray, Consultant
Plymouth Planning Board