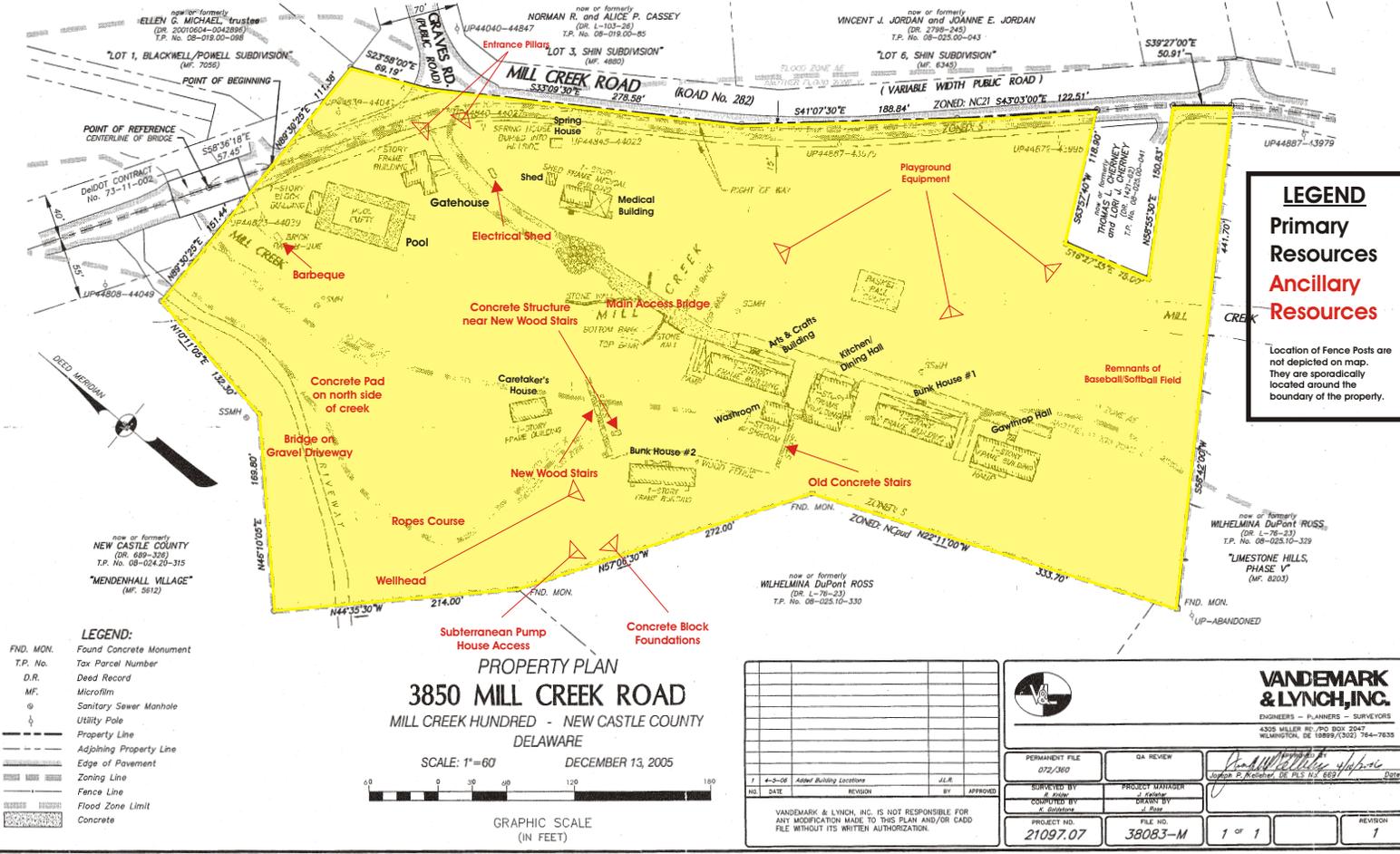
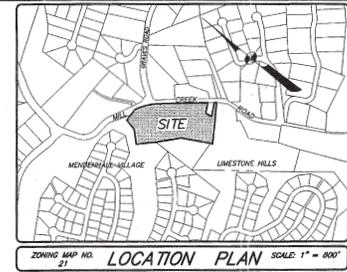


# **Ancillary Resources**

**NOTES:**

1. Owner: West End Neighborhood House, Inc.  
3850 Mill Creek Road  
Hockessin, DE 19707
2. Tax Parcel No.: 08-025.00-011
3. Source of Title: Deed Record C, Volume 86, Page 114
4. Area: 7.483± Acres
5. Zoning: New Castle County Unified Development Code  
Zoning: S-Suburban (other permitted uses)  
Lot Area: 2 acre  
Lot Width: 200'  
Building Height: 40' MAX.  
Street: - 50'  
Rear: - 50'  
Side: - 40'
6. This plan was prepared without the benefit of a title commitment, title search or bring down and is subject to assessments, variety of chain of title, etc., that a subsequent search may disclose.
7. Date of Field Survey: December 12, 2005  
Revision 1 - April 5, 2006 - Located Buildings
8. A portion of the Property described on this survey DOES lie within a Special Flood Hazard Area ("SFHA") as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency; the Property lies within Zone "AE". Base Flood Elevation = 10.0'. of the Flood Insurance Rate Map identified as Community Panel No. 10003C0045 G, bearing an effective date of October 6, 2000. A portion of this property also lies within Zone "X", area of 500-year floodplain and a portion lies within Another Zone "X", area determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain.
9. Existing utilities are shown in accordance with what was observed about the boundary line only. Completeness or correctness thereof is not guaranteed. It shall be each contractor's responsibility to contact the utility companies involved in order to secure the most accurate information available as to utility location and elevation. No construction around or adjacent to utilities shall begin without notifying their owners at least 48 hours in advance. Each contractor shall take the necessary precautions to protect the existing utilities. To locate existing utilities in the field prior to construction, the contractor shall contact Miss Utility of Delaware (telephone 800-282-8555).

Setback lines indicated above per New Castle County Unified Development Code Interpretation and must be verified by New Castle County prior to Land Development. Buffer and Green Area and/or other restrictions may also apply.



C:\wps\38083M.dwg, 4/10/2006 10:37:13 AM, Jason Rose, VanDemark & Lynch, Inc.

- LEGEND:**
- FND. MON. Found Concrete Monument
  - T.P. No. Tax Parcel Number
  - D.R. Deed Record
  - MF. Microfilm
  - Sanitary Sewer Manhole
  - Utility Pole
  - Property Line
  - Adjoining Property Line
  - Edge of Pavement
  - Zoning Line
  - Fence Line
  - Flood Zone Limit
  - Concrete

**PROPERTY PLAN**  
**3850 MILL CREEK ROAD**  
MILL CREEK HUNDRED - NEW CASTLE COUNTY  
DELAWARE  
SCALE: 1"=60'      DECEMBER 13, 2005

NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	APPROVED
1	4-5-06	Add Utility Locations	JLR	

VANDEMARK & LYNCH, INC. IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MODIFICATION MADE TO THIS PLAN AND/OR CAD FILE WITHOUT ITS WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.

**VANDEMARK & LYNCH, INC.**  
ENGINEERS - PLANNERS - SURVEYORS  
4305 MILLER RD., PO BOX 2347  
WILMINGTON, DE 19805-0347 764-7630

PERMANENT FILE 072/360	QA REVIEW	<i>[Signature]</i> Date	
SURVEYED BY J. Rose	PROJECT MANAGER	<i>[Signature]</i> Date	
CONTAINED BY J. Rose	DRAWN BY J. Rose		
PROJECT NO. 21097.07	FILE NO. 38083-M	1 of 1	REVISION 1

Cultural Resources Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Area of Potential Effect (APE)

## ANCILLARY RESOURCES

In addition to the thirteen structures, which were intensively documented with measured drawings and detailed photographs, several other structures, objects, and resources were observed on the landscape of Camp Wright. These structures, objects, and resources are:

- Entrance Pillars
- Barbeque
- Concrete Pad on north side of creek
- Bridge on Gravel Driveway
- Ropes Course
- Subterranean Pump House Access
- Concrete Block Foundations
- New Wood Stairs
- Concrete Structure near New Wood Stairs
- Main Access Bridge
- Electrical Shed
- Old Concrete Stairs
- Playground Equipment
- Fence Posts
- Well Head

Short description of each of the above noted, along with representative photographs, is presented in this section.

# ENTRANCE PILLARS

## **Description**

Two stone pillars flank the Mill Creek Road entrance to Camp Wright. Both pillars are square or almost square with a four-sided pyramidal cap. The pillars are made of cut stone. Quartz and schist are the most common stones visible in the pillars. Each pillar has a pair of 5-inch diameter iron rings affixed to the side of the pillar that faces the other pillar. The rings are made of ½-inch round stock.

## North Pillar

- The pillar is 38 inches square.
- The pillar is 63 inches high.
- The cap is 12 inches high.
- The top ring is anchored 45 inches above ground surface.
- The bottom ring is anchored 20 inches above ground surface.
- The distance between the top and bottom ring is 25 inches.
- The bottom ring has a single iron chain link attached to it.

## South Pillar

- The pillar is 37 inches by 36 inches.
- The pillar is 66 inches high.
- The cap is 12 inches high.
- The bottom ring is anchored 23 inches above ground surface.
- The top ring is anchored 48 inches above ground surface.
- The distance between the top and bottom ring is 25 inches.



**Plate 01: View of both pillars facing southwest from Graves Road.**



**Plate 02: View of north pillar facing northwest. South face with two iron rings.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Entrance Pillars**

# **BARBEQUE**

## **Description**

The brick barbeque is northwest of the pool building, near the bank of the stream. The barbecue is heavily damaged and overgrown. The barbeque is built mainly of extrude red bricks on a concrete base. The interior, which was once fully lined, is now only partially lined with refractory bricks (i.e. firebricks) marked WOODLAND. In front of the barbeque, two 3-foot square flagstones lie on the concrete base.

One of the steps in front of the Gatekeeper's House is made of refractory bricks marked WOODLAND.



**Plate 01:** View of barbeque facing north. Note the dilapidated state of the barbeque and the shrub/scrub overgrowth.



**Plate 02:** View of barbeque facing west. Note dilapidated state of the barbeque and the shrub/scrub overgrowth.

## **CONCRETE PAD ON NORTH SIDE OF CREEK**

### **Description**

A rectangular concrete pad was identified on the north side of Mill Creek. This pad is located in the wooded area nestled by the gravel driveway, an unnamed tributary to Mill Creek, and Mill Creek. A number of artifacts are visible on and around the pad. The pad is mostly covered with leaf litter and encroaching plants.

- The pad is roughly 20 feet by 30 feet.
- The pad has a very smooth upper surface.
- Several anchor rods of pointed rebar extending upwards about 2-inches, are present close to the perimeter of the pad.
- Copper and plastic piping are visible on the outer edge of the southeast corner of the pad.
- Artifacts observed in the vicinity of the pad include large fragments of green corrugated fiberglass sheeting, an enameled sink, rotted timber that still has ceramic insulators, a small grey enameled electrical box, electrical wire, a long steel chain affixed to a nearby poplar tree, and a rotted wood sill plate.

The size of the pad and the types of artifacts in the immediate area indicated that some sort of structure once stood at this location. The type and purpose of the former structure are unknown.



**Plate 01: View looking north at the concrete pad.**



**Plate 02: View looking south at the rebar anchor rod.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Concrete Pad on north side of creek**

## **BRIDGE ON GRAVEL DRIVEWAY**

### **Description**

This structure is a small cast-concrete bridge. This bridge conveys a gravel driveway, which runs along the western edge of the Camp Wright property, across an unnamed tributary of Mill Creek. The bridge is located west of the concrete pad (on the north side of the creek) and near the base of ropes course. The bridge is basically a box-shaped channel on cast-concrete supports.

- The bridge is approximately 20 feet long and 15 feet wide.
- There are four 4x4 inch posts marking the sides of the bridge.
- There are four 4x4 inch posts bolted to sides of bridge.
- Each post is attached by two embedded bolts.
- The posts are painted white with orange tops.
- The posts once held 1x4 inch wood side rails.
- The side rails were positioned at the top and middle of posts.
- The side rails were attached by wire nails.
- Fragments of the side rails are still extant.
- The surface of the bridge is covered with grey crush-and-run stone.
- On the east bank on the north side of the bridge, there is a small stonewall set on top of a concrete base.
- On the west bank on the north side of the bridge, there is a small dry laid stonewall.
- The concrete fence post line runs down hill to the gravel road west of the bridge. At that point, the fence line turns east towards the creek. The last visible fence post stands southwest of the western edge of the bridge.



**Plate 01: View looking northeast at the old gravel driveway over the bridge.**



**Plate 02: View looking west at the concrete bridge over unnamed tributary to Mill Creek.**

# **ROPES COURSE**

## **Description**

The Ropes Course is located in the southwestern corner of Camp Wright. The Ropes Course begins at the top of the hill west of the Caretaker House, and north of Bunk House 2. It ends at the bottom of the hill, near the gravel driveway. The Ropes Course is above ground and is strung amongst at least seven mature poplars and a beech. The course is comprised of the following components:

- a series of steel cables strung between several trees,
- stainless steel staples driven into the sides of several trees,
- a rope web strung between two trees,
- three tires hung from nylon straps from a cable strung between two trees,
- various pullys, ropes, and one small wooden platform which is between 40 and 50 feet above the ground.

The ropes course was probably constructed in the 1990s.

According to a drawing of Camp Wright in the Dining Hall/Kitchen, the area at the top of hill, where the ropes course begins, was used for campfires. Currently, there are several concrete blocks and short log sections arranged in a rough arch in the small clearing, just south of the ropes course. No fire ring or charcoal is visible.



**Plate 01:** View of tree with climbing hooks and wire rope.



**Plate 02:** View of tire obstacle hanging from wire ropes.

## **SUBTERRANEAN PUMP HOUSE ACCESS**

### **Description**

The Subterranean Pump House Access is a manhole, which is located on a rise situated northwest of Bunkhouse 2 and close to the property fence line. The manhole is set towards the south end of a 7-foot concrete slab that covers a chamber containing a pump and two blue pressure tanks. The manhole cover is cast iron. There is a highly corroded breather pipe on the west side of the slab. The equipment is serviced by an electrical box set on a utility pole west of the slab. The power line extends to Mill Creek Road. Access to the interior of the Subterranean Pump House was denied.



**Plate 01:** View looking west at the manhole access to the subterranean pump house and partially exposed concrete pad.



**Plate 02:** View looking west at the manhole access to the subterranean pump house and partially exposed concrete pad. Note the electrical service in the background.

# CONCRETE BLOCK FOUNDATIONS

## **Description**

South of the Subterranean Pump House Access manhole are the remains of two foundations. Each foundation consists of a pair of walls/piers constructed of concrete block and cast concrete. There is a distance of 45 inches between the pairs of walls/piers. These walls/piers were likely once used to hold a wooden water tanks for the camp.

## Southern Foundation

- The walls/piers of the southern pair are set 31 inches apart.
- The walls/piers are 14 inches wide and 12 inches high.
- Each wall/pier is a single course of concrete block set on cast concrete bases.

## Northern Foundation

- The walls/piers of the northern pair are set 48 inches apart.
- The northern pair of walls/piers has collapsed.

## Additional Observations

- Just visible in the leaf litter around the northern wall/pier pair is a hoop with a ½-inch diameter.
- Several other hoops are piled against the side of a nearby tree.
- The hoops are typical of those found on silos and water tanks.



**Plate 01:** View looking south at the ruins of a concrete foundation. Note the foundation consists of two pairs of supports.



**Plate 02:** View looking northwest at the ruins of a concrete foundation. Note the foundation consists of two pairs of supports.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Concrete Block Foundations**

# NEW WOOD STAIRS

## Description

The New Wooden Stairs start at the bottom of the hill between the Arts and Crafts/Bunkhouse and the Caretaker's House. The stairs extend up-hill to Bunkhouse 2 and the Ropes Course. A local informant, Darren Kraatz (the caretaker), informed us that the stairs are only a few years old. Prior to the construction of the stairs, the campers would use a path that ran up the hill.

- The stairs are made of pressure-treated lumber.
- The lumber of the stairs is assembled using lag bolts and wood screws.
- The treads are 49 inches long and 17 inches wide.
- The treads are made of three 1x6-inch boards.
- The risers are 7 inches high.
- The handrails on either side of the stairs are supported by paired 4x4 inch posts that are tied together with a 2x6-inch boards bolted across them.
- The handrails are horizontal 2x6-inch boards screwed to the top of the posts. There are horizontal 2x4-inch boards directly below the handrail.
- An additional rail is between the handrail and the steps.
- The stair and landing sequence from the bottom to the top is as follows:
  - Three (3) stairs to the first landing. The stairs then turn 90 degrees to the right (west, uphill).
  - Ten (10) stairs to the second landing.
  - Ten (10) stairs to the third landing.
  - Ten (10) stairs to the fourth landing.
  - One (1) stair to the fifth and top landing.



**Plate 01: View looking southwest at the wooden stairs.**



**Plate 02: View looking northeast at the south elevation of the stairs.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
New Wood Stairs**

## CONCRETE STRUCTURE NEAR NEW WOOD STAIRS

### Description

This concrete structure is located south of and near the top of the new wooden stairs. The original purpose of this structure is unknown; however, it is speculated that it is the location of a former well or pump.

- The structure appears as a low rectangular block built into the hillside.
- It is constructed with walls of concrete block and at least one brick. The top is cast concrete.
- The structure is 99 inches long, at least 55 inches wide, and 20 inches high.
- There is a hole on the east side where a cement block is missing.
- The concrete top has a central block of different colored concrete.
- The central block is 30 inches from the southern edge.
- It is 30 inches long and at least 40 inches wide.
- The ends of four ½-inch round steel rods are set in the top of the concrete cap.
- The ends of the rods are almost flush with the concrete.
- Two of the rods are in the northeast corner.
- Three of the rods are near the east edge.
- Starting with the southern most rod, which is set 1 foot from the south edge, the next rod is 3 feet north of that rod (almost centered), the next rod is 3 feet north of that rod. The northern rod is 1 foot south of the north edge.
- The rod near the north wall is set back 9 inches from the east edge.



**Plate 01: View looking southwest at unknown concrete structure.**



**Plate 02: Detail of iron bar within concrete.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Concrete Structure near New Wood Stairs**

## MAIN ACCESS BRIDGE

### Structural History

The Main Access Bridge of Camp Wright is located in the west half of the property. This bridge crosses Mill Creek and provides access to the main section of Camp Wright. The current bridge and extant bridge foundations reflect several episodes of construction, reconstruction, and repair.

A concrete apron is visible under the water below the bridge. The concrete apron may have been an earlier ford across Mill Creek.

According to a local informant, Darren Kraatz (Camp Wright's caretaker), the existing bridge was constructed to replace a wooden bridge which was washed away in a flood. Mr. Kraatz noted that, originally, the concrete bridge included wooden side panels constructed of wooden planks and posts, most of which were washed away in a subsequent flood. Traces of the former locations of the bridge's wooden components are still visible on the existing bridge. Per Mr. Kraatz's recollection, the flooding episodes were associated with two "hurricanes" that had occurred sometime within the last ten years. The flooding episodes noted by Mr. Kraatz may have been associated with Hurricane Floyd and Tropical Storm Henri, which were in 1999 and 2003, respectively. While the interview with Mr. Kraatz places construction of the bridge within the last decade, no definitive information, field or documentary, pertaining to the construction date of the existing bridge or the preceding wooden bridge was encountered throughout the course of the project.

Although two ceramic plaques and a large sketch of Camp Wright (all presumably made by campers) with depictions of the earlier wooden bridge were found in the Dining Hall/Kitchen building, none of these items are dated. The wooden bridge is also shown in a ca. 1970-1980 photograph of the camp included in a newsletter issued by the West End Neighborhood House<sup>1</sup>.

Although the existing bridge does exhibit obvious evidence of having been repeatedly repaired, none of bridge's characteristics were found to be particularly diagnostic. The only portion of the bridge that may provide some indication of date is an inscription of "CEH 77". This inscription is found in what appears to be a concrete repair patch to the northeastern corner of the bridge. While its exact context is unknown, this inscription suggests that the original construction of the existing bridge, or at least parts of the bridge, may predate Mr. Kraatz's estimate by several decades.

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<sup>1</sup> Hulse, L. J. *1882-1983: West End Neighborhood House, 100 Years of Service*. p. 66, West End Neighborhood House, Wilmington Delaware, 1983. On file at the Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, DE.

## **Description**

The current Main Access Bridge span consists of concrete slabs and decking. The bridge span is supported by cast concrete approaches and a single center pier made of concrete and large local rocks. Foundation remains of the former wooden bridge are present on the west side of the bridge. These remains consist of two sets of concrete and stone piers. The stone piers are covered with a thin layer of concrete. Finished stone walls, meant for channel control, also line Mill Creek west of the bridge.

### Foundation Remains of Wooden Bridge

- The foundations for the preceding wooden bridge are made of a combination of cut stone, brick, and cast concrete. The masonry elements were covered with cement.
- The northern approach of the wood bridge was a poured concrete ramp and a galvanized 2-inch diameter pipe handrail.
- The handrail is next to a low, cement-covered stone wall.
- The concrete pad and surface of the northern approach both slope to the north and the east.
- The protrusion of the concrete pads into the existing concrete roadway and the absence of any signs of cutting in the concrete roadbed indicate that the foundation of the wood bridge predates the concrete bridge.

### Existing Bridge

- The central pier of the bridge is made of concrete and large local rocks.
- There are two inscriptions in the cast concrete portions of the existing bridge. The inscription on top of the board support, next to the northern pier of the old bridge reads "HARVEY AKER". The inscription on the opposite side of the road from the first inscription reads "CEH 77".
- The roadbed and the bridge are composed of at least three different types (batches) of concrete.
- The lower level of concrete on the bridge is partially, if not completely, reinforced with chicken wire.
- The lower portion of a wood post is still extant on the west side of the bridge.
- Four steel anchor bolts protrude through the concrete bridge deck between the two northernmost superstructure supports. All four bolts are bent over.
- There is a small pile of asphalt between the two northernmost superstructure supports. This asphalt pile may cover additional bolts.
- Much of the concrete of the southern bridge approach is covered in asphalt.
- Two galvanized brackets are mounted by embedded bolts to the east side of the bridge. Each mount is ten inches long and consists of two short sections of 1.5-inch diameter pipe welded onto a piece of large-angle stock. The mounts were probably once supports for some sort of guardrail.

ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Main Access Bridge

- Two cement-capped stone walls extend westward from the southern end of the bridge. One wall is perpendicular to the southern bridge pier. The other wall begins behind the pier and runs at an angle from the bridge in a northwesterly direction. The two walls join one another 18.5 feet from the pier.
- A tree is growing at the junction of the two walls.
- The angled wall (behind the southern bridge pier) disappears into the bank 105 inches (8.75 feet) beyond the point where the two walls join.
- The space between the walls is filled with loose large stones.
- There are two iron T-joint pipes set in the top of the wall that is perpendicular to the southern bridge pier.
- The top of the stone wall on the opposite bank also has identical T-joints. The T-joints probably once supported lengths of pipes, which may have been installed to discourage people from sitting on the tops of the walls.
- There are two large fragments of structural debris, possibly displaced bridge fragments, in the stream. Within the stream, these fragments lie between the southern bridge pier and its associated stone wall. One fragment is cast concrete with iron rebar and the other fragment is cemented stone. These pieces bear resemblance to the support pillars of the wooden bridge depicted in the ceramic plaques.
- The concrete along eastern edge of the current bridge is chipped and in many places, an older bridge surface is exposed.
- The current surface layer of concrete is 4.5 inches thick.
- The older bridge surface has two 1.5-inch holes near the edge.
- The heavily-eroded remains of a 15-foot long stone wall extends from the east side of the bridge and along the northern bank Mill Creek.
- There are two areas of roughly poured concrete on top of and behind the eroded stonewall. The concrete appears to overlay a large, highly angular, grey stone. The placement of the concrete and stone appears to have been an attempted erosion control measure.
- There is a large mass of poured concrete along the west side of the bridge near its northern end. This concrete is rough and is similar to the concrete that caps the areas next to the eroded stone wall located east of the bridge.
- An iron pipe with a 3-inch diameter protrudes from the west edge of the bridge from beneath the second pillar from the southern end of the bridge.

ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Main Access Bridge



**Plate 01: View looking west at the Main Access Bridge.**



**Plate 02: View looking east at the Main Access Bridge.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Main Access Bridge**



**Plate 03: View looking south along the Main Access Bridge.**



**Plate 04: View looking north along the Main Access Bridge.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Main Access Bridge**

# ELECTRICAL SHED

## Description

The Electrical Shed covers the electrical control box for Camp Wright. The shed is constructed with balloon framing using 2x4-inch boards and 4x4-inch corner posts. The walls are sheathed in ¼-inch thick channeled plywood. The roof is a gently sloping flat shed roof of ¾-inch thick plywood covered by asphalt sheet goods. The shed has recently been painted white. The shed was formerly painted grey with much Camp Wright-related graffiti painted in green and turquoise.

## Exterior

### North Elevation (Rear)

- The north side is against a Delmarva Power & Light utility pole that provides electrical service to the electrical control box inside the shed.
- The electrical wires pass through a hole in the north wall.
- The plywood on the north side extends from the roof to the ground.

### East Elevation (Side)

- The plywood on the east elevation extends from the roof to about one foot above the ground. The bottom foot of the east elevation is covered with heavy-gage wire mesh.

### South Elevation (Façade)

- The south side is taken up by two large doors constructed the same way as the north and south sides.
- The south side is secured by a galvanized steel hasp.

### West Elevation (Side)

- The plywood on the west elevation extends from the roof to about one foot above the ground. The bottom foot of the west elevation is covered with heavy-gage wire mesh.

## Interior

Access Denied



**Plate 01:** View looking south at the north and east elevations. Note the hardware cloth on the east elevation.



**Plate 02:** View looking northeast at the west elevation.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:**  
Electrical Shed

# **OLD CONCRETE STAIRS**

## **Structural History**

The old concrete stairs start at the bottom of the slope between the Kitchen/Dining Hall and the Washroom. The stairs extend up hill to Bunkhouse 2. These stairs were constructed c. 1925.

## **Description**

The Old Concrete Stairs have nineteen concrete. The stairs have long been out of use. Several of the steps have been displaced by root activity.

- The stairs start at the concrete walk that comes from behind the kitchen
- Each step is cast concrete, 32 inches long, 22 inches wide, and has an average height of 5 inches.
- There is a wood handrail on south side of the steps.
- The handrail is untreated 2x4-inch boards nailed to half-round vertical posts.
- The handrail is 39 inches high.



**Plate 01:** View looking southwest at the old concrete stairs.



**Plate 02:** View looking northeast down the old concrete stairs. Note the handrail to photo right.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:**  
Old Concrete Stairs

# PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT

## **Structural History**

The Baseball/Softball backstop is the earliest piece of equipment present but is of indeterminate date. The rest of the playground equipment was installed c. 1990.

## **Description**

With the exceptions of the wooden basketball goal, the pole with iron rings opposite the wooden basketball goal, and the baseball/softball backstop, all of the playground equipment appears to be new and dating from the late twentieth century. Most of the equipment is wood or of mostly wood construction. Unless otherwise noted, the measurements presented below are in relation to the northwest corner of the basketball court.

### Pole Climber

77 feet north of the basketball court.

### Horizontal Ladder

61 feet north of the basketball court.

### Two Flood Lights with light switch on pole

37 feet north of the basketball court.

### Two Speakers on a Hickory Tree

41 inches north of the basketball court.

### Tire Swing hanging from Sycamore Tree

60.5 feet south of the basketball court.

### Swing Bars with triangular trapeze grips

61 inches south of the basketball court.

### Two Way Arch Climber

98.3 feet south of the basketball court.

### Pyramid Stepper

128 feet south of the basketball court.

### Stall Fence

193.4 feet south of the basketball court.

### Stepper

283 feet south of the basketball court.

Baseball/Softball Backstop

80 feet west of Stepper. The baseball/softball backstop and the area around and in front of it are not maintained. Baseball/Softball has not been played here for many years.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Playground Equipment**



**Plate 01:** View looking southeast at the majority of the playground equipment.



**Plate 02:** View looking southwest at the western most piece of playground equipment (the stepper) and baseball/softball backstop frame.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Playground Equipment**

## **FENCE POSTS**

### **Structural History**

The fence was installed early in the camp's history (c. mid- to late-1920s)

### **Description**

The fence runs along the western and southern boundary of the Camp Wright property. This fence made of concrete fence posts set 12 feet apart. The posts are 4 feet high and D-shaped in cross section. The posts taper slightly inwards toward the top. The flat side of the fence faces the adjoining property. There is a heavy wire fencing with rectangular openings strung along the flat side of the fence posts. The vertical wire elements are set 12 inches apart.



**Plate 01:** View of a typical D-shaped concrete post.



**Plate 02:** View looking southeast at concrete fence line in northeast corner of Camp Wright property.

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:**  
Fence Posts

## WELL HEAD

### **Description**

The wellhead is a capped cast iron pipe located northwest of Bunkhouse 2.

- The wellhead is 58 feet from the northwest corner of the Bunkhouse 2.
- There is an aluminum cap on top of a 7-inch diameter cast iron standpipe.
- The pipe extends 11 inches above ground.



**Plate 01: Well head up the hill from the Caretaker House.**

**ANCILLARY RESOURCES:  
Well Head**