

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -
CABIN CAMP 1, INFIRMARY
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building 70)
Prince William Forest Park
Prince William Forest Park
Triangle
Prince William County
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-C
HABS VA-1494-C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CHOPAWASMIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA – CABIN CAMP 1, INFIRMARY

(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 – Goodwill, Building 70)

HABS No. VA-1494-C

Location: Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, Prince William County, Virginia

The coordinates for Camp 1 are 77.212159 W and 38.354944 N, and they were obtained through Google Earth in November 2011 with, it is assumed, WGS 1984. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public.

Present Owner: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

Present Occupant: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior

Present Use: Recreational/Camping Facilities

Significance: The Infirmary at Cabin Camp 1 was a key building in the administrative group for the camp. It was built by the National Park Service with Civilian Conservation Corps labor as part of the development of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in 1935-38. The RDA program was a New Deal initiative which repurposed underutilized agricultural land near urban centers into outdoor recreational areas. The five cabin camps at Chopawamsic were intended to serve social service groups in Washington, DC that offered group camping experiences to underprivileged children. Camp 1 was used as Camp Lichtman for many years, hosting groups of African-American boys from the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, DC. By the 1960s, Camp 1 was used as co-ed and integrated Camp Goodwill by Family and Child Services of Washington, DC.

Like the other historic Camp 1 buildings, the Infirmary features rustic log and heavy timber construction representative of the National Park Service/Civilian Conservation Corps aesthetic of the 1930s. Characteristic features include waney-edge siding that retains the irregular profile of the log and is applied in vertical and horizontal sections. The porch has log posts and the roof was originally covered with wood shingles. The Infirmary includes nurses' quarters and a small ward. It is grouped with the dining hall, staff quarters, administration building, craft lodge, staff bath house, and helps' quarters near the entrance to Camp 1. The Infirmary is sited in a quiet location behind these other structures and

away from the road. These buildings served the approximately 100 campers in the four cabin units.

Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, Ph.D., HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: June 1936 - July 1936
2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The Camp 1 Infirmary has been owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service since its construction in 1936 and used for group camping medical care. Starting in 1942 during World War II, the Dining Hall was part of the Area C Communications Branch training facility of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), a precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency. It was returned to NPS control and camping use in 1946.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Using Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funding, the Camp 1 Infirmary was built by CCC enrollees living on site at Camp SP-22-VA and by Local Experienced Men (LEMs) hired with WPA relief funds to provide skilled labor. Much of the construction material was acquired and processed on site, including the timber, siding, and gravel. Millwork such as window sashes and doors were purchased.
5. Original plans and construction: Camp 1's Infirmary was designed by NPS architects likely following the publication "Typical Layout Studies for Organized Camp."¹ It has a timber frame with wood siding and sits on concrete piers. Characteristic rustic details include the use of log-faced timbers, peeled log posts, and waney-edge siding. Camp 1 structures reflect the recommendations codified in consulting architect Albert Good's 1938 book *Park and Recreation Structures*. The Infirmary is similar to the other four Chopawamsic camp infirmaries, but not identical.
6. Alterations and additions: The Infirmary originally had a wood shake roof, but it was replaced with mottled grey asphalt shingles in 1942 and updated with similar materials over the decades. The light creosote stain finish on the exteriors has been replaced by a darker brown stain. The OSS winterized the Infirmary in 1942-43.

¹ The regional office was sending copies of this publication to the project office in November 1935. See correspondence in Folder 600-01 Land Use Study, Master Plan, 1935-40, Box 124, Entry 100 Recreational Demonstration Area Program Files, 1934-47 (formerly Entry 47), RG 79 Records of the National Park Service, National Archives and Records Administration II, College Park, MD [hereafter Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II].

Maintenance and some small changes have continued over the years, particularly in the small bathroom, but the Infirmary retains its historic integrity.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS report HABS No. VA-1494, Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area - Cabin Camp 1 for an overview context and list of additional individual building reports.

Located approximately thirty-five miles south of Washington, D.C., Camp 1 (or Camp Goodwill) at Prince William Forest Park was one of five cabin camps constructed by the National Park Service at this site during the 1930s. The area was originally known as the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and viewed as a model project for bringing the character-building benefits of group camping to underprivileged urban children. The site consisted of roughly 11,000 acres of Piedmont forest along the watershed of Quantico Creek, which when the RDA was established included an abandoned pyrite mine and submarginal farmland.² The Chopawamsic RDA is an excellent example of the overlap between various New Deal initiatives and national and state park development in this period, combining funding and labor from the Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, and Federal Emergency Relief Agency to promote the expansion of the National Park Service. It is also indicative of New Deal-era approaches to organized camping that favored a naturalistic setting and social outreach.

CCC work took place at Chopawamsic RDA from May 13, 1935 to April 25, 1942. At the height of construction three CCC companies were located in Chopawamsic at camps designated SP-22-VA, SP-25-VA, and SP-26-VA. The three camps were established in different areas of the RDA for easy access to adjacent work projects. Camp SP-22-VA was located at the northern edge of the site and primarily responsible for construction of Camp 1.³ CCC Company No. 1374 arrived in March 1935, and Camp SP-22-VA was officially established May 13, 1935. WPA funds also were used to hire skilled workmen to supplement the labor force. Local men eligible for work relief were registered for employment at the RDA. Construction started with Camp 1-B(oys) (later known as Camp Goodwill) near the northeast corner of the site and Camp 2-G(irls) (later known as Camp Mawavi) near the southwest edge. The CCC enrollees simultaneously worked on constructing roads and trails, and on site preparation for the group cabin camps such as grading, clearing brush, and improving drainage.⁴

At Chopawamsic each camp was planned for approximately 100-150 people and subdivided into smaller cabin units for about thirty campers each. Each camp included a group of buildings shared by all the camping units - a central kitchen/dining hall building,

²*Recreational Demonstration Projects: As Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, c. 1936), 21.

³ See Lisa Pfueller Davidson and James A. Jacobs, "Civilian Conservation Corps Activities in the National Capital Region of the National Park Service," HABS No. DC-858. Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2004.

⁴ Sara Amy Leach, "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, Multiple Property Documentation," Prince William County, Virginia. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1988. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), Section E, 13.

administration building, infirmary, arts and crafts lodge, staff quarters, central washroom/latrine, and water and septic facilities. Each unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and unit washroom/latrine.⁵ These deliberately rustic buildings utilized local wood and stone, as well as a set of modern standards for building types and site planning at an organized camp. In her history of summer camps, architectural historian Abigail Van Slyck discusses how the new standards developed by the NPS during the 1930s replaced the regimented military model of earlier camps and transformed private camps in the succeeding decades.⁶ The decentralized unit plan layout placed in a naturalistic landscape, like Chopawamsic, characterized this new approach.

By December 1935, the master plan for the boys' area at Camp 1 was being reviewed and detailed building plans were still being prepared.⁷ Construction of Camp 1 buildings began in early 1936 with the camper and leader cabins. Enough work was done for the Boys' Club of Washington to use Camp 1 during July and August. The available buildings were the dining hall, 15 camper cabins, three leader cabins, two unit lodges, three latrines, and the central bath house, in addition to the water and septic system.⁸ The Infirmary was Project No. 120-F and its first project estimate was submitted on June 9, 1936. The justification noted that:

In this building there is a ward for the care of the sick campers, an isolation room for doubtful or contagious cases, a dispensary for examination of campers and a room for the nurse. This is the only building in the area which is fitted for the care of the sick and examination of campers and its construction is essential to the successful operation of the camp.⁹

Because this was to be a rush job, 170 man hours of skilled labor (at \$1.10 per hour) was requested, in addition to 600 CCC man days. The skilled labor would also be used to install the plumbing fixtures. Two construction photographs from this period show the partially framed Infirmary, and then a CCC enrollee in front of a nearly complete Infirmary (Figures 1 and 2). In the second image the porch is not yet in place, and window sash and wood shingles are stacked outside awaiting installation. Work proceeded rapidly and the Infirmary was ready for use by around July 18th. Some detail work and the wood shingles were to be put in place later.¹⁰

The rustic aesthetic associated with National Park Service buildings during this period was being developed and codified by NPS architects and others around the country. Consulting architect Albert H. Good prepared a small volume in 1935 entitled *Park Structures and Facilities*, and a three-volume edition entitled *Park and Recreation Structures* in 1938. New buildings were to be subordinate to their environment and executed in earth tone materials such

⁵*Recreational Demonstration Projects: As Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia*, 3-4.

⁶ Abigail A. Van Slyck, *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960*, (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2006), 19-31.

⁷ "Project Manager's Report," (16 December 1935), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

⁸ "Project Manager's Report," (30 June 1936 and 15 July 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

⁹ "Project No. 120-F, Camp 1 Infirmary, Project Estimate and Allotment Request," (9 June 1936), File 3455, Prince William Forest Park Archives, Turkey Run Educational Center [hereafter PRWI Archives].

¹⁰ "Project Manager's Report," (15 July 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

as peeled logs with the knots and texture preserved.¹¹ The "Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities" section of Good's book includes a number of examples from Chopawamsic, including a Chopawamsic infirmary with a T-shaped plan, probably Camp 2 (Figure 3).¹² While the Camp 1 Infirmary has a stepped rectangular plan instead, the interior spaces were the same -- a dispensary area immediately through the entrance, nurse's room and isolation room to either side, and a ward to the rear. This building also meets the other general recommendations for a camp infirmary published in *Park and Recreation Structures*:

The Infirmary fills the need in every camp for a building in which to care for campers who become ill or injured or who may need isolation and rest. Its location should be removed far enough from the sleeping units and from points of noisy recreational activity to afford quiet, and near enough to the kitchen...to permit serving hot food...conveniently. The structure should have a room which can be used as a dispensary where examinations may be made and minor injuries may be cared for.¹³

The Camp 1 Infirmary was placed precisely in a quiet spot close to the kitchen. It also included the recommended dispensary, in addition to an isolation room, ward, nurse's room, and a three-fixture bathroom with a plentiful supply of hot water.¹⁴ Good also mentions that overflow patients could wait on the porch to be seen by the nurse.

Additional work was necessary to complete the Infirmary after the rush to make it usable for part of the 1936 camping season. In January 1937, Project Leader Hall submitted a justification for overages in materials and labor on this building, citing the rush situation the previous summer. He also requested materials and labor to put a third coat of white paint on the interior, since the previous two coats had been insufficient. Also the galvanized sheet metal shower/tub surround was leaking. Hall requested two coats of Keene's cement, a waterproof plaster, on metal lathe as a replacement.¹⁵ The final cost of the Infirmary including these changes was \$1,013.07.¹⁶

Starting with the 1937 season, serious discussion began to take place regarding making the cabin camps available to African-American campers. Within the limits of pre-civil rights era segregation, the NPS took care to provide facilities for both whites and blacks.¹⁷ According a recent National Register nomination, Chopawamsic became the first RDA in the country to welcome black campers.¹⁸ During the 1937 season, Camp 1 was used by the Family Service

¹¹ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938, reprint Boulder, CO: Graybooks, 1990), Volume I, 4, 6-7.

¹² Good, Volume III, 131.

¹³ Good, Volume III, 123.

¹⁴ Good, Volume III, 123-124.

¹⁵ "Project No. 120-F Supplementary, Camp 1 Infirmary, Project Estimate and Allotment Request," (15 January 1937), File 3455, PRWI Archives.

¹⁶ Camp 1 Inventory - Infirmary, (August 1951), File 2689, PRWI Archives.

¹⁷ Patti Kuhn and John Bedell, "Prince William Forest Park Historic District," Prince William County, Virginia. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2011. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), 108-110.

¹⁸ Kuhn and Bedell, 75.

Association of Washington, DC as a co-ed "Camp Pleasant" for black campers. Camp Pleasant had been operated for underprivileged children at sites within Washington, DC for thirty-four years.

Starting on June 27, 1938, Camp 1 became home to Camp Lichtman, a program of the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, DC. The Twelfth Street YMCA (now Anthony Bowen YMCA) was the oldest black Y in the country, having been chartered in 1853 and operating from its 12th Street, NW building since 1912. The camp program for 8 to 17 year-old African-American boys was sponsored by white Jewish theater owner Abe Lichtman.¹⁹ Camp 1 was fully completed for the 1938 camping season. Four cabin units were available, each with six four-camper cabins and one two-person leader cabin. Each unit had a finished lodge and washroom/latrine. In addition all of the administrative group buildings were complete, including the Infirmary, dining hall, staff bath house, administration building, staff quarters, help's quarters, and main arts and crafts lodge.²⁰

The approach of World War II and the gradual shift of the CCC towards defense-related projects signaled the end of CCC recreational projects at Chopawamsic. The desire of the War Department to utilize various National Park Service sites around Washington, DC in this period put the NPS in a difficult position between wanting to help the war effort and their responsibility to protect park land and make it publically available. On May 16, 1942, the War Department obtained a retroactive use permit for the entire area, including the former CCC camps and the recreational camps. The camping permits to various groups were canceled and other arrangements had to be made. Camp Lichtman was moved to Blue Knob RDA in central Pennsylvania for the duration of the war.²¹ The War Department moved to acquire any remaining private land within the Chopawamsic RDA and planned to transfer it to the NPS when the war ended.

When the War Department personnel moved in, Chopawamsic went from being a public park to a heavily guarded and controlled military outpost. Chopawamsic and Catoctin were to be training areas for a new top secret program - the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Considered a precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency and Special Forces, many aspects of the OSS's wartime activities remained shrouded in secrecy until recent years. Communications Branch training took place at Area C, 4,000 acres in the northeastern section of Chopawamsic including Camps 1 and 4. At Area C the Communications Branch trained enlisted men to serve as radio operators for Special Operations teams, teaching International Morse Code, direction finding, codes and ciphers, radio techniques and repairs.²² The trainees at Area C were military servicemen who also received weapons instruction in preparation for overseas missions.

¹⁹ Kuhn and Bedell, 112. Lichtman's employees and customers were predominantly African-American and he became a staunch advocate of economic racial equality. He sponsored several African-American sports teams and established Camp Lichtman at George Washington National Forest in 1932.

²⁰ "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

²¹ See File 600 Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, 1935-42, Memorandum, (16 June 1942), Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

²² John Whiteclay Chambers II. *OSS Training in National Parks and Abroad in World War II*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) 42, 46-47.

The Communications Branch began preparing Camps 1 and 4 for expanded training programs during the fall of 1942. NPS Site Manager Ira Lykes reported in early October 1942 that a contract had been let by the Army for winterizing Camps 1 and 4.²³ The winterizing efforts including placing glazed window sash in buildings currently only having screens, installing Celotex-lined tongue and groove wainscoting, heating stoves, and asphalt shingle roofs.²⁴ Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as housing the commanding officer and his staff.²⁵

As the war drew to a close, the War Department needed to declare the Chopawamsic property surplus in order to transfer it back to the NPS. This process was initiated on November 1, 1945, but first a Corps of Engineers detachment from Fort Belvoir was called in to help clear any ordnance out of the former training areas.²⁶ The temporary buildings built by the War Department were removed and sold for salvage where possible. These efforts were complete by January 1946 and it was agreed that the property would be transferred back to the Department of the Interior “without further restoration, provided that the additional buildings which have been erected, and the alterations and improvements which have been made, are permitted to remain.”²⁷

Organized camping resumed in spring 1946 and work began on improving the park road system, and day use areas. Camp Lichtman returned to Camp 1 that year. On August 20, 1948, the park name was changed from Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park.²⁸ In 1950, the recreational camps were in high demand, with Camp 1 still leased to the Twelfth Street YMCA for Camp Lichtman, Camp 2 to the Camp Fire Girls, Camps 3 and 4 to the Washington Family Service Association for low income white and black groups, respectively, and Camp 5 to the Salvation Army.²⁹

An effort towards desegregated camp use at Prince William began around 1956 when the camps began to be used interchangeably rather than strictly designated by race. Camp 1 began to be known as Camp Goodwill of the Washington, DC Family and Child Services around this time. Photographs of campers in the mid to late 1960s show casually integrated groups of youngsters enjoying camp activities.³⁰ The Twelfth Street YMCA continued to operate Camp

²³ Ira B. Lykes, Manager, "Narrative Report, Month of September 1942, Chopawamsic RDA, National Capital Parks", Box 125, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II. Lykes also was pleased with the forest fighting equipment the Army was able to provide and their efforts to acquire remaining private tracts.

²⁴ Ira B. Lykes, Manager, "Narrative Report, Month of October, 1942, Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area, National Capital Parks," File 6665, PRWI Archives. A permit was issued in June 1943 allowing the Marines to use 4,862 acres of parkland south of Joplin Road for six months past the duration of the war. See Chambers, 178
²⁵ Chambers, 166.

²⁶ Chambers, 510.

²⁷ "Declaration of Surplus Real Property - Chopawamsic RDA," (23 January 1946), File 6530, PRWI Archives.

²⁸ Public Law 736, 80th Congress, Chapter 596, 2D Session, (22 June 1948), copy in Box 6, Entry 13, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁹ "Report of Camp Operations - Prince William Forest Park," (1950), File 6796, PRWI Archives.

³⁰ Photographs in PRWI files, Boxes 24-A and 24-B, National Capital Region Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, MD. Many southern RDAs which had reverted to state control remained segregated until passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Lichtman at Chopawamsic until 1964 when it was discontinued in favor of integrating YMCA Camp Letts in Edgewater, Maryland. Physically Camp 1 had been changed very little in these years, except for the addition of a concrete in-ground swimming pool in 1956 and upgraded bathroom and kitchen fixtures. The pool was built by Family and Child Services with a donation and continued to be used into the 1980s.³¹

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate the Infirmary and many other Camp 1 buildings and replace the camper cabins.³² The Infirmary was renovated c. 1980.³³ Camp 1, along with Camps 2, 3, and 4, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 in recognition of its historic New Deal origins. The Infirmary is a contributing structure in the Camp 1 Goodwill Historic District. An expanded National Register nomination was approved in April 2012. Season-long group camping continued through the 1980s, but now most rentals are for short term groups. Currently the non-profit group Nature Bridge is planning to expand its educational programs to the East Coast at Prince William Forest Park. Plans are being developed to use Camp 1 for year-round environmental and science education programs, a change that will necessitate some new winterizing and upgrading of the historic facility. Today Prince William Forest Park is the largest Piedmont forest in the National Park system and the largest green space in the Washington, DC metropolitan region, continuing a legacy of accessible nature recreation begun in the 1930s.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Camp 1 Infirmary is a one-story timber frame building with a roughly rectangular plan. Its rustic appearance is representative of the National Park Service/Civilian Conservation Corps aesthetic of the 1930s. Characteristic features include waney-edge siding that retains the irregular profile of the log and is applied in vertical and horizontal sections. The porch has log posts and the roof was originally covered with wood shingles. The front section of the building contains the dispensary, flanked by the isolation room (west) and nurse's room (east), as well as a bathroom and utility room with the hot water heater. A multi-bed ward stretches nearly across the rear of the building.
2. Condition of fabric: Fair. The Infirmary has serious mold issues and water damage, particularly in the bathroom, but much historic fabric remains intact [Note - these issues were corrected while this report was being completed].

³¹ Susan Cary Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park: An Administrative History* (Washington, D.C.: History Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, January 1986), 88. Silt problems in the nearby lake had made it unsuitable for swimming.

³² "Visitor Use and Facilities Survey Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park," (February 1984), 1, PRWI Archives.

³³ Saylor Moss, "Camp 1 Prince William Forest Park," (National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2011), 50.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 48 feet, 10 1/4 inches by 29 feet, 1 1/8 inches
2. Foundations: The Infirmary has exposed concrete pier foundations with a thin sheet of metal on the top functioning as a termite shield. There are nonstructural fieldstone walls between the concrete piers on the north elevation where ground slopes down steeply and the foundation is much higher.
3. Walls: The Infirmary walls are sheathed with horizontal waney-edge siding. Under the window openings the siding is vertical. The openings are framed by structural log faced timbers. The corners have large peeled quarter log wedge posts.
4. Structural system, framing: The Infirmary is a timber frame structure with wood roof rafters and concrete pier foundations. The simple roof structure has timber principal rafters with cross braces near the top of every other pair. The timbers appear to be notched together with a simple half-lap joint.
5. Porch: The Infirmary has a shed roof porch across the center third of the front, or south, elevation. The porch has a low fieldstone floor mostly hidden by soil washed over it by rain. The porch roof is supported by four peeled log posts resting on concrete disks. There is a single concrete step at the doorway into the Infirmary.
6. Chimneys: There is an internal red brick chimney located off center at the south slope of the roof. The chimney is oriented parallel to the roof ridge and has a corbelled brick top.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main exterior doorway is located at the center of the front porch. It is framed by vertical log-faced timbers without additional trim or molding. The wood door has three horizontal recessed panels in the bottom half and fixed two over two glazing above. The door hardware is missing.

There is wood board door in the rear foundation wall that provided access to the high crawl space underneath this side of the building.
 - b. Windows: The window openings are framed by log faced timbers. The typical window is a six over six double hung wood sash with wood frame screens. The windows have a thin sill that sits flush with the wall. There are two smaller window openings at the porch. One contains a nine-light wood casement and the other to the west has been sided over.
 - c. Gable vents: There are ventilation openings covered with fixed wood louvers located at the side elevation gable peaks.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The Infirmary has a side gable roof with lower gable roof wings to each side. These wings share the south slope of the main gable roof but are stepped inward on the north. The roof is covered with brown asphalt composite shingles; the original roof covering was wood shakes produced on site.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The plate timber is exposed, forming a cornice. The open eaves have a moderate overhang and exposed rafter ends. The Infirmary does not have gutters.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Infirmary has four main rooms linked by a transverse hall. One large room located across the rear was used as a ward and rooms at each end of the front wing were used as an isolation ward (west) and the nurse's room (east). The fourth room is located at the central entrance and served as an office and dispensary. Two small spaces between the center and end rooms serve as a utility room and a bathroom. There are scars on the floors in the rear ward room that may indicate additional partitions that have been removed.
2. Stairways: None
3. Flooring: The Infirmary has a wood tongue and groove floor of varied widths. The small bathroom west of the center room had one inch ceramic mosaic tiles in shades of tan, probably installed c. 1980 [Note - while this report was being completed, the bathroom was redone including a new floor of two-inch-square tan ceramic tiles].
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior walls are painted white with vertical v-notch seam paneling between visible structural members. The white painted ceilings are unfinished with exposed rafters and bead board decking. The utility room walls and ceiling are unpainted. The small bathroom has plywood walls and ceiling and a yellow ceramic tile baseboard and shower wall installed c. 1980.³⁴ [Note - while this report was being completed the bathroom was redone with new painted beadboard walls and ceiling and tub surround of four-inch-square white ceramic tiles with tan speckles.]
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The interior doorways do not have any applied trim except for a thin, plain butt joint molding in the bathroom. The door here is a wood hollow core with yellow metal knob. The doorways leading to the side rooms and the utility room are vertical board with v-notch seams. There is a large structural frame opening without doors between the front entrance room

³⁴ See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 75 Infirmary, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

and rear room. A two-leaf door is indicated on the original blueprint for this opening.³⁵

- b. Windows: The wood sash windows are set in between structural posts without additional trim. They have pin hardware on the sides to operate the non-counterweighted sash.
6. Decorative features and trim: There are built-in wardrobes at three corners of the rear room and the southwest corner of the east side room. These wardrobes are built with V-notch vertical boards and have wood board doors with a diagonal cross brace and wood door pulls. An additional closet with shelves is located next to the bathroom in the hall.
 7. Hardware: The doors leading to the side rooms and the utility room have metal thumb latch handles.
 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Infirmary is unheated and naturally ventilated.
 - b. Lighting: The Infirmary has external electrical conduits serving metal ceiling fixtures with a single exposed incandescent bulb. These are mounted on the underside of the truss in many areas. There is a wall sconce over the bathroom sink with an opaque glass shade.
 - c. Plumbing: The Infirmary has a double concrete utility sink on metal legs in the utility room. The mixer faucet hangs over the sink directly from the exposed pipes. There is a wall-mounted porcelain-coated cast iron sink in the first aid dispensary area at the entrance. The bathroom has a vitreous china wall-mounted sink and a porcelain coated cast iron tub with shower fixtures.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Infirmary is at the edge of the administrative grouping, closest to the rear of the Dining Hall. Its site slopes down sharply to the rear, exposing a large section of foundation on this elevation.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: A blueprint for the Infirmary dated May 26, 1936 is located in the PRWI Archives. A schematic plan from 1951 (File 2689) and a renovation drawing from 1979 also are located in the PRWI Archives.

³⁵ Drawing, Boys' Area Infirmary, (26 May 1936), PRWI Archives. This drawing is not reproduced in this report because of the poor quality of the original.

B. Early Views: In addition to the photographs accompanying the plans in *Park and Recreation Structures*, key early views of Chopawamsic RDA are located in the collections of the National Archives in College Park. Record Group 79 - Records of the National Park Service, contain construction photographs of CCC enrollees working on Camp 1 and other cabin camps. See footnotes and captions for specific citations. Photographs of Camp Lichtman c. 1950, including interior views of the Infirmary with nurse and campers, are located in the Scurlock Photographic Studio Records, Archives Center, Smithsonian National Museum of American History, Washington, DC. These images could not be reproduced in this report due to copyright restrictions.

C. Bibliography:

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Infirmary at Cabin Camp 1, Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) was undertaken in 2011-2012 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Heritage Documentation Programs division of the National Park Service (Richard O'Connor, Chief). The project was sponsored by the NPS National Capital Region (NCR), Perry Wheelock, Chief, Cultural Resources. Project planning was coordinated by Catherine Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Robert Arzola, HABS Architect; and by Paul Petersen, Chief of Resource Management, PRWI. The field work was undertaken and the measured drawings were produced by HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Jason W. McNatt. The historical reports were written by HABS Historian Lisa P. Davidson. The large-format photography was done by HABS Photographer James W. Rosenthal. Crucial assistance was provided by Superintendent Vidal Martinez, Cultural Resource Specialist Colette Carmouche, and by other PRWI staff.

PART V. ILLUSTRATIONS

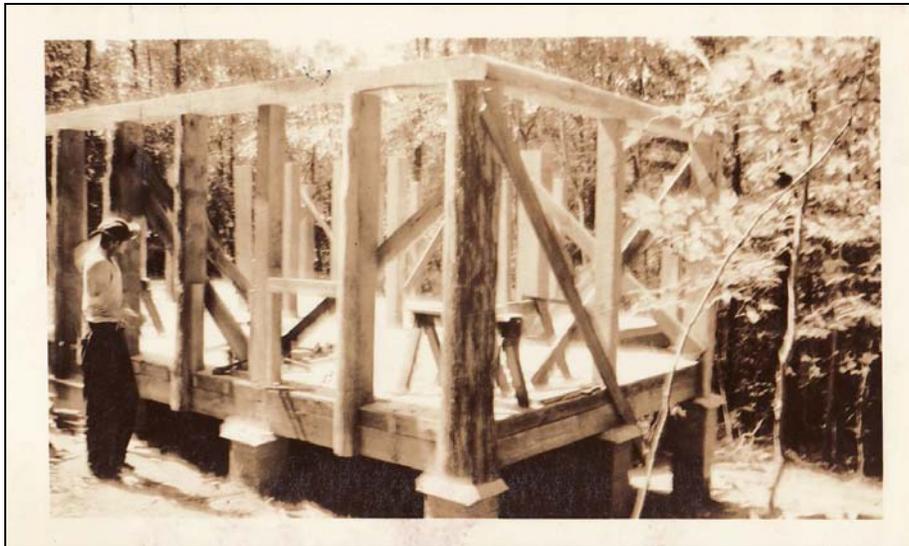


Figure 1: Camp 1 Infirmary Under Construction, 1936.
Source: File 3455, PRWI Archives.



Figure 2: Camp 1 Infirmary Under Construction, 1936.
Source: File 3455, PRWI Archives.

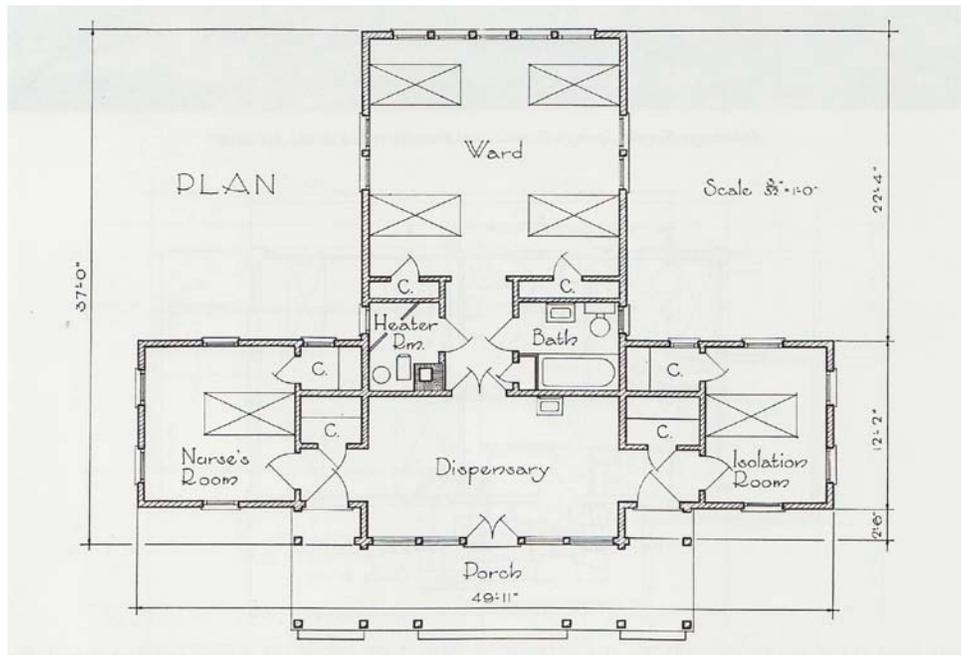


Figure 3: Chopawamsic RDA Infirmary Plan (Camp 2).
The Camp 2 Infirmary had a different plan than Camp 1, but the same types of interior rooms.
Source: adapted from Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*.