

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -  
CABIN CAMP 1, MAIN ARTS AND CRAFTS LODGE  
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building 55)  
Prince William Forest Park  
Prince William Forest Park  
Triangle  
Prince William County  
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-D  
*HABS VA-1494-D*

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  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### CHOPAWASMIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA – CABIN CAMP 1, MAIN ARTS AND CRAFTS LODGE (Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 – Goodwill, Building 55)

HABS No. VA-1494-D

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 Main Arts and Crafts Lodge was used for various indoor camp activities by at Camp 1. 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 Main Arts and Crafts Lodge 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 porches have log posts and the roof was originally covered with wood shingles. The Crafts Lodge also features a local stone fireplace and small stone front wing, representing the most elaborate use of stone for a Chopawamsic building. It is situated on the west edge of the administrative grouping of buildings, closest to the cabin units.

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

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: December 1936 - May 1937
2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The Camp 1 Crafts Lodge has been owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service since its construction in 1936-37 and used for indoor camp activities, particularly arts and crafts. 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 Crafts Lodge 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 Crafts Lodge was designed by NPS architects likely following the publication "Typical Layout Studies for Organized Camp."<sup>1</sup> It has a timber frame with wood siding and sits on a concrete slab. Characteristic rustic details include the use of log-faced timbers, peeled log posts, and waney-edge siding, as well as the most extensive use of stone at Chopawamsic. Camp 1 structures reflect the recommendations codified in consulting architect Albert Good's 1938 book *Park and Recreation Structures*. This Crafts Lodge is unique, but similar in form to those at the other four Chopawamsic camps.
6. Alterations and additions: The Crafts Lodge 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 Crafts Lodge in 1942-43. The openings on the south end elevation were changed from two small windows to a window and large doorway (prior to 1951 - see Figure 1). Maintenance and some small changes have continued over the years.

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<sup>1</sup> 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].

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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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 Crafts Lodge as a key structure in the central administrative grouping. Each unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and unit bath house/latrine.<sup>5</sup> These deliberately rustic buildings utilized local wood and stone, as well as a set of modern standards

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

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

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

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.<sup>6</sup> The decentralized unit plan layout placed in a naturalistic landscape, like Chopawamsic, characterized this new approach.

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 as peeled logs with the knots and texture preserved.<sup>7</sup> The Crafts Lodge at Camp 1 and other Chopawamsic buildings are indicative of this 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.<sup>8</sup> Construction of Camp 1 buildings began in early 1936 with the camper and leader cabins. A partial set of buildings was available for the Boys' Club of Washington during July and August 1936, including the dining hall, 15 camper cabins, three leader cabins, two unit lodges, three latrines, and a central bath house, in addition to the water and septic system.<sup>9</sup> Arts and crafts and other indoor activities were done in the unit lodges or dining hall.

As the first camping season drew to a close at the end of August, RDA project staff, and NPS officials in DC and Richmond discussed the plans for completing the Camp 1 facilities. A Main Crafts Lodge was a key piece of the organized camp program as promoted by Chopawamsic that still needed to be built. In a section on "Camp Recreational and Cultural Facilities," Good noted that "work in the crafts is an activity in organized camps of all kinds. With some campers craft interest is merely a rainy day matter; with those of creative bent it is a thrilling pursuit that cannot be made to wait on unfavorable weather."<sup>10</sup> Common activities included carpentry, leather work, graphic arts, metal work, weaving, printing, and photography. Good recommended a simple structure with plenty of light, work benches, shelves and a sink with running water. All of these features were incorporated into the Camp 1 Crafts Lodge.

In December 1936, the Crafts Lodge was under construction, as well as staff quarters, a garage, storage building, and additional camper cabins.<sup>11</sup> By mid-March, the project manager's report noted that "the Craftshop is well under way, with foundations in and framing finished up to the top plate line."<sup>12</sup> The final cost of this building was listed as \$793.<sup>13</sup> The Crafts Lodge

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<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> "Project Manager's Report," (16 December 1935), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>9</sup> "Project Manager's Report," (30 June 1936 and 15 July 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>10</sup> Good Volume III, 146.

<sup>11</sup> "Project Manager's Report," (15 December 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>12</sup> "Project Manager's Report," (15 March 1937), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

was placed at the southwest edge of the administrative grouping, where campers would walk by when traveling between their cabin units and the dining hall. This arrangement reflected the advice offered by Good:

It has been found to be good practice to place the craft and nature buildings so that they will be passed by the campers in the day's routine travel. Young people, particularly, will not be inclined to seek out these facilities when located off the beaten track, yet their indifference can be broken down, and an enthusiasm can be created, if they are given opportunities for frequent and casual observation of the interest of fellow campers in craft and nature hobbies.<sup>14</sup>

The Chopawamsic camps did not have separate nature lodges, but the crafts lodges were given special prominence, especially at Camp 1.

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.<sup>15</sup> According a recent National Register nomination, Chopawamsic became the first RDA in the country to welcome black campers.<sup>16</sup> During the 1937 season, Camp 1 was used by the Family Service Association of Washington, DC as a co-ed "Camp Pleasant" for black campers.

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 Crafts Lodge, help's quarters, administration building, infirmary, dining hall, staff bath house and quarters.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

A brochure for Camp Lichtman's inaugural season at Chopawamsic asked "Have You Heard About the New Y Camp?" included photographs of the Crafts Lodge, a unit lodge, and a camper cabin (Figure 2).<sup>19</sup> During the summer of 1938, Camp Lichtman had approximately 96

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<sup>13</sup> Camp 1 Inventory - Craft Shop, (August 1951), File 2680, PRWI Archives.

<sup>14</sup> Good Volume III, 146.

<sup>15</sup> Patti Kuhn and John Bedell, "Prince William Forest Park Historic District," Prince William County, Virginia. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (draft), 2010. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), 108-110.

<sup>16</sup> Kuhn and Bedell, 75.

<sup>17</sup> "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

campers for each two week session. The camp employed 14 staff members and 6 help (as the kitchen and custodial staff were known), under the leadership of director Lee W. Johnson. A report from July 1938 indicates that Camp Lichtman campers engaged in a variety of arts and crafts including wood working, linoleum cutting, sketching, modeling, soap carving, and photography.<sup>20</sup> A photograph with the report shows a group of young boys in front of the Crafts Lodge "painting and drying pottery" (Figure 3). Another early photograph shows campers inside the Crafts Lodge doing woodworking activities at various work benches. In this view, the interior walls around the fireplace appear to be plastered.<sup>21</sup>

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. After several months of negotiations, the War Department obtained a retroactive use permit for the entire area on May 16, 1942, 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.<sup>22</sup>

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 RDA in Thurmont, Maryland 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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>24</sup> 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

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<sup>20</sup> "Camp Appraisal Report - Chopawamsic RDA, Camp 1-B," (4 July 1938), Box 123, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>21</sup> This photograph (Call No. AC0618.004.0000560) is located in the Scurlock Photographic Studio Records, Archives Center, Smithsonian National Museum of American History, Washington, DC. It could not be reproduced in this report due to copyright restrictions.

<sup>22</sup> See File 600 Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, 1935-42, Memorandum, (16 June 1942), Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

<sup>23</sup> John Whiteclay Chambers II. *OSS Training in National Parks and Abroad in World War II*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) 42, 46-47.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

roofs.<sup>25</sup> Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as housing the commanding officer and his staff.<sup>26</sup>

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. 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.”<sup>27</sup>

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.<sup>28</sup> 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.<sup>29</sup>

The shift 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 Family and Child Services around this time. The Twelfth Street YMCA continued to operate Camp 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.<sup>30</sup>

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate the Crafts Lodge and many other Camp 1 buildings and replace the camper cabins.<sup>31</sup> The Crafts Lodge was renovated c. 1983 and again stabilized c. 2006.<sup>32</sup> Camp 1, along with Camps 2, 3, and 4, was listed on the National

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<sup>25</sup> 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

<sup>26</sup> Chambers, 166.

<sup>27</sup> “Declaration of Surplus Real Property - Chopawamsic RDA,” (23 January 1946), File 6530, PRWI Archives.

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

<sup>29</sup> “Report of Camp Operations - Prince William Forest Park,” (1950), File 6796, PRWI Archives.

<sup>30</sup> 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.

<sup>31</sup> “Visitor Use and Facilities Survey Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park,” (February 1984), 1, PRWI Archives.

<sup>32</sup> Saylor Moss, “Camp 1 Prince William Forest Park,” (National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2011), 48. See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 72 Craft Shop, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

Register of Historic Places in 1989 in recognition of its historic New Deal origins. An expanded and updated National Register nomination was approved in April 2012. The Crafts Lodge is a contributing structure in the Camp 1 Goodwill Historic District. 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 Main Arts and Crafts Lodge is a rustic one-story log and heavy timber building with a generally rectangular plan. A small stone ell extends from the south edge of the main façade. Characteristic features include waney-edge siding that retains the irregular profile of the log and is applied in vertical and horizontal sections. The porches have log posts and the roof was originally covered with wood shingles. A large stone fireplace with external chimney is located at the north side elevation, in addition to the stone ell. The use of stone in this building is the most extensive and decorative example in the Chopawamsic RDA.

The front elevation of the Crafts Lodge faces due northwest, but this elevation will be considered west for the purposes of this report.

2. Condition of fabric: Good.

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 47 feet, 3 7/8 inches by 39 feet 10 1/8 inches
2. Foundations: The Crafts Lodge has a low concrete slab foundation. The foundation is higher on the rear elevation where the ground slopes away. The stone front gable wing sits on grade.
3. Walls: The Crafts Lodge walls are heavy timber sheathed with waney-edged siding. The siding is arranged horizontally in between bays and in the gables, and vertically below some of the window openings. Large peeled log posts stand at the corners and heavy timbers with a peeled log face frame the openings. A similar heavy timber with notched joints is visible at the top sill. The small front wing at the west has random ashlar fieldstone walls.

4. Structural system, framing: The Crafts Lodge is supported by a heavy timber frame and wood roof trusses. It rests on a concrete slab. The trusses are a modified scissor truss with iron reinforcing plates and bolts. The trusses rest on a tilted false plate and sit below principal rafters. Additional principal rafters and purlins support the roof.
5. Porches: The Crafts Lodge has porches at the front and rear elevation. The front porch is a shed roof structure stretching across this façade up to the small stone front gable wing. It currently has an asphalt floor that sits below grade, with a fieldstone retaining wall to the west. The front porch roof supported by peeled log posts resting on the retaining wall. The porch ceiling is unfinished.

The rear porch has a shed roof and extends across the middle third of this elevation. The floor is fieldstone in a concrete base and the peeled log porch roof posts sit on concrete disks. The porch is accessed via two concrete steps at the center. The porch ceiling is unfinished.

6. Chimneys: There is a large external random ashlar fieldstone chimney on the northeast side elevation. The stone chimney is also fully visible on the interior.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: The Crafts Lodge has exterior doorways located at the front and rear porches, south side elevation, and south side of the stone wing. Each opening is outlined by vertical log members without additional trim or molding. The front porch has a two-leaf wood board door with thumb latch hardware and replacement strap hinges. The rear porch features three sets of two-leaf wood board doors with a six light fixed sash and wrought-iron hinges. The bottoms of these openings are notched into the concrete foundation. The large opening on the south side elevation has a two-leaf wood board door with large wrought iron hinges. This opening was added prior to 1952 and replaced one window. The exterior doorway on the south side of the stone wing has a stone jack arch above and is accessed via two fieldstone steps. It has a single-leaf replacement wood board door with spring and strap hinges.
  - b. Windows: The typical Crafts Lodge window is a twelve-light casement with thin, tapered muntins. Each has a one-inch wide wood sill that projects over the siding below. Like the doorways, the window openings are vertically framed by heavy timber structural members with a rounded log face and no additional trim or molding. A pair of windows at the front porch shares a sill and is separated by wood board mullion. The stone front gable wing has an eight-light wood French windows on pin hinges with a stone jack arch above.
8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, covering: The Crafts Lodge roof is a side gable covered with brown asphalt shingles. The original shingles were wood shakes produced on site.

There is a lower front gable at the stone wing on the west corner. This roof is also has brown asphalt shingles.

- b. Cornice, eaves: The heavy timber plate serves as a cornice while the roof eaves are open with exposed rafter ends and a slight overhang. The Crafts Lodge does not have gutters.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Main Arts and Crafts Lodge has one large rectangular room with a small adjoining space at the front stone wing.
2. Stairways: There are three fieldstone steps leading from the main room to the stone ell space.
3. Flooring: The floor is concrete slab in the main room and fieldstone in the front wing.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The lower half of the main room walls are covered with tongue and groove wood vertical boards in random widths. The top edge of this unfinished paneling sits under the window frames. There is a one-half inch ovetto molding at the base of the paneling on top of the bottom sill. The upper section of the walls is unfinished, with the back of the exterior horizontal waney-edge siding visible. The front ell has random ashlar fieldstone walls. The ceilings are unfinished with visible roof trusses, rafters and decking.
5. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and doors: There are no interior partition doorways in the Main Crafts Lodge. The inside of the exterior doors do not have trim or molding, just exposed frame and door cross bracing.
  - b. Windows: The window interiors do not have trim or molding. The metal stays for the casements are visible. The openings in the stone front ell have metal lintels.
6. Decorative features and trim: One end of the main room is dominated by a large random ashlar gray fieldstone fireplace. The fireplace has a raised stone hearth and a wood mantle resting on a stone ledge. Large fire brick appears inside the firebox. There are wood cabinets with wood handles on the walls inside the small stone ell space that appear to be later additions (c. 1960). There is some makeshift wood shelving in various areas of the main room.
7. Hardware: The two-leaf doors with windows at the rear porch have top and bottom slide bolt hardware.
8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Crafts Lodge is heated only by the fireplace, and has natural ventilation. The large number of window and door openings make this structure well-ventilated.
- b. Lighting: There are external electrical conduits and a large junction box wall-mounted next to the fireplace. The conduits supply the toggle light switches and outlets. There are six large and two small green metal pendant ceiling fixtures. The visible underside of the fixture is white with an exposed incandescent bulb.
- c. Plumbing: One of the work tables has a plumbed sink.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Crafts Lodge was located on the edge of the administrative group between the cabin units and dining hall, in order to encourage campers to see the building regularly and participate in those activities.

### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Original architectural drawings for the Craft Lodge have not been located. A schematic plan from 1951 (File 2680) and a renovation drawing from 1979 are located in the PRWI Archives.
- 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.
- C. Bibliography:

**Manuscript/Photographic Collections:**

RG 79, Records of the National Park Service, National Archives and Records Administration II, College Park, MD.

Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) Archives, Turkey Run Education Center (TREC), Prince William Forest Park.

Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) Files, National Capital Region Museum Resource Center (MRCE), Landover, MD.

Scurlock Photographic Studio Records, Archives Center, Smithsonian National Museum of American History (NMAH), Washington, DC.

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**PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION**

Documentation of the Main Arts and Crafts Lodge (Building 55) 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: View of Camp 1 Crafts Lodge, 1951. Note altered openings on south end elevation.  
Source: File 2681, PRWI Archives.

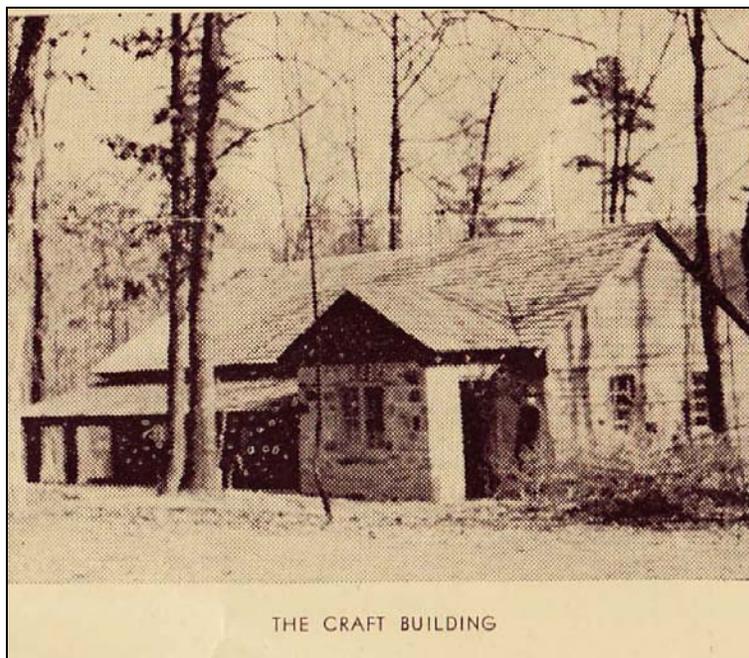


Figure 2: View of Craft Building in Camp Lichtman Brochure, 1938.  
Note windows on south end elevation.  
Source: Record Group 79, National Archives & Records Administration II.



Figure 3: Camp Lichtman Campers Painting and Drying Pottery Outside the Crafts Lodge, 12 July 1938.  
Source: Box 123, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.