

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -
CABIN CAMP 1, STAFF QUARTERS
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building 85)
Prince William Forest Park
Prince William Forest Park
Triangle
Prince William County
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-E
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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

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HABS No. VA-1494-E

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 Staff Quarters housed the director and other staff (except counselors) for 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 Staff Quarters 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 Staff Quarters sits closest to the road and Camp 1 entrance among the administrative buildings group including the dining hall, infirmary, help's quarters and others.

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

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: c. November 1936 - c. March 1937
2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The Camp 1 Staff Quarters has been owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service since its construction in 1936. Starting in 1942 during World War II, the Staff Quarters 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 Staff Quarters 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 was purchased.
5. Original plans and construction: Camp 1's Staff Quarters 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 Camp 1 Staff Quarters is similar to the other ones built for Chopawamsic and appears to be the example illustrated in Good (Figures 1 and 2).
6. Alterations and additions: The Staff Quarters 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 Staff Quarters in 1942-43. Maintenance and some small changes have continued over the years. A dividing wall in the rear center bedroom was still in place in 1979 but has since been removed.²

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].

² See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 123 Staff Quarters, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

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.³ 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 1.⁴ 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.⁵

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 including the Staff Quarters. Each unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and unit washroom/latrine.⁶ These deliberately rustic buildings utilized local wood and stone, as well as a set of modern standards

³*Recreational Demonstration Projects: As Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia.* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, c. 1936), 21.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶*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.⁷ 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.⁸ 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.⁹ Tents were used for staff quarters during this first season. The site for the Staff Quarters had been determined and plans prepared, but construction did not begin until the fall.¹⁰

First the CCC work switched briefly to tasks like tree planting and preparing gravel. One goal was to plant small trees and shrubs around the camp during the optimal fall planting season. The construction work had caused a bareness that NPS landscape architects sought to remedy.¹¹ Then in November 1936 building construction again took precedence. Construction began on the Staff Quarters and additional camper cabins were built for each unit.¹²

By January 1937, the Staff Quarters was under roof and about 60 percent complete.¹³ Work continued through the winter and by the end of March the Staff Quarters was complete except for minor details of interior finish and creosoting.¹⁴ It was considered a "six-cot" building with four bedrooms with built-in closets and a common room with a fireplace.¹⁵ The final cost of this building was \$2,350.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ The "Overnight and Organized Camp

⁷ 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.

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

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

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

¹¹ Lawrence R. Murray, "Technical Report - Landscape Activities," (November 1936), Box 2, Entry 78, RG 79, NARA II.

¹² "Project Manager's Report," (30 November 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹³ "Project Manager's Report," (31 January 1937), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁴ "Project Manager's Report," (15 March 1937), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁵ "Record of Organized Camp Capacities," (29 March 1940), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁶ Camp 1 Inventory - Staff Quarters, (August 1951), File 2724, PRWI Archives.

¹⁷ 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.

Facilities" section of Good's book includes a number of examples from Chopawamsic, including a staff quarters that is likely the Camp 1 building.¹⁸ Good noted:

Typical provision of living quarters for staff members who may not be required to sleep in the units of an organized camp is this arrangement of living room, porch, and four bedrooms accommodating six cots. Sometimes a camping program includes winter use of the staff building for short-term camping by small groups. When this eventuates, one of the bedrooms is appropriated for a kitchen, and a thimble in a chimney to receive the smokestack of a small cook stove has useful purpose.¹⁹

In this four-bedroom Chopawamsic plan the rear bedroom has a center partition wall dividing it into two rooms (now one bedroom). Good praised the spaciousness of the plan, but felt the two center rear rooms lacked light and ventilation. The Staff Quarters was intended to house the camp director and other members of the central staff such as the clerk, arts and crafts director, and nature director who would be off-duty at night. The counselors were housed in the leader's cabins in the cabin units in close proximity to their young campers.²⁰ Good noted that "the camp staff, in camp all summer long and composed usually of older people, is entitled to a little more room, privacy, and comfort than the campers will require."²¹

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.²² According a recent National Register nomination, Chopawamsic became the first RDA in the country to welcome black campers.²³ 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.

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.²⁴ 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 communal buildings were complete, including the Staff

¹⁸ Good Volume III, 188.

¹⁹ Good Volume III, 189.

²⁰ Good Volume III, 175.

²¹ Good Volume III, 175.

²² 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.

²³ Kuhn and Bedell, 75.

²⁴ 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.

Quarters, administration building, infirmary, dining hall, central washhouse, help's quarters, and main crafts lodge.²⁵

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 months of negotiations, the War Department obtained a retroactive use permit on May 16, 1942 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.²⁶

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.²⁷ The trainees at Area C were military servicemen who also received weapons instruction in preparation for overseas missions.

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 4.²⁸ 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.²⁹ Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as housing the commanding officer and his staff.³⁰

As the war drew to a close, the War Department needed to declare the Chopawamsic

²⁵ "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁶ See File 600 Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, 1935-42, Memorandum, (16 June 1942), Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁷ John Whiteclay Chambers II. *OSS Training in National Parks and Abroad in World War II*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) 42, 46-47.

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ 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

³⁰ Chambers, 166.

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.”³¹

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.³² 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.³³

The shifts 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. Photographs of campers in the mid to late 1960s show casually integrated groups of youngsters enjoying camp activities.³⁴ 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.³⁵

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate the Staff Quarters and many other Camp 1 buildings and replace the camper cabins.³⁶ The Staff Quarters was renovated c. 1980.³⁷ 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 Staff Quarters 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

³¹“Declaration of Surplus Real Property - Chopawamsic RDA,” (23 January 1946), File 6530, PRWI Archives.

³² Public Law 736, 80th Congress, Chapter 596, 2D Session, (22 June 1948), copy in Box 6, Entry 13, RG 79, NARA II.

³³“Report of Camp Operations - Prince William Forest Park,” (1950), File 6796, PRWI Archives.

³⁴ 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.

³⁵ 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.

³⁶ “Visitor Use and Facilities Survey Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park,” (February 1984), 1, PRWI Archives.

³⁷ Saylor Moss, “Camp 1 Prince William Forest Park,” (National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 2011), 49. See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 123 Staff Quarters, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

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 Staff Quarters is a rustic one-story wood timber building with a cruciform plan and gable roof.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 49 feet, 3 7/8 inches by 50 feet, 2 1/4 inches
2. Foundations: The Staff Quarters sits on concrete piers with sheet metal termite shields across the top. The piers are slightly higher at the south, or rear, elevation.
3. Walls: The walls are covered with horizontal waney-edge wood siding. There are sections of vertical waney-edge siding below the windows. The corner posts are quarter peeled logs. Log-faced heavy timbers are visible at the plate and flanking the door and window openings.
4. Structural system, framing: The Staff Quarters has a heavy timber frame with wood roof trusses and rests on concrete piers. The trusses are a simple X truss with cross beam. The cross beam is lap jointed onto the side beams and secured with metal bolts. A ridge board runs through the peak of each truss.
5. Porches, stoops: The Staff Quarters has a porch integrated into the front gable of the center wing. This porch has four peeled log posts and a low wood plank floor accessed directly from ground level except for a low rounded concrete step at the center. The ceiling is unfinished and has a fluorescent tube light fixture. The peak of the porch front gable has fixed wood louvers.

The Staff Quarters has two stoops with shed roof overhangs supported by diagonal brackets. They are located on the rear perpendicular wing just east and west of where it joins the center wing. The west stoop has two wood steps and the east stoop has three concrete ones. Historic photographs indicate that the shed roof overhangs originally had log supports (Figure 3).

6. Chimneys: The Staff Quarters has a red brick internal chimney located near the center of the building at the rear of the front wing. It is oriented perpendicular to the

front wing ridge line and has a simple row of header bricks at the top. The rest of the brick is laid in an all-stretcher bond.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Exterior doorways are located at the center of the front porch and at each stoop. Each doorway has a wood frame screen door with spring loaded hinges and wood panels in the lower half. The inner door at the front porch is a wood door with two over two glazing in the top half and three shallow horizontal recesses on the bottom. The outside is painted. The side doors are vertical wood plank with metal thumb latches. These solid doors are located outside the screen doors at the side wing stoops.
- b. Windows: The windows are six over six wood sash with thin, tapered muntins and exterior wood frame screens. Groups of multiple windows share a slightly projecting sill; there is no additional exterior trim or molding.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The Staff Quarters has a cross gable roof covered with brown asphalt composite shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves are open with a moderate overhang and exposed rafter ends. There is a fixed wood louver at each gable peak in addition to the one at the front porch.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Staff Quarters has a symmetrical cruciform plan. The rear arm of the plan is shallow, creating a nearly T-shape. A large common room with fireplace is located at the main entrance. Doorways on either side of the fireplace lead to small hall spaces accessing three bedrooms. One of these is directly behind the fireplace while the other two are located to either side in the crossing wing. The side entrances at the stoops provide access to the small halls.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: The Staff Quarters has unfinished wood plank floor of varying widths.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The Staff Quarters has vertical tongue and groove paneling on the walls between exposed structural timbers. The vertical wood paneling over the fireplace has recently been replaced. The ceilings are unfinished with exposed rafters and roof trusses.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The interior doorways are framed by structural posts only. The inside of the front door is unfinished and has Corbin brand box lock hardware with a metal knob. There are doorways (no doors) at either side of the fireplace in the living room leading to the small halls. Each hall contains

three additional openings – the exterior stoop doorway, a doorway for a side bedroom and one for the rear bedroom. The four doors for the bedrooms have wood doors with fixed wood louvers in the upper half and wood handles. The various closets in the bedrooms have the same louvered doors.

- b. Windows: The wood sash windows do not have any interior trim or molding. Each has a single finger pull and sash lock, plus the older metal pins on the side of the sash for holding the non-counterweighted sash open.
6. Decorative features and trim: There is a large red brick fireplace at the south wall of the common room. This rustic fireplace is very simple, with brick hearth and fireback. The firebox opening has a segmental relieving arch of oversized bricks. The fireplace is set between two structural posts, creating a niche above the simple wood beam mantel. The niche is backed with more recent vertical tongue and groove paneling. There is also a detached metal screen for the fireplace. Small built-in cabinets are located on either side of the fireplace. These wood cabinets have a small wood plank door with a lift latch in the lower section and space for open shelving above. The shelves are missing but the rough wood peg supports are still extant.
 7. Hardware: Historic hardware includes the Corbin box lock on the front door, window pin hardware and lift latch door handles. Some of the bedroom closet doors have metal H hinges. There is a metal flue handle on the front of the fireplace with the raised letters “OPEN LEFT” on one side and “CLOSE RIGHT” on the other.
 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Staff Quarters is unheated except for the fireplace, and naturally ventilated. There is a stove thimble at the rear of the chimney but no additional evidence of a stove.
 - b. Lighting: The Staff Quarters has recent fluorescent tube ceiling fixtures mounted on the bottom of the trusses, and external electrical conduit. The conduit runs to toggle light switches, outlets, and hardwired smoke detectors.
 - c. Plumbing: None.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Staff Quarters is located near the Camp 1 entrance on the south side of the main camp road.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Original architectural drawings for the Staff Quarters have not been located. However the Chopawamsic Staff Quarters plan published in Good's *Park and Recreation Structures* (1938) matches the Camp 1 building. A schematic plan from

the 1951 (File 2784) 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. A 1951 photograph of the Staff Quarters is located in the PRWI Archives (File 2725).

C. Bibliography:

Manuscript/Photographic Collections:

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Staff Quarters (Building 85) 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: Chopawamsic RDA Staff Quarters (appears to be Camp 1 - note log porch posts).
Source: adapted from Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*.

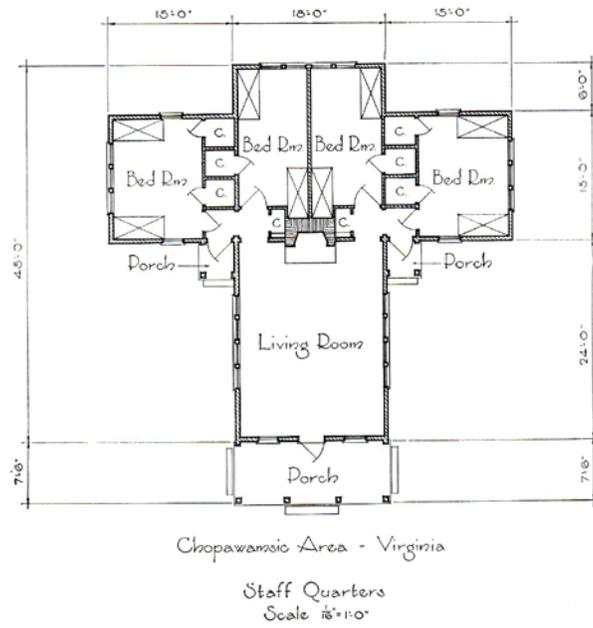


Figure 2: Chopawamsic RDA Staff Quarters Floor Plan (probably Camp 1).
Source: adapted from Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*.



Figure 3: View of Camp 1 Staff Quarters, 1951. ""
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