

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -
CABIN CAMP 1, STAFF BATH HOUSE
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building 95)
Prince William Forest Park
Prince William Forest Park
Triangle
Prince William County
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-G
HABS VA-1494-G

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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CHOPAWASMIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA –
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(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 – Goodwill, Building 95)

HABS No. VA-1494-G

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

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 Bath House served as the central bath house for the administrative area of 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 Bath House 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 Staff Bath House sits among the administrative buildings group including the dining hall, staff quarters, 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: March 1937 - July 1937

2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The Camp 1 Staff Bath House has been owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service since its construction in 1937. Starting in 1942 during World War II, the Staff Bath House 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 Bath House 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.
5. Original plans and construction: Camp 1's Staff Bath House was designed by NPS architects likely following the publication "Typical Layout Studies for Organized Camp."¹ 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 Bath House is similar to the other ones built for Chopawamsic.
6. Alterations and additions: The Staff Bath House 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 OSS winterized the Staff Bath House in 1942-43. The original glazed casement windows were replaced by fixed louvers prior to 1979.² The light creosote stain finish on the exteriors has been replaced by a darker brown stain. The interior of the bathrooms were renovated c. 1980.

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.

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. 81 Staff Wash House, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

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 Staff Bath House as a support structure in the central administrative grouping. Each unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and unit bath house/latrine.⁶ 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.⁷ 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

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.

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.

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.⁸ The Staff Bath House 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ Tents were used for the help's and staff quarters and the only available bath house and latrines during this first season were the ones built for the campers and counselors.

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 staff facilities. At issue was whether to build the staff and help's quarters with bathrooms or construct a bath house for the administrative area serving staff, kitchen help, and visitors. Examples of staff bath houses published in *Park and Recreation Structures* often show separate rooms designated for staff, employees, or visitors.¹¹ The Regional Office noted that a bath house had not been included in the original plans for the administrative areas of Camps 1 and 2, and by the time it was decided to add one, construction had already begun on two other bath houses for Camp 1. It then became necessary to "consider some other provision for sanitary facilities for staff, help, and visitors."¹² The intention was to place the Staff Bath House in a convenient location for use by all structures in the administrative group and include facilities for help and staff.¹³ Apparently relocating either the Staff Bath House or help's quarters was considered, but deemed impractical. Also plans for a larger help's quarters with bathroom were abandoned and the kitchen workers would be expected to use the Staff Bath House.

While the help of both genders would be expected to share one bathroom, the other two were designated for men staff and visitors or women staff and visitors. A blueprint of the Staff Bath House dated February 21, 1937 shows the existing form with three bathrooms, but with the doors to the two staff/visitor bathrooms both on the north elevation. Construction began in March 1937. It was officially designated Job No. 113-E - Latrine (Staff, Help and Visitors). The justification submitted on March 12th explained the current bath house situation and the new

⁸ 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.

⁹ "Project Manager's Report," (16 December 1935), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁰ "Project Manager's Report," (30 June 1936 and 15 July 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹¹ Good Volume III, 140-142.

¹² Letter, Hebert Evison, Regional Officer (by T. W. Ferguson, Jr., Senior Technician), Richmond to M.C. Huppuch, Deputy Assistant Director, Washington, DC (25 August 1936), Box 125, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹³ Letter, A. P. Bursley, Assistant Regional Officer (by A. J. Higgins, Associate Architect), Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Region One - Richmond to M. C. Huppuch, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Washington, DC (1 August 1936), Box 125, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

facilities that would be provided:

The existing Bath House was planned with one room only and is for the use of campers and leaders who live in the cabin groups. No provision has been made for the camp staff, help or public and it is not practical to enlarge the present building to take care of these groups. We proposed to construct a Latrine with toilet and bathing facilities for the Staff, Help and Public. ... Showers are included for the Help and Staff as there are no other bathing facilities in the area for them. One hot water system serves three rooms. The heater can be reached without passing through any other room of the building.... A laundry tray for use of the Staff and Help is located on the porch of the building. Nowhere in the area have sanitary facilities for more than one sex been provided. This building will make it possible for the area to have men and women on the staff and at no extra expense provides toilets for the public. Privacy for the various groups using the building is insured by separating the rooms by the heater room.¹⁴

Another blueprint from April 5th shows the current form of the building with each bathroom door on a gable end elevation (Figure 1). Skilled labor (30 hours at \$1 per hour) was requested in June to complete installation of the plumbing fixtures. The goal was to be finished by July 1st for the beginning of summer camp.¹⁵ Like all the Chopawamsic buildings, the Staff Bath House was constructed with locally-produced wood structural members and siding, and store-bought other materials such as window sash, Portland cement, and plumbing fixtures. The value of the local materials was calculated at \$29.77 and the cost of the purchased items \$540. The CCC enrollees contributed 446 man days and skilled labor was paid \$60 for plumbing work.¹⁶ The final cost of this building was listed as \$691.¹⁷

Serious discussion began to take place regarding making the cabin camps available to African-American campers during the 1937 season. Within the limits of pre-civil rights era segregation, the NPS took care to provide facilities for both whites and blacks.¹⁸ According a recent National Register nomination, Chopawamsic became the first RDA in the country to welcome black campers.¹⁹ 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

¹⁴ "Project No. 113-E, Camp 1-B Latrine (Staff, Help & Visitors), Specifications and Justification," (12 March 1937), File 2669, PRWI Archives.

¹⁵ "Project No. 113-E, Camp 1-B Latrine (Staff, Help & Visitors), Job Application and Completion Record," (8 June 1937), File 2669, PRWI Archives.

¹⁶ "Project No. 113-E, Camp 1-B Latrine (Staff, Help & Visitors), Job Application and Completion Record," (27 December 1937), File 2669, PRWI Archives.

¹⁷ Camp 1 Inventory - Central Washhouse, (August 1951), File 2691, PRWI Archives.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ Kuhn and Bedell, 75.

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.²⁰ 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 Bath House, help's quarters, administration building, infirmary, dining hall, staff quarters, and main crafts lodge.²¹

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. 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.²²

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.²³

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 4.²⁴ 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.²⁵ Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as

²⁰ 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.

²¹ "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

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

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

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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

housing the commanding officer and his staff.²⁶

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.”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

A 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.³⁰

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate the Staff Bath House and many other Camp 1 buildings and replace the camper cabins.³¹ The Staff Bath House was renovated c. 1983, including installing the current tile and fixtures.³² 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. An expanded National Register nomination was approved in April 2012, with the

²⁶ Chambers, 166.

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 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.

³¹ “Visitor Use and Facilities Survey Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park,” (February 1984), 1, PRWI Archives; “Rehab Cabin Camp 1, Phase 4 - Drawing No. 862-41,029 (7 sheets),” (February 1983), File 14268, PRWI Archives.

³² Saylor Moss, “Cultural Landscapes Inventory - Prince William Forest Park, Camp 1,” (Cultural Landscapes Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2011), 49. See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 81 Staff Wash House, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

Staff Bath House as 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 Staff Bath House is a rustic one-story wood timber frame building with a T-shaped plan and gable roof. It contains three bathrooms with showers, a mechanical room, and a laundry porch.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 27 feet, 1 7/8 inches by 21 feet, 1/8 inch
2. Foundations: The structure sits on a low concrete slab on grade.
3. Walls: The walls are horizontal waney edge wood siding. There are sections of vertical siding under the windows, peeled quarter logs at the corners, and vertical log faced timbers flanking the openings.
4. Structural system, framing: The Staff Bath House has a load bearing timber frame with a common rafter roof.
5. Porches: There is an inset utility, or laundry porch at the center of the north, or front façade. It creates the appearance of a breezeway typical for a dogtrot plan structure, although it is not open to the rear. It has an unfinished ceiling. A cement double laundry sink is located here.
6. Chimneys: There is a red brick chimney at the center of the building with a cap of two courses of corbelled brick. This chimney served the hot water heater located in the mechanical room.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Staff Bath House has four exterior doorways – one each for direct access to the men's bathroom, women's bathroom, mechanical room, and the original help's bathroom at the rear. The doorways are located

on each gable end of the T-shaped structure and at the west side of the rear ell near the crossing. The doorways do not have trim or molding. The doors are replacement wood plank doors with strap hinges and plain metal door pulls. An exception is the older fixed louver wood door at the mechanical room opening. There is a concrete step at each doorway.

- b. Windows: The window openings have fixed wood louvers and are arranged to either side of each doorway. Additional windows are located on the sides of the rear ell near the crossing, including one opening that looks altered on the east side with a solid wood shutter on a side hinge below the louvered opening.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof is a T-shaped cross gable with brown asphalt composite shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The eaves are open with exposed rafter ends and a moderate reveal.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: A bathroom is located at each end of the T-plan and a mechanical room for the hot water heater at the center. The center of the main block has an inset porch housing a laundry sink.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: The bathroom floors have one-inch mosaic ceramic tile floors in shades of tan laid in a random pattern (c. 1983). These rooms also have a baseboard six by four and a half inch yellow ceramic tiles and a white marble threshold. The porch and mechanical room have concrete slab floors.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The Staff Bath House has vertical tongue and groove paneling in the bathrooms that has been painted bright yellow. The ceilings are unfinished with exposed rafters. The walls in the mechanical room are unfinished.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Staff Bath House does not have any interior doorways.
 - b. Windows: The fixed louver windows have wood frame screens on the interiors and no trim or molding. The gable peak louvers are also screened on the interior.

6. Decorative features and trim: There is a wood sign over the men's room doorway on the east which reads "Private" and a similar sign over the former help's bathroom at the south which may read "Guests."
7. Hardware: None.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Staff Bath House is unheated and naturally ventilated.
 - b. Lighting: The Staff Bath House has recent incandescent light fixtures with external electrical conduits and toggle switches. There is a wall-mounted electrical box at the inset porch.
 - c. Plumbing: The Staff Bath House has one vitreous china toilet (in wood stalls) and a wall-mounted sink with mixer faucet in each bathroom. Each bathroom also has a shower stall lined with six-inch square tan ceramic tile. These fixtures were probably installed c. 1980. There is a modern hot water heater located in the mechanical room. The original hot water heater was coal burning, as indicated by the adjacent coal bin in the April 1937 blueprint.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Staff Bath House was located in the central administrative grouping of Camp 1 to particularly be used by those in the Staff Quarters, Administration Building, and Help's Quarters.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Two original blueprints for the Staff Bath House are located in the PRWI Archives -- the initial plan from February 21, 1937 and a revised version (doors moved) from April 5, 1937. These drawings are not reproduced here because of the poor quality of the originals. A renovation drawing from 1979 is located in the PRWI Archives.
- B. Early Views: An exterior photograph of the Staff Bath House is located in the PRWI Archives (File 2731) as part of a 1951 inventory (Figure 1).
- 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.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Staff Bath House (Building 95) 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 Staff House, 1951.
Source: File 2731, PRWI Archives.