

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -
CABIN CAMP 1, CENTRAL BATH HOUSE
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building 75)
Prince William Forest Park
Prince William Forest Park
Triangle
Prince William County
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-H
HABS VA-1494-H

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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(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 – Goodwill, Building 75)

HABS No. VA-1494-H

- 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 Central Bath House (Building 75) served as the bath house for the four cabin units 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 Central 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 Central Bath House was placed near the junctions for the pathways to the four cabin units.
- Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, Ph.D., HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: c. June 1936
2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: The Camp 1 Central Bath House 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 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 Central 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 Central 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 Central Bath House is similar to the other ones built for Chopawamsic.
6. Alterations and additions: The Central 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 light creosote stain finish on the exteriors has been replaced by a darker brown stain. The OSS winterized the Central Bath House in 1942-43. The original glazed casement windows were replaced by fixed louvers prior to 1979.² The interior of the bathrooms were completely 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.

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. 76 Central Wash House, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

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 unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and unit washroom/latrine.⁶ The Central Bath House served as the showers and additional latrines for all four cabin units. 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

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.

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 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 Central Bath House at Camp 1 and other Chopawamsic buildings are indicative of this approach. The Central Bath House also follows the sanitary recommendations in Good with features such as concrete floors and flush toilets (rather than pit).⁹

By December 1935, the master plan for the boys' area at Camp 1 was being reviewed and detailed building plans were still being prepared.¹⁰ Construction of Camp 1 buildings began in early 1936 with the camper and leader cabins, and then key support structures such as the Central Bath House. A Project Justification for the Central Bath House was submitted on June 10, 1936, reading:

Bathing facilities for all five groups [4 cabin units plus administration] of the camp are concentrated in one centrally located building. This has been planned for showers with hot and cold water, a commode and a wash basin. It is necessary that this be completed at an early date as there are no other bathing accommodations for campers in the area.¹¹

The justification also included a request for \$125 worth of work from a plumber and a brick mason "to insure economy and good workmanship in the installation of plumbing fixtures and chimney." As plans for the Staff Bath House were still being developed during July and August 1936, the Central Bath House provided the only bathing facilities during the 1936 season.¹²

The Boys' Club of Washington occupied Camp 1 during July and August 1936. A partial set of buildings was completed for use by the campers, including the dining hall, 15 camper cabins, three leader cabins, two unit lodges, three latrines, and the Central Bath House, in addition to the water and septic system.¹³ The Central Bath House has a small toilet area and two rows of shower stalls in the main space, and a separate mechanical room on the west end of

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 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 Good Volume III, 122.

¹⁰ "Project Manager's Report," (16 December 1935), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹¹ "Camp 1-B Bathhouse, Specifications and Justification," (10 June 1936), File 2722, PRWI Archives.

¹² "Camp 1-B Bathhouse, Job Application and Completion Record," (27 July 1937), File 2722, PRWI Archives. The official completion date for the Central Bath House was listed as 27 July 1937, but building was in use for the 1936 camping season.

¹³ "Project Manager's Report," (30 June 1936 and 15 July 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

the building. Like all the Chopawamsic buildings, the Central Bath House was constructed with locally-produced wood structural members and siding, and other store-bought materials such as window sash, Portland cement, and plumbing fixtures. The estimated value of the local materials was calculated at \$71.83 and the cost of the purchased items \$566. The CCC enrollees contributed 490 man days and skilled labor was paid \$102.50.¹⁴ The final cost of this building was listed as \$1,941.¹⁵

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.¹⁶ According to a recent National Register nomination, Chopawamsic became the first RDA in the country to welcome black campers.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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 to the Central Bath House for campers and counselors. The administrative group buildings were also complete, including the staff bath house, help's quarters, administration building, infirmary, dining hall, staff quarters, and main crafts lodge.¹⁹

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.²⁰

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

¹⁴ "Camp 1-B Bathhouse, Job Application and Completion Record," (27 July 1937), File 2722, PRWI Archives.

¹⁵ "Camp 1 Inventory - Latrine 1-75," (August 1951), File 2722, PRWI Archives.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ Kuhn and Bedell, 75.

¹⁸ 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.

¹⁹ "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁰ See File 600 Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, 1935-42, Memorandum, (16 June 1942), Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

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.²¹

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 4.²² 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.²³ Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as housing the commanding officer and his staff.²⁴

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.”²⁵

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.²⁶ 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.²⁷

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

²¹ John Whiteclay Chambers II. *OSS Training in National Parks and Abroad in World War II*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) 42, 46-47.

²² 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.

²³ 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

²⁴ Chambers, 166.

²⁵ "Declaration of Surplus Real Property - Chopawamsic RDA," (23 January 1946), File 6530, PRWI Archives.

²⁶ Public Law 736, 80th Congress, Chapter 596, 2D Session, (22 June 1948), copy in Box 6, Entry 13, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁷ "Report of Camp Operations - Prince William Forest Park," (1950), File 6796, PRWI Archives.

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.²⁸

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate the Central Bath House and many other Camp 1 buildings and replace the camper cabins.²⁹ The Central Bath House was renovated c. 1983, including installing the current tile and fixtures.³⁰ 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 approved in April 2012, with the Central 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 Central Bath House is a rustic one-story wood timber building with a roughly rectangular plan and gable roof. It contains a small lavatory, two rows of shower stalls, and a separate mechanical room on the west end.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 27 feet, 9 1/4 inches by 17 feet, 6 5/8 inches

²⁸ 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.

²⁹ "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.

³⁰ 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. 76 Central Wash House, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

2. Foundations: The Central Bath House has a poured concrete slab foundation.
3. Walls: The Central Bath House has horizontal waney-edge siding on its exterior wall with quarter log corner posts and log-faced heavy timbers framing the door and window opening groups. There are wood louvers in the peak of the side gables.
4. Structural system, framing: The structural system is a heavy timber frame resting on a concrete slab with a wood rafter roof system. Cross bracing boards are overlapped and nailed to the rafters.
5. Porches: None.
6. Chimneys: The Central Bath House has an internal red brick chimney located between the main bath area and the mechanical room side wing. The brick is laid in an all stretcher bond. It has one corbelled brick at the top and an arched brick cap. This chimney vents the hot water heater located in the mechanical room at the west third of the building (originally coal burning).
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The main doorway is located on the north façade near the east corner. The opening is framed by structural log-faced timbers. The door is a light wood frame door with wire mesh in the upper half and a spring loaded hinge. Another exterior doorway is located on the south façade of the mechanical room wing. This opening has a replacement solid wood vertical plank door.
 - b. Windows and shutters: The log-faced timber plate also forms the top of the window openings. The window openings have fixed wood louvers with screens on the inside. They are arranged in sets of three on the side elevations and four on the front and rear elevations. Each set shares a sill and is flanked by log-faced structural members. There is an additional single window opening at the east end of the south elevation.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The Central Bath House has a side gable roof with a lower gable roof side wing to the west. The north slope of the roof is shared by the main structure and the wing. The roof is covered with brown asphalt composite shingles.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: The Central Bath House has open eaves with exposed rafter ends. It does not have gutters but there is flashing in a V-shape over the main doorway and on the opposite roof slope.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The Central Bath House has a rectangular plan divided into three spaces – a toilet area on the east end, shower stalls in the center, and a mechanical room for the hot water heater on the west. The mechanical room is only accessible from the exterior and originally contained a coal bin on the north side (Figure 1).
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: The toilet and shower areas of the Bath House have one-inch mosaic ceramic tile floors in shades of tan laid in a random pattern (c. 1983). The mechanical room has a concrete slab floor. The main doorway has a marble threshold.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The exterior walls are covered with wood paneling painted gold. The interior partition walls only reach to sill level and are covered with four inch square pale yellow ceramic tiles. The similar two by six inch tiles are used as a baseboard at the wood panel walls. The interior walls of the mechanical room are unfinished. The Bath House has unfinished ceilings with visible roof trusses and rafters.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: The Bath House does not have any interior doorways, just a cased opening between the toilet and shower areas.
 - 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: None.
7. Hardware: None.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The Central Bath House is unheated and naturally ventilated.
 - b. Lighting: The electric light fixtures are a combination of utilitarian incandescent bulb fixtures with a protective cage and fluorescent tube fixtures mounted on the underside of the roof trusses. The Bath House has a main dial switch by the door and external conduit.
 - c. Plumbing: The Central Bathhouse has one toilet stall with a three sink composite counter in the east space. The vitreous china toilet is surrounded by a recent plastic stall. The shower area has six shower/dressing room combinations, arranged in two rows of three sharing pipes. The stalls are recent plastic replacements with doors on the outside and a curtain separating

the shower and dressing area. The fixtures appear to be c. 1983. There is a modern hot water heater located in the mechanical room. The original hot water heater was coal burning, as indicated by the coal bin in the 1936 blueprint.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: The Central Bath House is located near the pathways for the four cabin units.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: A faded blueprint for the Central Bath House is housed in the PRWI Archives in File 2723 (Figure 2). The drawing is dated March 19, 1936 and including elevations and plans. Also a schematic plan from the 1951 inventory and a detailed renovation drawing from 1979 are located in the PRWI Archives (File 2691).
- B. Early Views: An exterior photograph of the Central Bath House is located in the PRWI Archives (File 2692) as part of the 1951 inventory (Figure 3).
- 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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Van Slyck, Abigail A. *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960.* Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2006.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of the Central Bath House (Building 75) 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

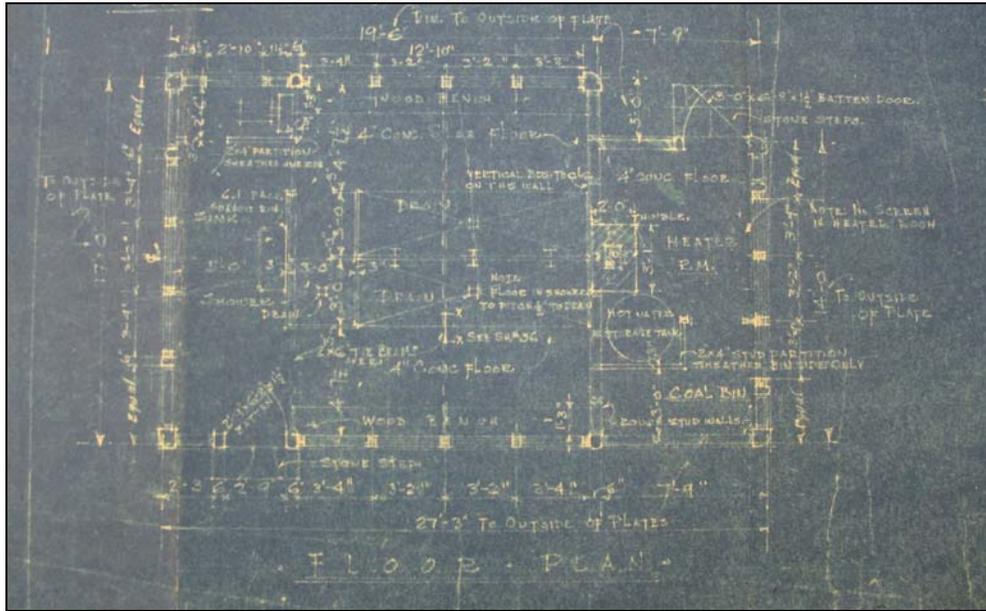


Figure 1: Floor Plan from Camp 1 Central Bath House Blueprint, 1936.
Source: File 2723, PRWI Archives.

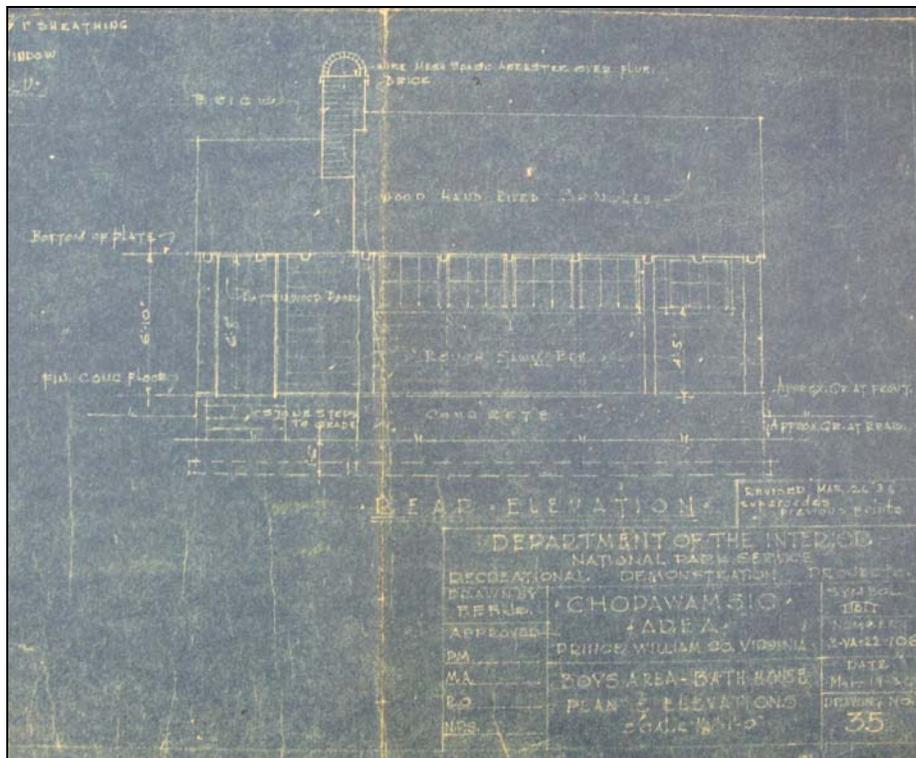


Figure 2: South Elevation from Camp 1 Central Bath House Blueprint, 1936.
Source: File 2723, PRWI Archives.



Figure 3: View of Camp 1 Central Bath House, 1951.
Source: File 2692, PRWI Archives.