

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Registration Form456
APR 28 1989NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Chopawamsic RDA - Camp (1) Goodwill Historic Districtother names/site number Prince William Forest Park
Camp Lichtman, Boys' Camp

2. Location

street & number west of I-95 between VA 619 and VA 234 ☐ not for publication
city, town Triangle ☒ vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Prince William code 153 zip code 22209

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐
- private
-
- ☐
- public-local
-
- ☐
- public-State
-
- ☒
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐
- building(s)
-
- ☒
- district
-
- ☐
- site
-
- ☐
- structure
-
- ☐
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>8</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<u>1</u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>10</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

ECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this
☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the
National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

Date

Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks
State or Federal agency and bureauIn my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒
- entered in the National Register.
-
- ☐
- See continuation sheet.
-
- ☐
- determined eligible for the National
-
- Register.
- ☐
- See continuation sheet.
-
- ☐
- determined not eligible for the
-
- National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/camp/institutional housing
RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor
recreation
LANDSCAPE/forest

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/camp
RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor
recreation
LANDSCAPE/forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

NPS rustic architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls wood "waney" board
roof asphalt
other stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed district is bounded by the perimeter of the playfield on the east side of the entrance road to the camp; south along the road about 100 feet below the staff quarters (85) building; southwest to the west side of the path leading to Unit D; north to the main path; west along it, past (and to exclude) the latrine (10) building; south and around the perimeter of Unit C lodge to the path leading to the campfire ring; north along this path to the north side of the main path; east to the Unit A path; north beyond infirmary (70) about 100 feet; northeast to the point between the staff quarters (65) and storage (30) buildings; southeast to the path leading from the parking area; northeast to the entrance road to the camp. It encompasses approximately 13 acres, and contains buildings and structures that support daytime recreational activities and overnight accommodations. Among the contributing buildings and structures are a lodge, office/administration building, dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, craft lodge, two staff quarters, central washhouse, water tower, and the site of SP-22. The buildings represent the hub--most of the core facilities--around which the individual unit camps are arranged; the camper cabins have been replaced and are non-historic. A nearby playfield was the site of SP-22, one of the CCC camps responsible for construction of the public-use facilities. All contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district are related to a single theme--the culmination of a movement within the progressive era of the New Deal to build model resource-reclamation projects, and the accompanying rise of rustic architecture. Through a combination of quality craftsmanship and careful consideration of the relationship between architectural and landscape design, the district has maintained the spirit and character in which the area was originally conceived and built. The district includes eight contributing buildings, one contributing site, and one contributing structure.

Chopawamsic/PWFP is a product of the coordinated efforts of the NPS's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Region I, Richmond. Between 1937 and 1940, three camps of CCC men and WPA laborers constructed the lodge, office/administration building, two staff quarters, craft lodge, dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, washhouse, and water tower (map 1).

 See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Conservation

Period of Significance

1933-42

Significant Dates

1934

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

National Park Service

Civilian Conservation Corps

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Camp (1) Goodwill Historic District qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The grouping of eight buildings, one structure, and one site is representative of three themes: the social-welfare efforts of the New Deal manifested in the CCC, the trend in outdoor recreation and mobility, and the National Park Service role in land reclamation--all movements of the 1930s. The rustic styling embodied in the public recreational architecture at Chopawamsic is distinctive to this period, which roughly coincides with the existence of the CCC, 1933-42. While not individually noteworthy, the buildings, structures and sites that compose this organized campground collectively represent a design harmony with the natural and manmade landscape, as well as an attention to indigenous materials and promotion of hand-crafted elements.

Continuous occupation of the lands in the watershed of the Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks from the 18th to the early 20th century depleted the natural resources of the area so thoroughly that by the 1920-30s, the soil, forest, and handful of residents were impoverished. The recreation demonstration area program instituted by FDR sought to identify just such lands, in proximity to urban centers, and establish model reclamation projects.

Development of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area was initiated in mid-1934 and was largely completed by 1940; it was the fourth-largest of all 46 RDAs created nationwide. The landscape and structural designs are attributed to architects, engineers, and draftmen employed by the National Park Service, built up to 1940. While those structures erected between 1938 and 1942 are younger than the 50-year requirement, they are an integral part of a district setting designed or constructed in

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Major Bibliographical References section of the Multiple Property Nomination for
ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, 1933-42

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings
Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 13

UTM References

A

1	8
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2	9	4	8	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	4	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	8
---	---

2	9	5	0	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

B

1	8
---	---

2	9	4	9	3	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	4	6	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	8
---	---

2	9	5	1	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	7	4	5	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated district is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the UTM reference points A through M.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the cabin camp buildings, structures and forest that have historically been part of Camp (1) Goodwill and that maintain historic integrity. The parcel also includes the former site of CCC Camp SP-22, occupying a site roughly

☒ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Amy Leach - Historian

organization Prince William Forest Park

street & number 1820 N. Quinn St., #405

city or town Arlington

date March 25, 1988

telephone 25 March, 1988

state Virginia zip code 22209

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CCC-occupied Facilities

Situated northwest of Camp (1) Orenda are the remains of buildings and structures representative of the buildings occupied by CCC enrollees employed in the construction of public recreational facilities; the site is now used as a playfield. From April 1935 to March 1939, SP-22 was inhabited by CCC Company 1374 enrollees.

The only extant evidence of SP-22 is a ruinous chunk of concrete, said by park workers to have been part of a loading dock. The camp was arranged around a rectangular parade ground, flanked lengthwise by barracks and the recreation hall, and at each end by the mess hall and headquarters.¹

When a company was dispatched to another project, its camp structures were either disassembled for reuse elsewhere, or used as scrap. It happened here in early 1939, when five barracks, an officers's quarters, administration building, foremen's quarters, garage, and two latrines were given to the "custody of the Army for CCC salvage purposes."²

The playfield represents a contributing site for its archeological potential.

Public Recreational Facilities

The public-use structures and camp arrangements were developed with a strong bent toward sensible and well-thought out uniformity, form, and layout.

In accordance with the size of the area--most of [the RDAs] contain from a few to several thousand acres--there are planned a number of organized camps. Each camp will serve a maximum of 150 people and will be divided into units, each accommodating not more than 30 people. A typical organized camp consists of a central kitchen and dining hall, a central wash and toilet house, an administrative building, staff quarters, service buildings and water and sewage facilities. The individual units of a camp consist of tents or shelters according to climate, a unit lodge with outdoor kitchen; a unit wash house and latrine.³

¹ Parker, p. 153.

² Letter to Robert Fechner from H.E. Weatherwax, June 27, 1939

³ Ickes et al, p. 3-4.

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Versatility also was a factor. The unit lodges and other buildings in the administration core were "designed to serve as group cabins for winter use"; and each unit camp as a whole was designed for independent operation.⁴

One source for architectural schemes was A Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps, a collection of recommended plans for a variety of park buildings that was issued by NPS to park officers in March 1937. It contains two Camp (2) Mawavi buildings (illustration 1)--a staff quarters and a unit lodge--although model structures from other recreation demonstration areas are also like those at the park. Wirth noted, however, they only reflect "the best examples of the plans in our files at the time . . . selections were made [and] most . . . were prepared in the early part of the program and contain certain weaknesses and inadequacies."⁵

Site plans and structures were the source of a few debates. In the case of a central washhouse added to the plan for the girls' camps: it was not built on the correct site and in turn forced the construction of staffs' quarters at an inconvenient distance and necessitated two additional latrine buildings.

In the Chopawamsic Camps, the frequent changes made, and the fact buildings here received emergency field approval from various sources, brought about a number of inconsistencies in planning, of which the one under discussion is particularly serious. In later camps in which planning is in advance of construction, we are striving to hold rigidly to approved and recommended locations of buildings.⁶

Similarly, after two incidents of open play shelters being substituted for unit lodges at family camps, the third instance--at Chopawamsic--caused Field Coordinator Julian Salomon to declare that: "... the shelters are undesirable [sic.] and practically useless. I am wondering if, despite this opinion, we are going to continue building

⁴ 1937 Yearbook, p. 39.

⁵ Conrad L. Wirth, (cover letter to Emergency Activities Officers) Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps (Washington, D.C., NPS, 1937).

⁶ Letter from Herbert Evison to Mr. Huppuch (August 25, 1936)

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them."⁷ Another comparatively minor error was the construction of a barbeque fireplace with its "spit hooks" bent the wrong way.⁸

Readily available, indigenous materials were requisite, particularly at a demonstration center where "development is practical and economically considered." At Chopawamsic, "building materials of good quality--sand, gravel, stone and lumber--are native and at hand without extra purchase cost."⁹ Timber is the predominant structural and modestly decorative material used.¹⁰ Wood was cut in the area and hewn into "waney board," which maintained the bark layer and the natural profile of the tree trunk, as well as desirable knots and irregularities. The specifications for siding call for "random widths popular [sic.], pine or oak boards 1-inch thick. Exposed edge shall be wavy edged and interior edge shall be squared. Exposed surface shall not vary in width more than 2 inches. All boards shall be sufficiently lapped to insure tight joint after shrinkage."¹¹ Two sawmills in the park, one near the present Carter's Day Camp, carried out this process.¹² The lumber was treated with creosote, a popular rustic-style finish that served as a stain and a preservative. (Note: the creosote used at the time is considered today to be toxic; however, that toxicity is believed to dissipate over time, and pose no threat to current occupants.)

Cedar shingles of 24 or 26 inches, hung with 9 or 10 inches exposure to weather, respectively, were recommended. These were sawed or hewn using a froe (a log-splitting tool) and shaking board, a technique many men recalled from Civil War days.¹³ These were all replaced with asphalt by Army occupants between 1942-43 when the park structures were 'winterized.'

⁷ Memorandum from Julian H. Salomon to Mr. Gerner (May 15, 1937).

⁸ "Chopawamsic, VA-6; Barbeque Fireplace," Memorandum from Acting Assistant Director, NPS, to Regional Officer, Region 1 (May 28, 1937).

⁹ Ickes et al, p.19.

¹⁰ The only significant use of stone is at Camp 1; the stable/tackroom structure is also unique to the park, with its dramatic vertical round-log and chink construction.

¹¹ Virginia SP-22, Job no. 113-E, Staff and Help Latrine Specifications (undated)

¹² Ickes et al, p.18.

¹³ "Lore of Early Competitor of New York Revived By Dumfries Resettlement Project Near Capital," Washington Star (March 15, 1936).

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A minimum amount of stone was available for use in Chopawamsic's structures, although it was also a crucial ingredient for dam construction. Most of the stone used in foundations, chimneys, roadbeds and decoratively, as in the Camp (1) Goodwill craft shop, was quarried at the Cabin Branch Mine located on the eastern border of the park¹⁴; rendered using a 12-ton rock crusher with screen and belt feeders, and thereafter distributed to the camp sites. Additional stone is featured in low retaining walls along some portions of the main road, although since Chopawamsic was an architecturally modest undertaking, there was only to be "simple, dignified landscape treatment [in] spots which need it."¹⁵

Most buildings--cabins, dining halls, lodges, infirmaries--are raised off the ground on 8- by 8-inch concrete piers that originally provided a minimum 18-inch clearance from floor joists to ground. This was more the concern of project manager W.R. Hall, than to some people within the Resettlement Administration:

To provide a squat appearance [,] which is desirable in forest structures. . . buildings are being set so far into the ground [sic.] that the floor beams have only a clearance of 2 to 6 inches. The result is poor circulation, with attendant dampness. Such construction, furthermore, encourages animals to nest underneath. Although this is not a very serious fault, the construction does not apparently meet with the approval of the project manager.¹⁶

The piers, roof, and chimney joints were protected with lead or metal flashing. Other building types such as latrines and washhouses, by necessity feature poured, solid concrete foundations.

¹⁴ Ickes et al, p. 18; At Cabin Branch, which operated from 1889 until 1919, iron pyrite was first extracted, followed by sulphur. The area was also the source of many millions of board feet of lumber and many thousands of ties for railroad construction, exhausted by the 1920s. Charles Porter, "Preliminary Historical Report. . ." (December 28, 1935), p. 2.

¹⁵ Ickes et al, p. 19; Although construction at Chopawamsic occurred from the mid-30s, the structures' outstanding simplicity undoubtedly reflect the park's role as a recreation demonstration project, in addition to the general dilution of rustic styling.

¹⁶ "Park Project Building," Interoffice communication--Resettlement Administration, from R.B.H. Begg to L.C. Gray (July 14, 1936).

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The framing, form, and materials were recognizably indigenous, for Good cites wide boards, squared battens, and rough-sawn gable siding as "typical of a number of park cabin groups in the Old Dominion."¹⁷

The unit lodges in Camp (1) Goodwill are superior in materials and form to others in the park. Unit A lodge (1939, photo 1), for instance, features a massive exterior gable-end stone chimney and outdoor kitchen pavilion; the low, dual-pitch roof and porch, supported by round-log posts and rails, is typical of the unintrusive rustic ideal.

The craft lodge (1937, photo 2) is the only structure in Chopawamsic in which a noteworthy amount of stone is utilized--in the projecting front gable, which features an uncharacteristically ornamental jack-arch surround. Stone is also seen as the foundation of the dropped entry porch and rear portico; the chimney is built of uncut stone, as is the interior hearth. The balance of the structure is frame, with the decorative waney board and round-log corner posts and porch supports. The overall effect of these materials and form renders it one of the most sophisticated design compositions in the park. Built at a cost of \$793, this is an embellished and modified version of the craft lodge in Camp (2) Mawavi, which was constructed in 1936.

This dining hall/kitchen (1937, photo 3), is the same plan as that of Camp (2) Mawavi (flopped over, illustration 1), also one of the structures included in Good's Park and Recreation Structures. The dining room occupies one section, with a large stone fireplace/chimney and hipped entry porch, intersected by the kitchen and service area. The combination hipped and gabled roof anchors the building to the ground, while adding to the pleasant variety of corners and lines. It was duly an expensive structure, costing \$3,164.

The administration/office building (1937, photo 4), is also identical to the one in Camp (2) Mawavi. Its plan is the familiar gable-front and wing, with front porch of flagstone and round-log posts; in contrast, its model predecessor features a plain planed wood porch and supports. This design is characterized as modest yet adequate for organized camps of up to 100 persons. Although the layout of the director's office in the large block and clerk's office and canteen in the wing were a condition of the plan and

¹⁷ Good, vol. 3, p. 35.

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therefore "uninspired," the exterior waney board treatment "gives its buildings a certain individuality."¹⁸

Roads in the park were restricted, except for those necessary to accommodate service vehicles and afford fire protection. A network of fire breaks were carved out of the forest; some of the current fire trail roads were in use as trails during CCC occupation, and vice versa.

Dams were constructed to enhance the landscape as well as harness the water for swimming: one is located northeast of Camps (1) Goodwill and (4) Pleasant. The dam here is a "gulley-stopper" type, made of earth and rock. "Most [CCC] dams were of this small variety," rather than the formidable concrete impounding dams like that shared by Camps (2) and (5).¹⁹

Accessing creek waters, individual sanitary, waste and water-supply systems serve each camp. A complete system for sanitation, drinking facilities, and recreation was created using the Quantico Creek. Each camp was served by a wood-stave water tower (photo 5) on a 30-foot supporting steel frame; the cypress drum could hold 5,000 gallons of water. These were erected at a cost of \$918 each.

All contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district are related to a single theme--the culmination of a movement within the progressive era of the New Deal to build model resource-reclamation projects and the accompanying rise of rustic architecture. Through a combination of quality craftsmanship and careful consideration of the relationship between architectural and landscape design, the district has maintained the spirit and character in which the area was originally conceived and built. The district includes eight contributing buildings, one contributing site, and one contributing structure.

¹⁸ Good, vol. 3, p. 127.

¹⁹ Salmond, p. 123.

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William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 7**INVENTORY**

Dates, dimensions, and dollar costs affixed to inventory descriptions are taken from the 1951-52 buildings survey located in PWFPA archives. The buildings are listed by type number: the type number is consistent among camps and identifies function, ie, cabins (1-10), unit lodge (12), dining hall (60), infirmary (70); the first number is the consecutive property inventory number the NPS assigns for administrative purposes. (property #/type #)

Unit C lodge (112/12): fieldstone foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; gable with extended kick roof covered with asphalt; exterior gable-end chimney with outdoor kitchen pavilion; log posts and ballustrades; 6-light casement windows; full front porch; *interior*: pine paneling and flooring; stone hearth. 51' by 27'/1,119 sf. Built 1939.

Administration/office (71/50): stone, concrete-pier foundation; gable-front and wing plan; gable roof with asphalt; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; wing porch with round-log posts, stone foundation; 6/6 sash. 30'-8" by 18'-8". Built 1937. Cost \$1,624. [Organized Camp Facilities reprint, p. 22-23]

Craft lodge (72/55): concrete foundation; main facade features dropped porch, shed roof, walks of fieldstone; frame structure with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; round-log corner posts; gabled wing of uncut fieldstone features paired casement sash and jack-arch surround; portico on rear facade with flagstone foundation, three pairs double doors with vertical window, hand-wrought iron strap hinges; asphalt shingle roof; exterior gable-end stone chimney; opposite gable features oversized double wood doors; ramp entry installed to accommodate the handicapped; *interior*: two roof trusses with kingpost and iron bracing; stone hearth, concrete floor. 40'-3" by 32'-7"/1,138 sf. Built 1937. Cost \$793.

Dining hall/kitchen (73/60): concrete, concrete-block foundation with some fieldstone infill; L/T-plan; hipped and cross-gable roof with asphalt; frame structure with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; exterior gable-end stone chimney; entry porch with round-log posts and rails; 6/6 sash; ramp entry installed to accommodate the handicapped. 87'-3" by 72'-3"/3,408 sf. Built 1937. Cost \$3,164.

Staff quarters (74/65): concrete pier foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; dual-pitch gable roof with asphalt shingles; rectangular plan with central brick chimney and central, recessed entry; full porch supported by round-log posts and rails; *interior*: truss roof. 29'-10" by 29'. Built 1937. Cost \$188.99

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Infirmery (75/70): concrete pier, stone foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; gable roof with asphalt; rectangular plan; extended shed roof with round-log posts, stone foundation; symmetrical gable-roofed wings off each gable end; 6/6 sash. 48'-4" by 29'-4"/1,138 sf. Built 1937. Cost \$1,013.

Staff quarters (77/85): concrete pier foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; Latin cross plan; gable roof with asphalt; central brick chimney; front entry porch with round-log posts. 48'-8" by 49'-10". Built 1937.

Central washhouse (81/95) concrete foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; rectangular plan with central recessed entry; gable roof with asphalt; slatted shutter fenestration. 27'-3" by 17'. Built 1937. Cost \$691.

Water tower: wood stave; 30' supporting steel frame; 5,000-gallon capacity cypress drum. 30' tall. Built 1936-38. Cost \$918.

Playfield: former site of CCC SP-22.

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part before 1938. [In addition, rustic architecture from 1933-42 has been previously justified in the National Register nominations for Douthat State Park in Virginia and several for sites in Missouri (see bibliography).]

The CCC succeeded in several areas of conservation, including forest, soil, water and human, in the spirit of the program's social welfare role. These men inhabited tent camps initially, while erecting a formal camp; some fragments of SP-26 are extant in the park's present maintenance area. These standardized structures were used to provide shelter, education, vocational training, and other aspects of daily life for the enrollees, who earned \$1 a day.

The CCC and WPA laborers were charged with the development of recreational facilities for the public; in the case of RDAs such as Chopawamsic, the underprivileged urban population of Greater Washington, D.C. Tent camps such as those for black and white children and families, formerly situated in Rock Creek Park and Blue Plains, leased the organized camp for the summer season, and bussed in the campers. Other local users included the YMCA, Salvation Army, and the Family Services Association of Washington. The facilities offered hiking trails, swimming, campfire rings, lodges and crafts shops for group activities, a central dining hall/kitchen, camp administration building, latrines and washhouses for hygienic needs, an infirmary in case of illness, cabins for the campers and separate quarters for the staff, and storage facilities. These allowed poor, uneducated and often ill-bred children, as well as mothers and youngsters, the opportunity for physical exercise, arts and crafts, and dramatics, in the natural and healthful out-of-doors.

These buildings and structures were designed to be in harmony with the natural forest and man-made features such as the dammed lake. The timber siding used for all buildings is rough-hewn with a "waney board" or natural tree profile. This is used in conjunction with heftier hewn logs, a modicum of fieldstone, and wood shingles in single-story compositions boasting a variety of gables, sheds, and porches. Building plans are somewhat standardized cross, T, H and rectangular plans, differing in scale and proportion, but always taking advantage of picturesque combinations of elements that include hinged shutters, screened, or louvered windows. Some distinctive hardware is found in the door springs, gutter supports, and hand-wrought lodge light fixtures.

The setting of unit camps, of which there are three to five per organized camp, is arranged with the core of service and administration buildings--dining hall, office,

—x See continuation sheet

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central washhouse, infirmary, and craft shop--in a centralized site, around which radiate the individual unit camps composed of a lodge, several cabins, and a latrine. The arrangement allowed for a natural setting, often with a view off a ridge line, as well as relative privacy. These were solutions to the problem of hosting large numbers of children safely, as codified by National Park Service publications.

As these facilities were completed, the CCC companies at Chopawamsic were dispatched to other projects. In 1942, when the public recreational facilities were complete and the U.S. Army inhabited Chopawamsic as a training base, the CCC program was disbanded.

The proposed historic district has local and statewide significance as a recreation demonstration area--a model organized campground--established by the federal government to reclaim depleted natural resources as well as provide public recreation facilities. The remaining CCC structures are representative of one of FDR's most successful human conservation efforts, while the rustic architecture the men constructed is representative of the rising popularity of parks, organized camping, and motoring to and from natural settings that was facilitated by automobiles and the boom in park and parkway construction.

— See continuation sheet

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UTMs - continued

E	18	4274340 N	294760 E
F	18	4274380 N	294760 E
G	18	4274340 N	294660 E
H	18	4274310 N	294660 E
I	18	4274310 N	294610 E
J	18	4274370 N	294620 E
K	18	4274400 N	294750 E
L	18	4274530 N	294700 E
M	18	4274560 N	294760 E
N	18	4274520 N	294890 E
O	18	4274670 N	294880 E

Boundary Justification - continued

coterminus with the playfield. The remaining acreage of Camp (1) Goodwill has been excluded because the cabins have been replaced. The boundary itself often follows natural or man-made topographical features--trails, streams, lakes, drainages.

___ See continuation sheet