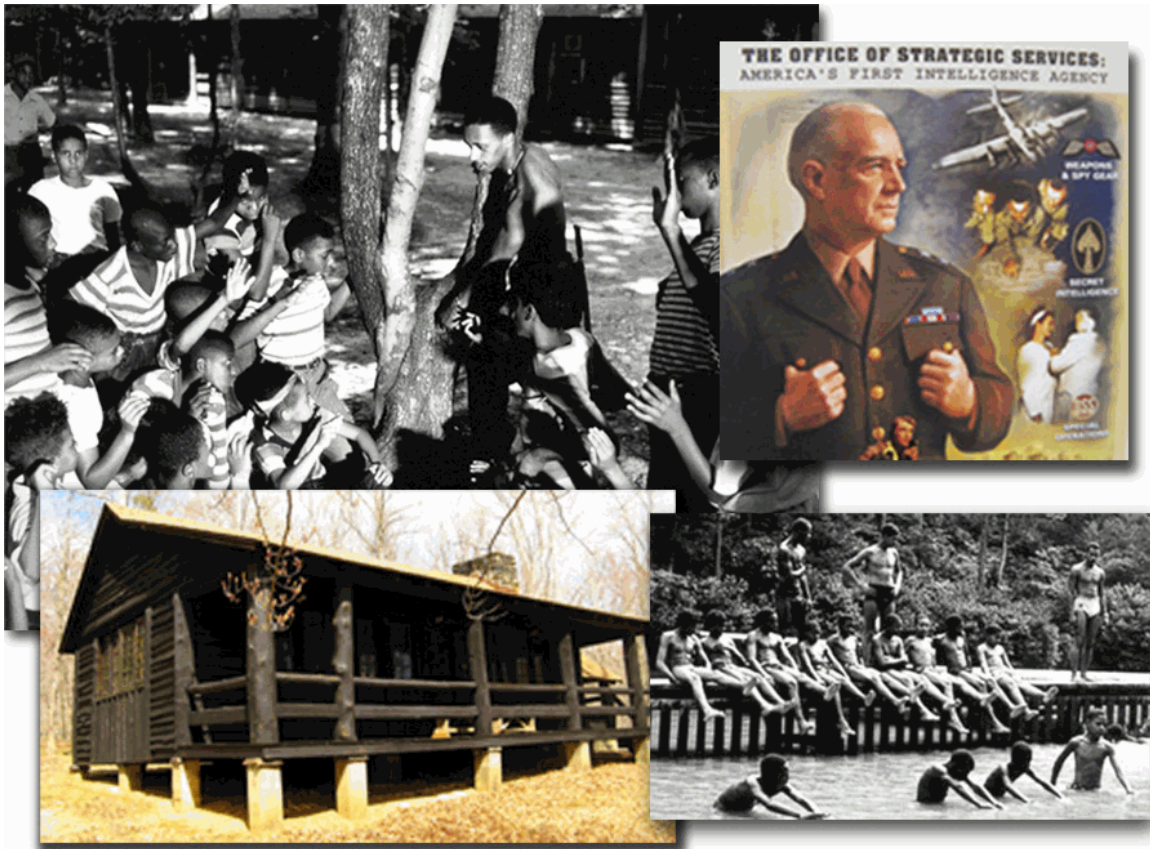

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Cabin Camp 1
Prince William Forest Park

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Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Cabin Camp 1(CC1) is an approximately 13 acre planned organized camp site near the northwest border of Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) which is located nearly 35 miles south of Washington, D.C. in Prince William County near Triangle, Virginia. PRWI preserves approximately 15,000 acres of the piedmont forest ecosystem (the most of any national park) and much of the Quantico Creek watershed. It is one of the largest parcels of undeveloped land in the region. A wide assortment of plants and animals thrive in the park due to its variety of habitat. The landscape is characterized by narrow ridge tops, steep valleys and undulating topography.

Landscape Description

The organization of CC1 is a by-the-book example of preferred group camping sites as envisioned by the NPS planners of the 1930s. Upon entry, vehicles unload passengers in a parking lot several hundred yards away from the camp's administration building which is one of the first structures one comes across as they enter camp. Beyond the administration building is the camp's central core where staff quarters, bath houses, wash houses and the main dining hall (a large building where all of the campers could gather for meals or indoor large group activities) are located. The nearby infirmary, where campers could relax or infirm in a quiet setting, is offset from the dining hall and staff quarters. All but one of the buildings are stained black and blend in with the landscape. A fairly new and non-historic fire house is bright yellow.

Compacted earth roads lead from the central core to four camp units. Each unit has eight sleeping cabins, a bath house and a lodge with a covered porch to facilitate outdoor play even in inclement weather. Each unit also has its own light pole, drinking fountain and standpipe where fire personnel can access water if the need arises.

In addition to the camp core and the four group units there are several stand-alone features including a large circular campfire ring accessed by an informal path to the north of the camp's core. East of the parking lot is a large playfield with a backstop and benches out of site of the camp core. To the south of the camp is a small lake created by a dam that the CCC built on Quantico Creek. Additional features include a smaller play field between the dining hall and Unit D and a non-historic crescent-shaped campfire ring between units C and B.

The camp is located in primarily first and second successional mixed deciduous forest. There are no formal plantings within camp.

Brief History

American Indians utilized the landscape that is now PRWI for hunting and gathering for thousands of years before European settlers drove them away in the mid-seventeenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century, nearby Dumfries, Virginia was an established port town; one of the largest settlements in Virginia at that time. Colonial elite bought large tracts of land and utilized tenant and slave labor to cultivate tobacco and mill lumber until the resources were depleted and wheat and sugar surpassed tobacco as the main commodity being shipped. By the turn of the century the port of Dumfries had

Cabin Camp 1

Prince William Forest Park

silted in and absentee land owners and speculators sold off their lands in parcels.

Small-scale farmers and millers, laborers, hunters and those who took on odd jobs or entrepreneurial endeavors such as selling food, animal skins or moonshine replaced the large-scale agricultural endeavors of the past. Land sales were often informal among families and neighbors. Small communities where people could trade news and goods, educate their children and worship together at churches developed over time. Many of these residents and land owners were free blacks and some communities were all black.

In 1889 the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine opened just to the east of a town called Hickory Ridge, where both blacks and whites had farmed, shopped and owned property side by side for generations. The mine remained open until 1920 and provided employment for many locals. Nearby, Quantico Marine Corps base opened in 1917 and provided employment as well. Effects of the closing of the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine included denuded landscapes, polluted waterways and the return of many of the workers to a subsistence lifestyle. Many lived without electricity and traded goods and services to sustain themselves and their families.

Franklin D. Roosevelt took office in 1933 and introduced the Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and the Resettlement Administration (RA) as part of the New Deal. The RA would acquire or condemn lands deemed idle and wasted and attempt to relocate those who lived there. Over time, forty six RDAs were created nationwide from lands that the RA acquired. RDAs were places where resources would be conserved, improved and developed. They were chosen for their proximity to large cities, availability of resources and for their size. Creation of these sites by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) provided jobs to many who were suffering the effects of the Great Depression. The men were generally happy to be working and most of their pay was sent home and absorbed into the economy.

In the PRWI area, the government purchased or condemned a total of 127 properties leading to the initial creation of Chopawamsic RDA. The name Chopawamsic derives from an Algonquian word meaning 'isolated lodge' and was the name given to a creek that runs through the area. Chopawamsic's abundant resources, vast size and proximity to the nation's capital where its development was closely supervised by the Washington branch of the NPS, became a model for RDAs to follow. Group camping and active mass recreation were the premises upon which the RDAs were developed. The NPS Branch of Plans and Design created plans for the site utilizing rustic architectural style and the creation and enhancement of natural settings where urban dwellers could escape cities, gain health and a connection with nature.

Cabin Camp 1 was the first built of five organized camps that were designed to house 150 campers each at Chopawamsic. The CCC built and lived in a temporary camp in what is now the playfield at CC1 from 1935 to 1939. Laborers, both skilled and unskilled used indigenous materials and methods established by the NPS to construct over 49 buildings, roads and trails, infrastructure and a dam in Quantico Creek that created an impoundment to serve as a swimming hole for campers.

The first campers arrived in 1936, before the camp was completed. They were underprivileged white

Cabin Camp 1

Prince William Forest Park

children from inner city D.C. After much debate between the national and regional branches of the NPS, and despite local customs of segregation, CC1 was designated for use by black children. In 1938 it was commonly known as Camp Lichtman, sponsored and used by the 12th Street branch of the Washington, D.C. YMCA, the first black YMCA in the country. Sponsor Abe E. Lichtman was a well known and respected white Jewish man who was noted for his philanthropic endeavors. At one point in the mid 1920s he owned over 25 theaters in the region. Most of these were attended by blacks and they included both the Howard and Lincoln theaters in Washington, D.C. Lichtman's association with CC1 spanned decades. Thousands of African American boys spent time at Camp Lichtman over the years.

In 1942 use of the camps were transformed when the nation's first intelligence agency, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) established training facilities at Chopawamsic. Camp Lichtman was temporarily relocated to Blue Knob RDA in Pennsylvania. Chopawamsic was an ideal setting for OSS training due to its rural locale, large size and close proximity to Washington, D.C. CC1 was known as Area C 1. It was headquarters for Training Area C, the OSS radio operator's school which used Camps 1 and 4 as home bases until 1945. The OSS winterized the park structures, improved kitchen facilities and built additional buildings to accommodate their needs. For security reasons, Chopawamsic was closed to the public. Any resident who was taking advantage of the grace period offered by the federal government after initial acquisition of their lands for the establishment of the RDA was immediately removed when the OSS came. During their stay, the OSS destroyed any structures from the pre-RDA era.

By October of 1945 the OSS vacated CC1. Camp activities resumed the following summer and for decades beyond that. The park was renamed Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) in 1948 and became an established unit of the NPS. All but one of the other RDAs (Catoctin Mountain Park) were turned over to states. Most became state parks. PRWI's mission grew from conservation and organized camping to include casual day use and RV camping. As part of the Mission 66 initiative, a scenic loop drive built in the late 1960s provided a means for sightseeing from a car and the surrounding lands became developed as the population of the D.C. metro area spread in all directions.

Today CC1 no longer serves as a youth camp. Rather it can be rented out for group camping.

National Register

A National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form titled ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, 1933 42 was approved in 1989. In support of this, a National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for Chopawamsic RDA Camp (1) Goodwill Historic District was created. The landscape of Cabin Camp 1 was described in detail within that document. The period of significance in the 1989 document is 1933-1942.

A largely comprehensive National Register nomination for Prince William Forest Park is currently in the final phases of approval. It is dated March of 2010, and was written by Patti Kuhn and John Bedell of the Louis Berger Group, Inc. This nomination lists the park's period of significance as 1935 BC to 1945 AD. It also finds CC1 significant for criteria A, C and D. This CLI suggests that further investigations consider significance for criterion B for its association with Abe E. Lichtman.

Cabin Camp 1

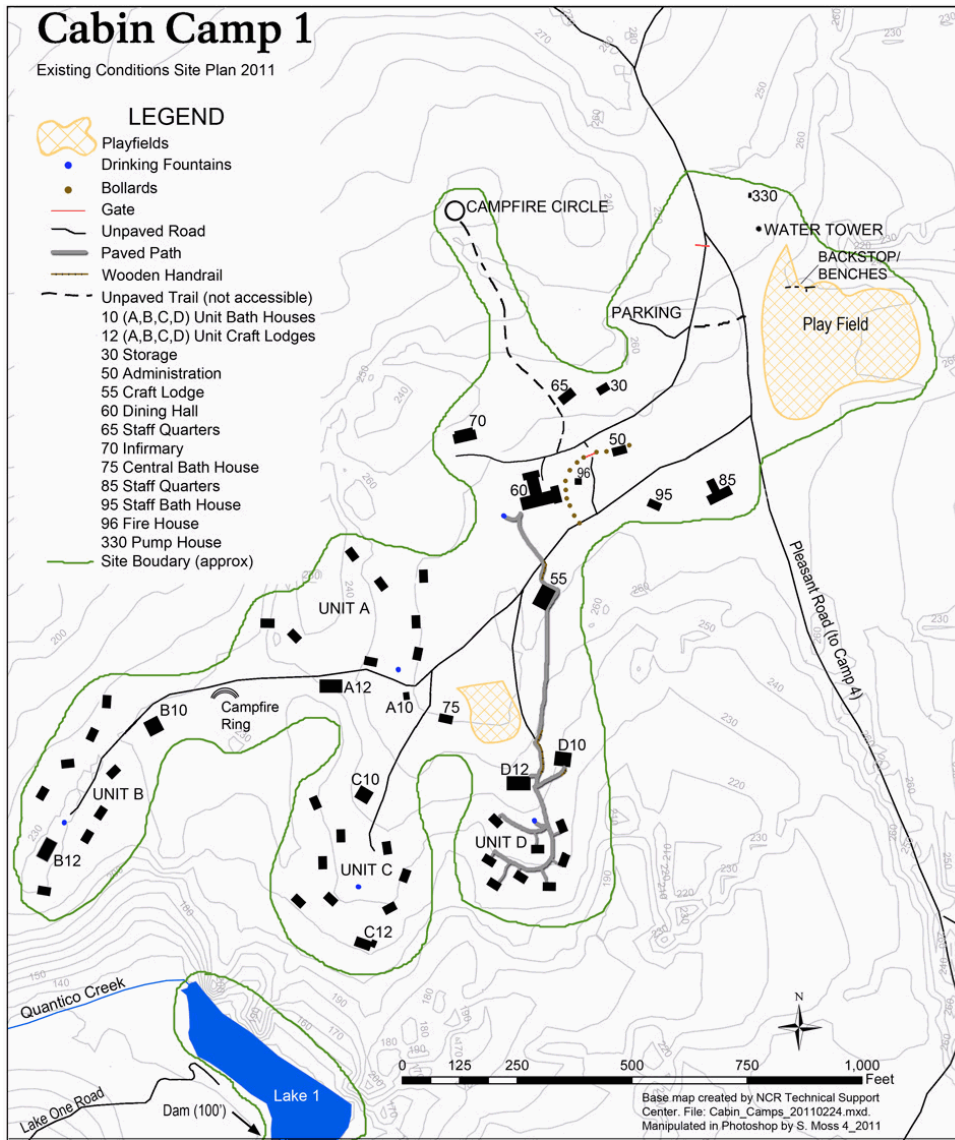
Prince William Forest Park

This CLI utilizes a period of significance spanning 1935, the year Chopawamsic RDA was established and CCC Camp SP-22 was established in what is now the CC1 ball field, and 1945, the year that the OSS left Chopawamsic.

In the early 1980s all of the CCC built sleeping cabins in CC1 were demolished and replaced with modern structures. The new cabins were built on or near the footprint of the historic cabins so the organizational character of the units remains the same. Bath houses in units B, C and D were also replaced at this time and Unit D was made accessible via a network of paved paths and ramps. Despite these changes, contributing landscape characteristics identified for the property include buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, land use, constructed water features and archeology. Contributing features generally date to the primary planning/CCC era of the camp and generally retain integrity in all seven aspects recognized the National Register. Details of integrity and both contributing and non contributing characteristics and features can be found in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI.

Overall, Cabin Camp 1 is in fair condition (indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence for minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition). The determination of fair, as opposed to good or poor, primarily derives from the deterioration of some of the building foundations (the dining hall in particular) and the build up of sediment around the base of buildings, particularly at the infirmary.

Site Plan



Existing conditions at Prince William Forest Park's Cabin Camp 1 (NCR CLP).

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Cabin Camp 1
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	600019
Parent Landscape:	600006

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Prince William Forest Park -PRWI
Park Organization Code:	3700
Park Administrative Unit:	Prince William Forest Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 Cultural Landscape Inventory was written in 2011 by Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect with the Cultural Landscapes Program (CLP) of the National Capital Region (NCR) of the National Park Service (NPS). The CLI represents the documentation of the landscape of Cabin Camp 1. Both primary and secondary sources were consulted and resources from both within and outside of the National Park Service were utilized.

The following people provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, NCR CLP; Martha Temkin, NCR CLI Coordinator; Perry Wheelock, Chief, Cultural Resources, NCR. James Stein, Heritage Documentation Programs, CRGIS GIS Remote Sensing Specialist.

Many thanks to Colette Carmouche, Cultural Resource Specialist, PRWI, and to Paul Petersen, Chief of Resource Management, PRWI and, for his help with review, George Liffert, Deputy Superintendent, PRWI. Additional thanks to Tracy Ballesteros of the Office of the Superintendent, and Superintendent Vidal Martinez.

Cover photo: Black and white images Scurlock Studio Records, ca. 1905 1994, Archives Center, National Museum of American History, Unit D craft lodge NCR CLP, OSS poster PRWI Archives.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/22/2011
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/26/2011

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for Virginia concurred with the findings of the Cabin Camp 1 CLI on 7/26/2011, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

June 23, 2011

Memorandum


To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

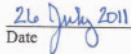
From: State Historic Preservation Officer, Virginia State Historic Preservation Office

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Cabin Camp 1-Prince William Forest Park Cultural Landscape Inventory

M. Amanda Lee, Historic Preservationist in DNR's Office of Review and Compliance, I, Kathleen Kilpatrick, Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Cabin Camp 1 CLI as submitted on June 23, 2011.

(DNR DA 076-0131-001 and 076-0299-039B).


Kathleen Kilpatrick
Virginia
State Historic Preservation Officer


Date 26 July 2011

Virginia SHPO signature page

Cabin Camp 1
Prince William Forest Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

June 23, 2011
Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Prince William Forest Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Cabin Camp 1 Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Vidal Martinez, Superintendent of Prince William Forest Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Cabin Camp 1, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained


CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Cabin Camp 1 is hereby approved and accepted.


Superintendent, Prince William Forest Park


Date

Concurrence Memo signed by PRWI superintendent on 8/22/2011

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of Cabin Camp 1 is composed of the contiguous core area as well as the lake and campfire ring area north of the camp core. The boundary includes the water tower, pump house and playfield to the east of the main camp area. The boundary continues south along the entrance road and turns west into the camp south of building 1-85, the Staff Quarters. The boundary continues southwest and includes all of the built components of Units D and C. It then reaches north and then west again south of the non-historic campfire ring between Units B and C. The boundary includes unit B and then leads northeast where it passes north of the infirmary (1-70), building 1-65 and building 1-30. It includes the parking lot and then the boundary moves north to the point where it began, just west of the water tower. The dam and the lake area on Quantico Creek are also included in this study.

State and County:

State: VA

County: Prince William County

Size (Acres): 13.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: USGS Map 1:100,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Easting: 294,984

UTM Northing: 4,274,818

Source: USGS Map 1:100,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Easting: 295,091

UTM Northing: 4,274,746

Source: USGS Map 1:100,000

Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Easting: 294,772

UTM Northing: 4,274,373

Source: USGS Map 1:100,000

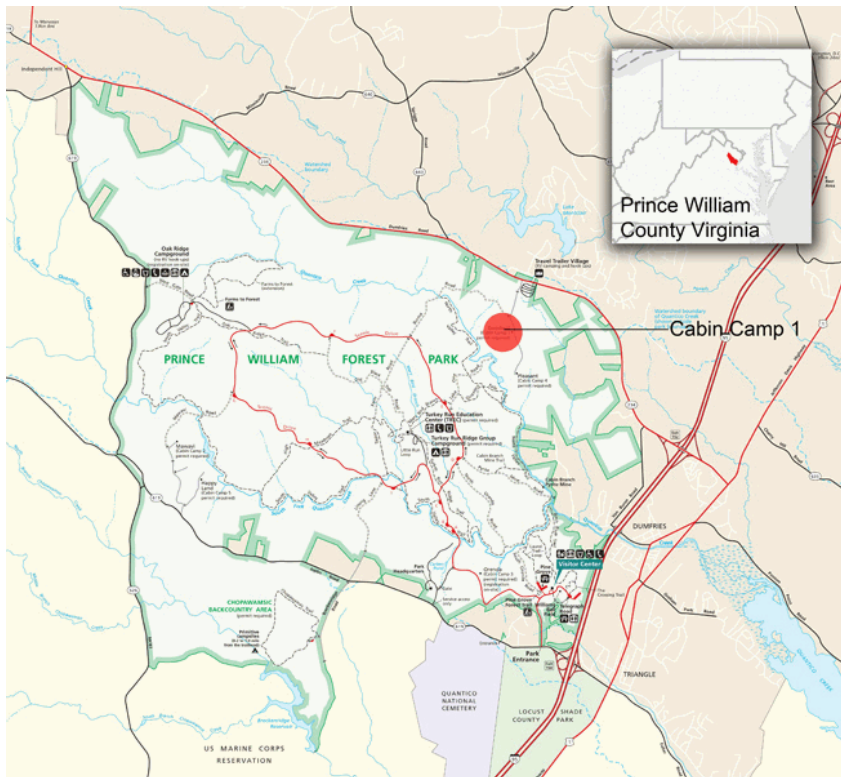
Type of Point: Point

Datum: NAD 83

UTM Easting: 294,536

UTM Northing: 4,274,385

Location Map:



Cabin Camp 1 is located in the northeast section of Prince William Forest Park in northern Virginia.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/28/1989

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

April 1989 represents the date that the Chopawamsic, RDA-Camp (1) Goodwill Historic District was approved by the National Register.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Cabin Camp 1 is entirely surrounded by the over 15,000 acres that comprise Prince William Forest Park. While it is used as an organized camp, not for casual day use, it is not managed as a separate entity from the park.

Park lands were acquired in the 1930s under President Roosevelt's New Deal program. The area was developed into one of the 46 Recreational Demonstration Areas (RDA) that were built by relief workers between 1933-1942. RDAs were created from lands that were considered idle, wasted and unproductive. The intent was to create recreational areas where people who lived in cities could get in touch with nature. The National Park Service and the Resettlement Administration were responsible for choosing, purchasing and developing these areas.

Known as Chopawamsic RDA, the site, due to its size, availability of natural resources and its proximity to the nation's capital, became a model for other RDAs to follow. Programmatic goals of the RDA included organized camps. Cabin Camp 1 was the first built at Chopawamsic.

Camps 1 and 4 (camps were numbered in the order that they were built) are located in close proximity to each other on the northeast side of the park. They share an access road from Route 234. Camps 2, 3, and 5 are located on the west side of the park and share a separate entrance route.

An artificial boundary delineated around Cabin Camp 1 was created as an explanatory tool for preparation of the the 1989 National Register nomination. Historically and currently there are no fences that separate Cabin Camp 1 from the rest of the park.

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Goodwill Historic District, Chopawamsic RDA Camp 1
NRIS Number:	89000456
Primary Certification Date:	04/28/1989

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	CCC-built structures. Design guidelines in the rustic style provided by the NPS
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Recreational Demonstration Area built as part of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal program.
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Built by Civilian Conservation Corps camp SP-22.
Area of Significance Category:	Social History
Area of Significance Category Explanatory Narrative:	Chopawamsic was the first RDA in the south to designate camps for African Americans. CC1 was one of the two camps designated for African Americans at Chopawamsic.

Statement of Significance:

Cabin Camp 1 (CC1) is located within the boundaries of the more than 15,000 acre Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) in Prince William County, Virginia. Cabin Camp 1 was the first constructed of five organized camping areas planned and designed by the National Park Service (NPS) and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in the 1930s.

Cabin Camp 1, also known over time as Camp Lichtman and Camp Goodwill, is significant on a national, state and local level under Criteria A, C and D. This CLI utilizes a period of significance that begins in 1935 and ends in 1945. 1935 represents the year in which the Resettlement Administration was created and when NPS Assistant Director Conrad Wirth was given permission to begin accepting options to sell on land for Chopawamsic RDA. This was also the year when CCC Camp SP-22 was

Cabin Camp 1

Prince William Forest Park

built in what is now the CC1 ball field. 1945 is the year when the Office of Strategic Service (OSS) left the park.

As a planned camp in an RDA site, CC1 is nationally significant under criterion A (property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) for its expression of the idealism of the New Deal, President Franklin Roosevelt's relief program, which in part paid for denuded or unproductive lands and, using techniques rooted in conservation, converted them into places where middle and low income people in urban areas could benefit from outdoor recreational facilities. The labor used to build these facilities was provided by the men of the CCC, a relief agency that provided jobs for thousands of out of work men. The men learned valuable skills and their pay was reintroduced into the American economy. The significance of Chopawamsic in particular, as a model RDA is made clear by the publication "Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia."

Also under criterion A, Cabin Camp 1 is nationally significant for its association with the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the first United States intelligence agency. CC1 was as a radio operator's school known as Area C-1 during the OSS era.

Chopawamsic is significant in the area of social history as the first RDA in the south to designate camps for African Americans. CC1 is significant on a local, state and national level for being one of two camps at Chopawamsic used by black campers. This is particularly noteworthy because of Chopawamsic's location in the American south, and it was a considerable feat in the era of segregation. Having camps for blacks went against both local customs and the wishes of the NPS's regional office in Richmond, Virginia, but it was insisted upon by Conrad Wirth, head of the Land Planning Division of the NPS in Washington, and Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior from 1933-1946.

Cabin Camp 1 is significant under criterion C (A property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction...), The use of local materials and the harmonious relationships that both the buildings and layout of CC1 have with the landscape and with each other exemplify the rustic style developed, promoted and utilized by the NPS during the 1930s. This style was rooted in the architecture of family camps of the Adirondacks in northeastern New York in the 1910s and 1920s. CC1 is also significant as a site where CCC labor was used for construction of structures and manipulation of the landscape.

Under criterion D, CC1 is significant on a local, state and possibly a national level for information about the historical landscape that could be derived from potential archeological resources extant in the landscape.

This CLI proposes that further study would likely result in the addition of criterion B (associated with the lives of persons significant in our past). Criterion B may apply to this site for its association with Abe E. Lichtman. Lichtman was a successful business owner, philanthropist and sports team owner who provided employment opportunities for African Americans during the segregation era. More information on Lichtman is provided in the Supplemental Information section of this document.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:

Vernacular

Other Use/Function

Agriculture/Subsistence-Other

Outdoor Recreation-Other

Defense-Other

Other Type of Use or Function

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Camp Lichtman

Camp Goodwill

Cabin Camp 1

Type of Name

Historic

Both Current And Historic

Current

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
3800 - 3000 BC	Established	Chesapeake Bay fills in and creates a suitable environment for human hunting and gathering. Quarries and settlements are established in the region.
1000 BC	Established	Human settlements are found along the shores and the bay and the Potomac River.
AD 1000	Established	Agriculture leads to complex social organization. Year round occupation of Potomac River region.
AD 1608	Settled	Algonquian speaking chiefdoms were prevalent in or near the study area.
AD 1650	Settled	White settlers patented and settled lands in the region.
AD 1749		Port town of Dumfries established by Virginia planters and Scottish merchants.

Cabin Camp 1
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AD 1850	Inhabited	Census records show that 550 free blacks live in Prince William County.
AD 1853	Established	Establishment of the 12th St YMCA in D.C., the first African American chapter of the YMCA in USA.
AD 1869		Zeal Williams purchases 100 acres of land that would eventually become Hickory Ridge.
AD 1880	Purchased/Sold	Land owners sold off land in parcels after years of tobacco farming decimates soils.
AD 1889 - 1920	Mined	Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine operated on Quantico Creek from 1889 to 1920.
AD 1917	Established	Quantico Marine Corps base opens.
AD 1933	Established	Franklin D. Roosevelt begins his first term as President of the United States. He has a plan to spend federal dollars to aid the poor and conserve the land.
AD 1934	Established	President Roosevelt creates the Land Planning Committee and studies recreational needs. Studies reveal an urgent need for natural areas near urban centers.
AD 1935	Established	Roosevelt's Land Planning Committee is transferred to the Resettlement Administration (RA).
	Established	By November of 1935 over 12,000 acres in the Chopawamsic and Quantico Creek drainages were selected by the Resettlement Administration as a favorable site for an RDA. Consequently, residents of Joplin, Hickory Ridge and Batestown are relocated or forced out. All residents were gone by 1942 when the military took over the park.
	Established	July 23: Company 2349 arrives in newly named Chopawamsic RDA and creates Camp SP-25 & SP-26 (later to become NP-16) where the gravel road forks between the current day camps 2 & 5. Company 2349 would later move to a new location (today: the site of the park's "lower maintenance area") and form Camp SP-26 with members of Company 2383.

Cabin Camp 1
 Prince William Forest Park

	Established	Spring: CCC Company 1374 arrives at Chopawamsic to create SP-22 at the present day ball field at Cabin Camp 1.
	Built	Work by CCC and WPA members began on Chopawamsic RDA. CCC was to build five rustic cabin camps, three CCC camps and develop over 11,000 acres. They built roads, bridges, trails and lakes among other features.
AD 1936	Developed	Department of Interior (DOI) published “Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia”, solidifying Chopawamsic RDA’s place as the model for the 46 RDAs in the program.
	Established	First campers arrive at Chopawamsic RDA in the beginning of July, 1936
	Land Transfer	Administrative authority of the RDAs was transferred from the RA to the Secretary of the Interior by Executive Order 7496.
AD 1938 - 1942	Established	Camp Lichtman, first established in 1931 and located in George Washington National Forest relocated to Cabin Camp 1. The camp was associated with the 12th Street YMCA in Washington, D.C. (America’s first black YMCA) and named for its main sponsor, Abe Lichtman, a white Jewish man who owned several traditionally black theaters in D.C. and the mid-Atlantic. Lichtman was well known for his employment of blacks and his philanthropy.
AD 1939	Planned	Master Plan completed Cabin Camp 1 designated as a camp for Negroes [sic] and the facilities were made to meet the needs of underprivileged blacks of Washington, D.C.
AD 1939 - 1951	Maintained	Ira B. Lykes served as park manager from 1939 to 1951.
AD 1936	Inhabited	Camps 1 and 2 open and 2000 children spend two weeks at a time there in the summer.
AD 1940	Established	Development of Chopawamsic RDA largely complete. It was the fourth largest of 46 RDAs in the country.

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	Maintained	Chopawamsic RDA ordered by Congress to be administered through the NPS as part of the park system of the National Capital and its environs on August 13, 1940.
AD 1942 - 1945		The forerunner of today's CIA, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), converted Chopawamsic camps into secret training Areas A and C. There, thousands of men were trained in covert military operations.
AD 1942	Established	The War department was granted a special use permit allowing it exclusive use of all five cabin camps.
	Moved	Camp Lichtman moved to Blue Knob RDA in Pennsylvania after the OSS began using Chopawamsic.
AD 1945	Established	<p>By 1945 the Army had maintained certain park roads in good condition, built barrier gates on park roads and leveled the houses on lands bought by the Army during the war.</p> <p>On December 8, 1945, the NPS mandated the desegregation of all National Parks. Desegregation, however, took years to complete.</p>
AD 1946 - 1950	Built	Park Manager Ira Lykes negotiates with Army Corps of Engineers and under the leadership of Lt. Col. Willard McCrone, the Army Engineers built roads and bridges in the park. The NPS appropriated \$25,000 to cover cement, gas and fuel oil costs. The Army Corps of Engineers provided the labor as a training exercise for enrollees. The estimated value of the Army labor was two million dollars.
AD 1948	Established	On August 20, 1948, Lykes received an official memo from National Capital Parks (known after 1962 as the National Capital Region) Superintendent Irving Root advising him that the area's new name was Prince William Forest Park. Change resulted from Public Law 36 which also transferred land from the NPS to the Department of the Navy.

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AD 1951	Built	Pine Grove Picnic Area constructed near park entrance. Up until this time there was no day-use in park. Roads were made of rough gravel and signs were posted reading Federal Reservation. Closed except to persons holding camping permits.
AD 1956	Established	In 1956 the use of the camps was interchanged by white and black campers and counselors i.e. whites started using camps traditionally used by blacks and vice versa.
AD 1964 - 1965	Built	Oak Ridge Campground, Travel Trailer Village and Turkey Run Campground built to accommodate growing numbers of visitors.
AD 1968 - 1972	Built	Scenic drive built. It intersects with the Park Entrance Road and Telegraph Road, where it crosses the South Fork of Quantico Creek.
AD 1980	Built	16-building rehabilitation projects adds ramps, rails gutters and posts to many buildings. Bath house in unit A upgraded.
AD 1983	Demolished	Cabins in Cabin Camp 1 demolished and replaced with one-story wood-frame buildings with a wood-pier and concrete post foundation. Asphalt paths built in unit D and from unit D to dining hall. New bath houses in units B,C and D built.
AD 1989	Preserved	Four of the five CCC-era cabin camps listed in the National Register of Historic Places as historic districts.
AD 1995	Built	A fence was put up around the base of the water tower to reduce vandalism and unauthorized access.
	Destroyed	Circa 1995 was the last time that park staff recall seeing a bridge crossing Quantico Creek at CC1 upstream from Lake 1.
AD 2007	Stabilized	Water Tower stabilization
AD 2008	Preserved	Water tower and pump house repaired and repainted as needed

Physical History:

Pre-history-1935

The earliest study units within PRWI indicate minor, relatively transient usage of the site by American Indians. This may be attributed to the fact that the site, at this time, was located far inland. When the Chesapeake Bay first filled with water around 3,000 BC, more attractive environments for human habitation led to the likelihood that hunting parties and food gatherers utilized the area. By 1,000 BC considerable human settlements were found along the shores of the bay and the Potomac River. Between 800 and 1500 AD, agriculture led to a more complex level of social organization and year-round occupation along the Potomac River. By the time Europeans landed in the region, small Algonquian speaking chiefdoms were prevalent in the area. John Smith's map shows a village called Pamacocack along the Potomac between Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks, under the now built-up center of the Marine Corps Base at Quantico. This village was within the territory of the Doegs, who were, at the time, considered an enemy to Europeans (NR sect 8, page 82). People who hunted, gathered and fished in what is now Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) fell under the authority of the Potomac chiefdom (Parker, ix). European settlers settled and patented lands here in the 1650s. Shortly after, the Doegs were forced to leave.

After European settlement, milling and tobacco farming was widespread in the area. Generally, large tracts of land were owned by colonial elite who resided in nearby towns and used slave labor or tenants primarily to cultivate tobacco. Dumfries, Virginia was primarily a business and social center and port town established in 1749 by Virginia planters and Scottish merchants. It attracted settlers who owned tobacco farms in what is now PRWI until the mid and late 19th century when years of tobacco farming eventually led to poor soils. Tobacco-withered landscapes and siltation of waterways led to Dumfries' decline as a prominent port town by the late 1800s. Also, wheat and sugar had surpassed tobacco as the main commodity being shipped by this time. In response to the declining market, absentee land owners and speculators sold off their lands in parcels.

The PRWI area was considered a backcountry where many people did not have a title to their land. Deeds and surveys did not always exist as land sales were often informal affairs. Residents were small-scale farmers, laborers, hunters and those who took on odd jobs or entrepreneurial endeavors such as selling food, animal skins or moonshine to sustain their families. Several timber and grist mills along Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks also provided a means for locals to earn income.

Many residents in the area were free blacks. In 1808 the Virginia assembly passed legislation that stipulated that blacks were to leave the state one year after their manumission. This law may not have been strictly enforced in Prince William County as census records show that 550 free blacks lived in the county by 1850 (Parker, 104). Several black communities surrounding PRWI were extant during the late 1800s and early 1900s. These included Baskerville, Batestown, Smoketown and Minnieville (Payne-Jackson, 18).

These communities stemmed from traditions of racial segregation. Nevertheless, they provided

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a degree of self sufficiency and a support network for those who lived in them. Insurance agencies, churches and fraternal organizations were some of the societies that connected and created relationships within these communities. More research will be needed to develop the historic context for Baskerville, Smoketown and Minnieville. The following two paragraphs will give a brief outline of the Cabin Branch communities of Batestown and nearby Hickory Ridge.

The primarily black community of Batestown was established by a population of former slaves and free blacks. Residents were descended from a wealthy white Scottish merchant named John Gibson and the members of the Mackie (or McKee) and Bates family, possibly Gibson's mixed race descendants (Bedell, 58). The establishment of the town is credited to those who settled near the land in later years, when it was owned by Henry Cole, who, by the mid 1800s, was the most prolific African American landholder in Prince William County. Cole purchased the land from Sally Bates' husband, Thorton Kendall. By the end of the 1900s there were approximately 150 residents in Batestown. Many were descendants of the Cole and Bates families. Batestown was often described as self-contained and isolated (NPS Hickory Ridge, Joplin & Batestown).

Hickory Ridge, located nearly a half mile west of Batestown, had a population of 300 during its high point the 1910s when the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine was operational. In the 1790s segments of the 2,146 acres Taylow property were sold in parcels, first to whites and by the mid-19th century, to blacks. In 1869, an African American farm laborer named Zeal Williams purchased 100 acres of what would become Hickory Ridge. His son purchased twenty-five acres nearby shortly after. Land was eventually divided between heirs often sold to relatives. Both blacks and whites farmed, shopped and owned property in Hickory Ridge for generations.

There were no known Civil War engagements or encampments within the area that would become PRWI. However, nearby, the landscape was devastated by troop and supply movements and soldier encampments.

Farming activities in the area were supplemented or replaced with labor employment when the Cabin Branch Pyrite Mine opened just to the east of Hickory Ridge in 1889. Locals who were employed by the mine endured dirty and dangerous conditions and often used dynamite to mine pyrite, or "fool's gold" which was processed into sulfuric acid and was used to make soap, gunpowder and fertilizer. Locals worked in the mine until it closed in 1920 when the demand for pyrite faded. Some out of work miners moved on to mine elsewhere and others returned to farming, odd-jobs, timber sales and other practices that returned the population to its roots as a somewhat self sustaining and insular community where goods and services were created or bartered for, and where the church was the center of the social community. Quantico, the nearby Marine Corps base opened in 1917 and many local residents were employed there during this time period.

Cabin Camp 1: Pre History-1930s

Cabin Camp 1 did not exist before the mid 1930s. It was built on property that belonged to Henry Cole, the largest African American land owner in Prince William County during the mid 1800s Some old cedar trees along the eastern edge of the play field grow like those that grew

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around historic home sites in the area. A 1926 USGS Quantico Quadrangle map shows a home in that area that has been identified as the Davis Tract from the Division of Henry Cole's estate (Bedell 58).

Chopawamsic: 1935-1942

During the 1930s, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation established several programs and agencies to alleviate the hardships of the Great Depression. One of these was the Resettlement Administration (RA), established in 1935. Goals of the RA included removing poor farmers from small plots, or to attain lands that were lying "idle and wasted (Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia, 2)" and create recreational areas for poor people from urban areas.

The towns of Hickory Ridge and Batestown were included in the 15,000 acres sited for the creation of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA). Land owners were told to relocate and were offered below-market rates for their property. Those who had purchased or inherited land in an informal fashion and whose presence did not appear on official maps and deeds were not always compensated for their land loss. Those who refused or stayed were eventually forced out when the OSS took over the park.

Aerial photographs show that area of the park was heavily forested in the 1930s and not completely "idle and wasted." Erosion was minimal, save for some steep slopes, and the environmental degradation caused by the pyrite mine was in a relatively small area of the future parkland. Qualifying the land as agriculturally unproductive may have been an unfair assessment as small farms, not large-scale agriculture, had sustained individual families for many years. This era is often referred to as "The Heartbroken Time" by those whose families were affected by the government land transfer (Bedell, 97).

Initially, the National Park Service (NPS) had a hard time deciding who would take on the task of planning and designing Chopawamsic RDA. The acting director of the NPS thought that the best choice was to have the NPS Branch of Plans and Design produce a plan consistent with general NPS ideas. "Conrad Wirth, Assistant Director of the Land Program in the Recreational Demonstration project Division of the Office of State Parks (also within the NPS), insisted that responsibility for planning development should be given to the project supervisor who, with expert technical assistance from engineers, geographers, architects, landscape architects, sociologists, and so forth, should draw up project plans. He argued that the concepts on which the recreational areas were being developed—'group camping' and 'active mass recreation'—were new and entirely different from previous developments made by the NPS. Their recreational demonstration projects were to stress the idea of group camping and were to work closely with social agencies—particularly those interested in using the project area (Parker, 158)."

The 1936 publication of *Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia* solidified Chopawamsic's status as a model RDA. It fulfilled the government criteria for using lands that were considered socially and economically marginal, it was within close proximity to a major metropolitan area, building materials and water could be found on site and

the acreage was large enough for several group camping areas. Organized group camping would be the focus of the site and planning and land acquisition on the project progressed concurrently. One of the driving theories of the creation of RDAs was that they would provide a natural and character-building experience for those who had primarily been exposed to the artificial environment of overcrowded cities. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) funds financed a large work force to create Chopawamsic RDA. In 1936, administrative authority of the RDAs was transferred from the Resettlement Administration (RA) to the Secretary of the Interior. In 1940, Congress ordered Chopawamsic to be administered through the National Park Service (NPS).

“The NPS trained the CCC and the WPA workers to build the camps to the design standards they established. The NPS stipulated that even ‘the cheapest structures’ were to possess ‘romantic appeal,’ be ‘painless to the eyes’ and built of ‘appropriate materials.’ Thus, all of the cabins and supporting camp buildings constructed in the Chopawamsic RDA reflected the rustic style developed and promoted by the NPS for park structures. The rustic style was influenced by American landscape architects at the turn of the twentieth century and nineteenth-century landscape traditions such as preservation and the blending of built structures within their surroundings. The rustic style was defined as: Successfully handled, [rustic] is a style which through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings, and with the past.” (Kuhn sect 8 pg 105)

Between April 1935 and September 1939, a total of over 2,000 CCC workers built and lived in three separate camps administered by the Army. “At first, the enrollees lived in tent camps but soon permanent wooden barracks were built. Generally, each camp consisted of four or five barracks, 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, along with an administration building, a recreation hall, a mess hall, a hospital, a garage, officers’ quarters, and perhaps a schoolhouse. The buildings were generally laid out in a ‘U’ formation, around an open area (Parker, 151).”

In addition to building wooden barracks for themselves, the workers built five cabin camps to accommodate 150 campers each, five lakes, three dams, at least ten miles of foot trails, a temporary office and a makeshift maintenance area. A laborer received thirty dollars per week in return for his efforts. Leaders earned forty-five dollars. All men were required to send most of their pay home.

The NPS’s rustic design style was implemented by workers as they made buildings and structures using local materials as much as possible. Lumber was processed with a portable sawmill, an on-site blacksmith shop was used to forge metals and initially, gravel roads were paved with local rocks processed by an on-site 12-ton rock crusher (Strickland, 17-19).

“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.

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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.' Two sawmills in the park, one near the present Carter's Day Camp, carried out this process. 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, the toxicity is believed to dissipate over time, and pose no threat to current occupants.)" (Leach, Camp 1 sect 7 pg 3)

"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 frow (a log-splitting tool) and shaking board, a technique many men recalled from Civil War days. These were all replaced with asphalt by Army occupants between 1942-43 when the park structures were 'winterized.'" (Leach, Camp 1 sect 7 pg 3)

Stone used in foundations, chimneys, roadbeds and decoratively, as in the Camp 1 craft shop was quarried at the Cabin Branch Mine on the park's eastern border (Leach, Camp 1 sect 7 pg 4).

Camps were named to reflect the order they were constructed. Camp 1, known as Boy's Camp and Camp 2, known as Girl's Camp opened in June of 1936. Camps served charitable groups in Washington, D.C. who needed recreational facilities. During the 1936 season, around 2,000 children had the opportunity to spend two weeks at a time at camp.

Segregation at Chopawamsic

The NPS was determined that recreational opportunities would be offered to all youth. The official policy of the NPS was one of no discrimination. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who had once served as president of the Chicago chapter of the NAACP, insisted

"...that no race, or creed or color should be denied that equal opportunity under the law....Times have changed for all of us...If we are to enjoy the rights and privileges of citizenship in the different world that lies ahead of us, we must share in its obligations as well as its responsibilities. This principle applies to all of us, Caucasian, and Asiatic and Negro."

M. R. Tillotson, head of the NPS regional office in Richmond Virginia disagreed with the Land Planning Division of the NPS in Washington, headed by Conrad Wirth. He felt strongly that the NPS follow local customs and said:

"If we are to be realistic in our approach to recreation planning in southern states, we must recognize and observe the long-standing attitudes and customs of the people, which require, as a fundamental, that recreational areas and facilities for the two races be kept entirely separated. Such a policy should not be considered discriminatory, since it represents the general desire of both races (Kuhn sect 8 pg 113)."

Despite Ickes' wishes, segregation in Chopawamsic prevailed. It was the first RDA in the south that provided camping areas for African Americans, and it was organized on the

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traditional “separate but equal” basis legal in the country at the time. Segregation in PRWI would prevail into the 1950s.

“The desire to preserve camps for African Americans in Chopawamsic was likely one of the reasons it remained under NPS jurisdiction despite the transfer of all the other RDAs to the states. The Washington Post reported on August 2, 1939, that a bill had passed through the U. S. Senate that would transfer Chopawamsic to the National Capital Park system. It was clarified that the NPS “requested the legislation, explaining that although it was the plan to turn most of these recreational areas back to the states, it was desired to retain this particular area because of its value to Washington social agencies.” In other words, if the NPS retained control over the park rather than transferring it to the Commonwealth of Virginia, the NPS could guarantee that the African-American camps remained in operation. On August 14, 1940, Chopawamsic was officially transferred to the National Capital Region of the NPS.” (Kuhn sect 8 pg 115)

By 1939, five fully equipped cabin camps with facilities for 500 campers had been completed and were in use. Over time, many groups used the camps for summer programs. Camp 2 was first used by Jewish Community Center and later by the Girl Scouts of Alexandria, who named it “Mawavi,” a name created by combining the first syllables of Maryland, Washington, and Virginia. The Family Services Association (FSA) of Washington, D.C. used and sponsored Camp 3, known as Camp Orenda, and Camp 4, known as Camp Pleasant, for moms and tots between 1939-1942. Camp 4 was specifically designed for family use. During its first summer it served black girls under the age of three and their mothers. In addition to regular summer camp activities, single mothers were provided with instruction on proper child care. Camp 5, or Happy Land, was operated by the Washington Area Salvation Army and was used by both white and black children over time (Parker, 151).

Cabin Camp 1: 1935-1942

Cabin Camp 1 was the first of the five cabin camps to be constructed at Chopawamsic. The present day playfield is built upon what was once CCC Camp SP-22 which existed from April 1935 to 1939. The camp was a staging area and living quarters for members of the CCC who built camps 1 and 4. Chronicles from the camp disassembly confirm that the camp hosted five barracks, an officer’s quarters, an administration building, foremen’s quarters, garage and two latrines (Leach, Camp 1 sect 7 pg 1).

In Cabin Camp 1, the CCC built over 45 buildings, roads and trails and a campfire ring on an elevated plateau to the north of the site. They also built a dam on Quantico Creek and created a swimming area with a dock and an improved beach area along the dammed portion of Quantico Creek. To support the camp functions, sewer lines, electric and water lines were installed during the campaign.

Park planners had a set of criteria for camps that considered sun and shade levels, proximity and orientation to water, distances between cabins and to latrines, a quiet location for the infirmary, privacy issues and more (See Analysis and Evaluation section of this document for further information on these criteria). Cabin Camp 1 served as a model utilizing the criteria as

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prescribed by planners in order to provide a camping experience that would enhance and serve the health, welfare and happiness of campers. Since Cabin Camp 1 was built first, it seems to have been given an attention to detail that may have slowly fallen away during the construction of the other four camps.

Cabin Camp 1 was also known as Camp Lichtman and Camp Goodwill. It had been hosting children since the summer of 1936. It first hosted Camp Lichtman in the summer of 1938. Camp Lichtman was sponsored and used by the 12th Street branch of the Washington, D.C. YMCA, the first black YMCA in the country. For fourteen dollars, young black boys from Washington, Alexandria, Baltimore, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Newport News and Norfolk could attend camp for two weeks. Camp Lichtman would be remembered for being the “finest camp in the nation for colored youngsters (Washington Afro-American, 1949).” The same article stated that by 1949 over 10,000 boys between 7 and 17 had attended camp at Chopawamsic.

Chopawamsic was the first RDA in the south to provide camping for blacks. In June of 1937 the first African American campers arrived in nearby Camp 4 which was originally designed for moms and tots.

Camps 1 and 4 are located on the east side of the park and were accessed by Pleasant Road off of Dumfries Road (Route 234). Camps 2, 3, and 5 were built on the west side of the park and accessed by Old Joplin Road (Route 619). The Regional office in Richmond stated that keeping blacks and whites separate was the general desire of both races. Proposals for roads in the park were delayed due to a lack of agreement between the region and the national office. Initially, separate entrances were created out of convenience. Roads connecting camps to existing county roads were created for transportation of labor and equipment during camp construction. The issue of segregation contributed towards the delay of a larger system- which was not begun until after the OSS occupation. Scenic Drive, the main circular drive through the park built 1968-1972, does not connect directly with either of the camp clusters.

Desegregation at Chopawamsic

“On December 8, 1945, the NPS mandated the desegregation of all National Parks. Desegregation, however, took years to complete. Dining rooms at Shenandoah, for example, stayed segregated until 1947, and other facilities were segregated until as late as 1950. Because all of the other RDAs except Chopawamsic and Catoctin (in western Maryland) were transferred to state park systems, many of the southern RDAs remained segregated until the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964. The desegregation process at PRWI does not appear to have started until the mid-1950s. In 1956 the camp began to interchange the use of the camps by white and black campers. Since Virginia schools were still segregated, Virginia’s social groups that used the camps still consisted of only white and only black children; however, the use of the specific campsites were interchangeable. For example, white campers used Camp 4 in 1956, and black campers used Camp 1. Interchanging the camps was ‘part of a program started [in 1954]’ that was hoped would ‘lead to integrated camps.’ In the summer of 1956, black counselors worked in the white camps and vice versa. These efforts hoped to change the ‘white-colored tags’ that had been attached to the camps since the late 1930s.” (Kuhn sect 8

pg 115)

The social and recreational legacy of the RDA program created new parkland, outreach for social agencies and opportunities for children to experience the benefits of summer camp. Forty-six American RDAs were built by the end of the 1930s. Chopawamsic was the fourth largest and it, along with Catoctin Mountain Park, were the only two retained by the Department of the Interior when all of the other RDAs were turned over to their respective states.

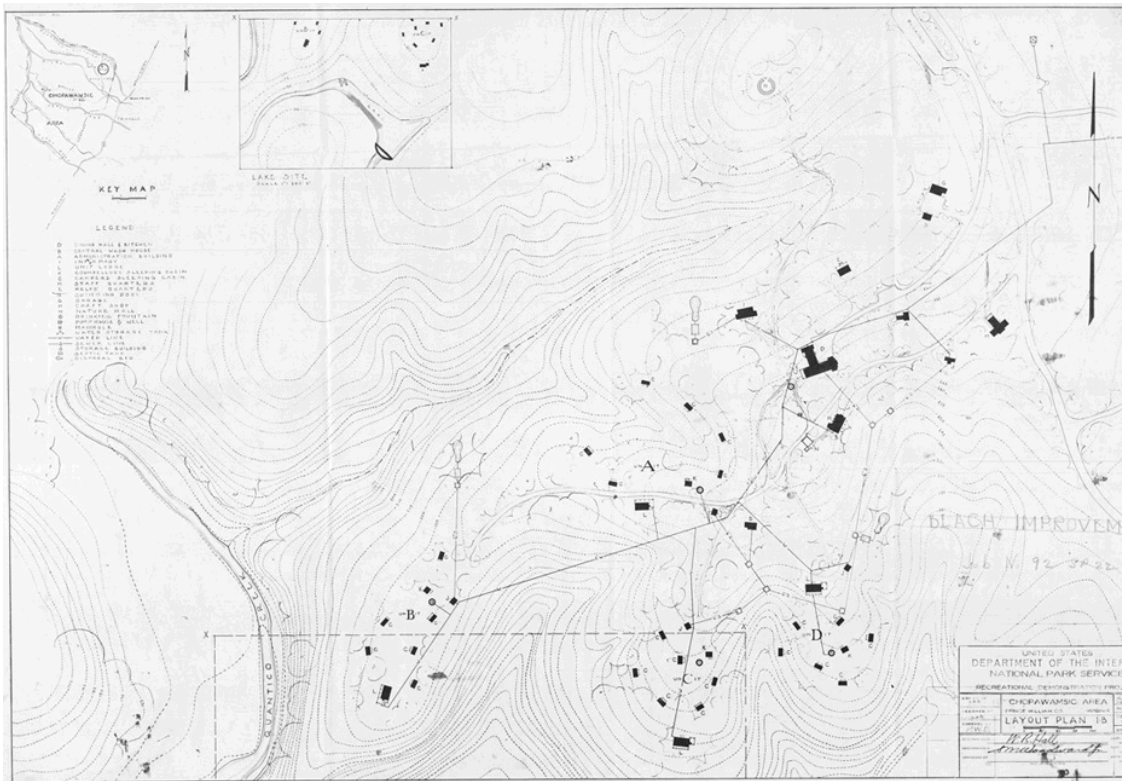


This map illustrates the CCC camp as it was layed out on what is now the play field. It derives from a map titled Chopawamsic SP-22 Boy's Area (PRWI Archives).

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Modern photograph of the play field. The vehicle is pointing east (NCR CLP 2011).




1937 map Chopawamsic Area Layout Plan 1-B illustrates infrastructure, beach improvement and building placement (PRWI Archives).

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WHO MAY ATTEND


Enrollment in Camp Lichtman is not limited to boys from Washington, D. C. In past seasons campers have come from as far as Florida. A special invitation is extended to parents in Baltimore, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News and other nearby communities to send their boys to Camp Lichtman this year for their summer vacation period.

Parents living outside of Washington may send their boys to Washington in time for them to leave with the Camp buses or they may take them directly to camp under previous arrangement with the Camp Director. This arrangement will include such details as physical examinations and clearance of character references.



MR. A. E. LICHTMAN

Camp Lichtman was established in the summer of 1932 with funds donated by Mr. A. E. Lichtman, President of the Lichtman Theatres Corporation. His generosity made possible for the first time the realization of standardized camping for Negro boys of Washington and vicinity. It has been very gratifying to the Twelfth Street Branch, Y.M.C.A., to see how faithfully Mr. Lichtman has followed the fortunes of Camp Lichtman through the years since its beginning. With his aid and with the generous support of other citizens it has been possible to conduct a rapidly expanding program through the depression years and to be able to make a transfer of the Camp from its original location in the George Washington National Forest to the splendid Chopawamsic Recreation Area without a deficit of any kind. The Committee of Management desires to acknowledge again its gratitude to Mr. Lichtman for the joy and happiness he has brought to the boys of Washington.



A RECREATION HALL

The Committee of Management,
Twelfth Street Branch, Y.M.C.A.

A. E. Lichtman was the sponsor of Camp Lichtman for several years. He was a well-known theater owner, philanthropist and sports club owner. His support made it possible for thousands of inner-city boys to go to camp (image nps.gov/prwi).



Campers learning to swim at Camp Lichtman (Scurlock Studio Records, ca. 1905-1994, Archives Center, National Museum of American History).



Woodworking in the craft lodge (no specific date given) (Scurlock Studio Records, ca. 1905-1994, Archives Center, National Museum of American History).

The OSS in Chopawamsic: 1942-1945

The original mandate of the NPS was to hold the resources of the national parks in trust for the American people. In war time, the NPS was put in the difficult situation of placing its resources at the disposal of the armed forces. The Marine Corps base at Quantico and the Corps of Engineers, from their post at Belvoir, had been using Chopawamsic for maneuvers since 1938.

Ira B. Lykes was the first NPS manager at the RDA. Lykes held this position from 1939 to 1951 and left a lasting impression on the development of the park. "In early 1942, Lykes complained to his superiors that the Marines 'have assumed the right to enter upon the area without [even] advising or consulting this office.' (Chambers, 92)"

By 1942, summer camps were forced to relocate. Camp Lichtman was moved to Blue Knob RDA in Pennsylvania. Use of all five of the cabin camps at Chopawamsic was granted to the military. Any residents who still resided within the RDA boundaries were given a short window in which they had to leave. The grace period afforded to residents by the RA (which was several years in some cases) was no longer applicable. During the military occupation, Chopawamsic, along with Catoctin RDA (renamed Catoctin Mountain Park in 1954) were chosen to serve as training areas A and C of the newly formed Office of Strategic Services

(OSS).

Newton B. Drury, Director of the NPS from 1940-1951 "...developed a set of provisions that would control the military's use of the national parks. Drury wanted to make sure all alternatives to using NPS land had been exhausted, and if military use was essential, permits would require specific conditions to protect the park. Once military use was completed, the military was required to repair any damages and restore the property to its previous condition (Kuhn sect 8 pg 117)."

America's first attempt at a centralized system of strategic intelligence was the Office of the Coordinator of Information (COI), established in 1941. In 1942 the COI became the OSS). It was the predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and US Special Operations Forces. By 1943 the OSS reached 5,000 personnel. Between 1941 and 1945 personnel in the COI and OSS may have totaled 21,600 or 24,000. Nearly one quarter of those personnel were women. The basic mission of the OSS was to obtain information and to sabotage the military efforts of enemy nations during WWII. William J. Donovan, the Director of the agency, reported directly to the President.

Chopawamsic was an ideal setting for OSS training due to its rural locale, large size, close proximity to Washington, D.C. and its rugged terrain which was fit for paramilitary training. Unauthorized visitors to Chopawamsic were not allowed entry. Armed sentries manned the entrances and periodically patrolled the perimeter. Signs warned unauthorized parties to keep out (Chambers, 54, 55).

Acquiring private properties within and near the park's boundaries was of great interest to the Army's land acquisition office. Between 1931 and 1941 the NPS had obtained 14,466 acres of land. In 1942 alone, War Department procurement added 1,000 to 1,500 acres to that number (Chambers 104, 105).

The OSS named the three Cabin Camps and CCC work camp on the western side of the park (formerly Camps 2, 3 and 5) Area A. This area was utilized for advanced special operations training in advanced paramilitary work, sabotage, guerrilla activity and other aspects of unconventional warfare behind enemy lines (Chambers, 139). Improvements to the camps by the OSS began in summer of 1942. Buildings were winterized, support buildings were erected, kitchens were upgraded, a boathouse and dock were built on a nearby lake and training areas where trainees could learn close-in shooting techniques were established (Kuhn sect 8 pg 120).

Training Area C, (formerly Camps 1 and 4) was assigned as the radio operator school. Enrollees learned Morse code, secret ciphers, radio repair and the operation of clandestine wireless telegraphy equipment in the middle of roughly 4,000 acres of woods. Area C had pistol and rifle ranges, a grenade trench and ravine, its own obstacle course, and a meadow in which trainees crawled along the ground with rifles under barbed wire. Most of the trainees in Area C were not even aware that Area A existed. The forested location was ideal for security. It was isolated and all entrances could be guarded round the clock. Over time, Area C was also used as a holding area and to train foreign nationals for activities in the Far East (Chambers, 258,

56).

Cabin Camp 1 during the OSS Era

Cabin Camp 1 was known as C-1 during the OSS era. It was primarily the headquarters of Area C and was used as a training area. As in Area A, many changes to the existing structures were made.

“...key buildings in all the cabin camps in the park were made suitable for operation during winter. The NPS camps had been designed for occupancy only during the summer months. The OSS training camps would operate year round. The occupants found them cold and damp in the winter months. To make them habitable at that time, the OSS installed pot-bellied, cast-iron Franklin stoves, and hot water tanks first and subsequently put in insulating wall board inside and creosoting outside many of the buildings. The pit latrines were augmented or replaced by Army latrine/washhouses often with hot water showers. The kitchens in all of the mess halls were upgraded with new wiring and the addition of an array of new electrical equipment for food preparation and storage, including standard Army gas ranges, electric potato peelers, deep fryers, and dishwashers, plus large refrigerators.” (Chambers, 145)

“In addition to winterization and other alterations in existing buildings at the cabin camp, the OSS erected several new wooden structures at C-1. A radio repair shop was the largest, a portable, plywood building measured 16 by 16 feet and may have served as a classroom. Smaller new structures included a radio transmitter building and two guard houses, one at the main gate and one at the northern end of Area C-1. As completed for use by OSS's Communications Branch, Area C-1 included an administration building, two buildings serving as quarters for 16 officers, a drivers' quarters holding six enlisted men, a garage, a work shop, five washroom/latrines, a mess hall, a lodge, and a series of huts as well as two, 12-man barracks for enlisted men on the staff. In addition, there was a radio transmitter station in a building in the D cluster of cabins. There was also another transmitter station, perhaps the main radio transmitter, in what was identified as an old CCC camp (probably the abandoned CCC work camp SP-22) across the road and a little more than 100 yards east of administration building at the entrance to Area C-1. Both the transmitters and the receiver stations were powered by electrical generators and were equipped with sizable antennas, long poles with radio antenna aerials on them.” (Chambers 169, 170)

Camp 4 or C-2 was the primary training facility for the Communications Branch (CB). Along with the regular winterization of the cabins, erection of support structures and kitchen upgrades, construction of an indoor assembly space here was the most expensive OSS-built structure at any east coast training camp (Kuhn sect 8, pg 121).

Access, security and property boundaries between the Marine base at Quantico, the OSS and the NPS complicated relations throughout this era. “From 1943 to 1945, Lykes worked at the Marine Base during the week and would return to supervise the park on weekends. During the week, the park office was staffed by Thelma Williams, the park's sole full time employee during the war. Ms. Williams worked Mondays through Fridays, managing routine business and holding other matters or documents requiring Lykes' signature for his weekly visits (Chambers,

282).”

The OSS destroyed many buildings in the park during its occupation. Most were former farmhouses, barns and associated structures on the western side of the park. The OSS used buildings and structures abandoned from the pre-RDA era for demolition practice.

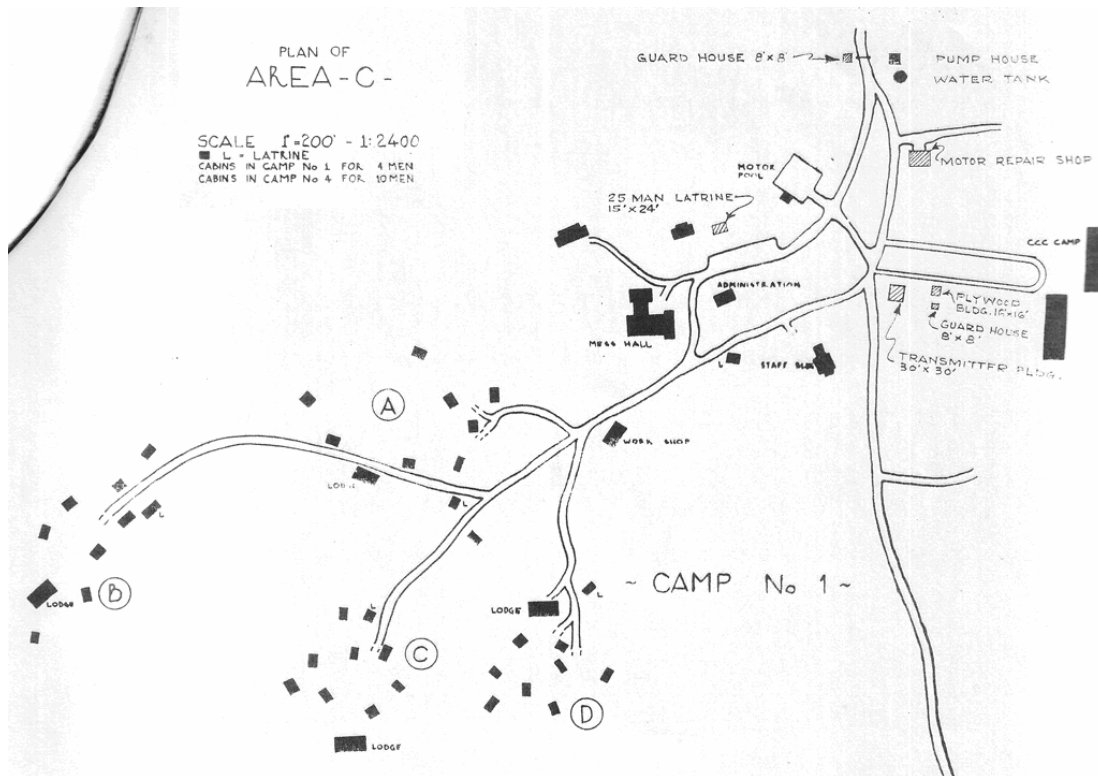
The End of the OSS era

“Area A was closed down as a training area in November 1944. Most of the OSS training in 1945 for the war against Japan was done in West Coast camps. Area A was declared officially closed effective 11 January 1945 with the exception of normal maintenance and safeguarding of property, and was held in stand-by status until it was permanently closed in July 1945 (Chambers 159).” Area C was closed in October 1945 (Kuhn sect 8 pg 21).

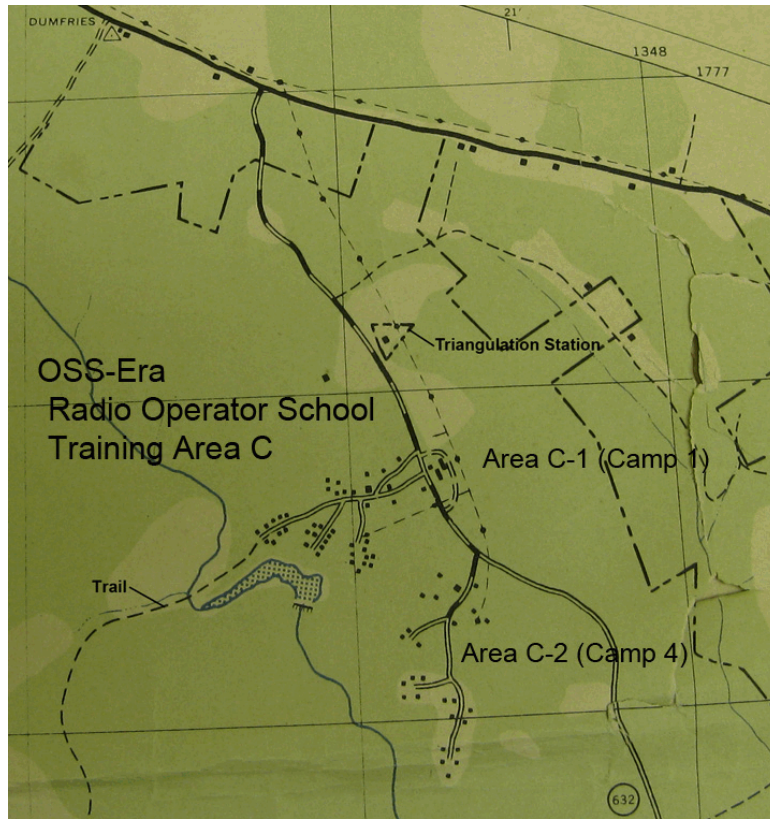
“The effects of the heavy military vehicles on the roads within the OSS training area, plus the deterioration accelerated by the weather during the winter of 1943-44, led Corps of Engineers to agree that it was imperative that the roads in Training Area A be repaired. Furthermore, the engineers recommended that culverts be installed and other drainage be put into place before the fall of 1944 and even greater damage created in the following winter. The Army Engineers furnished the labor, but the material would have to be purchased. The commanding officers of both Areas A and C agreed that the first priority was for the roads leading to the OSS constructed magazine for storage of ammunition and explosives, as the dirt road had become almost impassible in the winter. Second priority went to repairing roads which connected existing camp areas. The third priority was for repairing roads classified as secondary roads within the training area and which were used mainly for training purposes and in connection with field exercises. The roads were in such poor condition that they were inflicting undue wear and tear upon military motor vehicles, which consequently were frequently in need of repair. OSS concluded that under the agreement between the War Department and the Department of the Interior, ‘we are required to maintain existing roads and, of course, maintain any roads we ourselves constructed.’ By 1945, Superintendent Lykes could report that the Army did maintain ‘certain roads in good condition.’” (Chambers, 159)

The ranges used for weapons practice were obliterated and most of the new wooden buildings in Area C were retained when the facility was returned to the NPS in 1946. Remnants of the OSS activity could be found in the park for years.

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Map of Cabin Camp 1 during OSS occupation. At this time it was known as Training Area C-1. OSS buildings on this map are light in color. CCC buildings are shown in black (PRWI Archives).



Map of the buildings, roads and trails in and around Cabin Camps 1 and 4, known as Training Area C during the OSS occupation (PRWI Archives).

Prince William Forest Park: 1945-2011

An innovative partnership developed between Park Manager Ira Lykes and the Army Corps of Engineers from 1946 until the outbreak of the Korean War in 1950. Lykes had hoped that the OSS would have built internal roads to connect cabin camps during their stay. They had not. This meant that one had to drive around the periphery, nine miles over state roads to get from Cabin Camps 1 and 4, to Cabin Camp 3 near park headquarters in the southeastern sector of the park. Colonel Hogg of Fort Belvoir had been using nearby Fort A. P Hill in Caroline County as a training ground where Army Engineers would build roads and bridges and then demolish them so the next batch of troops could do the same. Lykes and Hogg established an agreement wherein Lykes would provide materials and Hogg's men would provide the labor to build roads and bridges in the park. Forty-seven miles of roads, two bridges, trails and an earth-filled dam were built within four years, saving the NPS around a million dollars (Chambers, 513).

“The Army Engineers often worked as fast as Lykes could mark out the projects. Many of these engineer troops were African-American soldiers and Lykes said that when they learned that the cabin camps in the northeast end of the park were for underprivileged black children from the capital, ‘believe me they really put their heart and soul in it, because they felt they

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were helping their own people and, most importantly, they knew that what they were doing was not going to be torn up by the next troop that came down, that it was going to stay. It was something lasting and something of value.” (Chambers, 513)

Civilian use of the park resumed in 1946. In 1948, Chopawamsic was renamed Prince William Forest Park to reflect its growing relationship with the county. Casual day-use of the park was not established until construction of the Pine Grove Picnic Area in 1951 but it was slow to be used because local residents had memories of its military affiliation and of the armed guards at its entrances (Chambers, 514).

“Prince William Forest Park continued to evolve in the decades after the war. Especially since the 1960s, its mission had grown from preservation and group camping to include day use. Organized camping resumed immediately after the war, but the subsequent transformation into an increasingly suburban area and the large number of daily visitors, led to a new and equal emphasis on day-use facilities. Ira Lykes’s successors as park superintendent shifted the emphasis away from long term organized camping in permanent structures for a few character building organizations toward facilities for tent camping, hiking, motoring, picnicking, fishing, canoeing, and swimming for larger numbers of users. The result was the creation of an internal scenic drive looping through the park, picnic grounds, tent campgrounds, a nature center, and a Visitor Center.” (Chambers 521)

“Many improvements were made to the park during the 1960s and 1970s and reflect the newly-developed philosophy of the NPS known as Mission 66. Mission 66 was a federally-sponsored program to improve conditions in National Parks beginning in 1955 and ending in 1966, the fiftieth anniversary of the NPS. Mission 66 projects focused on modernizing the National Parks with new roads, visitor centers, utilities, trails, and picnic and camping areas. Improvements to PRWI between 1962 and 1972 followed the philosophy of the Mission 66 program and focused on enhancing the experience of automotive tourist. In 1962, Telegraph Road Picnic Area was built near the original park entrance. Oak Ridge Campground and the Travel Trailer Village were built in 1964 and 1965, respectively, and Turkey Run Campground followed in 1968. One of the largest improvements to PRWI that reflects the Mission 66 philosophy was the Scenic Drive and its associated bridges and parking areas, which were built between 1968 and 1970. These additions to PRWI during the 1960s and 1970 changed the way visitors use the park today.” (Kuhn sect 8 pg122)

Cabin Camp 1 in the 1980s and Beyond

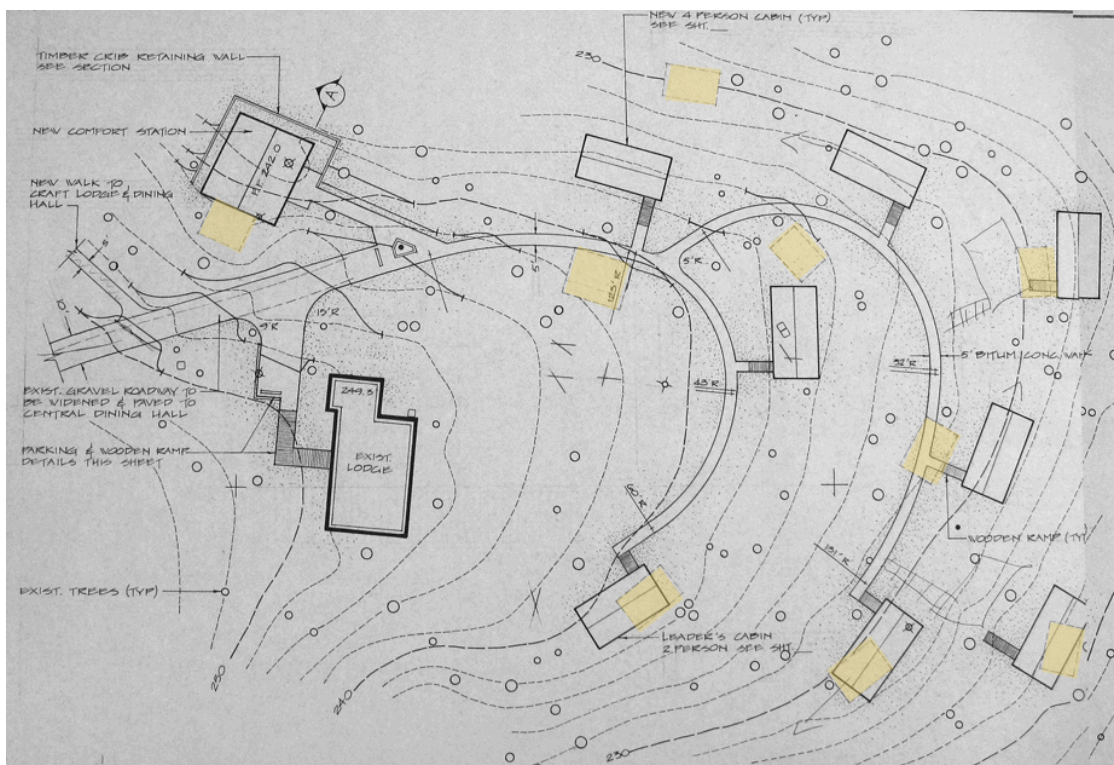
In the 1980s two major construction projects impacted Cabin Camp 1. The first was the rehabilitation of 16 buildings in circa 1980. Several ramps, posts and rails were installed, roofs were re-shingled and gutters were put in. The central, staff and Unit A bath houses were also rehabilitated. In circa 1983 a second rehabilitation project was undertaken at Cabin Camp 1. This project called for the demolition of each CCC-built sleeping cabin. The cabins were in poor condition. They were falling down and could not be rented out for group camping. At the time they were not considered historically important. The historic cabins were replaced with the extant cabins on site today. This project also included the replacement of the bath houses in

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units B, C and D. Additionally, asphalt paths were laid down both within Unit D, connecting each cabin to the unit lodge and bath house, and from Unit D to the community craft lodge (building 55) and on to the dining hall.

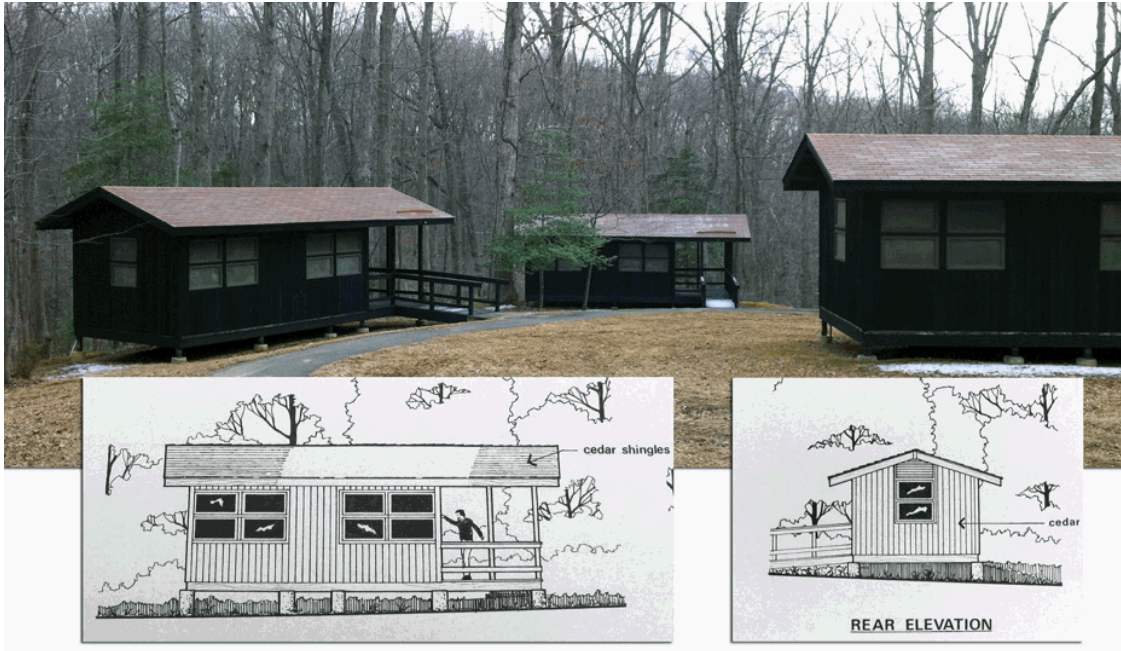
In the 1990s the water tower was suffering from vandalism and neglect. In response, a fence was erected around the structure. Stabilization took place in FY2007 and in FY2008 sections of the tower, catwalk and railing were repaired and repainted and lightning rods were installed. The dam on the lake was inspected and said to be in satisfactory structural condition by facility managers in 1996 (Memo from Faris, 1996). The most recent repairs of the dam took place in circa 2007 and it remains in good condition. The lake, however, is shallow and low due to siltation.

Cabin Camp 1 remains in use as a group camping destination. Today it is rented out to various organizations and private groups. Overall park visitors now number in the hundreds of thousands. PRWI is used as a day use facility, as an overnight tent or RV camping destination, and its cabin camps continue to be used for organized group camping. Miles of roads offer many hiking, biking and driving opportunities. The over 15,000 acre park preserves one of the largest eastern Piedmont forests in the NPS, and provides diverse habitats for many plants and animals and protects a large section of the Quantico Creek watershed.



All cabins in Cabin Camp 1 were replaced in the 1980s. Yellow boxes indicate the footprints of the old cabins. Unit D was made accessible with the construction of paved paths. (DWG # 860_41,029, 2/1983. PRWI Archives).

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As part of a circa 1983 rehabilitation project, all of the sleeping cabins in Cabin Camp 1 were razed and replaced with the models seen in these photographs taken in Unit D (photos NCR CLP, Drawings 860_41,029 sheet 5 of 7 2/1983. PRWI Archives).



African American boys eat with their counselors in the dining hall that still exists in Cabin Camp 1 (Scurlock Studio Records, ca. 1905-1994, Archives Center, National Museum of American History).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of Prince William Forest Park's Cabin Camp 1 (CC1) cultural landscape by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1935-1945) with current conditions.

Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a landscape that allow visitors to understand its cultural value. Collectively, they express the historic character and integrity of a landscape. Landscape characteristics give a property cultural importance and comprise the property's uniqueness. Each characteristic or feature is classified as contributing or non-contributing to the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are comprised of landscape features. Landscape features are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance. Non-contributing features (those that were not present during the historical period) may be considered "compatible" when they fit within the physical context of the historic period and attempt to match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Incompatible features are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape and, through their existence, can lessen the historic character of a property. For those features that are listed as undetermined, further primary research, which is outside the scope of this CLI, is necessary to determine the feature's origination date. Landscape characteristics and features, individually, and as a whole, express the integrity and historic character of the landscape and contribute to the property's historic significance.

This CLI recognizes the period of significance for CC1 as 1935 to 1945. 1935 represents the year Chopawamsic RDA was established and CCC Camp SP-22 was built in what is now the CC1 ball field, and 1945 represents the year in which the OSS vacated the area. The majority of the contributing landscape characteristics identified for CC1 date to the park planning/ CCC construction era which lasted from 1935 until 1942. Contributing characteristics from this era include buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, topography, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation and constructed water features land use and archeology.

This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. Historic integrity, as defined by the National Register, is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register traditionally recognizes a property's integrity through seven aspects or qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Several or all of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. In varying degrees, all seven aspects are represented on the site. The following section titled "Aspects of Integrity" will examine how these qualities are applied to Cabin Camp 1.

Aspects of Integrity

Cabin Camp 1

Prince William Forest Park

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event took place. Integrity of location refers to whether the property has been moved or relocated since its construction. Cabin Camp 1 has integrity of location since it remains intact in the same location as it was built.

Design is the composition of elements that constitute the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Despite the addition of the non-historic sleeping cabins, the historic buildings and structures as well as the camp layout, lend Cabin Camp 1 integrity of design relating to the rustic park architecture designed by the NPS and standardized through the CCC program in the 1930s. Within this framework, buildings, structures and sites represent a design harmony with the natural and manmade landscape, and incorporate the use of indigenous materials and hand-crafted elements.

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property that illustrates the character of the place. Integrity of setting remains when the surroundings have not been subjected to radical change. The setting of Cabin Camp 1 has not been altered since its construction in the 1930s. It remains a wooded landscape in a rural locale that affords visitors a break from the sounds and sights of inner-city life.

Materials are the physical elements of a particular period, including construction materials, paving, plants and other landscape features. Integrity of materials determines whether or not an authentic historic resource still exists. Extant historic structures at CC1 display material features that derive from the CCC construction era. These include roof beams, hinges, waney-board siding, windows and countless other minor and major construction details. The use of compacted earth as paving is still in place and the vegetation that grows on site now is the same general type as grew during initial construction. Despite the addition of some new materials, Integrity of material on site exists.

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history. At Cabin Camp 1, the workmanship performed by the CCC is evident in the rustic architectural details apparent in each of the extant historic structures. For example: workmanship is evident in the original shingles that can be found at the administrative building, the unique dining hall windows that tuck into the walls when they are lowered and the hand-hewn waney board siding. Workmanship apparent in the historic structures at CC1 lend to the overall integrity of the site.

Feeling is the quality that a historic property has in evoking the aesthetic or historic sense of a past period of time. Although it is itself intangible, feeling is dependent upon the significant physical characteristics that convey a property's historic qualities. Cabin Camp 1 possesses the atmosphere of a rustic and well-established camp that was laid out with purpose. The layout of the camp; the separation of group units and the centrality of the core buildings are one way that the sense that the space was created for organized camping is conveyed to visitors. The architectural style, the lack of paving and the minimal use of lighting and absence of other modern conveniences convey a sense that the property was designed in the past.

Association is the direct link between a property and the event or person for which the property is significant. The site maintains its association with organized camping by being a place where that

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activity still takes place. Through interpretation of features extant in the landscape today, visitors can connect the site with the CCC, the OSS and the rich natural history that has shaped the landscape over thousands of years.

Conclusion

After evaluating the landscape features and characteristics within the context of the seven aspects of integrity established by the National Register, this CLI finds that despite alterations and additions to the property since it was constructed, the landscape of Cabin Camp 1 retains integrity in all seven aspects from the periods of significance.

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and Structures in Cabin Camp 1 built in the 1930s by the CCC are examples of the rustic style established by the NPS to popularize and standardize park architecture during FDR's New Deal era when an expansion of national and state park systems was occurring at a rapid pace.

Architectural consultant Albert H. Good is generally credited with gathering, editing and creating guiding publications illustrating the NPS rustic style. The intent was to accommodate humans in the "outstanding, inspiring, breath-taking superlatives in Nature..." Good thought that in order to keep structures from becoming alien and intrusive man must "...build only structures which are undeniably essential, and to know he is not equipped to embellish, but only to mar, Nature's better canvases." He goes on to say that "Now and forever, the degree of his success within such areas will be measurable by the yardstick of his self-restraint (Good, 1)."

The rustic style utilized by the NPS was rooted in the Great Camp architecture of New York's Adirondack Mountains. Characteristics of the Adirondack style included the use of local cut stone, unmilled and oversized logs and burls and the use of native materials to avoid shipping costs and to blend in to the local landscape.

Chopawamsic was considered a model RDA in its location, its use of NPS rustic style and its layout. More than one of its buildings were photographed and used in the 1938 Park and Recreation Structures book that served as a guide for popularizing and standardizing planning

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and architecture in parks.

In Prince William Forest Park cabin camps, the use of indigenous materials, muted colors and handcrafted features create a built environment that is sympathetic and complementary to the surrounding landscape. Cabin Camp 1 was the first to be built at Chopawamsic and is considered to have some of the finest examples of the rustic style within it.

Alterations to many, if not all, buildings occurred during OSS occupation. Typically, the bunkhouse roofs, which were originally constructed out of hand-hewn cedar shingles, were covered with mottled gray asphalt shingles. Kitchens were upgraded and there was an addition of window sashes, cast-iron stoves, and additional insulation. Most of the alterations, with the exception of the kitchen upgrades, were reversed in the mid -1940s when the OSS left the park. Beyond this, minor repairs were made until circa 1980 when 16 buildings in Cabin Camp 1 were rehabilitated, and in circa 1983 when several buildings, including all of the sleeping cabins were demolished and replaced.

The following is a list of extant structures at Camp 1 and their approximate date of construction.

1936

Water Tower (Contributing)

1937

Building A10, Bath House (Contributing)

Building 75, Central Bath House (Contributing)

Building 55, Craft Lodge (Contributing)

Building 60, Dining Hall (Contributing)

Building 95, Staff Bath House (Contributing)

Building 85, Staff Quarters (Contributing)

Building 50, Administration Building (Contributing)

Building 70, Infirmary (Contributing)

Building 65, Staff Quarters (Contributing)

1938

Building 330 Pump House (Contributing)

1939

Buildings A12, B12, C12, D12, Craft Lodges (Contributing)

1983c.

All Cabins in areas A, B, C and D (Non-Contributing)

Building B10, C10, D10 Bathhouses (Non-Contributing)

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Unknown

Building 96 Fire House (Non-Contributing)

Building 30, Storage (Undetermined)

Main Craft Lodge 55 (Contributing)

Historic

The most substantial of the craft lodges in PRWI is found in Cabin Camp 1. Located on the main entrance road opposite the Dining Hall, it is a one-story structure with an 'L' plan. Of all of the CCC-built structures within the park, this building displays the most use of local stone (stone was quarried at the Cabin Branch Mine on the eastern border of the park). It is a frame structure, on a concrete foundation, with vertical and horizontal waney board siding. Its main facade features a dropped porch, a shed roof covered with architectural shingles, walks of fieldstone, three pairs of double doors with vertical window, hand-wrought iron strap hinges on the southeast elevation leading to the porch and oversized double wood doors. A stone-clad one-story projecting bay is found on the building's west elevation. It is pierced by paired eight-light wood-sash casement windows. The northern end of the west elevation is fronted by a five-bay shed porch supported by rounded log posts set on a fieldstone retaining wall. A three-bay shed porch is located on the east. The inside boasts two roof trusses with kingpost and iron bracing, a stone hearth and a concrete floor. It was built in 1937 for \$793 (Leach Camp 1 sect 7 page 7, LCS 045265).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and by the NPS in circa 1980 when a ramp entry was installed in (A rehab of 16 buildings was undertaken in the early 1980s. Plans were approved in 1980 but the exact date of actual construction is unclear). Some stabilization was completed in 2006c. This included stripping the roof and replacing rotted roof planks, window repair, resetting of the fireplace hearth stone and installation of new siding.

Unit Lodges A12, B12, C12, D12 (Contributing)

Historic

"...the unit lodge is the rallying point of a camp unit. It has recreational, social, educational, and cultural purpose. It is the common living room or clubroom of the campers who make up the unit..." Good sect 3 pg 143.

All of the lodges in Camp 1 are very similar. Built in 1939, they are one-story rectangular wood frame structures sided with vertical and horizontal waney board with poured concrete piers and fieldstone foundations. Each features massive exterior gable-end stone chimneys, outdoor kitchen pavilions and full front porches where campers could remain outdoors even in rainy conditions. The buildings have extended kick roofs covered with architectural shingles. The pavilion and porch roofs are supported by round-log posts and rails (LCS 045264).

Existing

The unit lodges were altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and rehabilitated by the NPS in circa

1980 when entrance ramps, gutters and posts were added.

Central Wash House or Staff Bath House 95 (Contributing)

Historic

The Central Wash House, 95, is located near the entrance of Cabin Camp 1. It is a one-story wood-frame structure on a concrete floor pad. This T-plan building has a side-gabled roof and vertical and horizontal waney board siding. There is a utility sink in the recessed entry at the intersection of the three wash rooms. The windows have wooden louvers and screens. It was built in 1937 (27'-3" by 17') (LCS 045266).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943, rehabilitated by the NPS in circa 1980.

Unit Bath House A10 (Contributing)

The bath house at unit A was built during the CCC era. Extensive improvements and repairs were made to the structure during a circa 1980 rehabilitation project.

Administration Building 50 (Contributing)

Historic

Camp offices or administration buildings served as the camp director's office. Building 50 is a wood-framed one-story structure. The porch has a stone floor and rounded log supports. It sits on a concrete-pier foundation with metal flashing and vertical and horizontal waney board siding. The sash windows are six over six and the side-gabled roof is covered with architectural shingles. It is the only building on site where some of the original CCC-era shingles can be found. Here they are seen above the entry door. It was built in 1937 for \$1,624 (Leach Camp 1 sect 7 pg 7, LCS 045270).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and by the NPS in circa 1980.

Staff Quarters 85 (Contributing)

Historic

Staff Quarters, 85, is located at the entrance to Cabin Camp 1. It is a one-story wood-framed structure with vertical and horizontal waney board siding situated on a concrete pier foundation with metal flashing. There is a front-gabled roof and the front entry porch has round-log posts. There is a central brick chimney separating 3 living areas. The sash windows are 6 over 6 with suspended hinged screens (48' 8" by 49' 10") (LCS 045267).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943, and by the NPS in circa 1980.

Staff Quarters 65 (Contributing)

Cabin Camp 1

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Historic

Staff quarters is located at the entrance of Camp 1. It is a one-story wood frame structure that sits on a concrete pier foundation with metal flashing, and has vertical and horizontal waney board siding. It has a dual-pitch side-gable roof with architectural shingles and a central, recessed entry. A full porch is supported by round-log posts and rails and it has a central brick chimney. The sash windows are six over six with suspended hinged screens. It was built in 1937 for a cost of \$188.99 (Leach Camp 1 sect 7 pg 7, LCS 045261).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and by the NPS circa 1980.

Dining Hall/ Kitchen 60 (Contributing)

Historic

“Exactly three times a day facilities for cooking and serving meals become the most important structures in every camp, wherefore too much care in planning them is hardly possible.” Good sect 3 pg 161.

The Dining Hall/Kitchen is located at the entrance of Cabin Camp 1. It is a wood frame structure on a concrete, concrete-block foundation with some fieldstone infill. It has an “L & T” plan with hipped and cross-gable roofs covered with architectural shingles. The building is sided with vertical and horizontal waney board and has a large exterior end stone chimney. The hipped entry porch intersected by the kitchen and service area features round-log posts and rails. The sash windows are 6 over 6 with hinged screens. On the interior, the window sills open exposing a pocket in the wall in which the windows can be lowered in to. The building measures 87'-3" by 72'-3¹/₃ and was built for \$3,164 in 1937 (LCS 045263, Leach, Camp 1 sect 7 pg 5).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and by the NPS between 1977 and 1978 and circa 1980 when a ramp entry was added.

Infirmary 70 (Contributing)

Historic

The infirmary is in a quiet location to the northwest of the dining hall in Cabin Camp 1. It sits on a stone foundation and has vertical and horizontal waney board siding and a front-gable roof with architectural shingles. The rectangular main block is flanked by two projecting bays. A shed porch, on grade, has round log supports sheltering the centered main entrance. It was built in 1937 for \$1,013 (Kuhn sect 7 pg 14, Leach Camp 1 sect 7 pg 8, LCS 045262).

Existing

The building was altered by the Army in 1942-1943 and by the NPS in 1980c.

Pump House 330 (Contributing)

The only pump house at PRWI that was constructed at the same time as the water towers is located adjacent to the water tower at the Cabin Camp 1 ball field. This modest one-story wood-frame building was built in 1938 sits on a concrete foundation and has a hip roof. The exterior walls are clad in horizontal waney board siding. The door is on the south elevation with a single window on the northwest and east elevations. The casement windows have hinged shutters. (Kuhn sect 7 pg 17, LCS 005359).

Camp 1 Water Tower (Contributing)

Historic

The Camp 1 water tower is located adjacent to the entrance to Cabin Camp 1. It is a wood-stave, 5,000 gallon cypress drum on a 30-foot supporting steel frame. It was a vital part of the system for sanitation, drinking facilities, and recreation created using the Quantico Creek. The water tower was built in 1936-38 at a cost of \$918.

Existing

In FY2007 emergency stabilization work was completed by the Historic Preservation Training Center (HPTC). This halted the deterioration of the tanks by repairing roofs and stabilizing staves. In FY2008, sections of the towers, catwalk and railing were repaired and repainted. Additionally, lightning protection was installed. (Leach Camp 1 sect 7 pg 8, LCS 045269).

Non-Historic Camp Structures

Camp 1 Backstop (Non-Contributing)

The Cabin Camp 1 playfield is located on the east side of the camp entrance. It is a large open field and the site of the former Civilian Conservation Corps, SP-22. There is a backstop made of treated timber and chain link fence on the north side of the playfield. At this time there are also several non-historic benches near the backstop. A backstop may have existed during the period of significance but this version is not historic and does not contribute to the historic landscape. More research will be needed to determine if it is compatible i.e. built in the same location or out of the same materials as one during the historic period.

Unit Bath Houses B10, C10, D10 (Non-Contributing)

The bath houses in units B, C and D are square structures on concrete foundations built during the circa 1983 Cabin Camp 1 rehabilitation project. Each building serves both sexes, provides accessible facilities, and includes toilets, showers, sinks and urinals.

- Building 1-96, a Fire House between the Dining Hall and Administration Building.
- In circa 1983, all of the CCC-built cabins at Cabin Camp 1 were demolished and replaced. Replacements were one-story wood-frame buildings with wood pier and concrete post foundation. The cabins have horizontal wood siding and asphalt shingle gable roofs. On the gable end of each cabin is a small porch and ramps that lead to the asphalt paved walkways that were installed at the same time as the cabins.
- Building 30 (More research needed to determine construction date)

Non-Contributing Utility Structures

- The wooden utility shed on the southwest edge of playfield.
- Several green metal transformer boxes found throughout the camp, at least one in each unit.
- Pitch-roofed wooden structures house electrical service panels and breakers. There is at least one in each unit.
- Hose structures in units.
- Light poles.

Evaluation

With the exclusion of the sleeping cabins, the fire house (building 96), building 30 and the bath houses in units B, C and D, and despite alterations made to the extant historic buildings over time, there is integrity to many of the buildings and structures in Cabin Camp 1.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	1-Water Tower
Feature Identification Number:	148757
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45269
Feature:	Building 1- A10, Bath House
Feature Identification Number:	148759
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Building 1-75, Central Bathhouse
Feature Identification Number:	148761
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Building 1-55, Craft Lodge
Feature Identification Number:	148763
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45265
Feature:	Building 1-60, Dining Hall/Kitchen
Feature Identification Number:	148765
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	45263

Cabin Camp 1
Prince William Forest Park

Feature: Building 1-95, Staff Bath House/Central Wash House

Feature Identification Number: 148767

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45266

Feature: Building 1-85, Staff Quarters

Feature Identification Number: 148769

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45267

Feature: Building 1-50, Administration Building

Feature Identification Number: 148773

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45270

Feature: Building 1-70, Infirmary

Feature Identification Number: 148783

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45262

Feature: Building 1- 65, Staff Quarters

Feature Identification Number: 148785

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 45261

Feature: Building 1-330 Pumphouse

Feature Identification Number: 148787

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: All Cabins in areas A, B, C and D (32 total)

Feature Identification Number: 148799

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Building 1-B10, Bathhouse

Feature Identification Number: 148801

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Building 1-C10, Bathhouse

Feature Identification Number: 148803

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Building 1-D10, Bathhouse

Feature Identification Number: 148805

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Building 1-96 Fire House

Feature Identification Number: 148809

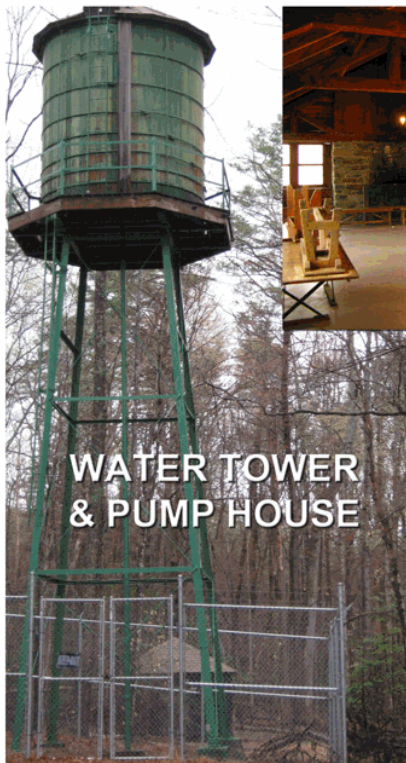
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Building 1-30, Storage

Feature Identification Number: 149273

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The Water Tower and Pump House, the Dining Hall, the Central Bath House and the Infirmary in 2011 (NCR CLP).



The main craft lodge (building 55) makes the most use of local stone of any CCC-built structure in the entire park. Craft lodges were gathering places with porches that allowed children access to the outside even in inclement weather (NCR CLP 2011).

Cluster Arrangement

The desirable organization of a group camp facility is discussed in the third section of Good's 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures* titled: "Part III Overnight and Organized Camp Facilities." In a section called "Camp Lay-Out" Good states: "One figure of speech has the central area the 'hub' and the units the radiating 'spokes' of a wheel. Another has the units as outlying 'hamlets' suburban to a 'village' in which the mutual interests of all the units in orderly government, food supply, medical care, and recreational and cultural pursuits center (Good, 3-109)."

At the entrance of Cabin Camp 1 the first thing one comes across is a parking lot. Across Pleasant Road is the large playfield. These two features are separated from the core of the camp. The first cluster of buildings in camp includes the administration building, the infirmary, storage, dining hall and staff quarters. Further into the camp is building 55, the central craft lodge. From there, the main path breaks into individual trails that lead to units A, B, C and D. Cabin Camp 1 retains the ideal camp lay-out described by park planners. The utilitarian areas are separated from the recreational areas and areas that are established for both large and small group activities are clearly defined by the arrangement of the buildings.

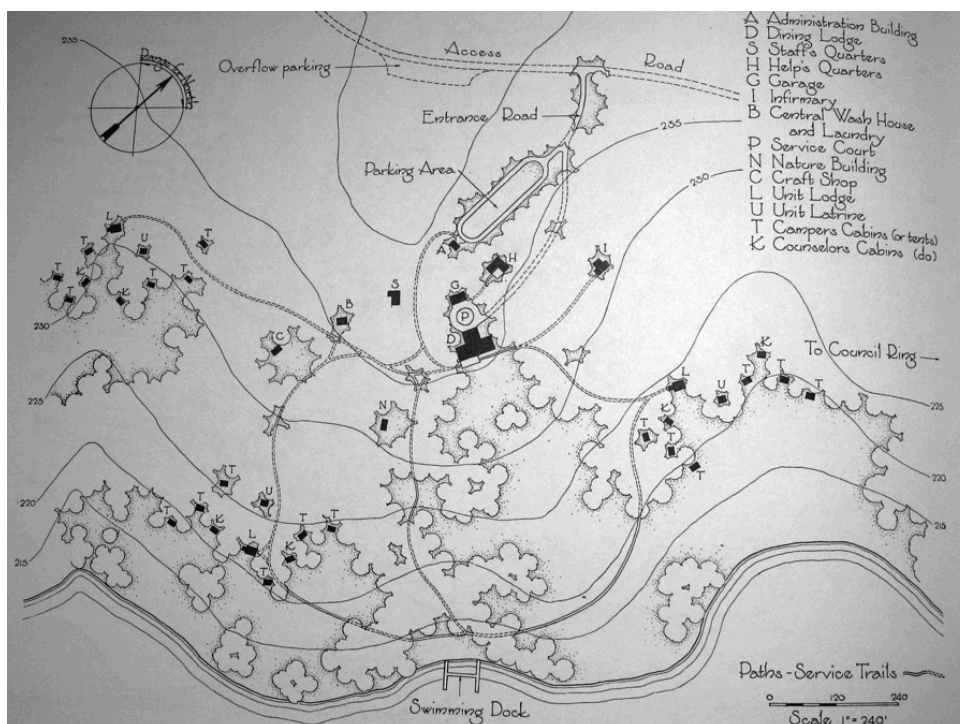
Evaluation

Chopawamsic's Cabin Camp 1 was laid out in the hub-and-spoke fashion with designated areas for both large and small groups that early park planners deemed desirable for the health, safety and mystique of group camping. Chopawamsic was considered a model for RDAs. Despite the replacement of the sleeping cabins and changes in some of the original materials, the overall layout has not changed and the cluster arrangement of the camp retains integrity to the period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Hub and Spoke layout of camp
- Feature Identification Number: 148811
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Albert Good's book illustrates the "hub and spoke" layout that can be seen in the relationship between the camp center and the individual units. This layout is repeated at Chopawamsic which was considered a model RDA (Good, plate III H-3, section 3, 116).

Topography

Topography at Cabin Camp 1 varies from approximately 130 to 275 feet above sea level. The lake is situated at the lowest point and the upper fire ring is at the highest. As is evident on the site plan, the core cluster where the administrative building, infirmary, dining hall, kitchen and

associated buildings are found is a relatively high point. Down a gentle slope and to the south of the core are the individual unit clusters which are situated on top of small plateaus that were both pre-existing and enhanced by the CCC during creation of the camp. In accordance with the standards established by park planners, alterations were made in a way that retained the look and feel of the naturally occurring topography.

Evidence of altered topography can be seen near the bath house in unit D where a stone tree well was built to protect a large tree (the tree has recently fallen-see photo. More research will be necessary to determine if this was done by the CCC or during the circa 1983 rehabilitation project). Further proof of manipulated topography is found in a 1940 CCC report stating that after razing a technical service building, the northwest corner was filled in order to create the ball field (Job 338 Form 7 No. 157).

Evaluation

Topography at Cabin Camp 1 has integrity and has not been greatly altered from the period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Extant CCC-altered topography
Feature Identification Number:	148813
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Spatial Organization

Setting

Cabin Camp 1 is nestled in the undulating landscape of the Quantico Creek watershed within the physiographic province of the Piedmont Plain. At Cabin Camp 1, planners took advantage of some of the wider ridge tops where they built the large playfield, and they utilized the smaller plateaus for building clusters. Albert H. Good's Park and Recreation Structures book promotes separation between units in order to create an intimate environment for campers. This need was successfully met where the units are separated by ravines and hidden from each other behind vegetation.

Vegetation

During the planning phase of the 1930s, there were three primary vegetation types in the area; coniferous evergreens, deciduous trees and open spaces. The camp was nestled into an area where a deciduous forest provided shade for site users in the summer-and sun to keep the structures relatively dry in the winters.

Water

The proximity of the site to Quantico Creek was a driving factor in the original site plan. The creek was dammed by the CCC and was used by campers for swimming and boating. The spatial relationship between the camp and the creek still exists today.

Evaluation

Despite changes that took place during the OSS occupation of the park, replacement of some structures and repairs over time, the overall spatial organization has not changed since construction and therefore contributes to the integrity of the site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Placement of camp features in landscape
Feature Identification Number: 148815
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Circulation

The main circulation system in Cabin Camp 1 has not been substantially changed since its construction. The entrance road is in its historic position and the main roads and paths that lead people around the camp are as they were in the 1930s. The original path to Quantico Creek and/or the lake is no longer evident. One path appears on an OSS-era map. It leads from the southern tip of Unit B to the creek. No other record of a path from the camp to the water exists and further research will be needed to prove the continued use of this path. A record of a path that campers may have used has not been made clear during the research for this project. The path leading to the council ring on the north side of the site may have moved over the years in response to vegetation and/or erosion.

The parking lot may have shifted from a neat rectangular north-south oriented feature to its current east-west orientation over time. Historic plans show a rectangular 21-car parking lot that was screened and edged with vegetation. If this parking lot was built, no evidence of it exists in the current parking lot configuration which is relatively shapeless and is oriented east to west. It is unclear whether or not the north-south orientated parking lot was, in fact constructed or if the current parking lot reflects the historic orientation.

Paths built after the historic period include the paved path leading from behind the Craft Lodge (55) into Unit D and any small paths leading off of the main road in and around the non-historic camp fire ring between B and C units.

With the exception of the paved paths in Unit D, the absence of defined pathways within Units A, B and C remain true to the historic pattern of a lack of defined paths in the units.

Paths between cabins, the unit lodge and to the unit bath house in Unit D were paved during a rehabilitation project in 1983c. A paved path from Unit D to the main lodge (building 55) and the dining hall was also built in the early 1980s. Otherwise the historically unpaved roads remain.

Evaluation

The original circulation within the camp largely persists and has integrity to the period of significance. The main roads remain unpaved and have not been extended. The most considerable change came in 1983c when paths in Unit D were paved to provide access for

less able-bodied campers.

Note: A handwritten inventory of work done by the CCC in 1940 states the following: “new walks [sic] were constructed of crushed stone on the playfield.” If that statement refers to walks on the playfield, they are no longer evident on the landscape and more research will be needed to determine if they exist underneath the surface.

A second record from 1938 discusses a CCC trails project that is also hidden under the extant landscape (see figure below). It states: “In order that the campers could be given as complete and well rounded program as possible it was desirable to provide facilities for first hand study of the native plant life and earth formation.”

“It was constructed as an emergency measure during the first two weeks of July. The trail is about three miles long and takes from one to three hours to walk depending on the amount of study desired along the way. The trail starts from the center of the camp at the Craft Shop and is carried down along the headwaters of the lake. Just above the camp location the foot trail crosses the Quantico creek to an open field. The crossing is made on firmly bedded stones.”

“When the trail returns to the creek it follows the stream, again crosses to the camp side of the Quantico creek and returns to the camp. No part of the trail outside the camp is retraced.”

Character-defining Features:

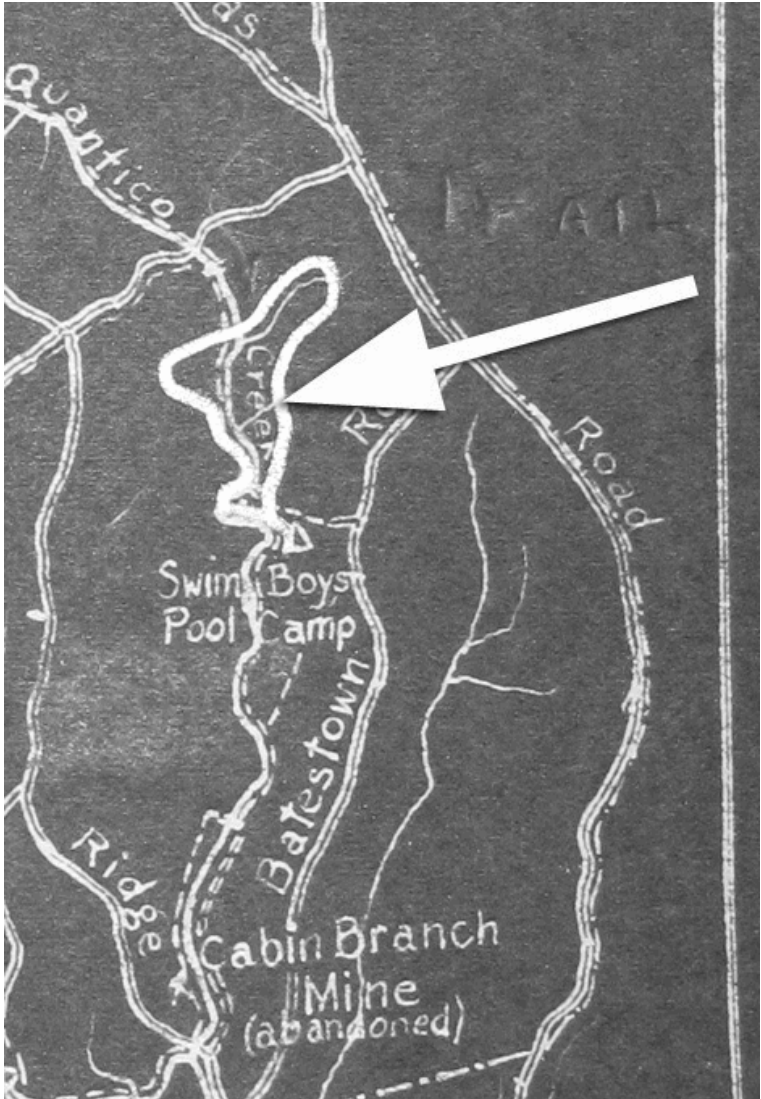
- Feature: Roads in camp
- Feature Identification Number: 148817
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Location of Parking Lot
- Feature Identification Number: 148819
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

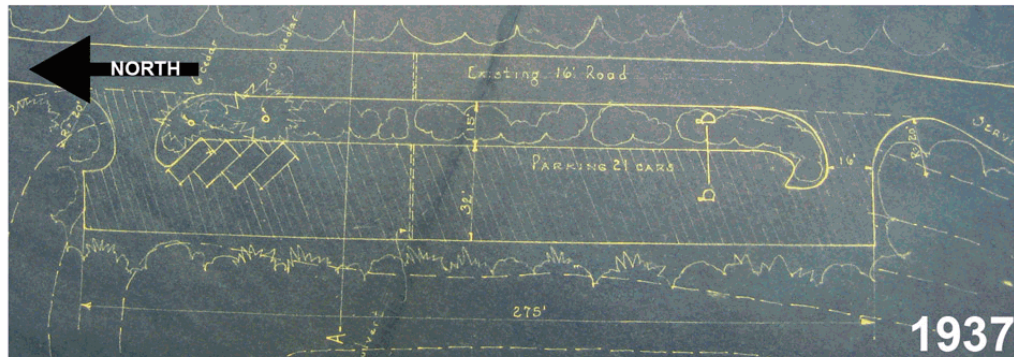
- Feature: Paving on paths in Unit D
- Feature Identification Number: 148821
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

- Feature: Paved path from Dining Hall to Unit D
- Feature Identification Number: 148823
- Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Three mile trail from a 1938 CCC Job Application and Completion Record (PRWI Archives).



Parking lot as drawn on a 1937 site plan (top) and as seen today (bottom) (Visitors' Parking Area 1-B, PRWI Archives, NCR CLP 2011).

Small Scale Features

Historic small-scale features in Cabin Camp 1 include the Campfire Circle on the north side of CC1 and the flagpole in front of the Administration building which were both included in the original plan. The current materials that comprise the campfire circle and the flagpole are not historic. However, the location and shape of the circle and flagpole have integrity to the period of significance.

In Good's 1938 Park and Recreation Structures book, the following describes the ideal situation for a Campfire Circle. An ideal which is realized at Cabin Camp 1. "The ideal camp council circle will be remote from the camp, at least 1,000 feet from the nearest building. It will be in a secluded spot, wooded, if possible, without distracting vistas, and free of disturbing influences." (Good part 3, 147)

There is another small-scale feature in Cabin Camp 1 that may be historic. A stone laid tree well was built near the bath house in Unit D. More research will be needed to determine if this was built by the CCC or if it was constructed during the 1983c rehabilitation project.

Non-Contributing Small-Scale Features

- Wood bollards that have been placed in a curved line from the administration building to the dining hall and on to the road leading to the individual units.
- Bollards near entrance
- An interpretive panel located between the dining hall and the road described above.

- Fire hose stands
- Hand Rails
- Timber Curbing
- Drinking fountains
- Fire standpipes
- Light poles
- Fire ring between units B and C
- Gates
- Signs

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Location/Layout of Campfire Circle

Feature Identification Number: 148833

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Location of Flagpole

Feature Identification Number: 148835

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Wood Bollards

Feature Identification Number: 148837

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Interpretive Panel

Feature Identification Number: 148839

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Fire Hose Stands

Feature Identification Number: 148841

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Drinking Fountains

Feature Identification Number: 148847

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Fire Standpipes

Feature Identification Number: 148849

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Cabin Camp 1
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Feature: Light Poles
Feature Identification Number: 148851
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Hand Rails
Feature Identification Number: 148861
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Timber Curbing
Feature Identification Number: 148865
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Campfire Ring between Units B and C
Feature Identification Number: 148873
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Gates
Feature Identification Number: 148875
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Utility Boxes and Sheds
Feature Identification Number: 148877
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Stone Tree Well
Feature Identification Number: 148879
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Signs
Feature Identification Number: 148883
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Campfire Circle on the north side of Cabin Camp 1 as it looked in 2011 and in a drawing from 1937 (Campfire Circle 1-B approved 6/30/37 PRWI Archives, NCR CLP 2011).



Non historic Small-scale features at Cabin Camp 1 include (A) timber curbing, (B) fire stands and boxes, (C) utility structures, (D) the interpretation panel, bollards and the (E) campfire ring between Units C and B (NCR CLP 2011).

Vegetation

“Important and commendable as is a determination to limit modifications of the site and surroundings of camp buildings to a minimum, it sometimes occurs that vegetation, particularly low growth, in the immediate vicinity of the buildings is retained to the detriment of other, not less important, considerations. Too dense cover up to the very walls of the buildings tends to produce damp and unhealthy conditions by obstructing sunlight and movements of air. To insure against such conditions, the less desirable cover near the buildings should be judiciously thinned out, but in such a manner that there is smooth transition to the unmodified cover beyond. The menace of fire should be recognized and guarded against in the planning and construction of camp buildings in such reasonable degree as available funds allow.” (Good Part 3, 113)

Locally there were three basic types of vegetation existing during the 1930s; coniferous forest, bare or agricultural land and deciduous woods. Aerial maps of the site before construction confirm that Cabin Camp 1 was built in an area that was covered with deciduous forest. The men who constructed the site worked with the existing vegetation rather than implementing a formal planting plan.

A 1937 plan titled Visitor’s Parking Area (PRWI archives) is the only plan this study has found

on which a planting plan is visible at all. Two cedars are called out on the plan but it is unclear whether they were extant or to be planted. Otherwise, at this time no information on planting has been found by the author.

Currently Cabin Camp 1 exists within a mixed first and second successional forest type. It is similar in character to the vegetation found on site during the period of significance. Deer, user activities and forest maturity are the three factors that limit the amount of undergrowth in CC1. PRWI conducts deer population studies every fall (a spring count was done in 2011) and current numbers reflect approximately 10-15 deer per square kilometer. Sixteen deer per square kilometer is the threshold for unhealthy effects on forest understory. Further, naturally, this type of forest does not host a vigorous understory (email communication with PRWI Chief of Resource Management, Paul Petersen 4/28/2011, on file NCR CLP). A few tree stumps serve as evidence of a changing tree population. However, the overall character of the natural woodland has not been compromised by this factor.

Evaluation

Vegetation in Cabin Camp 1 retains integrity to the period of significance. There have been no major changes to the forest type, no overwhelming issues with exotic or invasive plants, and no formal plantings.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: General Character of Vegetation in CC1
Feature Identification Number: 148825
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Constructed Water Features

A concrete slab and buttress dam on Quantico Creek was constructed by the CCC during the initial planning and construction of Cabin Camp 1. The dam has a hydraulic height of 10 feet and a crest length of 135 feet. The central portion of the dam, an ungated overflow section 57 feet wide and 4 feet lower than the abutments serves as a spillway. A 3-foot-square slide gate for reservoir releases is located at the base of the dam near the structure's center.

The dam impounds approximately 1.8 acres which provided an area for swimming and boating. The area known as Lake 1 was created for what was considered one of the main reasons for being at camp; to swim (Good Part 3, 144).

This dam is still extant and serves the same purpose it did during the period of significance. A 1996 examination found it to be in satisfactory condition with some erosion damage downstream from the abutment walls. A recommendation was given to replace or restore the outlet gate, remove trees that might damage the abutment walls and to monitor sediment buildup (Memorandum from L. E. Faris, June 1996). Recently, park staff commented that some repairs were made in 2007c and that the dam is in good condition.

The lake is currently small and shallow due to massive siltation. It's shape and location have not changed and there is integrity to Lake 1.

Evaluation

Lake 1 and its dam contribute to the integrity of constructed water features dating to the period of significance.

Character-defining Features:

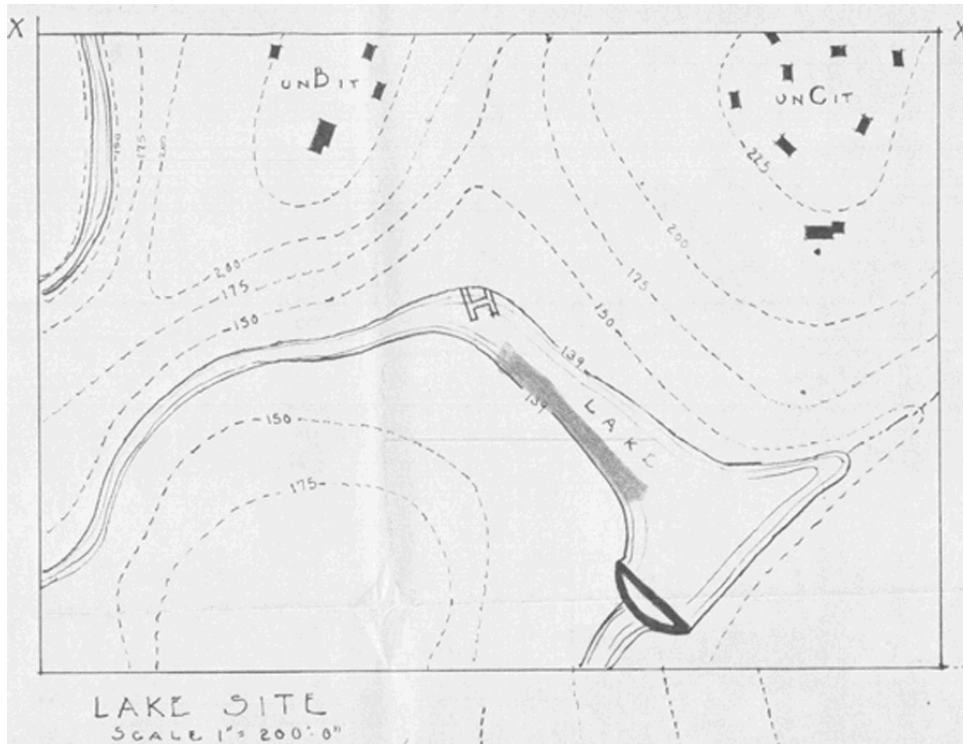
- Feature: Dam
- Feature Identification Number: 148829
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 45271

- Feature: Lake 1
- Feature Identification Number: 148831
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Downstream face of the dam and spillway section (1996 Examination Report PRWI archives).



1937 site plan illustrating the lake site at Cabin Camp 1. Here both an H-shaped dock and the dam are evident. There is not, however, a path or a bridge in this drawing (Layout Plan I-B PRWI Archives).

Land Use

Land use at CC1 has been almost exclusively limited to group camping from the time it was built in the early 1930s through today. The only exception was between 1942 and 1945 when the OSS used the space to house and train radio operators. However, even though the OSS was not camping on site, they were engaged in the same activities that campers had been engaged in such as sleeping and eating.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Use of land for recreation at CC1
Feature Identification Number: 149387
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Organized camping for children persisted into the 1980s. First Lady Nancy Reagan is said to have visited campers at PRWI more than once during her years in Washington (PRWI Archives).

Archeological Sites

No major archeological findings have been made in Cabin Camp 1. Section 106 archeological investigations are made before any construction projects are carried out to ensure that these resources are not damaged or overlooked.

Evaluation

Previous archeological studies note that the area has been highly disturbed through the development of Cabin Camp 1 and the existence of archeological sites associated with pre-history or European settlement are small. However, there may be sub-surface archeological resources from pre-European settlement, the CCC and the OSS at Cabin Camp 1. There is integrity to archeology on site because the ground has not been considerably disturbed since the period of significance.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/22/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of Cabin Camp 1 has been assessed as fair. This indicates that the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is need within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

The condition of many of the landscape characteristics including spatial organization, topography, cluster arrangement and vegetation is generally good. The determination of fair, derives from a few factors. First, the condition of the foundation of the dining hall which has been addressed by the park and is currently is undergoing stabilization. Secondly, the siltation of the lake has changed its capacity and size. Additionally, poor drainage and subsequent siltation has resulted in the build-up of sediment on the front sides of both the infirmary and the lodge in Unit C. Without some maintenance intervention within the next 3-5 years, the deteriorating foundation, the condition of the lake and the sedimentation may cause irreparable damages to extant landscape features.

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Consumptive Use
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Destruction of the site by visitors i.e. graffiti or gathering of firewood could lead to loss of structures or quality of vegetation.
Type of Impact:	Erosion
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Erosion causes sediment to build up under structures thus blocking air flow and allowing moist soil to rest against wooden structures. This is currently the case at the infirmary and at the Unit C craft lodge. Erosion at the lake will continue to reduce the size of the lake and possibly compromise the structural integrity of the dam.
Type of Impact:	Fire

External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	There is no fire break between CC1 and the surrounding woods. Structures in CC1 are primarily made of wood. Fire would unquestionably disrupt the integrity of the camp.
Type of Impact:	Improper Drainage
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Improper drainage could and has led to some of the siltation that has built up against the infirmary and the craft lodge in Unit C. Sediment could continue to build up in path intersections and low spots if drainage is not properly managed.
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	As structures are allowed to deteriorate instead of being treated with proper stabilization or repair, the overall integrity of CC1 could be compromised
Type of Impact:	Vandalism/Theft/Arson
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Vandalism, theft and arson could effectively damage CC1
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Both Internal and External
Impact Description:	Invasive plants could lead to a disruption of natural succession and a significant change in the vegetative character of CC1.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

- Citation Title:** Recreational Demonstration Projects as Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia
- Year of Publication:** 1936
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Bedell John
- Citation Title:** Few Know That Such A Place Exists Land and People in the Prince William Forest Park
- Year of Publication:** 2004
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Chambers, John Whiteclay. II
- Citation Title:** OSS Training in the National Parks and Service Abroad in World War II
- Year of Publication:** 2008
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Parker, Patricia
- Citation Title:** Hinterland: An Overview of the Prehistory and History of Prince William Forest Park Virginia
- Year of Publication:** 1986
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Payne-Jackson, Arvilla, Sue Ann Taylor
- Citation Title:** Prince William Forest Park The African American Experience
- Year of Publication:** 2000
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Strickland, Susan Cary
- Citation Title:** Prince William Forest Park An Administrative History
- Year of Publication:** 1986
- Citation Publisher:** US NPS Washington DC

- Citation Author:** Hughes, Laura Harris. Laura V. Trieschmann
Citation Title: National Historic Landmark Nomination Twelfth Street Young Men's Christian Association Building
Year of Publication: 1994
Citation Publisher: US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Kuhn, Patti. John Bedell
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Prince William Forest Park Historic District
Year of Publication: 2010
- Citation Author:** Leach, Sara Amy
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park 1933-42
Year of Publication: 1989
Citation Publisher: US NPS Washington DC
- Citation Author:** Leach, Sara Amy
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places Registration Form Chopawamsic RDA - Camp (1) Goodwill Historic District
Year of Publication: 1989
Citation Publisher: US NPS Washington DC
Citation Title: <http://www.nps.gov/prwi/index.htm>
Year of Publication: 2011
Citation Title: Camp Lichtman Awarded Special Station Wagon, <http://www.afro.com/afroblackhistoryarchives/google.htm>
Year of Publication: 1949
Citation Publisher: Washington Afro-American
Citation Title: Hickory Ridge, Joplin & Batestown, <http://www.nps.gov/prwi/historyculture/cabin-branch-community.htm>
Year of Publication: 2008
Citation Publisher: NPS

- Citation Author:** Memorandum From Leon E. Faris, Civil Engineer, P.E. to Manager, Operation and Structural Safety Group
- Citation Title:** Examination Report for Camp 1 Dam-National Park Service (NPS)-Prince William Forest Park, Virginia
- Year of Publication:** 1996
- Citation Publisher:** Unpublished
-
- Citation Author:** Historic Preservation Training Center Frederick, Md
- Citation Title:** Complete Repairs to Three Water Towers FY 2008 Prince William Forest Park Triangle, Virginia Historic Structures Treatment Record
- Year of Publication:** 2008
- Citation Publisher:** Unpublished
-
- Citation Author:** NPS DSC
- Citation Title:** Project Manual Rehabilitate 16 Buildings, Cabin Camp No. 1 package no. 135 March 3, 1980
- Year of Publication:** 1980
- Citation Publisher:** NPS DSC
- Citation Title:** United States Department of the Interior National Park Service CCC & ERA Job completion Record Job 338 Form 7 No. 157. (PRWI Archives)
- Year of Publication:** 1940
- Citation Publisher:** Unpublished
- Citation Title:** United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Emergency Activities Job Application and Completion Record Job 240 Form 7 No. 206 (PRWI Archives)
- Year of Publication:** 1938
- Citation Publisher:** Unpublished
- Citation Title:** U.S Geological Survey. Quantico Quadrangle VA-MD. Photorevised 1983. 1: 24000. 7.5 Minute Series. Reston, Va. Department of the Interior, USGS, 1966.
- Citation Publisher:** USGS DOI

Supplemental Information

Title: Abe E. Lichtman

Description: Camp Lichtman's namesake was Abe E. Lichtman, a white Jewish man with many ties to the black community in both D.C. and throughout the Mid-Atlantic. He was the president of the Lichtman Theaters Corporation, which, at one point in 1927, operated over 27 houses. The theaters were largely attended by blacks and among them were the D.C.'s Howard and Lincoln theaters and the Hippodrome in Richmond, Va.

Lichtman was well known as an employer of blacks, offering labor, managerial and administrative positions during the era of racial segregation. He sponsored several African American sports teams in D.C., and he owned Suburban Gardens (between 1921-1940 Suburban Gardens served the black community who were, at the time, excluded from Glen Echo Park, in Maryland).

Among his other philanthropic endeavors, Lichtman sponsored Lichtman's Leisure Lodge for black serviceman and a premature birth station at Freedman's Hospital. At the request of Mary McLeod Bethune, Abe Lichtman, used his own decorator and funds to decorate and furnish the Council House Parlor in the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women at 1318 Vermont Ave. NW in D.C. Lichtman also helped to raise money needed to acquire the house.

Lichtman's association with the black community in Washington, D.C. during the early 20th century was one worth exploring and may lead to the future addition of criterion B to the national register nomination for CC1 or all of Prince William Forest Park.

Title: The 12th Street YMCA

Description: In 1853 Reverend Anthony Bowen founded and became the President of the earliest African American YMCA in the country in Washington, D.C. Bowen bought his own freedom from slavery in 1826 and went on to become a respected leader and political activist in the nation's capital. The first meetings for the African American YMCA were conducted in Bowen's own house at 85 E Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. Throughout the Civil War era and beyond, Bowen tirelessly financed and promoted the YMCA by holding meetings, directing educational efforts and promoting social functions.

Bowen's YMCA held activities and meetings in a variety of locations until they purchased a building at 1609 11th Street, NW in 1891. By 1893 the building housed a reading room, library, lecture room, a gymnasium and modern restrooms. By 1897 membership had declined and the association was forced to relocate to a smaller space at 1200 U Street, NW where they resided for 14 years. A reorganization of the YMCAs in Washington took place in 1898 under the leadership of new president Samuel W. Woodward, founder of the Woodward and Lothrop Department Store. William A. Hunton and James D. Moorland, national secretaries of the Colored Work

Department, began an effort to reorganize the Twelfth Street Branch and by October 1905, membership had grown to 600.

In 1906 John D. Rockefeller, Sr. was approached by Woodward who requested a donation for a new association building. Rockefeller donated \$25,000 under the condition that Woodward, Moorland and others match that amount on or before July 1, 1907. The first united fund-raising effort of its kind for any African American community in the United States was undertaken and \$31,024 was received in the form of signed pledges from the African American community. In June a property on the 1800 block of 12th Street in the heart of the preeminent African American community was secured. Noted African American architect and son-in-law of Booker T. Washington, William Sidney Pittman of Washington, was chosen to design the building.

Ground breaking took place on November 26, 1907 and was attended by hundreds of community members, whites and blacks alike. On November 26, 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt laid a cornerstone containing a Bible, a copy of the President's speech, various papers and a YMCA button. The building would cost more than the original figure of \$50,000 thus fundraising continued. Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist and millionaire president of Sears Roebuck and Company contributed another \$25,000. Like Rockefeller, Rosenwald's donation hinged on the stipulation that a matching amount would be raised. It was, and by 1911-1912 the building was completed. For the first time a full-service YMCA was available to blacks in the District of Columbia. (Hughes, 13-16).

The YMCA operated for years in the 12th Street location. It was rededicated in 1973, the 120th anniversary of the founding of the organization. It was closed in 1982 due to mounting costs, declining membership, accumulated deficit and safety concerns. In 1984 it was listed as a National Historic Landmark and in 2000, after rehabilitation and restoration, it reopened, and serves today as the Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage.



Modern photograph of the 12th St. YMCA building, now the Thurgood Marshall Center for Service and Heritage standing at 1816 12th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. (NCR CLP 2011)

Title: The Bridge Across Quantico Creek at CC1

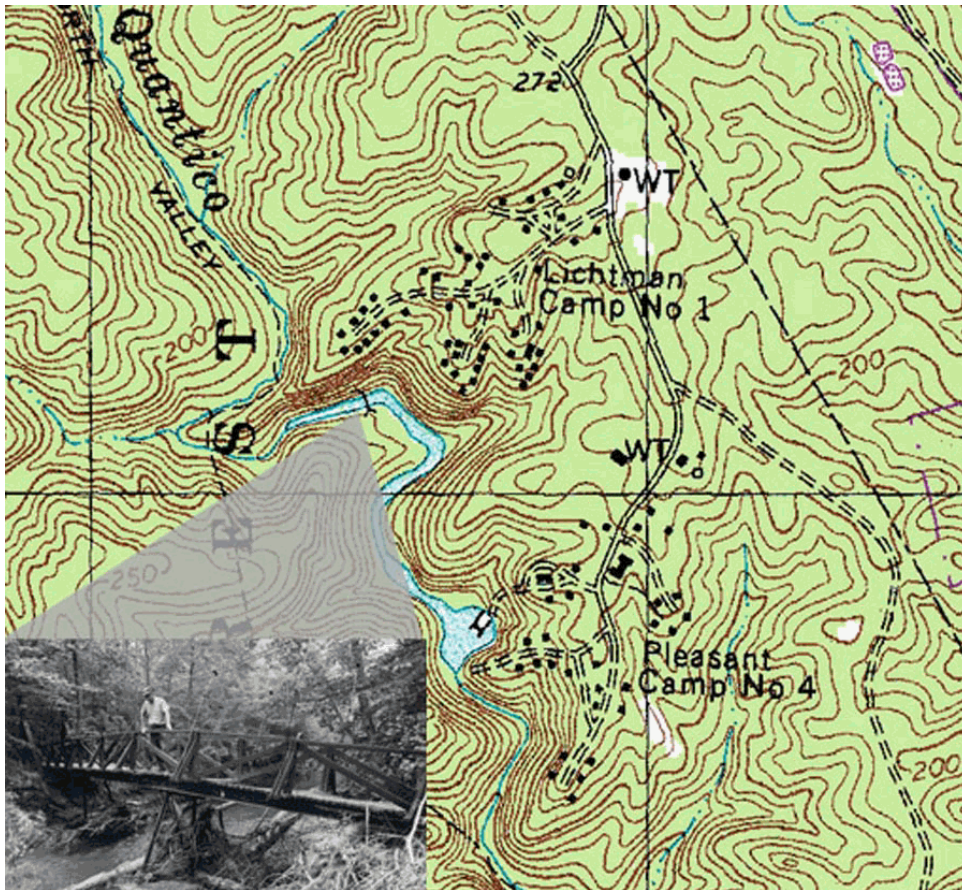
Description: At one point in time a bridge crossed Quantico Creek near Lake 1. To this date no record of the original date of construction, or of the original bridge builders has been found. A photograph (date unknown, see figure below) illustrates what the bridge looked like at one time, and where it may have crossed Quantico Creek. It can also be seen in an aerial image from 1937 in the park's GIS database. More research will be needed to provide more information about this bridge. At this time, people who have worked in the park for many years say that this is a photo of the bridge at CC1 and that it has washed away many times over the years.

This bridge appears to be a suspension bridge with a truss railing system and a wooden deck. The main girder and the cables are said to be the only parts of the bridge that remained each time the structure was washed away in floods. In conversation, Scott Shea, Buildings and Utilities Supervisor at PRWI said that the bridge was wiped out several times. It was last seen by park staff sometime in 1995.

A report of a bridge that reportedly washed away in the late 1980s/early 1990s but was possibly mistakenly inventoried in 1998 was recorded by an LCS team. The

Cabin Camp 1
Prince William Forest Park

report (titled Camp #4 pedestrian bridge 45253) was moved into the shadow database. This bridge was described as connecting Camps 1 and 4. No more information about the bridge's exact location was given. Under the Management Description section of the LCS report admits that there may have been a mistake with regards to the inventory. At this time no further information has been found on this bridge.



Map with bridge location and inset photograph of what is likely the bridge across Quantico Creek at CCI (PRWI Archives).