

459

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 28 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Chopawamsic RDA - Camp (4) Pleasant Historic District
other names/site number Prince William Forest Park

2. Location

street & number west of I-95 between VA 619 and VA 234 not for publication
city, town Triangle vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Prince William code 153 zip code 22172

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>36</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>39</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
ECW Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, 1933-42

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official
Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature]
Signature of commenting or other official
National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

Date 4/25/89

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 5/12/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

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

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

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (enter categories from instructions)

NPS rustic architecture

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

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

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning south of the campground at Quantico Creek and its tributary, the proposed historic district coincides Trail 7 west of Quantico Creek, continuing along the western boundary of the lake to the cable pedestrian bridge; along the east side of the creek/lake to an imaginary point below Camp (1) Goodwill's Unit C, east to intersect near the service road with the terminus of the foot trail there; southeast along that trail to the point north of the tributary that extends up from Quantico Creek; south along the tributary to its intersection with the creek. It encompasses approximately 132 acres, and contains buildings and structures that support daytime recreational activities and overnight accommodations. Among the contributing buildings and structures are 15 camper cabins, five lodges, five latrines, office/administration building, dining hall, infirmary, craft lodge/nursery, two helps'/staff quarters, central washhouse, recreation building/theater, two storage buildings, two dams, and a footbridge. The camp buildings are arranged like the spokes of a wheel: The dining hall, arts, medical and administration, and staff dwellings are the hub, around which five unit camps and a maintenance/parking area radiate. Each unit camp is composed of a lodge, latrine, and three eight- to 10-person cabins; a lake and dam is situated west of the camp. All contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district are related to a single theme--the culmination of a movement within the progressive era of the New Deal to build model resource-reclamation projects, and the accompanying rise of rustic architecture. Through a combination of quality craftsmanship and careful consideration of the relationship between architectural and landscape design, the district has maintained the spirit and character in which the area was originally conceived and built. The district includes 36 contributing buildings, three contributing structures; one non-contributing structure, one non-contributing building, and one non-contributing site.

Chopawamsic/PWFP is a product of the coordinated efforts of the NPS's Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Region 1, Richmond. Between 1937 and 1940, three camps of CCC men and WPA laborers constructed the 15 cabins, five latrines, five unit lodges, two helps'/staff quarters, two storage buildings,

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Entertainment/Recreation
Conservation

Period of Significance

1933-42

Significant Dates

1934

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

National Park Service
Civilian Conservation Corps

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

The Camp (4) Pleasant Historic District qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The grouping of 39 buildings, structures, and sites is representative of three themes: the social-welfare efforts of the New Deal manifested in the CCC, the trend in outdoor recreation and mobility, and the National Park Service role in land reclamation-- all movements of the 1930s. The rustic styling embodied in the public recreational architecture at Chopawamsic is distinctive to this period, which roughly coincides with the existence of the CCC, 1933-42. While not individually noteworthy, the buildings, structures and sites, that compose this organized campground collectively represent a design harmony with the natural and man-made landscape, as well as an attention to indigenous materials and promotion of hand-crafted elements.

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

Development of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area was initiated in mid-1934 and was largely completed by 1940; it was the fourth-largest of all 46 RDAs created nationwide. The landscape and structural designs are attributed to architects, engineers, and draftmen employed by the National Park Service, built up to 1940. While those structures erected between 1938 and 1942 are younger than the 50-year requirement, they are an integral part of a district setting designed or constructed in part before 1938. In addition, rustic architecture from 1933-42 has been previously justified in the National Register nominations for Douthat State Park in Virginia and for several sites in Missouri (see bibliography).

X see continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 132

UTM References

A

1	8
29	510,30
4	27,42,20

1	8
29	510,30
4	27,42,20

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	8
29	519,90
4	27,41,4,0

1	8
29	519,90
4	27,41,4,0

Zone Easting Northing

D

1	8
29	498,0
4	27,31,6,0

1	8
29	498,0
4	27,31,6,0

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the cabin camp buildings, structures and forest, as well as man-made landscape architectural features including trails, lake and dam, that have historically been part of Camp (4) Pleasant and that maintain historic integrity. The boundary itself often follows natural or man-made topographical features--trail, stream, lake, drainage.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Amy Leach - Historian

organization Prince William Forest Park date March 25, 1988

street & number 1820 N. Quinn St., #405 telephone 841-9726

city or town Arlington state VA zip code 22209

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42

Section number 7 Page 1

office/administration building, two crafts facilities, dining hall/kitchen, infirmary, recreation building/theater, central washhouse, campfire circle, and lake with two dams blocking the Quantico Creek, north of which is a pedestrian cable bridge (map 8).

In fall 1937, the men of SP-25 were dispatched to this newly approved camp site to begin the construction of the large campers' cabins, a task made more convenient by relocation to the camp nearby formerly occupied by SP-26, situated just off Joplin Road between Joplin and Triangle.¹

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

In accordance with the size of the area--most of [the RDAs] contain from a few to several thousand acres--there are planned a number of organized camps. Each camp will serve a maximum of 150 people and will be divided into units, each accommodating not more than 30 people. A typical organized camp consists of a central kitchen and dining hall, a central wash and toilet house, an administrative building, staff quarters, service buildings and water and sewage facilities. The individual units of a camp consist of tents or shelters according to climate, a unit lodge with outdoor kitchen; a unit wash house and latrine.²

Versatility also was a factor. The unit lodges and other buildings in the administration core were "designed to serve as group cabins for winter use"; and each unit camp as a whole was designed for independent operation.³

One source of architectural schemes was A Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps, a collection of recommended plans for a variety of park buildings that was issued by NPS to park officers in March 1937. It contains two Camp (2) Mawavi buildings (illustration 1)--a staff quarters and a unit lodge--although model structures from other recreation demonstration areas are also like those at the park. Conrad Wirth noted, however, they only reflect "the best examples of the plans in our files at the time. . . selections were made [and] most . . . were prepared in the early part of the program and contain certain weaknesses and inadequacies."⁴

¹ W.R. Hall, "Accomplishments of CCC Camp SP-25. . .", p. 5.

² Ickes et al, p. 3-4.

³ 1937 Yearbook, p. 39.

⁴ Conrad L. Wirth, (cover letter to Emergency Activities Officers) Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps (Washington, D.C., NPS, 1937). See continuation sheet 2

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

ECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42

Section number 7 Page 2

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

In the Chopawamsic Camps, the frequent changes made, and the fact buildings here received emergency field approval from various sources, brought about a number of inconsistencies in planning, of which the one under discussion is particularly serious. In later camps in which planning is in advance of construction, we are striving to hold rigidly to approved and recommended locations of buildings.⁵

Similarly, after two incidents of open play shelters being substituted for unit lodges at family camps, the third instance--at Chopawamsic--caused Field Coordinator Julian Salomon to declare that: "... the shelters are undesirable [sic.] and practically useless. I am wondering if, despite this opinion, we are going to continue building them."⁶ Another comparatively minor error was the construction of a barbeque fireplace with its "spit hooks" bent the wrong way.⁷

Readily available, indigenous materials were requisite, particularly at a demonstration center where "development is practical and economically considered." At Chopawamsic, "building materials of good quality--sand, gravel, stone and lumber--are native and at hand without extra purchase cost."⁸ Timber is the predominant structural--and modestly decorative--material used.⁹ Wood was cut in the area and hewn into "waney board," which maintained the bark layer and the natural profile of the tree trunk, as well as desirable knots and irregularities. The specifications for siding call for "random widths popular [sic.], pine or oak boards 1-inch thick. Exposed edge shall be wavy edged and interior edge shall be squared. Exposed surface shall not vary in width more than

⁵ Letter from Herbert Evison to Mr. Huppuch (August 25, 1936)

⁶ Memorandum from Julian H. Salomon to Mr. Gerner (May 15, 1937)

⁷ "Chopawamsic, VA-6; Barbeque Fireplace," Memorandum from Acting Assistant Director, NPS, to Regional Officer, Region 1 (May 28, 1937).

⁸ Ickes et al, p.19.

⁹ The only significant use of stone is in Camp (1); the stable/tackroom structure is also unique to the park, with its dramatic log and chink construction.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 3

2 inches. All boards shall be sufficiently lapped to insure tight joint after shrinkage."¹⁰ Two sawmills in the park, one near the present Carter's Day Camp, carried out this process.¹¹ The lumber was treated with creosote, a popular rustic-style finish that served as a stain and a preservative. (Note: the creosote used at the time is considered today to be toxic; however, that toxicity is believed to dissipate over time, and pose no threat to current occupants.)

Cedar shingles of 24 or 26 inches, hung with 9 or 10 inches exposure to weather, respectively, were recommended. These were sawed or hewn using a froe (a log-splitting tool) and shaking board, a technique many men recalled from Civil War days.¹² These were all replaced with asphalt by Army occupants between 1942-43 when the park structures were "winterized."

A minimum amount of stone was available for use in Chopawamsic's structures, although it was also a crucial ingredient for the dam construction. Most of the stone used in foundations, chimneys, roadbeds, and structurally, as in the craft shop in Camp (1) Goodwill, was quarried at the Cabin Branch Mine located on the eastern border of the park¹³; rendered using a 12-ton rock crusher with screen and belt feeders, and thereafter distributed to the camp sites. Additional stone is featured in low retaining walls along some portions of the main road, although since Chopawamsic was an architecturally modest undertaking, there was only to be "simple, dignified landscape treatment [in] spots which need it."¹⁴

¹⁰ Virginia SP-22, Job 113-E, Staff and Help Latrine Specifications (n.d.).

¹¹ Ickes et al, p. 18.

¹² "Lore of Early Competitor of New York Revived By Dumfries Resettlement Project Near Capital," Washington Star (March 15, 1936).

¹³ Ickes et al, p. 18; At Cabin Branch, which operated from 1889 until 1919, iron pyrite was first extracted, followed by sulphur. The area was also the source of many millions of board feet of lumber and many thousands of ties for railroad construction, exhausted by the 1920s. Charles Porter, "Preliminary Historical Report" (December 28, 1935), p. 2.

¹⁴ Ickes et al, p. 19; Although construction at Chopawamsic occurred from the mid-30s, the structures' outstanding simplicity undoubtedly reflect the park's role as a recreation demonstration project, in addition to the general dilution of rustic styling.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 4

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

To provide a squat appearance [,] which is desirable in forest structures. . . buildings are being set so far into the ground [sic] that the floor beams have only a clearance of 2 to 6 inches. The result is poor circulation, with attendant dampness. Such construction, furthermore, encourages animals to nest underneath. Although this is not a very serious fault, the construction does not apparently meet with the approval of the project manager.¹⁵

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

The framing, form, and materials were recognizably indigenous, for Good cites wide boards, squared battens and rough-sawn gable siding as "typical of a number of park cabin groups in the Old Dominion."¹⁶

The five unit camps here each consist of a trio of eight- to 10-person group cabins, lodge (1938-39, photo 28), and latrine. The long, shallow cabins feature a brief cross-gable entry and central double doors, historically; some of the latter features have been replaced with a single wood door. The plan is oriented toward occupation by younger children who require more supervision than a four-person cabin would provide. Stylistically, these resemble the group cabins at Camp (3) Orenda. The unit lodge type here is far more modest than those at Camp (2) Mawavi or Camp (1) Goodwill, with unadorned waney board siding and a brick gable-end chimney with exterior kitchen pavilion. This rectangular latrine type (1938, photo 29) is found in all the cabin camps and feature slatted fenestration that permits ventilation but not viewing.

The staff headquarters (1938, photo 30) is typical of many of the plans at Chopawamsic; cross-gable with an extended entry wing and a modest porch. This

¹⁵ "Park Project Building," Interoffice communication--Resettlement Administration, from R.B.H. Begg to L.C. Gray (July 14, 1936).

¹⁶ Good, vol. 3, p. 35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 5

form is also seen in the infirmaries and central washhouses in other camps. Perhaps in an effort to create a multi-purpose structure, the craft building (1939, photo 31) here takes the form of a large cabin, with dual pitch roof and full porch; the gable-end brick chimney is flanked by sheds. The overall design is more typical of the buildings found in Camp (2) or Camp (1).

The largest building in each camp is the dining hall (1939, photo 32), here a massive 5,863-square-foot H plan. The dining hall's most apparent feature is a nearly continuous banding of 6/6 sash in the "public" sections. The interior is very open, with the gable roof supported by truss rafters. One of the few extant hand-wrought features at the camp are the light fixtures that exist here and in most of Chopawamsic's dining halls.

The large recreation building/theater (1938, photo 33) is also the only example of its kind at the park, although site plans suggest others may have been planned. Constructed of weatherboard rather than decorative waney board, as any rustic sensibility would be lost in the scale and boxy form, the rec hall served the dual purpose of basketball court and theater. Elements of both are intact, including the raised stage with flanking steps at one end, and an open truss-roof system above.

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

Dams were constructed to enhance the landscape as well as harness the water for swimming: one northeast of Camps (1) Goodwill and (4) Pleasant. The dam here is a "gulley-stopper" type, made of earth and rock. "Most [CCC] dams were of this small variety," rather than the formidable concrete impounding dams like that shared by Camps 2 and 5.¹⁷

There are two dams in this proposed historic district: Dam 4 (1936), an earthfill construction on ... o Creek near Unit C of t campground; and Dam 1, a formal concrete barrier north of the lake. Dam 4 is 10-

¹⁷ Salmond, p. 123.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 6

foot tall, 18 feet wide, with 148 feet to the spillway. Natural rock, overgrown plantings and a 50 percent silt level has enhanced its integration into the setting; water depth is a mere 1.5-4 feet, over the five-acre pond. Dam 1 (1936) features a 9-inch wide and 10-foot high curtain wall of concrete supported by five stepped buttresses and sloping end buttresses; the resulting 1.8-acre pond ranges in depth from 1-8 feet at the dam itself.¹⁸

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

A noteworthy cable suspension footbridge (c.1936)--which retains its predominantly original condition--is located about 200 yards upstream from Dam 1. A tower constructed of hewn-log members with an uppermost crossbrace on each bank supports the wire rope cable, from which eight vertical cables are suspended, each supporting a steel floor beam; the wooden deck has been replaced. In addition to substantial buildings and structures, a variety of extant occasional features include camp-entrance gates, council or campfire rings, water fountains or "bubblers," and barbeque fireplaces; the majority of these have lost their rustic styling due to replacement or alteration.

The original council rings were constructed of halved logs 12 to 18 inches in diameter, set in a semicircular arrangement on a gentle slope; the present rings have been constructed with planed timber, and thus are non-contributing. One of the only remaining picnic fireplaces in the park was constructed in 1939-40, based on a design in Park and Recreation Structures. It is built of uncut stone with a splayed firebox with steel grate.¹⁹

¹⁸ Arthur Beard Engineers Inc., "Informal Dam Inspection Report, National Dam Safety Program: Prince William Forest Park, Dam at Camp 4, Camp 1" (December 1982). Located in maintenance office.

¹⁹ Good, vol. 2, p. 30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 7

All contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district are related to a single theme--the culmination of a movement within the progressive era of the New Deal to build model resource-reclamation projects, and the accompanying rise of rustic architecture. Through a combination of quality craftsmanship and careful consideration of the relationship between architectural and landscape design, the district has maintained the spirit and character in which the area was conceived and built. The district includes 36 contributing buildings, three contributing structures; one non-contributing building, one non-contributing structure, and one non-contributing site.

INVENTORY (* = Non-contributing)

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

Cabins A-1 (252), A-2 (253), A-3 (254);

Cabins B-1 (257), B-2 (258), B-3 (259);

Cabins C-1 (262), C-2 (263), C-3 (264);

Cabins D-1 (267), D-2 (268), D-3 (269),

Cabins E-1 (272), E-2 (273), E-3 (274): 8-10 campers; concrete and concrete-block pier foundation; frame with vertical waney board siding; 1 story; 5-bay; cross-plan with gable-front entry; original double and new single doors in place; roof covered with asphalt; suspended wood shutters; some retain hand-wrought gutter supports. Cost \$1,822. 46'10" by 12'. Built 1937-38. [Plans, 1937]

Latrines A-10 (255), B-10 (260), C-10 (265), D-10 (270), E-10 (275): concrete foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; shed-on-gable roof covered with asphalt; continuous slatted shuttering along upper third of facades in lieu of fenestration; side entry. 21'-6" by 17' / 366 sf. Built 1938. [Plans, 1937]

Lodges A-12 (256), B-12 (261), C-12 (266), D-12 (271); E-12 (276): concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 5-bay main block with gable-roofed shelter at end; gable roof covered with asphalt;

x See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 8

gable-end, exterior brick chimney featuring 'kitchen' grill; attached shelter features brick foundation, squared post supports; *interior*: simple truss roof, stone hearth opening, tongue-in-groove paneling. 41'-6" by 20'-10"/866 sf. Built 1938-39. [Plans, 1938]

Storage (241/40): concrete foundation; planed horizontal cladding; gable roof with asphalt shingles; 1 story; 4-bay with double doors.

Office/Administration building (242/50): concrete pier foundation; rectangular frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; rectangular plan with smaller connected; 1 story; 6-bay. Cost \$627. 26' by 12'/342 sf. Built 1938-39. [Plans, 1938]

Craft shop/storage (243/55): concrete foundation; 1 story; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; exterior gable-end stone chimney with flanking sheds; dual-pitch gable roof; 5 bay; full shed porch with square posts. Cost \$2,805. 27' -8" by 22'-10"/603 sf. Built 1939. [Plans, 1938]

Dining hall (244/60): concrete pier/concrete block foundation; H-plan; gable roof with porch gables; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding, 1 story, brick chimney; continuous banding of 6/6 sash; *interior*: truss rafters; hand-wrought iron light fixtures. 90' by c.121'/5,863 sf. Built 1938.

Helps'/Staff quarters (245/65): concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; T-plan with gable-front porch entry, squared supports; 3-bay; roof covered with asphalt; hinged wood shutters. Cost \$236. 25'-4" by 14'-8". Built 1938.

Infirmery (246/70): hewn log and concrete-block foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 6,7-bay; 1 story; cross plan; hip roof covered with asphalt; central inset shed porch with squared posts. 72' by 13'/1,090 sf. Built 1937-38. [Plans, 1938]

Craft lodge/Nursery (247/78): concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical waney board siding; 1 story; T-plan with gable and hip-on-gable roof; wrapped sleeping porch around three facades; central brick chimney; continuous double-hung sash (some contemporary replacements); *interior*: truss roof, modest brick fireplace. Cost \$4,169. 60' by 43'/2,096 sf. Built 1938-39. [Plans, 1938]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 7 Page 9

Help's/Staff quarters (248/85): concrete pier foundation; T plan; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; central brick chimney; 1 story; front gable-roofed entry with squared supports; 6/6 sash; *interior*: fieldstone hearth and chimneybreast. Cost \$2,370. 49' by 18'/1,335 sf. Built 1938.

Storage (249/90): concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; gable roof with asphalt shingles. Cost \$975. 20'-8" by 12'-8"/263 sf. Built 1939. [Plans, 1938]

Recreation building/Theater (250/91): brick, brick pier foundation; frame with horizontal weatherboard cladding; gable roof with asphalt shingles; gable-end double doors; *interior*: raised stage at opposite end accessed by stair pair; open ceiling trusses. 75'-4" by 27'-4". Built 1938.

Central wash house (251/95): concrete foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles; brick chimney located in rear wing; gabled entry porch. Cost \$20,650. 51'-10" by 30'-6"/1,109 sf. Built 1939. [Plans, 1938]

Campfire circle/council ring*: original constructed of halved oak logs 10-14" diameter; currently constructed of planed wood. Cost \$167. Built 1938.

Dam 4, Quantico Creek: earthfill type; 10' H by 18' W by 148' to spillway; 5-acre pond; 1.5-4' deep, compared to original 8' depth; some rock face. Built 1936.

Dam 1, Quantico Creek: impounding and diversion type; 9" concrete curtainwall; end buttresses and five intermediate stepped buttresses; 10' H by 57' L. Cost \$1,727. Built 1936-38, by SP-22. Built 1936.

Cable pedestrian bridge, Quantico Creek: c. 20-25' long by 3' wide; suspension cable bridge type; wire rope cable anchored by hewn-log towers, c. 10' H; eight vertical cables support steel floor beams; supports wooden deck, which has been repaired and replaced. Probably built 1936.

Swimming pool*: Built 1958.

Poolhouse (277)*: Concrete block. Built 1958.

__ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 8 Page 1

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

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

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

The settings of unit camps, of which there are three to five per organized camp, is organized with the core of service and administration buildings--dining hall, office, central washhouse, infirmary, and craft shop--in a centralized site,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42Section number 8 Page 2

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

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ECW Architecture at Prince
William Forest Park, 1933-42

Section number 10 Page 1

UTMs - continued

E	18	4273340	N	294630	E
F	18	4273580	N	294750	E
G	18	4273740	N	294500	E
H	18	4274200	N	294490	E
I	18	4274150	N	294680	E