

CHOPAWAMSIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA -
CABIN CAMP 1, UNIT LODGE A
(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 - Goodwill, Building A12)
Prince William Forest Park
Prince William Forest Park
Triangle
Prince William County
Virginia

HABS VA-1494-J
HABS VA-1494-J

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

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CHOPAWASMIC RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA – CABIN CAMP 1,
UNIT LODGE A

(Prince William Forest Park Cabin Camp 1 – Goodwill, Building A12)

HABS No. VA-1494-J

- Location: Prince William Forest Park, Triangle, Prince William County, Virginia
- Present Owner: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior
- Present Occupant: National Park Service, US Department of the Interior
- Present Use: Recreational/Camping Facilities
- Significance: Unit Lodge A (Building A12) served as the communal building for approximately 26 campers housed in the A Unit cabins. Each cabin unit had a lodge to encourage smaller group activities within the larger camp. During the 1930s the unit approach was a shift in summer camp administration away from large scale, structured activities for the campers. Unit Lodge A was built by the National Park Service with Civilian Conservation Corps labor as part of the development of Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) in 1935-38. The RDA program was a New Deal initiative which repurposed underutilized agricultural land near urban centers into outdoor recreational areas. The five cabin camps at Chopawamsic were intended to serve social service groups in Washington, DC that offered group camping experiences to underprivileged children. Camp 1 was used as Camp Lichtman for many years, hosting groups of African-American boys from the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, DC. By the 1960s, Camp 1 was used as co-ed and integrated Camp Goodwill by Family and Child Services of Washington, DC.
- Like the other historic Camp 1 buildings, Unit Lodge A features rustic log and heavy timber construction representative of the National Park Service/Civilian Conservation Corps aesthetic of the 1930s. Characteristic features include waney-edge siding that retains the irregular profile of the log and is applied in vertical and horizontal sections. Each of the four Camp 1 units had a similar, but not identical unit lodge.
- Historian: Lisa Pfueller Davidson, Ph.D., HABS Staff Historian

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: completed July 1936
2. Architect: National Park Service architects, engineers, and landscape architects
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Unit Lodge A at Camp 1 has been owned by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service since its construction in 1936. Starting in 1942 during World War II, Unit Lodge A was part of the Area C Communications Branch training facility of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), a precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency. It was returned to NPS control and camping use in 1946.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Using Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funding, Camp 1 Unit Lodge A was built by CCC enrollees living on site at Camp SP-22-VA and by Local Experienced Men (LEMs) hired with WPA relief funds to provide skilled labor. Much of the construction material was acquired and processed on site, including the timber, wood siding, stone and gravel.
5. Original plans and construction: Camp 1's Unit Lodge A was designed by NPS architects likely following the publication "Typical Layout Studies for Organized Camp."¹ Characteristic rustic details include the use of log-faced timbers, peeled log posts, and waney-edge siding. Camp 1 structures reflect the recommendations codified in consulting architect Albert Good's 1938 book *Park and Recreation Structures*. Unit Lodge A most closely resembles Unit Lodge B, but is not identical.
6. Alterations and additions: Unit Lodge A originally had a wood shake roof, but it was replaced with mottled grey asphalt shingles in 1942 and updated with similar materials over the decades. The light creosote stain finish on the exteriors has been replaced by a darker brown stain. The OSS winterized Unit Lodge A in 1942-43.

B. Historical Context:

See HABS report HABS No. VA-1494, Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area - Cabin Camp 1 for an overview context and list of additional individual building reports. The other three Camp 1 Unit Lodges are documented as: HABS No. VA-1494-K (Unit Lodge B), HABS No. VA-1494-L (Unit Lodge C), and HABS No. VA-1494-M (Unit Lodge D).

¹ The regional office was sending copies of this publication to the project office in November 1935. See correspondence in Folder 600-01 Land Use Study, Master Plan, 1935-40, Box 124, Entry 100 Recreational Demonstration Area Program Files, 1934-47 (formerly Entry 47), RG 79 Records of the National Park Service, National Archives and Records Administration II, College Park, MD [hereafter Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II].

Located approximately thirty-five miles south of Washington, D.C., Camp 1 (or Camp Goodwill) at Prince William Forest Park was one of five cabin camps constructed by the National Park Service at this site during the 1930s. The area was originally known as the Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area (RDA) and viewed as a model project for bringing the character-building benefits of group camping to underprivileged urban children. The site consisted of roughly 11,000 acres of Piedmont forest along the watershed of Quantico Creek, which when the RDA was established included an abandoned pyrite mine and submarginal farmland. Civilian Conservation Corps work took place at Chopawamsic RDA from May 13, 1935 to April 25, 1942. Camp SP-22-VA was located at the northern edge of the site and primarily responsible for construction of Camp 1.² CCC Company No. 1374 arrived in March 1935, and Camp SP-22-VA was officially established May 13, 1935. WPA funds also were used to hire skilled workmen to supplement the labor force. The CCC enrollees simultaneously worked on constructing roads and trails, and on site preparation for the group cabin camps such as grading, clearing brush, and improving drainage.³

At Chopawamsic each camp was planned for approximately 100-150 people and subdivided into smaller cabin units for about thirty campers each. Each unit within the camp included camper cabins, leaders' cabins, a unit lodge, and a unit bath house/latrine.⁴ Unit Lodge A served as communal building for approximately 26 campers in A Unit cabins. These deliberately rustic buildings utilized local wood and stone, as well as a set of modern standards for building types and site planning at an organized camp. The rustic aesthetic associated with National Park Service buildings during this period was being developed and codified by NPS architects and others around the country. Consulting architect Albert H. Good prepared a small volume in 1935 entitled *Park Structures and Facilities*, and a three-volume edition entitled *Park and Recreation Structures* in 1938. New buildings were to be subordinate to their environment and executed in earth tone materials such as peeled logs with the knots and texture preserved.⁵ Unit Lodge A at Camp 1 and other Chopawamsic buildings are indicative of this approach.

In her history of summer camps, architectural historian Abigail Van Slyck discusses how the new standards developed by the NPS during the 1930s replaced the regimented military model of earlier camps and transformed private camps in the succeeding decades.⁶ The unit plan layout placed in a naturalistic landscape, like Chopawamsic, characterized this new philosophy. The Unit Lodge was an essential structure to the new decentralized unit-based camp popularized by the NPS. The unit lodge could accommodate indoor activities for each cabin unit, eliminating

² See Lisa Pfueller Davidson and James A. Jacobs, "Civilian Conservation Corps Activities in the National Capital Region of the National Park Service," HABS No. DC-858. Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2004.

³ Sara Amy Leach, "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, Multiple Property Documentation," Prince William County, Virginia. (National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1988. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), Section E, 13.

⁴ *Recreational Demonstration Projects: As Illustrated by Chopawamsic, Virginia*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, c. 1936), 3-4.

⁵ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1938, reprint Boulder, CO: Graybooks, 1990), Volume I, 4, 6-7.

⁶ Abigail A. Van Slyck, *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890-1960*. (Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2006)19-31.

the need for a central recreation structure to supplement the use of the dining hall for similar purposes. Good explained:

... 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, and if joined with an outdoor kitchen - a recommended practice - it can serve as their dining room as well.⁷

Good goes on to recommend a 20 by 30 foot space with a generous fireplace and storage cupboards. Unit Lodge A reflects all these recommendations. Glazed windows and insulated construction were also mentioned as useful for winter use. An attached outdoor kitchen, as seen at the Chopawamsic unit lodges, could share the chimney. Good noted that "experienced camping groups may essay to cook all their meals in the outdoor kitchen. Others may use it on occasion for practice cooking or the novelty of preparing a meal or two, on their own."⁸

Construction of Camp 1 buildings began in early 1936 with the camper and leader cabins for Units A and B. Unit Lodges A and B were part of this initial construction campaign, with Unit Lodge B complete by May 30, 1936. At this time Unit Lodge A was completely framed and sided up to top plate. The chimney was half done and the rafters still needed to be placed.⁹ Unit Lodge A was completed in time for the first season of camping at Camp 1 by the Boys' Club of Washington. During their July and August stay, the Boys' Club had the use of a partial set of buildings including the dining hall, 15 camper cabins, three leader cabins, Unit Lodges A and B, three latrines, and a bath house, in addition to the water and septic system.¹⁰ Like all the Chopawamsic buildings, Unit Lodge A was constructed with locally-produced wood structural members and siding, and other store-bought materials such as window sash, Portland cement, and plumbing fixtures.

Camp 1 was fully completed for the 1938 camping season. Four cabin units were available, each with six four-camper cabins and one two-person leader cabin. Each unit had a finished lodge and bath house/latrine, in addition to the Central Bath House with showers for campers and counselors. The administrative group buildings were also complete, including the staff bath house, help's quarters, administration building, infirmary, dining hall, staff quarters, and main craft lodge.¹¹ Starting on June 27, 1938, Camp 1 became home to Camp Lichtman, a program of the Twelfth Street YMCA in Washington, DC. The camp program for 8 to 17 year-old African-American boys was sponsored by white Jewish theater owner Abe Lichtman.¹²

⁷ Good Volume III, 143.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ "Project Manager's Report," (30 May 1936), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

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

¹¹ "Report of Organized Camp Facilities - Camp 1-B Chopawamsic," (15 March 1938), Box 122, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹² Patti Kuhn and John Bedell, "Prince William Forest Park Historic District," Prince William County, Virginia. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (draft), 2010. (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), 112. Lichtman's employees and customers were predominantly African-American and he became a staunch advocate of economic racial equality. He sponsored several African-American sports teams and established Camp Lichtman at George Washington National Forest in 1932.

The approach of World War II and the gradual shift of the CCC towards defense-related projects signaled the end of CCC recreational projects at Chopawamsic. After several months of negotiations, the War Department obtained a retroactive use permit for the entire area on May 16, 1942, including the former CCC camps and the recreational camps. The camping permits to various groups were canceled and other arrangements had to be made. Camp Lichtman was moved to Blue Knob RDA in central Pennsylvania for the duration of the war.¹³

When the War Department personnel moved in, Chopawamsic went from being a public park to a heavily guarded and controlled military outpost. Chopawamsic and Catoctin RDA in Thurmont, Maryland were to be training areas for a new top secret program - the Office of Strategic Services (OSS). Considered a precursor to the Central Intelligence Agency and Special Forces, many aspects of the OSS's wartime activities remained shrouded in secrecy until recent years. Communications Branch training took place at Area C, 4,000 acres in the northeastern section of Chopawamsic including Camps 1 and 4.¹⁴

The Communications Branch began preparing Camps 1 and 4 for expanded training programs during the fall of 1942. NPS Site Manager Ira Lykes reported in early October 1942 that a contract had been let by the Army for winterizing Camps 1 and 4.¹⁵ The winterizing efforts including placing glazed window sash in buildings currently only having screens, installing Celotex-lined tongue and groove wainscoting, heating stoves, and asphalt shingle roofs.¹⁶ Camp 1 served as the administrative and maintenance facilities for Area C, as well as housing the commanding officer and his staff.¹⁷

As the war drew to a close, the War Department needed to declare the Chopawamsic property surplus in order to transfer it back to the NPS. The temporary buildings built by the War Department were removed and sold for salvage where possible. These efforts were complete by January 1946 and it was agreed that the property would be transferred back to the Department of the Interior “without further restoration, provided that the additional buildings which have been erected, and the alterations and improvements which have been made, are permitted to remain.”¹⁸

Organized camping resumed in spring 1946 and work began on improving the park road system, and day use areas. Camp Lichtman returned to Camp 1 that year. On August 20, 1948,

¹³ See File 600 Lands, Buildings, Roads and Trails, 1935-42, Memorandum, (16 June 1942), Box 124, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II.

¹⁴ John Whiteclay Chambers II. *OSS Training in National Parks and Abroad in World War II*, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008) 42, 46-47.

¹⁵ Ira B. Lykes, Manager, "Narrative Report, Month of September 1942, Chopawamsic RDA, National Capital Parks", Box 125, Entry 100, RG 79, NARA II. Lykes also was pleased with the forest fighting equipment the Army was able to provide and their efforts to acquire remaining private tracts.

¹⁶ Ira B. Lykes, Manager, "Narrative Report, Month of October, 1942, Chopawamsic Recreational Demonstration Area, National Capital Parks," File 6665, PRWI Archives. A permit was issued in June 1943 allowing the Marines to use 4,862 acres of parkland south of Joplin Road for six months past the duration of the war. See Chambers, 178

¹⁷ Chambers, 166.

¹⁸ "Declaration of Surplus Real Property - Chopawamsic RDA," (23 January 1946), File 6530, PRWI Archives.

the park name was changed from Chopawamsic RDA to Prince William Forest Park.¹⁹ In 1950, the recreational camps were in high demand, with Camp 1 still leased to the Twelfth Street YMCA for Camp Lichtman, Camp 2 to the Camp Fire Girls, Camps 3 and 4 to the Washington Family Service Association for low income white and black groups, respectively, and Camp 5 to the Salvation Army.²⁰

A shift towards desegregated camp use at Prince William began around 1956 when the camps began to be used interchangeably rather than strictly designated by race. Camp 1 began to be known as Camp Goodwill of the Washington Family and Child Services around this time. The Twelfth Street YMCA continued to operate Camp Lichtman at Chopawamsic until 1964 when it was discontinued in favor of integrating YMCA Camp Letts in Edgewater, Maryland. Physically Camp 1 had been changed very little in these years, except for the addition of a concrete in-ground swimming pool in 1956 and upgraded bathroom and kitchen fixtures. The pool was built by Family and Child Services with a donation and continued to be used into the 1980s.²¹

After a 1970s use study, it was decided to rehabilitate Unit Lodge A and many other Camp 1 buildings, but replace the camper cabins and most unit latrines.²² Unit Lodge A was renovated c. 1980.²³ Camp 1, along with Camps 2, 3, and 4, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989 in recognition of its historic New Deal origins. This National Register Nomination notes that "the unit lodges in Camp (1) Goodwill are superior in materials and form to others in the park. Unit A Lodge, for instance, features a massive exterior gable-end stone chimney and outdoor kitchen pavilion; the low, dual-pitch roof and porch, supported by round-log posts and rails, is typical of the unintrusive rustic ideal."²⁴ An expanded National Register nomination was approved in April 2012, with Unit Lodge A as a contributing structure in the Camp 1 Historic District.²⁵ Season-long group camping continued through the 1980s, but now most rentals are for short term groups. Currently the non-profit group Nature Bridge is planning to expand its educational programs to the East Coast at Prince William Forest Park. Plans are being developed to use Camp 1 for year-round environmental and science education programs, a change that will necessitate some new winterizing and upgrading of the historic facility. Today Prince William Forest Park is the largest Piedmont forest in the National Park system and the

¹⁹ Public Law 736, 80th Congress, Chapter 596, 2D Session, (22 June 1948), copy in Box 6, Entry 13, RG 79, NARA II.

²⁰ "Report of Camp Operations - Prince William Forest Park," (1950), File 6796, PRWI Archives.

²¹ Susan Cary Strickland, *Prince William Forest Park: An Administrative History* (Washington, D.C.: History Division, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, January 1986), 88. Silt problems in the nearby lake had made it unsuitable for swimming.

²² "Visitor Use and Facilities Survey Cabin Camps 1-5, Prince William Forest Park," (February 1984), 1, PRWI Archives; "Rehab Cabin Camp 1, Phase 4 - Drawing No. 862-41,029 (7 sheets)," (February 1983), File 14268, PRWI Archives.

²³ Saylor Moss, "Cultural Landscapes Inventory - Prince William Forest Park, Camp 1," (Cultural Landscapes Program, National Capital Region, National Park Service, 2011), 48. See Drawing No. 860/41021, Building No. 91 Lodge A-12, (8 November 1979), PRWI Archives.

²⁴ Sara Amy Leach. "Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Architecture at Prince William Forest Park, Multiple Property Documentation," Prince William County, Virginia. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1988. (U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC), Section 7, 5.

²⁵ See Kuhn and Bedell.

largest green space in the Washington, DC metropolitan region, continuing a legacy of accessible nature recreation begun in the 1930s.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Unit Lodge A is a one-story log and heavy timber building with a rectangular plan. Its rustic appearance is representative of the National Park Service/Civilian Conservation Corps aesthetic of the 1930s. Characteristic features include waney-edge siding that retains the irregular profile of the log and is applied in vertical and horizontal sections. The porch has log posts and the roof was originally covered with wood shingles. A large stone fireplace with external chimney is located at one end of the lodge. An outdoor kitchen at the side porch includes a fieldstone floor, cabinets, and a grill incorporated into the fireplace chimney.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: 44 feet, 4 1/4 inches by 26 feet, 4 5/8 inches (including porch)
2. Foundations: Unit Lodge A sits on concrete piers with galvanized iron sheeting termite shields across the top.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are covered with horizontal waney edge wood siding. There are sections of vertical siding below the window openings and large peeled quarter logs at the corners. The openings are flanked by vertical log face timbers. There are louvered vents at the peak of the side gables.
4. Structural system, framing: Unit Lodge A has a load-bearing timber frame with heavy rafters and concrete foundation piers. Two simple trusses are formed by linking the rafters with a collar beam at a bolted end-lap joint.
5. Porch: Unit Lodge A has a fieldstone porch that extends across the front (north) and east side elevation. It is contained under the north roof slope but telescopes down and in at the south slope for the east end portion. The porch has unfinished ceilings and peeled log posts. The east end portion of the porch contains the outdoor kitchen and is surrounded by a log and plank railing. The top rail is a thinner round log and the lower rail a larger log-faced timber. Short thick logs serve as additional vertical supports between the full posts. A single log step leads to the doorway near the west end and at the east end next to the chimney. The outdoor kitchen includes a stone grill projecting from the chimney and cabinets flanking the chimney and between the posts on the north side. The north side of the outdoor kitchen/porch includes a copper sheathed counter top and a plumbed porcelain-coated cast iron sink. A firewood storage area is located beneath a low hanging roof extension on the south side.

6. Chimney: Unit Lodge A has a large gray fieldstone chimney visible at the east end of the building. The outside of the chimney forms the stone grill for the outdoor kitchen on the east section of the porch.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Unit Lodge A has two exterior doorways - one located near the west end of the front (north) façade and the other on the north side of the chimney at the outdoor kitchen porch. These doorways are flanked by log-face structural timbers and have replacement vertical wood board doors. They are accessed via one log step at the front and east doorways.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Window openings are located on the north, south, and west façades. The windows on each façade share a plain wood sill and do not have additional trim. Sets of eight light wood French windows are arranged in a one-three-one pattern across the rear elevation and a one-three-doorway pattern across the front. The west end has one set of French windows flanked by casements. The northmost casement has six lights instead of the typical eight. The windows have pin hinges and stay hardware.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: Unit Lodge A has a side gable roof with a change in pitch at the north slope just past the ridge, and a lower ridge and south slope at the east side porch. The south slope of the porch roof has a notched section extending just a few feet off the ground for a firewood shelter. The roof is covered with brown asphalt composite shingles.
 - b. Cornice, eaves: Unit Lodge A has open eaves with exposed rafter ends and a moderate overhang. The west gable peak and east porch gable peak have fixed wood louvers. The structure does not have gutters.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: Unit Lodge A has one large room with an outdoor kitchen space on the side porch.
2. Stairways: None.
3. Flooring: Unit Lodge A has random width wood plank floors that have probably been replaced.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The interior walls are paneled with random width vertical boards with v-notch seams. There are no baseboards. The ceiling is unfinished with visible trusses, rafters, and roof decking.
5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are no additional interior doors. The insides of the exterior doors do not have any trim or molding.
 - b. Windows: The window interiors do not have any trim or molding. The wood frame screens hang on the inside.
6. Decorative features and trim: The interior of Unit Lodge A is dominated by a large gray fieldstone fireplace at the east end of the room. The exposed chimney breast tapers slightly toward the ceiling. A stone ledge at the front holds a simple wood board mantel. There is a stone relieving arch at the opening with a prominent keystone. The hearth is also stone and the firebox lined with large yellow bricks. At the outdoor kitchen the chimney has an integrated grill which extends into the space.

There is a simple built-in window seat at the west end of the room. The seat is built between two tall cabinets with shelves in the upper section and a two-leaf door below. The one on the south side of the room has modern pin hinges and fixed metal handles. The one on the north side has older HL hinges and swing latches.

7. Hardware: Interior hardware includes metal stays and eye hooks for the windows and large hinge remnants at the door.
8. Mechanical equipment:
- a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: Unit Lodge A is heated by the fireplace only and naturally ventilated.
 - b. Lighting: The structure has external electrical conduit leading to porcelain single incandescent bulb light fixtures mounted on the bottom of the collar beams.
 - c. Plumbing: Unit Lodge A does not have plumbing except a sink incorporated into the outdoor kitchen counter.

D. Site:

1. Historic landscape design: Unit Lodge A is located at the south edge of A Unit in order to function as a key communal structure for 25-30 campers housed in the nearby cabins.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural drawings: Original architectural drawings for Unit Lodge A have not been located. A schematic plan for Unit Lodge A from the 1952 inventory (File 2671) and a detailed 1979 renovation drawing are located in the PRWI Archives.

B. Early Views: An exterior photograph of Unit Lodge A from a 1952 inventory is located in the PRWI Archives (File 2672) (Figure 1).

C. Bibliography:

Manuscript/Photographic Collections:

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

Documentation of Unit Lodge A (Building A12) at Cabin Camp 1, Prince William Forest Park (PRWI) was undertaken in 2011-2012 by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), Heritage Documentation Programs division of the National Park Service (Richard O'Connor, Chief). The project was sponsored by the NPS National Capital Region (NCR), Perry Wheelock, Chief, Cultural Resources. Project planning was coordinated by Catherine Lavoie, Chief, HABS; Robert Arzola, HABS Architect; and by Paul Petersen, Chief of Resource Management, PRWI. The field work was undertaken and the measured drawings were produced by HABS Architects Paul Davidson, Daniel De Sousa, and Jason W. McNatt. The historical reports were written by HABS Historian Lisa P. Davidson. The large-format photography was done by HABS Photographer James W. Rosenthal. Crucial assistance was provided by Superintendent Vidal Martinez, Cultural Resource Specialist Colette Carmouche, and by other PRWI staff.

PART V. ILLUSTRATIONS



Figure 1: View of Camp 1 Unit Lodge A, c. 1952.
Source: File 2672, PRWI Archives.