NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

APR 28 1989

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 (2) Mawavi 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street & number west of I-95 between VA 619 and VA 234 ☐ not for publication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 | Category of Property | Number of Resources within Property | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Contributing | Noncontributing |
| ☐ private | ☐ building(s) | 56 | 1 buildings |
| ☐ public-local | ☒ district | 1 | 2 sites |
| ☐ public-State | ☐ site | 1 | structures |
| ☒ public-Federal | ☐ structure | | objects |
| | ☐ object | 58 | 3 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.

H. Bryan Mitchell

Signature of certifying official — Date

Director, VA Division of Historic Landmarks
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Edson C. Reeves — April 25, 1989

Signature of commenting or other official — Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

## 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☑ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. — Patrick Andrus — 6/12/89
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

**6. Function or Use**

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

**7. Description**

| Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions) | Materials (enter categories from instructions) |
|---|---|
| NPS rustic architecture | foundation concrete |
| | walls wood, "waney" board |
| | roof asphalt |
| | other stone |

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The proposed historic district coincides with the service road to Camp (2) Mawavi on the west, to the South Branch of Quantico Creek; along Trail 8 on the east side of the lake, to Dam 5; and southwest along the trail that parallels the lake; to the service trail between Camp (2) Mawavi and Camp (5) Happyland. It encompasses approximately 132 acres, and contains buildings and structures that support daytime recreational activities and overnight accommodations. Among the resources in the district are 36 cabins, four unit lodges, four latrines, an office/administration building, craft shop, dining hall, beach storage facility, three helps'/staff quarters, infirmary, stable quarters, two storage buildings, washhouse, playfield latrine and playfield, campfire circle, and dam. The camp buildings are arranged like a wheel: The dining hall, arts, medical and administration and staff dwellings are a hub, around which four unit camps and a maintenance area radiate. Each unit camp is composed of a lodge, latrine, two leaders' cabins, four to six four-person cabins, and a single eight- to 10-person cabin. A ballfield with latrine is located north of the camp; two fields and a camp fire circle lie between Unit A and Unit B. The ballfield was the approximate site of CCC Camp SP-25. All contributing buildings, structures, and sites in the district are related to a single theme--the culmination of a movement within the progressive New Deal era 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 it was conceived and built. The district includes 56 contributing buildings, one contributing structure, and one contributing site; one non-contributing building and two non-contributing sites.

See continuation sheet

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☒ locally

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

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

| Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) | Period of Significance | Significant Dates |
|---|---|---|
| Architecture | 1933-42 | 1934 |
| Entertainment/Recreation | | |
| Conservation | | |

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 (2) Mawavi Historic District qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. The grouping of 58 contributing 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 aesthetic.

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 all impoverished. The recreation demonstration area program instituted by FDR sought to identify just such lands in proximity to urban centers, on which it could 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 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 after 1938 are younger than the 50-year requirement, they are

☒ 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.

☐ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 18 | 289820 | 4273220 |
| B | 18 | 289760 | 4273140 |
| C | 18 | 289940 | 4272800 |
| D | 18 | 290080 | 4272770 |

☒ 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 L.

☐ 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 (2) Mawavi 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 Street, #405 telephone 703-841-9726
city or town Arlington state Virginia zip code 22209

## Description

Chopawamsic/PWFP is a product of the coordinated efforts of the NPS's Branch of Plans and Design in Washington, and the NPS Branch of Planning and State Cooperation, Region 1, in Richmond. Between 1936 and 1938, CCC enrollees and WPA laborers constructed the 36 cabins, five latrines, four unit lodges, four helps'/staff quarters, two storage buildings, office/administration building, craft shop, dining hall, infirmary, washhouse, campfire circle, and an impounding/diversion dam blocking the South Branch of the Quantico Creek (map 6).

CCC camp SP-25, responsible for much of the construction of Camp 2 (aka Mawavi[1], Girls', 2-G), established itself about two and one-half miles west of Joplin and three-quarters of a mile off Route 619 in October 1935; now the camp's playfield. Nearby, "the area which had been chosen for the recreational camp buildings was still in the most primitive state, with heavy underbrush, leaning and fallen trees, and no approach road."[2]

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

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

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[1] The name Mawavi is derived from stringing together the first two letters of Maryland, Washington and Virginia, respectively; and was felt to be suitably "Indian-sounding." Parker, p. 151.

[2] W.R. Hall, Accomplishments of CCC Camp SP-25 During the Period of its Existence. . . " (April 9, 1938), p. 2.

[3] Ickes et al, p. 3-4.

See continuation sheet

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

One source for architectural models 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 Chopawamsic buildings located in Camp (2) Mawavi (illustration 1)--a staff quarters and a unit lodge--although model structures from other recreation demonstration areas in the portfolio are similiar to those at the park. NPS Assistant Director 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."[5]

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

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

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

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[4] 1937 Yearbook, p. 39.

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

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

xx See continuation sheet

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

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

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

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

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

9 Ickes et al, p.19.

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

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

12 Ickes et al, p.18.

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

x See continuation sheet

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 park[14]; rendered using a 12-ton rock crusher with screen and belt feeders, and thereafter distributed to the camp sites. Additional stone is featured in low retaining walls along some portions of the main road, although since Chopawamsic was an architecturally modest undertaking, there was only to be "simple, dignified landscape treatment [in] spots which need it."[15]

Most buildings--cabins, dining halls, lodges, 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 Hall, than to some people within the Resettlement Administration.

/kward plan.[22]

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

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

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[14] Ickes et al, p. 18; At Cabin Branch, which operated from 1889 until 1919, iron pyrite was first extracted, followed by sulpher. 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. Porter, "Preliminary Historical Report" (December 28, 1935), p. 2.

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

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

x See continuation sheet

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

Five structures at Chopawamsic's Camp (2) Mawavi appear in Good's Park and Recreation Structures (1935, reissued in 1938) as model facilities: the kitchen/dining hall, unit lodge, administration building, infirmary, and staff quarters (illustrations 1-2). The unit lodge and staff quarters were also issued as model plans in the Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps in 1937. The dining hall (1936, photos 6-7) is a substantial 3,690 square feet, organized on a T-plan with the largest arm devoted to the dining room that features a stone hearth and entrance porch. The kitchen area adjoins the dining room on the service side, and on the other by a storage/pantry set of spaces. There is a clear division of spaces, and the eating area is ventilated by nearly continuous bands of windows. It represents "more than the minimum requirements" due to features like bay windows flanking the fireplace and large porch, non-essentials that nonetheless contribute to the buildings' attractiveness.[18] It was constructed at a cost of $5,883, and served as a model (flopped over) for the one built at Camp (1) Goodwill a year later for $3,165.[19]

The unit lodge (1936, photos 8-9) type here offers more than adequate features, including the full rear porch--sometimes added as a "superfluity in a hillside location that offers a view. It is one item which may be omitted without hampering the use of the building," although all four units of Camp (2) Mawavi have them; each cost about $245.[20] The slightly banked ridge siting, low-pitched gable roofs, and texture of the hefty exterior stone chimneys, vertical casement windows, and full porches make this building type one of the most cohesively rustic and romantic in the park.

The administration building (1936), a gable-front-and-wing plan, is characterized as modest yet adequate for organized camps of up to 100 persons. Although the layout of the director's office in the large block and clerk's office and and canteen in the wing were a condition of the plan and therefore "uninspired," the exterior waney board

17 Good, vol. 3, p. 35.

18 Good, Park and Recreation Structures, vol. 3, p. 165.

19 1951-52 PWFP survey.

20 Good, p. 153.

xx See continuation sheet

treatment "gives its buildings a certain individuality."[21] This is the same design used for Camp (1) Goodwill's administration building erected a year later.

Both the infirmary (1936, photo 10) and staff sleeping quarters (1937) are Latin-cross plans, with one elongated arm and an off-center chimney. In the former, this serves as a ward in the rear of the building, in the latter, as a living room in the entrance side. A nurses' room and isolation room flank the front and central infirmary dispensary, which also features a generous porch. Both are constructed with the "combination of vertical boards and waney-edged siding that distinguishes the buildings at Chopawamsic [and] gives pleasing results," although the irregular hipped and gabled roofline of the infirmary is particularly picturesque. The staff quarters, which cost $795, was designed as a two-purpose structure: for staff in the summertime, and "a weekend lodge for small groups" in the winter, which accounts for what Conrad Wirth [illegible] ooms and a somewhat awkward plan.[22]

Most of the cabins (photo 11) in this camp are small and square, about 12 by 20 feet, intended to accommodate four campers or a leader. They uniformly feature a gable, dual-pitch or hipped roof, are three to five bays wide, with an entry porch. One eight- to 10-person cabin is also featured in each unit camp.

The latrines (photo 12) and washhouse here are typical of those found throughout the Chopawamsic camps. Fenestration is supplanted by slatted shuttering that permits ventilation but not viewing. The washhouse (1936, photo 13) features a contemporary skylight that adds needed light, but is not in keeping with the historic design criteria of rustic architecture.

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

Dams were constructed to enhance the landscape as well as harness the water for swimming. the one serving Camps (2) Mawavi and (5) Happyland, typifies a formal engineering undertaking; others like that east of Camp (3) Orenda and west of Camps (1)

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21 Good, vol. 3, p. 127.

22 "Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps," (2 sheets)

X See continuation sheet

Goodwill and (4) Pleasant, are smaller earthfill constructions. This latter, "gully-stopper," made of natural and maneuvered rock and earth were most common: "Most [CCC] dams were of this small variety," rather than the formidable concrete impounding dams like that shared by Camps (2) and (5).[23]

Clearing the 7.5-acre site for the lake and concrete impounding dam (photo 14) at Camps 2 and 5 began in January 1936, with the superintendent's confidence that upon completion, "the shoreline of this lake will be unsurpassed in this section of the state for natural beauty."[24] Plans were approved in August and about 100 WPA men served on excavation detail. "Real progress" was reported that winter, with wood forms in place and excavation under way. Yet, "the job is going ahead as fast as could be expected with the quanity and type of labor available." Some concrete had been poured by the spring, with assistance from the men of camp SP-25. It is 24 feet high and a little wider than 27 feet at the base, with an ogee-curved spillway face: A total of 2,500 cubic yards of concrete was used for the dam by the time it was completed, with the final cost at $52,488.[25] On May 29, 1937, the filled lake flowed over the spillway, to a maximum depth of 22 feet at the dam itself. "This was the most complicated and creditable job done by SP-25."[26]

The resulting lakes featured dock areas to safely accommodate swimmers. Accessing creek waters, individual sanitary, waste, and water-supply systems served 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.

In addition to substantial buildings and structures, a variety of extant occasional features include camp-entrance gates, council or campfire rings, water fountains or

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[23] Salmond, p. 123.

[24] Ernest G. Baldwin, "Narrative Report, Camp Virginia SP-25, Chopawamsic Area, Joplin, Va." (January 10, 1936)

[25] Herbert Evison to M.C. Huppich, "Impounding dam, Camp 5" (22 September, 1936); 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.

[26] W.R. Hall, "Bi-monthly Progress Reports, Chopawamsic" (December 16-31, November 1-15, August 16-31, 1936)

x See continuation sheet

"bubblers," and barbeque fireplaces; the majority of these have lost their original rustic styling due to replacement or alteration.

The original council rings were constructed of halved logs 12-18 inches in diameter, set in a semicircular arrangement on a gentle slope; the present rings have been constructed with planed timber and are considered non-contributing. One of the only remaining picnic fireplaces in the park, constructed in 1939-40 after a design in Park and Recreation Structures, is located in Camp (3) Orenda. It is built of uncut stone with a splayed firebox with steel grate.[27]

Staff quarters (136/65a), a two-person cabin in fair structural condition, has been rendered non-contributing due to extensive recladding with asbestos-shingle siding that has thoroughly destoyed its architectural integrity; it is also possible this building was moved from a previous site

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 56 contributing buildings, one contributing site, and one contributing structure; one non-contributing building and two non-contributing sites.

**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 PWFP archives. The buildings are listed by type number: the type number is consistent among camps and identifies function, ie, cabins (1-10), unit lodge (12), dining hall (60), infirmary (70); the first number is the consecutive property inventory number the NPS assigns for administrative purposes.*
*(property #/type #)*

Cabins A-1 (145), A-3 (147), A-5 (149), A-7 (151);
Cabins B-3 (158), B-4 (159), B-5 (160), B-6 (161), B-7 (162), B-8 (163);
Cabins C-2 (168), C-3 (169), C-5 (171), C-8 (174);
Cabins D-1 (178), D-4 (181), D-5 (182), D-8 (185): 4 campers; concrete pier foundation;

[27] Good, vol. 2, p. 30.

x See continuation sheet

frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 5-bay; gable roof with asphalt; full porch with shed roof supported by four evenly spaced square posts; side entry; suspended hinged shutters. 19' by 18'. Built 1936.

Cabins A-2 (146), A-6 (150);
Cabins B-1 (156), B-2 (157);
Cabins C-1 (167), C-6 (172);
Cabins D-2 (179), D-6 (183): leaders' cabin; concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; dual-pitch gable roof with asphalt; full porch with shed roof supported by end pairs of square posts; side entry; suspended hinged shutters. 13' by 15'-7"/202 sf. Built 1936.

Cabins C-4 (170), C-7 (173);
Cabins D-3 (180), D-7 (184): 4 campers; concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; hipped roof with gable-end entry; shed porch features square corner posts; suspended hinged shutters (Cabin D-7 is identical except for gable roof). 24' by 12'-6". Built 1936.

Cabins A-4 (148), A-8 (152): 4 campers; concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 5-bay; gable roof with asphalt; side entry; suspended shutters; (Cabin A-8 features projecting central deck). c. 12' by 20'. Probably built 1936.

Latrines A-10 (153), B-10 (164), C-10 (175), D-10 (186): concrete slab foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; gable roof with asphalt; continuous slatted shuttering along upper third of facades in lieu of fenestration; side entry; (A and C feature contemporary rectangular skylights). Cost $234. 22'-3" by 11'-8"/259 sf. Built 1936.

Cabins A-11 (154), B-11 (165), C-11 (176), D-11 (187): 8-10 campers; concrete slab foundation; fir weatherboard siding; 1 story; 3-bay; gable roof with asphalt; suspended three-light sash; side entry; suspended hinged shutters. 24' by 15'/360 sf. Built 1936.

Lodges A-12 (155), B-12 (166), C-12 (177), D-12 (188): main block is sometimes partially banked with concrete pier foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 9-bay; gable roof covered with asphalt; continuous bank of 8-light

x See continuation sheet

flagstone foundation, gable roof, square supports. Cost $245.07. 48'-7" by 17'-9"/906 sf. Built 1936. [Included in "Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps," 1937]

Office/Administration building (131/50): concrete pier foundation; T-plan, gable-front and wing; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 4+-bay; shed porch features square corner posts. 30'-10" by 18'-3"/507 sf. Built 1936.

Boat house (132/51): concrete foundation; rectangular plan; horizontal frame construction; gable roof with asphalt; 1 story; 1 bay; double doors on gable end; no fenestration. Probably built 1936-38.

Craft shop (133/55): concrete pier foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 7-bay; full rear porch with shed roof supported by square posts; gable-dormer above entry; "HAND CRAFTS" delineated in rope over door. 31'-3" by 23'-6". Built 1936-37.

Dining hall (134/60): concrete pier foundation; T-plan; gable/hipped roof; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; stone exterior gable-end chimney; flagpole with stone foundation located in front of building; *interior*: brick fireplace; (5) king-and-queen-post truss rafters; hand-wrought iron light fixtures. Cost $5,883. 87'-7" by 65'/3,690 sf. Built 1936-38. [Cited in Good, vol. 3, p. 164-65.]

Helps'/Staff quarters (135/65): concrete foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; cross-gable plan; 3-bay; gable roof covered with asphalt; central stone chimney; gable-roof porch supported by square posts. 33' by 29'. Built 1937.

Staff quarters (136/65a)*: (2 campers) concrete-block pier foundation; frame with asbestos-shingle siding; 1 story; 1-bay; gable roof covered with asbestos. 12' by 17'.

Infirmary (138/70): concrete foundation; frame with vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; cross-gable plan; 9-bay; hip and gable-on-hip roof covered with asphalt; central stone chimney. 55' by 34'/1,130 sf. Built 1936. [Cited in Good, vol. 3, p. 131]

Playfield latrine (139/75): concrete pier foundation; vertical waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay with extended wood screens; gable roof with asphalt. Cost $250. 14' by 9'/126 sf. Built 1938. [Plans, 1938]

* See continuation sheet

Staff/stable quarters (140/81): concrete pier foundation; vertical waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; gable roof entry extension, covered with asphalt. 40'-6" by 20'. Built 1937.

Staff quarters (141/85): concrete pier foundation; cross-gable plan; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 7-bay; central stone chimney; front gable-roofed porch with square supports. Cost $795. 52'-6" by 48'/1,427 sf. Built 1938. [Cited in Good, vol. 3, p. 188-89] [Included in "Portfolio of Buildings for Organized Camps," 1937]

Storage (142/90): concrete foundation; rectangular plan with gable-end shed; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; gable roof with asphalt shingles. 37'-6" by 22'/752 sf. Built 1936.

Storage (143/90a): concrete pier foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; 3-bay; gable roof covered with asphalt; central double doors with flanking barred windows. Cost $598. 20'-8" by 12'-8"/261 sf. Built 1937.

Washhouse (144/95): concrete foundation; vertical/horizontal waney board siding; 1 story; gable roof covered with asphalt; continuous slatted shuttering along upper third of facades in lieu of fenestration; gable-end stone chimney between main block and smaller wing; contemporary skylight. Cost $1,360. 29'-2" by 16'/436 sf. Built 1936.

Campfire Circle*: (2) originally constructed of halved logs; currently constructed of planed boards. Built 1938-39. [Plans, 1939]

Dam 5, South Branch Quantico Creek: Impounding and diversion, concrete gravity type with vertical upstream face; 170' long by c. 25' high; 7-acre lake with maximum water depth of 22'; H-shaped swimming dock. Cost $52,488.40. Built 1936-37.

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 several for sites in Missouri (see bibliography).]

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

The CCC and WPA laborers were charged with the development of recreational facilities for the public; in the case of RDAs such as Chopawamsic, for the underprivileged urban population of Greater Washington, D.C. Tent camps such as those for black and white children and families, formerly situated in Rock Creek Park and Blue Plains, leased the organized camp for the summer season, and bussed in the campers. Other local users included the YMCA, Salvation Army, and the Family Services Association of Washington. The facilities offered hiking trails, swimming, campfire rings, lodges, and crafts shops for group activities, a central dining hall/kitchen, camp office, latrines and washhouses for hygenic 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 "natural" features such as dammed lakes. 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 modicom of fieldstone, and wood shingles in single-story compositions boasting a variety of ells, gables, sheds, and porches. Building plans are somewhat standardized cross, T, H and rectangular plans, differing in scale and proportion, but always taking advantage of picturesque combinations of elements that include hinged shutters, screened, or louvered windows. Some distinctive hardware is found in the door springs, gutter supports, and hand-wrought lodge light fixtures.

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

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

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

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**UTMs** - continued

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|---|---|---|---|
| **E** | 18 | 4272480 N | 290030 E |
| **F** | 18 | 4272430 N | 289940 E |
| **G** | 18 | 4272610 N | 289800 E |
| **H** | 18 | 4272240 N | 289430 E |
| **I** | 18 | 4272420 N | 289290 E |
| **J** | 18 | 4272920 N | 289240 E |
| **K** | 18 | 4273230 N | 289480 E |
| **L** | 18 | 4273260 N | 289680 E |

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