1. Name of Property

historic name: Camp Manatoc Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District

other name/site number: N/A

2. Location

street & number: Camp Manatoc, Truxell Road

city/town: Peninsula

county: Summit code: 153 zip code: 44264

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: Private

Category of Property: District

Number of Resources within Property:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>objects</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: Recreation/ Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley
4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this __ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. ___ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: ___________________________ Date: 10-7-96

State or Federal agency and bureau: Ohio Historic Preservation Office - OH SHPO

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

Signature of commenting or other official: ___________________________ Date: 11-18-96

National Park Service

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: ___________________________

_ _ entered in the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.

_ _ determined eligible for the National Register ___ See continuation sheet.

_ _ determined not eligible for the National Register

_ _ removed from the National Register

_ _ other (explain): __________________________

Signature of Keeper: ___________________________ Date of Action: ___________________________
6. Function or Use

Historic: Domestic________________ Sub: Camp________________

Current: Domestic________________ Sub: Camp________________

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other Description: Other: Rustic________________

Materials: foundation Concrete____ roof Asbestos____
          walls Wood____ other Sandstone____

Describe present and historic physical appearance. _X_ See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : N/A____

Areas of Significance: Social History____________
          Recreation________________
          Architecture______________

Period(s) of Significance: 1931 - 1945____

Significant Dates : 1931  1939 ___

Significant Person(s): N/A____________________
Cultural Affiliation: N/A

Architect/Builder: _ Good, Albert H._

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

_X_ See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

_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_ 

_X Other -- Specify Repository: Peninsula Historical Society ___________

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: __9____

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A 17 455300 4563760 B 17 455300 4564100

C 17 455410 4564120 D 17 455400 4563780 

_X_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: __ See continuation sheet.

Starting at Point "A" approximately 20' southwest of the southwest corner of the Foresters Lodge, proceed due north approximately 530' to shoreline of the peninsula, Point "B". Follow the shoreline around in a counter-clockwise direction to Point "C" on the east shoreline of peninsula. Proceed due south approximately 70' to Point "D", then due west approximately 425' to point of origin, Point "A".
Boundary Justification:  ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes a contiguous group of historic structures that were a part of Camp Manatoc during the period of significance. The boundary corresponds to the edge of the peninsula that defines the physical character of the area, except for the southern boundary where the character of the land use changes.

11. Form Prepared By
Name/Title: Jeffrey Winstel, AICP/ Historian, prepared for the Boy Scouts of America, Great Trail Council, Inc.
Organization: National Park Service________ Date: June 1995__________
Street & Number: 15610 Vaughn Road________ Telephone: 216/526-5256____
City or Town: Brecksville______________ State: OH_ ZIP: 44114____
The proposed district consisting of one lodge, six cabins and one washstand is located on a north-south oriented peninsula that juts out into Camp Manatoc’s Lake Litchfield. A steep slope covered with trees separates the peninsula from the lake. A gravel parking area is located just beyond the south boundary of the district. The one noncontributing resource in the district is the washstand structure, which consists of a concrete platform and low pitch gable roof supported by squared posts. Although the washstands date from beyond the period of significance, they do not detract from the feeling and association of the camp setting.

The Foresters Lodge is located at the southern end of the peninsula. The T-plan building is covered by a low-pitch intersecting gable roof with brown asbestos shingles. A small recessed section marks an entry on the east end of the south elevation. Three brick stretcher bond chimneys pierce the roof -- one on the south elevation, one on the north elevation, and a chimney stack which sits astride the roof ridge of the T’s stem. Squared timber triangular knee braces support the overhanging eaves. Louvered vent openings are located immediately under the gable apex.

The vertical board and batten siding is divided by a stringcourse that runs at the gable line and one that runs at the window sill level. The gable level stringcourse is a plain, horizontal member and the sillcourse has a beveled top for water runoff. Plain, vertical corner boards mark the intersections of the wall plains. The stem portion of the T-plan contains a prominent water table that protrudes from the wall surface. The foundation consists of a combination of brick footers and concrete block in-fill. Windows regularly perforate the walls and are six light double casements. Two single casement windows are located on the eastern end of the recessed entry section. The four doors are one glazed light over three horizontal panels.

Interior space in the lodge is separated into two sections: the cap of the T and the stem. Both areas have wood plank ceilings, vertical board and bead walls, and wood floor boards. The southern section is an open area except the small entry vestibule in the southeast corner. The door handle is an original rustic style piece of hardware. The ceiling’s apex is flattened and only the lower half of the pitch is evident. At the point where the pitch line breaks, squared timber rafters, notched into squared vertical posts, pierce the ceiling boards. The top surface of these rafters contain stop blocks that hold room-length squared purlins in place. A brick fireplace with a segmental arch opening and worn timber mantel
Camp Manatoc Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District
Summit County, Ohio

supported by brick corbels is located on the southern wall. A brick chimney stack located on the opposite wall provides ventilation for the wood stove.

The northern section's interior is also open, except the recent addition of a half-wall that separates the kitchen area. An open rafter truss system fastened with large hexagonal bolts and attached to the ceiling with a central steel rod characterizes the ceiling. The southern wall shares the opposite side of the other section's wood stove chimney stack. A fireplace with a timber mantel supported by brick corbels is centered on the opposite, or northern wall.

The three Dan Boone Cabins and three Kit Carson cabins are located behind the lodge in an elliptical arrangement on the plateau of the peninsula. These cabins are identical in design, so only one will be fully described.

The rectangular plan cabins have a low pitch gable roof covered with brown asphalt shingles. The square, brick, chimney pierces the eave overhang on the elevations that face the steep drop-off into the lake or ravine. Knee-brace brackets support the eave overhang and vertical board and batten siding covers the exterior walls. A plain, horizontal stringcourse runs along the gable line.

Paired awning windows, each consisting of a three light horizontal band, are located in the center of the gable walls. Gable walls facing the center of the peninsula are marked by a bracketed pent roof over the windows. Windows on the eave elevations consist of two horizontal lights instead of three. Eave elevation windows are grouped in two pairs and each pair is flush with the corner. In the middle of one eave elevation wall is a recessed entry door.

A wooden beveled water table juts out from the bottom of the wall plane and caps the foundation. Brick and concrete block characterize the foundations. The interiors contain a cast iron stove and six built-in bunks, constructed of rough 4x4s. Originally, the cabins had demountable walls, allowing them to be open structures during the summer months. In 1946, these cabins were winterized by replacing the screened walls with permanent solid walls.
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET  

Section number __7__  

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Camp Manatoc Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District  
Summit County, Ohio  

Photographs  

The following information is the same for all photographs unless otherwise noted:  

Name of Photographer: Jeff Winstel  
Date of Photographs: 11/92, photographs 1-13*/ 8/94, photographs 13-17  
Location of original negative: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area  

1. Foresters Lodge, south elevation, facing north  
2. Foresters Lodge, east elevation, facing west  
3. Foresters Lodge, north elevation, facing south  
4. Foresters Lodge, west elevation, facing east  
5. Kit Carson Cabin #2, and Dan Boone Cabins #2 & #3, south elevations, facing north  
6. Kit Carson Cabin #1, south and east elevations, facing northwest  
7. Kit Carson Cabin #1, east elevation detail, facing west  
8. Dan Boone Cabin #1, north and west elevations, facing southeast  
9. Dan Boone Cabin #2, north and west elevations, facing southeast  
10. Dan Boone Cabin #2, south elevation, facing north  
11. Dan Boone Cabin #1, Kit Carson Cabins #1 and #3, north elevations, facing south  
12. Kit Carson Cabin #1, north elevation, facing south  
13. Kit Carson Cabin #2, east and north elevations, facing southwest  
14. Kit Carson Cabin #3, north elevation, facing south  
15. Foresters Lodge, southern section, interior, facing east  
16. Foresters Lodge, fireplace detail south wall, facing southeast  
17. Foresters Lodge, southern section, entry door handle detail  
18. Foresters Lodge, northern section interior, facing southeast  
19. Foresters Lodge, fireplace north wall  

* A recent site visit verifies that the 1992 photographs reflect the current condition of the property  

Property Owner:  
Great Trail Council  
Boy Scouts of America  
P.O. Box 68  
Akron, Ohio  44309
Camp Manatoc Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District
Summit County, Ohio

The proposed district is nominated under Criterion A for social history and recreation, and Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance runs from the construction of the lodge in 1931 to 1944, when Camp Manatoc continued to contribute to the trend of providing recreational activities that promoted the welfare of boys. The district is consistent with the property types, significance assessments and registration requirements of the Recreation/Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley Multiple Property Documentation Form.

Historical Background

The first Boy Scout Council in Akron was organized in 1916, six years after the Boy Scouts of America was incorporated on February 8, 1910, under the laws of the District of Columbia. Scouts were enrolled in every state by 1912, and first local council charters were issued in 1913. On June 15, 1916, Congress granted a federal charter protecting the name and insignia, in addition to limiting membership to American citizens. An act of Congress on June 3, 1916, authorized a BSA uniform similar to military uniforms.

Akron industrialist, Mr. H. Karl Butler, donated a large tract of land near his family farm to the Akron council in 1923 for the purpose of establishing a camp. When the Akron Area Council was established in 1925, Butler began acquiring properties that surrounded the donated tract. He hoped to build a large permanent camp for the Akron Area Council, which included Kenmore, Cuyahoga Falls, and Barberton. Upon his death in 1926, he bequeathed his land to the council upon the condition that they raise $100,000 to build a first class camp.

A committee was formed and numerous camps were visited and studied throughout the eastern United States. In 1929, Mr. P.W. Litchfield, Chairman of the Goodyear Corporation, solicited pledges from his company along with Firestone and Goodrich for a total of $100,000, if the community would raise an additional $125,000. At the height of the Depression in 1931, a fund raising banquet raised $142,000 in pledges.

The new camp was designed by the premier Akron area architectural firm of A.H. Good and E.D. Wagner and construction began in the Spring of 1931. The design of

the camp stressed decentralization. Individual units served 32-40 scouts to facilitate personal attention to the group leaders and eliminate distractions from a large centralized group. The lodges were specially designed so they could be used in summer and winter. The stem of these T-plan buildings originally had demountable walls, which were removed to create a summer pavilion. Lodges were intended to house their own assembly hall, a library, and nature center. An interior partition wall divided the lodges into two separate sleeping quarters.

New construction continued at Camp Manatoc in 1939. Some of this construction seemed to follow the recommendations of the 1936 report from the BSA Director of Engineering, Harvey A. Gordon, which noted that stove-heated cabin occupancy in the winter compared favorably with furnace-heated lodge occupancy, and suggested that consideration be given to increasing the stove-heated cabin facilities. Accordingly, the six new Kit Carson and Dan Boone stove-heated cabins were constructed behind the Foresters Lodge. These cabins followed the design of the original structures with demountable walls. In 1946 these cabins were winterized by adding brick foundation walls and replacing screened walls with solid wood and glass walls.

Criterion A: Recreation and Social History

The district is eligible under Criterion A for its association with significant trends in recreation and as a reflection of efforts to promote the welfare of society. Scouting was seen as a means of recapturing the adventure of pioneer life lost to the young man in an industrialized society. Emphasis on camp activities such as Indian games, a gold rush and a rodeo reflect the stress on frontier type adventures. Scouting was also perceived as an important step toward becoming a man. Promotional literature for the camp stresses the need for the camping experience to develop strength and self-reliance. World War II era promotional brochures for the camp suggest the experience of attending Boy Scout camp is an appropriate precursor for wartime training.

Criterion C: Architecture

The structures are eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance as a reflection of Rustic style architecture. The Foresters Lodge is also significant as an example of the decentralized, troop-oriented phase of camp design.
Camp Manatoc Foresters Lodge and Kit Carson/ Dan Boone Cabins Historic District
Summit County, Ohio

Important features that define the style are the low pitch roof lines, the use of native wood and stone, and the natural setting. Structural honesty also defines this style, as indicated by the exposed rafter ends, the knee brace brackets, the vertical board and batten construction, and the exposed interior posts, beams, and trusses.

Good and Wagner were prominent Akron architects who worked in a variety of academic styles. The Rustic style structures at Camp Manatoc represented a departure from their usual work. Their ability to work in this style enabled Director-Secretary Wagner of the Akron Metropolitan Park District to easily meet the construction requirements of the NPS Design and Construction office, and secure CCC Labor for construction of the CCC shelter "Ledges" at Kendall Lakes.

The decentralized, troop orientation of the camp’s design reflects a prominent trend in camp design from the period. It encouraged more meaningful associations between the Scout leader and Scout, which was thought to aid in teaching proper values.

Historic Integrity

The structures under consideration retain their integrity of setting, feeling, and association. Although these structures have been altered, the alterations were done with the same Wormy Chestnut and vertical board and batten construction used in the original construction. Character defining features of the design, such as the horizontal emphasis, the low roof profile, and knee brace brackets, are still intact, as well as the original massing, and the rough, unfinished texture that implies pioneer craftsmanship. The structures retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, despite the alterations.

"Manatoc Activities the Year 'Round" (Akron, Ohio: Great Trail Council BSA, 1931)
Bibliography


CONCORD and FORESTER LODGES

These two Lodges are of excellent open construction but fitted with temporary removable sides and windows which after 15 years of use have been considerably depreciated. When they are equipped with permanent sides and windows, a solid foundation wall, concrete entrance platforms, a renovated heating plant and new cooking stoves, they will more nearly be adequate for year round use. Each of these Lodges accommodates 42 Scouts and their Leaders each week-end. 1680 Scouts and Leaders will use each of these Lodges each year.

Cost (each lodge) $3500

Project taken by