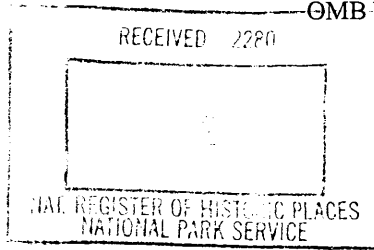


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lanakila Camp

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2899 Lake Morey Road

not for publication N/A

city or town Fairlee vicinity N/A

state Vermont code VT county Orange code 017

zip code 05045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally X statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne C. Gamble National Register Specialist 7-18-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Vermont State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Beth Savage 9-5-03

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>31</u>	<u>20</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	___	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
___	___	objects
<u>35</u>	<u>23</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the
National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Organized Summer Camping in Vermont

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>Education-Related</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RECREATION AND CULTURE</u>	Sub: <u>Outdoor Recreation</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>Education-Related</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century
Other: Adirondack Rustic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD
roof ASPHALT
METAL
walls WOOD
WEATHERBOARD
other STONE
LOG

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance c. 1850 - 1953

Significant Dates 1922

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository: Aloha Foundation Archives

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 348.60 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	18	<u>728100</u>	<u>4869400</u>	3	<u>18</u>	<u>729340</u>	<u>4867700</u>
2	<u>18</u>	<u>727770</u>	<u>4868430</u>	4	<u>18</u>	<u>729960</u>	<u>4869080</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Liz Pritchett, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Liz Pritchett Associates date March 27, 2003

street & number 46 East State Street telephone 802-229-1035

city or town Montpelier state VT zip code 05602

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name The Aloha Foundation, Inc.

street & number 2968 Lake Morey Road telephone 802-333-3400

city or town Fairlee state VT zip code 05045-9400

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Lanakila Camp
Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont

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ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Lanakila, a private summer camp for boys, is located at the north end of Lake Morey in Fairlee, Vermont. It is one of three historic children's camps in Vermont founded by educators, Harriet Farnsworth Gulick and Edward Leeds Gulick, and is one of four camps owned and operated by the Aloha Foundation, Inc. Lanakila opened in 1922 on the site of a failed girls camp and former farmstead. The property operates as Lanakila during the summer months and in the other seasons of the year the facility becomes the Hulbert Outdoor Center, which offers environmental education programs for school children and adults through the Aloha Foundation. Lanakila is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its contributions to the history of the children's camping movement in Vermont and under Criterion C for the substantial number of important buildings that embody this history and reflect the first period of significance, c. 1850 to 1917, when the property was a farmstead, through the second period, 1917 to 1953, during which time Lanakila became established as a well-respected camp for boys in New England. The property is considered an historic district because of its large number of buildings, sites, and structures. Together the buildings, sites and structures, and the surrounding rural setting, make up a significant landscape of historic and architectural merit. Lanakila retains integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association.

INTRODUCTION

The 348.60-acre property that comprises Lanakila camp extends to the northwest at the head of Lake Morey. The cluster of buildings in the camp proper occupies the southeast portion of the property with 1,880 feet of frontage on the lake. This land holding provides the seclusion and wilderness setting that is important to the camp's character. The buildings and structures are arranged in a somewhat irregular but circular fashion on the hillside that overlooks Lake Morey to the southeast, and on level land nearer the waterfront. The Main House (1) serves as the nucleus of activity where meals are served and camp offices are located. Town roads converge in front of the Main House (1) – West Shore Road (Town Road 1), Town Road 9, and Town Road 8, also called Brushwood Road.

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A total of fifty-six primary buildings, sites and structures (1 – 56), and two secondary structures (8a, 8b) exist on the property for a total of fifty-eight buildings, sites and structures in the Lanakila historic district. Of the total fifty-eight sites, buildings and structures, twenty-three are considered non-contributing because they are less than fifty years old or have been substantially modified so that they no longer retain architectural integrity or convey their historic character. Two sites in the woods, the Council Fire (17) and Emerson Chapel (15), are used for special ceremonies.

The north camp area, north of West Shore Road and Brushwood Road (Town Road 8) comprises buildings 1 through 22 which includes the Main House (1), Brushwood (3) and Mrs. Carol's (4), the two younger camper units (Brookside and Bridge), as well as six winterized cabins (9-12, 20, 21) for the Hulbert program, and other buildings. To the southeast, the waterfront and the central open area where the baseball fields are located is the site of the Lakeside camper unit, the Aloha Center office (23), waterfront activities, and other sports such as tennis and archery. Wood docks for swimming and boat launching extend from the lakeshore in front of the Boathouse (32), and rafts with diving boards are anchored off the shore. Four tennis courts (2 clay courts, 2 hard-surfaced) are grouped together east of the Tennis Shack (34). The ridge of land to the west is the site of the Hillside and Woodside units, and then the land opens up to a broad field to the northwest where the Castle (55) dominates a ridge overlooking the lake. At the base of the hill along the west side of West Shore Road, an important cluster of early camp buildings constructed in the Adirondack Rustic style, with distinctive log details in their front porches, define a historic setting – the Exploring Building (49), Camp Craft (51), and the Infirmary (53). Three streams flow south and easterly down the hillside and converge near the Bridge (52) where a single stream flows southerly to the lake.

Various play structures associated with outdoor recreation for children are scattered throughout the site. Some are historic and were built by campers, such as the Mill House (8b, built 1928) at Brookside, and the Castle (55, built c. 1925). Others, also built by campers in more recent years include the tree house named Troll House (41, c. 1991), and simpler tree house structures built by campers at Brookside (photo 3).

The buildings for the five camper units, Brookside, Bridge, Lakeside, Hillside and Woodside make up a large portion of the camp structures. Hillside was the first area developed for camper cabins. Brookside, Lakeside, and Woodside followed in that order as camp enrollment increased, and Bridge unit dates from 1976. Many of the cabins date from the first years of the camp and were originally located in the Hillside area which at one time had up to 10 cabins. When the new

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units were started cabins were moved down from Hillside, and some cabins were most likely built later. Each unit has a clubhouse, four have their own washhouse (Bridge uses the bathrooms at the rear of the Barn - building 2), all have tents for housing of boys and counselors, and all but Bridge has from one to four cabins for housing. These buildings are primarily simple, utilitarian structures, and the historic cabins reflect the influence of military designs for barracks housing dating from World War I and possibly earlier. Distinctive features of these buildings include the simple rectangular, gable roof form, single wall construction, extended eaves, and shuttered window and door openings operated by ropes and pulleys

The buildings and structures that comprise Lanakila represent a variety of types and styles. Buildings that remain from the first period, when the property was a large farmstead made up of two farms owned for many years by Alexander N. Renfrew, include two c. 1850, vernacular structures - the farmhouse called the Main House (1), and Barn (2). Two other vernacular farmhouses, Brushwood (3) and Mrs. Carol's/ The Trap (4) also date from the nineteenth century; these buildings were previously under different ownership and were first associated with the agricultural activity at the north end of Lake Morey. The Old Schoolhouse (22), built about 1850 was originally a one-room school and has been enlarged and converted into meeting space and housing for the camp. The remaining buildings, sites and structures date from the 1920s and later, and are only associated with the summer camp (or Hulbert Center) use of the site.

BUILDINGS, SITES, AND STRUCTURES

1. MAIN HOUSE, c. 1850/ c. 1922 / 1996, contributing

The Main House at Camp Lanakila was the farmhouse for the Alexander N. Renfrew farm during the nineteenth and early twentieth century on the north side of West Morey Road. The other Renfrew farm was located on the south side of the road approximately where the Aloha Center (23) is today. The Main House was modified around 1922 when the Gulicks purchased it for use as a boys' camp. The building faces southerly on the north side of Lake Morey Road. An example of continuous architecture, the building consists of the original Classic Cottage main block, with two contemporaneous appendages off the west end - the wing, and a barn that have been modified primarily for use as a kitchen and dining hall. A porch fronts the main block and wing. The building was winterized for use by the Hulbert Outdoor Program in 1978. A large shed roof kitchen appendage off the rear of the wing and portion of the barn/dining hall incorporates earlier additions and was completed in 1996.

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The building has clapboard siding, new sheet metal roofing, a stone foundation with brick above grade faced with granite for the main block, and a concrete foundation under the wing and barn. A distinctive, large, cobblestone chimney is centered on the rear wall of the barn. Trim details include corner boards, flat stock surround boards with drip caps around windows and doors, a returning box cornice on the main block, and molded cornice trim on the front porch and dormers. Circa 1850 framing is visible in the basement of the main block, and barn, consisting of logs, and hand hewn and up-and-down sawn lumber. Newer lumber in the roof framing of the barn reflects its c. 1922 modifications.

Main Block and Wing: The original one and one-half story, Classic Cottage main block and wing remain substantially intact. Classic Cottage features include the one and one-half story, gable roof, eavesfront form, a center entrance, and three bays across the side. The typical gable end chimneys have been removed but a center chimney remains. Two historic, gable roof dormers exist on the front roof slope of the main block, and one on the rear of the main block; one rear main block dormer has been widened. Two historic, gable roof dormers also exist on the front of the slightly recessed wing, and three new dormers are located on the rear of the wing over the new kitchen appendage. On the main block a historic front entrance door consists of two upper lights, three lower panels, and bolection molding. A door on the west elevation of the main block off the front porch is a half-light, 2-panel wood door. A Dutch door on the east gable end has 4-lights in the upper portion and two panels below. Half-light metal doors exist on the rear elevation of the kitchen appendage. A trapezoidal bay window with recessed spandrel panels exists left of the main entry and in the same location on the rear elevation. Historic, double hung windows include a six-over-six window in the original rear dormer of the main block, and two-over-two windows in the other historic dormers, and second floor, east gable end of the main block. Other windows including those in the bay windows are primarily replacement, one-over-one, double glazed sash. The front elevation of the wing has two, new, short, two-over-two double hung sash. By the 1940s the right half of the front porch was infilled, and now has novelty board siding, and two double hung one-over-one windows on the front elevation. The remaining historic porch has square posts, a square stick railing, and a beaded board ceiling.

The main block retains its historic floor plan overall, with a large living room on the west side that has the two bay windows, a center entry hall with stairs and stair railing with chamfered newel post, plaster walls in most areas, hardwood flooring on the first floor, softwood flooring upstairs, 4-panel doors with pottery knobs, and plain wood surround trim around windows and doors. The first floor of the wing is incorporated into the expanded kitchen area in the new rear

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appendage, which has bathrooms in the northwest corner. "Danny's Room" a large, new meeting space in the second floor of the wing retains no historic finishes.

Prior to recent renovations of the wing, including "Danny's Room", former camp director, Paul Pilcher, recalls that a fireplace at the west end of the living room existed that did not function and was connected to a hidden staircase. This curious feature resulted in much speculation that the property was a stop on the Underground Railroad, as it was known that the Renfrews were firm anti-slavery advocates.

Barn /Dining Hall: The dining hall is located in the barn that is attached to the wing of the Main House. The shed roof dormers across both roof slopes and the one-story shed roof appendage across the front (south) elevation were added around 1922 when the farmhouse was modified for summer camp use. Lanakila first had its assembly hall in the first floor of the former barn, and woodworking was located on the second floor. The dining hall was in the c. 1922, one-story, shed roof appendage fronting the barn elevation, and originally was open above a half wall, having canvas curtains that could be lowered during poor weather. Since 1950 when the Barn (2) was moved to its current location to be used as an assembly hall, the dining hall expanded into the first floor of the former assembly hall area. In the 1980s, when the Main House was winterized, the canvas curtains in the dining hall were replaced with sliding, single light windows above the vertical board half-wall, and similar windows were installed on the rear elevation of the first floor.

Both roof slopes of the Dining Hall have two wide, shed dormers each with three sets of 4-light, casement windows. Two 9-light, 2-panel, wood doors on the east wall from the front porch lead to the dining hall. A one-story, shed roof, four (front) by one (side) bay porch across the west gable end of the dining hall shelters an open eating area, and two wide door openings to the building on the west elevation have single-light, 2-panel double doors.

The interior of the Dining Hall reflects its historic use and has been largely unchanged. The first floor consists of dining space, incorporating both the shed projection on the south side, and the north portion, which formerly functioned as an open assembly hall. The wood floor of the original assembly hall is one step above the floor in the shed appendage, or original dining hall (a handicap ramp exists at the west end). Clapboards remain on the front (south) elevation of the barn within the dining hall appendage. Enclosed stairs in the southeast corner of the original barn space lead to the open work area on the second floor that retains exposed framing and wood flooring.

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2. BARN, c. 1850 / 1950, contributing

This c. 1850, vernacular, one and one-half story, gable front barn was originally part of the second Renfrew farm located near the site of the Aloha Center (23). The Barn was moved to its existing location in 1950 where it faces southerly behind the Main House. Prior to being moved it served as the horse barn when Lanakila offered riding. Today it is the camp assembly hall. A distinctive stone chimney centered on the west side was added in 1955. The two (front) bay by three (side) bay barn has new metal roofing, a raking eaves with exposed rafter tails, and no eaves overhang on the gable ends. The building rests on concrete foundation piers. Historic features include vertical board sheathing, vertical board double doors with diagonal bracing on the gable front (south), three-part metal windows on the east side that have a fixed 8-light center section flanked by 4-light casements, and wood, 8 and 6-light, paired casement windows on other elevations. Two west side entries with vertical board doors, are sheltered by new shed roof hoods; the right bay entry has a wood handicap ramp. A one-story shed roof appendage added around 1952 across the rear (north) end for the stage and bathrooms has board and batten siding, and top hinged, multi-light casement windows. New floor framing and hardwood flooring were provided when the building was moved in 1950.

The interior remains open with log and hand hewn, post and beam, mortise and tenon framing exposed, steel ties for bracing, and an open second story balcony that appears to have originally been a hay mow, which is accessed by stairs at both the north and south ends. Other features include the stage at the north end that extends into the shed appendage, theatrical lighting above the stage, a grand piano, and wagon wheel chandeliers. Many hand painted Viking shields made by former campers decorate the walls. The stone fireplace has a hearth inlaid with the date 1955, and a wall plaque to the left of the mantel that reads, *In memory of Carol Gulick Hulbert. Founder, Director, Friend. April 19, 1897 – January 12, 1972. Maker of Fine People.*

3. BRUSHWOOD, c. 1860, contributing

Brushwood, a vernacular, c. 1860, one and one-half story, three (front) by two (side) bay, gable front house that faces east, has a c. 1930 one bay entry porch, and c. 1900, two-story west end wing. It is used as staff housing. The building received extensive, replacement floor framing and new interior finishes on the first floor in 1970. Win Amedon, director of maintenance, claims the house is of plank construction and that a newspaper dated 1863 was found in a wall cavity during the 1970 renovation. In 2001 the shed roof over the two-story wing was changed to a gable, and

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the north roof slope of the main block was raised to incorporate a former shed dormer. The house has clapboard siding, a new standing seam metal roof, and a concrete foundation. Trim details include corner boards, box cornice with raking eaves, and plain wood surrounds with drip caps over windows and doors. The front porch has square posts with a molded neck detail, beaded board ceiling and a molded cornice. The front door is a half-light metal replacement; new trim details at the door opening indicate that this was originally a window opening, however historic photographs tell us that it has served as a door since the 1940s and possibly earlier. A similar, c. 1930, three (front) by one (side) bay porch on the south side of the wing is enclosed with clapboard rails and screen inserts. Windows consist of replacement, six-over-six, double hung sash on the main block; paired 4-light casements in the wing, front (south) elevation inside the porch; and various single or multi-light, sliding and double hung windows elsewhere in the wing. The interior retains few significant finishes except for wide board flooring on the second floor.

4. STORAGE, c. 1990, non-contributing

This one-story, vernacular, shed roof building used for equipment and lumber storage, has a pent roof overhang across the six open bays of the front elevation, vertical board siding, standing seam metal roofing, and wood pier foundation. A barn associated Brushwood (3) that formerly stood on this site, deteriorated from age, and was taken down. The Storage building is non-contributing due to age.

5. MRS. CAROL'S/THE TRAP, c. 1850/ c. 1960, contributing

This three-quarter cape, identified by its off-center main entry (originally with four openings – a door and three windows) across the front (south) rather than the more typical five bay configuration, is one and one-half stories in height, has a contemporaneous one-story, gable roof wing, and a two-story, gable roof attached barn, with a gable roof, one-story appendage off the east end. Circa c. 1960 alterations primarily comprise new windows and doors, a new shed dormer and porch on the west (rear) elevation of the main block, and many new interior finishes. Mrs. Carol's is located at the northwest corner of the camp and is used to house Directors of Lanakila and the Hulbert Program. Post and beam framing in the roof of the main block points to a c. 1850 construction date. Heavy, plank, roof sheathing in the barn suggests this appendage dates from around 1870, and the east end appendage on the barn is non-historic. The barn was converted into a guest cottage in 1950.

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The dwelling is named for Carol Hulbert, the first camp director. Carol's daughter, Harriett Ball, recalls either she or her brother are said to have given the barn its name The Trap, after it was modified around 1950 as a summer house and one of them said, it is "not a guest house, it is a trap for grandchildren".

Main Block and Wing: The main block and wing have clapboard siding and a concrete foundation. The main block has asphalt shingle roofing, the wing has standing seam metal roofing. Trim includes corner boards, a box cornice, and raking eaves. Six-over-six, double hung windows with narrow surrounds are replacements of former two-over-two sash. The center entry that is slightly off set to the left on the front (south) elevation has a replacement 6-panel door; similar doors are located on the rear of the main block and wing. A 3-part window to the right of the main entry consists of a 24-light window flanked by six-over-six windows. The left, front bay of the wing has a new bay window with similar 3-part window containing a 20-light center section. The rear (north elevation) of the main block has a c. 1960 shed dormer with three six-over-six windows, and a full length shed roof porch with half-height square posts above a closed rail that is sided with clapboards. The rear entry appears modified with c. 1960 features including 3-light, half-length sidelights with a raised bottom panel that flank the 6-panel door. Left of the rear entry is a paired six-over-six window; a single six-over-six window is on the right. The rear of the wing has a vertical board, double garage door on the left, and two six-over-six windows on the right. The wing has a brick ridge chimney. Among the few remaining historic finishes in the main block are the narrow stairs opposite the historic, main (south) entry flanked by plaster walls, and wide board flooring on the second floor.

Barn and Appendage: The windows and doors of the barn date from 1950 when it was converted into a guesthouse. The appendage added later. Both the barn and appendage have board and batten siding; the barn has a stone foundation, the appendage a concrete block foundation. The barn has asphalt shingle roofing, the barn appendage has standing seam metal roofing. Trim includes plain board surrounds around windows and doors and a raking eaves. The barn has paired, 6-light, casement windows, and v-groove, vertical board doors on both the north and south elevations. The shed appendage has various multi-light, double hung windows. The barn has a brick, east gable end chimney. The barn interior retains no significant finishes.

6. BROOKSIDE WASHHOUSE, c. 1925 / c. 1985, contributing

This one-story, gable roof, eavesfront, three (front) by one (side) bay, vernacular washhouse is a typical, historic Lanakila washhouse. It has novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing

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shingles, extended eaves, and exposed rafter tails. It is supported by wood piers on concrete blocks. Around 1985 a new roof was constructed over and beyond the front roof slope to create a three (front) by one (side) bay open front porch with square posts and horizontal board railing. Board steps front the porch. The front (east) elevation has a hinged Dutch door flanked by wide window openings. Similar wide openings are located on each gable end. On the side and rear elevations, siding has been eliminated along the upper and bottom portions of the wall for purposes of ventilation. Two cast iron sinks are located on the left side of the porch. Inside are three toilet stalls, two shower stalls and four sinks.

7. BROOKSIDE CABIN, c. 1925, contributing

This vernacular, one-story, three (front) by one (side) bay, gable roof cabin (see photograph 2) faces east and is similar in form and detail to other historic, camper cabins at Lanakila. It has novelty board siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, and extended eaves with exposed sawn rafter tails, and is supported by wood piers with diagonal bracing. The central entry on the east eaves side consists of a Dutch door with a top-hinged upper section and a side-hinged lower section that is about twice the size of the upper portion. Shuttered window openings consist of two that flank the entry door, one on each gable end, and three across the rear elevation. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board, top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings and the upper portion of the Dutch door are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. The interior has exposed framing, beaded board roof sheathing, and wood flooring. Beaded board half-walls, which have built-in shelving on one or both sides, divide the interior into three sections.

8. BROOKSIDE CLUBHOUSE, 2000, non-contributing

Brookside Clubhouse was recently built to replace the former clubhouse for this unit. This one-story, gable roof, eaves front, three (front) by one (side) bay, vernacular building faces south. It has novelty board siding, asphalt roofing shingles, corner boards, exposed rafter tails, and rests on a wood pier foundation. A full length, three (front) by one (side) bay porch is recessed across the front elevation. The porch has slightly chamfered posts and built in benches on the east side. The center entry contains a novelty board door, and window openings have paired, novelty board, side hinged shutters. The one-room interior features wood flooring and exposed framing. The building is non-contributing due to age.

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a. PLAYBOAT, 2000, non-contributing

Located adjacent to Brookside Clubhouse, the Playboat is a wood, play structure in the form of a sailboat. It has a gang plank and ladder, a swing set on the lower deck suspended from the masts, a ship's wheel on the upper deck, and play space below the decks in the hull. The structure is non-contributing due to age.

b. PLAYHOUSE / MILL HOUSE, 1928, contributing

Brookside campers built the Playhouse in 1928 as a Mill with a water wheel attached to one side. It was formerly located south of this unit on the brook that flows by the Infirmary (54). It is a small, vernacular, one-story, steeply pitched, gable roof, three (front) by one (side) bay, north facing building with novelty siding, corner boards, wood shingle roofing, and exposed rafter tails. It rests on concrete blocks. It has plain board surrounds around the center (north) door, and window openings. The door and windows no longer exist although a historic photo showed the building with square, 4-light windows.

9. – 12. CABINS 1 – 4, 1987, non-contributing

Four identical cabins exist in the generally open area north of the Barn (2). The cabins are winterized and were built to house Lanakila staff during the summer, and participants in the Hulbert programs during other seasons. They are vernacular, one-story, cape form buildings with a broken gable roofline that extends to shelter a full length shed roof porch across the front elevation. The design of the roofline, in which the break in the roof slope occurs before it reaches the front elevation of the building, is found in many other Aloha buildings constructed in the 1980s and later. The three (front) by three (side) bay cabins have clapboard siding and asphalt roofing shingles. Trim includes corner boards, water table boards, a box cornice, and plain wood surround around windows and doors. Each central entry has a metal door with a 9-light upper section and two lower panels. The three (front) by one (side) bay front porch has square posts and a wood deck. Windows are six-over-six, double hung sash, and four-light casements with aluminum storm windows. Each gable peak has a wood louver vent. The mirror image interior floor plan consists of a center hall with two bedrooms and a bathroom on each side. Each bedroom has two bunk beds, pine paneled walls, and carpeting. Cabins 1 through 4 are non-contributing due to age.

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13. BRIDGE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1990, non-contributing

The Bridge Clubhouse is a small, one-story, gable roof, eavesfront, three (front) by one (side) bay, vernacular building that faces south. It has clapboard siding, asphalt roofing shingles, corner boards, a box cornice, and plain board surrounds around the sliding, paired, single-light windows, and the half-light, 2-panel entry door. The Clubhouse rests on wood piers. The broken gable roofline extends to shelter a full length, three (front) by one (side) bay, shed roof porch across the front elevation. The porch has square posts, and a board deck and steps. The interior has pine-paneled walls. The building is non-contributing due to age.

14. RIFLERY BUILDING, c. 1940 / c. 1955, contributing

The Riflery Building is a long, rectangular, three-sided, vernacular structure with a shallow gable roof, extended eaves, asphalt roofing shingles, exposed rafter tails, and novelty siding. It is supported by log posts with diagonal bracing and concrete blocks. The right (west) side of the north elevation has an entrance without a door, and at the top of the eaves wall the novelty siding has been eliminated. The south side of the building is open to face the target area some distance away. The interior has storage cabinets along the walls, and benches. The east end of the Riflery shed was built first, around 1940, and the western two thirds added about fifteen years later.

15. EMERSON CHAPEL, c. 1925, contributing

Emerson Chapel is an open-air chapel located in a wooded area at the north part of the camp, some distance from other structures, the closest being the Ropes Course Shack (16) and the Riflery Building (14). A small clearing of the forest floor among tall pines with wood benches along the north and west sides, define the open area of the chapel. A simple wood "pulpit" at the south side of the clearing has a deck just above grade, and a simple railing. A plaque at the front of the pulpit railing reads, *The Emerson Chapel in memory of Lanakila men who lost their lives in World War II*. The names of ten men who died in the war are listed on the plaque, one being Dudley Emerson.

16. ROPES COURSE SHACK, c. 1970, non-contributing

The Ropes Course Shack is located near the Council Fire (17) in the northern part of the camp. It is a small, one-story, vernacular, square plan, shed roof, two (front) by two (side) bay building with horizontal board siding, asphalt shingle roof, and exposed rafter tails. The building rests on

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concrete blocks. The west (front) side has a vertical board door on the right, and a bottom hinged shutter on the left. Two bottom hinged shutters are located on the north elevation. The archery target painted on the south side reveals its former use as the storage building for the archery program. The structure was rebuilt in the 1970s and moved to this site around 1998.

17. COUNCIL FIRE, c. 1925, contributing

This open-air, natural amphitheater is located on the northeast side of the camp not far from Emerson Chapel (15), which is also a special setting in the woods. The Council Fire is a special outdoor setting where a natural amphitheater is created by the slope of the hillside that faces west. Fourteen rows of seating consisting of logs laid in rows are divided into two sections by stone steps between the rows. Square cut lumber creates steps at each outside end of the rows of log seating. Horizontal logs form a three-sided "stage" at the base of the amphitheater with simple wood bench seats along the inside of the log walls. A large campfire area, surrounded by logs placed in a square, is located in the center of the stage.

18. RECYCLING SHED, c. 1925, contributing

The Recycling Shed was originally a Brookside cabin located near the site of Cabin 3 (11). It was moved in the 1970s to this south facing site. The building retains its typical, shallow gable roof, three (front) by one (side) bay cabin form with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, novelty siding, asphalt shingle roofing, and wood pier and concrete block foundation, but some details have been changed to accommodate its new use. The former shuttered openings have been reduced in size with novelty siding and now contain paired, 8-light casement windows with interior screens, and the entry has been widened and now has a vertical board double door. The three bay rear (north) elevation has three top-hinged, 3-light casement windows.

19. TRIP SHACK, 1998, non-contributing

The Trip Shack is a new, rectangular plan, gambrel roof, one and one-half story, vernacular, five (front) by three (side) bay structure that faces south, just west of the Barn (2). It has vertical board siding, asphalt shingle roofing, box cornice, and plain wood surrounds around window and door openings. The building is supported by wood piers. The one-bay, gable roof porch that shelters the center, front entry on the south eaves side, has square posts, a board deck, exposed rafters and a box cornice. The main (south) entry has a vertical board double door flanked by two window openings with paired, vertical board shutters. The three-bay east side has a vertical board

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door and two shuttered window openings. The west end has a vertical board door that slides on an exterior track, and a vertical board loading door in the peak. The building is non-contributing due to age.

20. – 21. CABINS 5 – 6, 1987, non-contributing

Cabins 5 and 6 were built at the same time as Cabins 1 through 4, and are similar in form and detail to the other group. These two Cape type buildings are winterized and house Lanakila staff during the summer and Horizons participants in other seasons. They are located on the east – central side of the camp complex, north of the Aloha Center (23). The gable roof, one-story, vernacular, five (front) by three (side) bay, clapboard buildings have asphalt roofing shingles, and a broken gable that extends as a shed roof to shelter a full front porch with square posts. Trim details include corner boards, picture frame surround around windows, and a box cornice. No eaves overhang exists on the gable ends. The center front entry of each building has a 9-light metal door. Windows are primarily six-over-six, double hung sash, and 4-light, square casements are located on the gable ends. Cabins 5 and 6 are non-contributing due to age.

22. OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, c. 1850 / c. 1965, non-contributing

The Old Schoolhouse is a former nineteenth century school that has been substantially modified. The Aloha Foundation purchased the building in 1978 and it is used as meeting space in the main block, a kitchen in the ell, and housing on the second floor. Evidence that clearly indicates its mid-nineteenth century origins is the post and beam framing with logs, and up-and down-sawn floor sheathing visible in the basement of the main block. The building faces south toward West Shore Road just north of the Aloha Center (23). It is a vernacular, two-story, three (front) by five (side) bay, gable front structure with a two-story, gable roof ell set back on the west eaves side. The building has new clapboard siding, corner boards, a standing seam metal roof, box cornice, and concrete foundation. The south, gable front center entry contains a new 9-light metal door and storm door. The ell has a 9-light metal door on the south side. The windows are primarily replacement, aluminum clad, one-over-one, double hung sash, and single light casements. The exposed basement on the east elevation has a flat roof appendage for entry to the basement at the south end of the facade. The Old Schoolhouse is non-contributing due to alterations.

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23. ALOHA CENTER, 1995, non-contributing

The Aloha Center is a vernacular, one-story, rectangular plan office building with a gable on hip roof, and an exposed basement on the rear (east) and side (north and south) elevations. It faces westerly toward the Main House (1) and other camp structures. A large rock in front of the building next to West Shore Road that is painted white with Lanakila spelled out in bold green letters, has long been a landscape feature of the camp. The seven (front) by three (side) bay building has a central, one-bay, gable roof entry porch with square posts on the front. The Colonial style main entrance consists of a 6-panel, metal door flanked by 5-light sidelights and a plain wood surround. Other features of the building include clapboard siding, corner boards, concrete foundation, sheet metal roofing, box cornice, wood louvers in each gable peak, and two-over-two wood windows with a plain wood surround. A wood ramp to an entry on the north end provides handicap access to the first floor. The rear (east) elevation has a small wood balcony on the main floor, and two, single-light, metal pass doors to the basement. The Aloha Center is non-contributing due to age.

24. LAKESIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1935, contributing

The Lakeside Clubhouse is a vernacular Adirondack Rustic, one-story, gable roof, rectangular plan, three (front) by two (side) bay building that faces south toward the lake. Distinctive Adirondack features include a well-crafted cobblestone chimney built around 1945 on the west gable end, a five (front) by one (side) bay, shed roof porch with new log posts across the front (added after the National Register photograph was taken), and extended eaves with exposed, sawn rafter tails. The building has novelty siding, asphalt roofing shingles, and rests on concrete piers. The south (front) elevation has a center entry with a half-screen door with two lower panels, flanked by paired, 8-light casement windows. Other elevations have paired 6 and 8-light casement windows. Windows have interior screens. The west end, left of the chimney, has a 9-light, 2-panel pass door. The one-room interior reveals exposed framing, built-in benches with seats that open for storage along the walls, tables, bookshelves, and a beautifully made cobblestone fireplace designed with large stone surrounded by smaller stones above the concrete mantel. According to former camper, Eugene Canfield, the first Lakeside Clubhouse was a farmhouse originally located east of the Barn (building 2, now moved behind the Main House). The farmhouse was later moved to Aloha Manor and is now part of that complex.

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25. LAKESIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1925 / c. 1985, contributing

This one-story, gable roof, eavesfront, three (front) bay, vernacular washhouse is a typical, historic Lanakila washhouse. It faces east toward the Lakeside cabins and Clubhouse, and has novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. Wood piers support the building. Around 1985 a new roof was constructed over and beyond the front roof slope to create a three (front) by one (side) bay open front porch with square posts and horizontal board railing. A board ramp level with the grade in front of the washhouse connects with the front porch. The front (east) elevation has a wide central opening to the interior flanked by wide window openings. On the side (north and south) and rear (west) elevations, siding has been eliminated along the top and bottom of the walls for purposes of ventilation. On the porch, three sinks flank each side of the entrance opening, and inside are four toilet stalls, four shower stalls and three urinals.

26. - 28. LAKESIDE CABINS, c. 1925, contributing

These three camper cabins form the western arc of a circle of mostly tents for the Lakeside unit between the baseball field and the waterfront. The cabins face east. They are typical historic, one-story, three (front) by one (side) bay cabins at Lanakila. The cabins are approximately 28 feet, two inches (front), by 14 feet, one inch (side), have a shallow gable roof, novelty board siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, extended eaves with exposed sawn rafter tails, and are supported by wood piers with diagonal bracing. The central entry on the east eaves side of each cabin consists of a Dutch door with a top-hinged upper section and a side-hinged lower section that is about twice the size of the upper portion. Shuttered window openings flank the entry door, with one on each gable end, and three across the rear elevation. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings and the upper portion of the Dutch door are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. The interiors have exposed framing and wood flooring. Beaded board half-walls, with built-in shelving on one or both sides, divide the interior of each cabin into three sections.

29. PUMP HOUSE, c. 1925, contributing

The Pump House is a small, one-story, gable roof structure that is part of the camp water system. It has been rebuilt as necessary over the years. The structure has a concrete foundation, novelty

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siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. A small opening that contains a screen is found in each gable peak (east and west).

30. ARCHERY SHACK, c. 1925, contributing

The Archery Shack is the former Hillside Clubhouse. It was moved down the hill to its current site near the lake for use by the archery program. The cabin faces southerly toward the lake. It is similar to the one-story, three (front) by one (side) bay camper cabins at Lanakila. The Archery Shack is approximately 26 feet, three inches (front), by 13 feet, three inches (side), has a shallow gable roof, novelty board siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, and extended eaves with exposed sawn rafter tails. It is supported on concrete blocks. The central entry on the south eaves side has a Dutch door with a top-hinged upper section and a side-hinged lower section that is about twice the size of the upper portion. A small, square wood deck and single wood step fronts the entrance. Shuttered window openings flank the entry door, with one on each gable end, and three across the rear elevation. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings and the upper portion of the Dutch door are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. The open, one-room interior has exposed framing and wood flooring. The building is used to store archery equipment.

31. SAILING SHACK, c. 1925, contributing

The Sailing Shack is a small, one-story, vernacular, gable roof, nearly square plan, one (front) by one (side) bay building that is located on the waterfront with its gable front entrance facing west. The building has novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, and an extended eaves with exposed rafter tails. It rests on concrete blocks. A vertical board door centered in the west gable front has a plain wood surround. Each eave side has a window opening with a top hinged novelty board shutter operated by a rope and pulley system. A large, wood deck at grade fronts the building.

32. BOATHOUSE, c. 1930, contributing

The Boathouse, located at the edge of the lake on the waterfront, is a vernacular, one-story, gable roof, rectangular plan, three (front) by two (side) bay building with a south facing eavesfront. It has novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, an extended eaves, and sawn rafter tails. The boathouse rests on concrete blocks. The wide entrance, centered on the eavesfront, has

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a vertical board door that slides on an interior track, and is flanked by window openings with novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The entry is fronted by a board ramp that extends to grade and meets a concrete retaining wall at the water's edge. The rear elevation has a central, vertical board pass door flanked by shuttered openings. Side elevations have shuttered openings. The Boathouse is used for storage of paddles, oars and other waterfront equipment.

33. BOAT STORAGE, c. 1978, non-contributing

This one-story, vernacular, one (front) bay, rectangular plan structure faces waterfront. It has a shallow gable roof, T-111 siding, sheet metal roofing with fiberglass skylights, and exposed rafter tails. It rests on concrete blocks. The east gable front contains a wide, T-111 door that slides on an exterior track. The south eaves side has a recessed changing area and wood deck sheltered by the extended roof eaves. The building is non-contributing due to age.

34. TENNIS SHACK, c. 1925 / c.1940, contributing

The Tennis Shack is located near the waterfront, facing east, on the west side of four tennis courts. It replaces a small building that served as the tennis shack until around 1940 when this building appears to have been moved here, adjacent to the first three tennis courts. Today there are three clay courts and one newer, hard surface court. The Tennis Shack was possibly first at a camper unit as it has the form and features of a three (front) by one (side) bay camper cabin with novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, and extended eaves with exposed rafter tails. It rests on wood piers with diagonal bracing, and concrete blocks. Unlike the cabins, however, the window openings that formerly contained shutters have been infilled on the sides and now have paired 8-light casement windows with plain wood surrounds. Also, it has a c. 1940, Adirondack Rustic style, one-bay entry porch with a shallow gable roof, log posts, and benches made from logs cut lengthwise. The main entrance has a vertical board door with a plain wood surround. The building is approximately the same size as the Archery Shack (30), at 26 feet, three inches long, by 13 feet, three inches wide.

35. HILLSIDE WASH HOUSE, 2002, non-contributing

Built this year, the Hillside Washhouse replaces a former washhouse for Hillside campers. It is a vernacular, hip roof, nearly square building with novelty siding, corner boards, extended eaves, exposed rafter tails, and a standing seam metal roof. The building has a recessed, four bay porch with square posts and diagonal bracing across the front (west) side, and a similar recessed, three

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bay porch across the south side with novelty board half-walls, square posts and diagonal bracing. Built on an east sloping hill, the west (front) porch deck is at grade, and the side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations have tall, wood foundation piers and a novelty board skirt. The front porch has six sinks and a grid of built-in storage shelves; four toilet stalls line the south side porch; and inside are three urinals and three shower stalls. The building is non-contributing due to age.

36. – 39. HILLSIDE CABINS, c. 1925, contributing

Four cabins for Hillside campers are located at the southwestern part of Lanakila along with Hillside Washhouse (35) and Hillside Clubhouse (40). As the name indicates, Hillside is indeed a hill setting, and the buildings are constructed on a southeasterly facing ridge. Cabins 36 and 37 face west and rest on concrete blocks on level land. Cabins 38 and 39 are located on sloping land and have wood piers with diagonal bracing; these cabins face east toward the other two cabins. Low, cobblestone retaining walls have been built at the front and rear of the upper cabins (38 and 39). A level area forms a play space between the paired cabins. Tents are clustered to the southwest of Cabins 38 and 39. Hillside Cabins are typical of the historic, one-story, three (front) by one (side) bay cabins at Lanakila. They have a shallow gable roof, novelty board siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, and extended eaves with exposed sawn rafter tails. The central entry on the eaves front of each cabin consists of a Dutch door with a top-hinged upper section and a side-hinged lower section that is about twice the size of the upper portion. Shuttered window openings flank the entry door, with one on each gable end, and three across the rear elevation. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings and the upper portion of the Dutch door are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. The interiors have exposed framing and wood flooring. Horizontal board half-walls, with built-in shelving on one or both sides, divide the interior of each cabin into three sections.

40. HILLSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1995, non-contributing

Hillside Clubhouse is similar to several other recently constructed buildings at the Aloha Camps (such as Lowlander Playhouse, building 22, and Menehune, building 32, at Aloha Hive) because of its broken gable form, which breaks over the body of the building and extends to create a shed roof over a full front porch. This vernacular, one-story, rectangular, three (front) by one (side) bay building faces west. It is supported on wood posts, has novelty siding, corner board and exposed rafter tail trim, and asphalt shingle roofing. The three (front) by one (side) bay front porch has

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square posts, horizontal railings, and wood stairs at the south side. The central bay main entrance has a v-groove, vertical board door that is flanked by window openings with side-hinged, paired, novelty board shutters. One pair of shutters is located in a window opening on each side (north and south) elevation. The building is non-contributing due to age.

41. TROLL HOUSE, 1991, non-contributing

The Troll House is a two-level tree house built by campers on the ridge of land in the Hillside area at the southwestern part of camp. The structure is constructed of dimension lumber and slab wood using five, living tree trunks as the vertical, framing members. A six-sided hip roof over the first level, supports a rectangular tower with a four-sided hip roof. Rolled roofing covers the roofs. Views of the lake to the south, and wooded hills to the northwest are especially visible from the tower of the Troll House. This tree structure replaces a similar one that was located nearby and was taken down due to poor condition. The Troll House is non-contributing due to age.

42. CONCRETE RESERVOIR, c. 1925, contributing

This concrete reservoir is part of the camp water system. It is located on a ridge of land in the Hillside area. The Reservoir is comprised of a rectangular, concrete holding tank that is covered with a recently replaced gable roof with sheet metal roofing. The gable end walls (east and west) are covered with T-111 siding. The west gable end has a wood ladder below a small door in the gable peak that contains a cut out in the shape of the Lanakila symbol – a dragon-like figurehead. A mesh screen has been placed behind the cutout opening. The east gable peak has a square opening with screen infill.

43. WOODSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1975, non-contributing

Woodside Clubhouse is similar to several other recently constructed buildings at the Aloha Camps (such as Lowlander Playhouse (22) and Menehune (32) at Aloha Hive; Bridge (13) and Hillside (40) at Lanakila) because of its broken gable form, which breaks over the body of the structure and extends to create a shed roof over a full front porch. Woodside's roofline is most similar to that on Bridge Clubhouse at Lanakila because the angle or break for the shed roof that extends over the front porch is set far back toward the ridge of the gable roof. Bridge and Woodside Clubhouse are the earlier Aloha camp examples of this building, dating from c.1975 to c.1990, while the Hive examples date from around 1995 to 1999. Woodside Clubhouse was built

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in part by campers and counselors during the mid 1970s.

Woodside Clubhouse is a vernacular, one-story, rectangular, three (front) by one (side) bay building that faces west. It is supported on log posts, has T-111 siding, exposed rafter tail trim, and asphalt shingle roofing. The five (front) by one (side) bay front porch has log posts, horizontal railings, a plywood deck and ceiling, and wood stairs centered in the front (west) bay. The central bay main entrance has a new birch veneer door. Shuttered window openings flank the entry door, with one on each gable end, and two on the rear elevation that flank a concrete block wall chimney. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. Inside, the building has plywood flooring, a stone veneer fireplace, and various tables and chairs. Woodside Clubhouse is non-contributing due to age.

44. – 47. WOODSIDE CABINS, c. 1925, c. 1940, contributing

Four cabins for Woodside campers are located on the hill at the west-central part of camp. Pines planted in the 1930s now tower over the buildings and provide shade. Cabin 44 is set to the south of the other three (45-47), which are arranged in a row end-to-end. All four cabins face southwesterly. According to Lanakila history, one c. 1925 cabin from Hillside was moved in 1938 to start Woodside, and another was moved soon after. Around 1940 there were three Woodside cabins (45-47) and the fourth was added later. All four cabins are typical of the historic, one-story, three (front) by one (side) bay cabins at Lanakila, having a shallow gable roof, novelty board siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing, and extended eaves with exposed sawn rafter tails. They are supported by log piers with diagonal bracing that rest on stones. The central entry on the eaves front of each cabin consists of a Dutch door with a top-hinged upper section and a side-hinged lower section that is about twice the size of the upper portion. Shuttered window openings flank the entry door, with one on each gable end, and three across the rear elevation. The openings contain paired, horizontal, novelty board top and bottom hinged shutters. The upper shutters in the window openings and the upper portion of the Dutch door are operated from inside by ropes and pulleys with a lead weight at the end of each rope. The interiors have exposed framing and wood flooring. Horizontal board half-walls, with built-in shelving on one or both sides, divides the interior of each cabin into three sections.

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48. WOODSIDE WASHHOUSE, c. 1938/ c.1985, contributing

This one-story, gable roof, eavesfront, one (front) bay, vernacular washhouse is a typical, historic Lanakila washhouse. It faces west toward the Woodside cabins and Clubhouse, and has novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, extended eaves and exposed rafter tails. Wood piers support the building. Around 1985 a new roof was constructed over and beyond the front roof slope to create a four (front) by one (side) bay open front porch with square posts and board deck. The new porch roof has a shallow cross gable over the second bay from the left, which projects slightly and faces the wood steps that lead to the cabins up the hill. The front (west) entry consists of a wide central opening to the interior. On the side (north and south) and rear (east) elevations, siding has been eliminated along the top and bottom of the walls for purposes of ventilation. On the porch, three sinks are located to the right of the entrance opening, and inside are six more sinks, four toilet stalls, two shower stalls and two urinals.

49. EXPLORING BUILDING, 1928, contributing

The Exploring Building is a significant, Adirondack Rustic style structure that was built in 1928 with the help of the campers. It is a one-story, hip roof, five (front) by two (side) bay, square plan building that faces east toward the brook and baseball field. A small shed roof extension projects off the southwest corner, and a two (front) by one (side) bay, shed roof porch with steps on the north end extends across the front elevation. Adirondack features include the log posts and railing with diagonal bracing on the front porch, extended roof eaves with exposed rafter tails, and a cobblestone fireplace centered on the west wall (that has a brick chimney on the exterior). The building has horizontal board siding, asphalt roofing shingles, and it is supported by wood posts on stones. The front elevation has two vertical board pass doors that flank a central, paired, 8-light, casement window, and paired, 2-light, casement windows at the end bays. The south elevation has a two-light, paired casement window; the north and rear (west) elevations each have two, horizontal, 2-light, top hinged windows. Interior screen inserts are used at the windows. Inside, the one-room interior contains worktables, and bookshelves that line the walls.

50. ARTS BUILDING, c. 1990, non-contributing

The Arts Building is a vernacular, one-story, gable roof, five (front) by three (side) bay structure with T-111 siding, standing seam metal roofing, skylights, box cornice trim, and a concrete foundation. It is built into the hillside in the central portion of the camp, between the Nature Building (49) and Campcraft (51), facing the brook and baseball fields to the east. A wrap-

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around balcony with horizontal board railing and deck, projects over the exposed basement level on the east and north elevations. The building has one-over-one, double hung, double glazed windows. Entries with single-light metal doors are located on the west eavesfront and the east side basement level. The first floor interior consists of a large open work area with pine paneled walls and plywood flooring; stairs in the northwest corner lead to the basement which has more work space, storage rooms and bathrooms. The building is non-contributing due to age.

51. CAMPCRAFT, 1938, contributing

Like the Nature Building (49, built in 1928), Campcraft was constructed with the help of campers. It is the focus of instruction for camping skills such as fire making and woodcutting. Campcraft is an Adirondack Rustic style, narrow, rectangular, gable roof, three (front) by one (side) bay structure that faces west, just north of the Exploring and Art Buildings (49, 50). It has novelty siding, corner board trim, asphalt roofing shingles, plain wood surrounds around windows and doors, and is supported by wood piers that rest on stones and concrete blocks. Distinctive Adirondack Rustic features include the log posts in the five (front) by one (side) bay, shed roof, front porch, and the extended eaves with exposed rafter tails. The center bay, front (west) entrance contains a half-light, 4-panel door. Windows flanking the door and on the other elevations are sliding, 3-part, 8-light casements. A built-in storage bench is located under the window to the left of the front entrance.

52. BRIDGE, c. 2000, non-contributing

This Bridge spans the brook that flows through the center of camp from north to south. The Bridge was built several years ago to replace an earlier structure. It consists of two galvanized metal culverts around which have been built fieldstone walls and fieldstone abutments. The Bridge is non-contributing due to age.

53. INFIRMARY, c. 1930 / c. 1955, contributing

The Infirmary is an Adirondack Rustic style, L-plan structure that was built in two parts. The original, c. 1930, rectangular main block was constructed much like the camper cabins, and the c. 1955 ell that extends to the west has features similar to the main block. The three (front) by two (side) bay main block faces west and has a shallow gable roof, one-bay entry porch at the southern portion of the front (west) façade. The porch has Adirondack style log posts and railings with seats built in at the side (north and south) rails, a set of wood steps, and a wood, painted,

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Red Cross in the gable peak. (Prior to the construction of the ell, the front porch steps faced north). Features of the main block that are similar to camper cabins include the rectangular form, shallow gable roof, novelty siding, corner boards, asphalt roofing shingles, extended eaves, exposed rafter tails, and wood post foundation that rests on stones and concrete blocks. Also similar is the Dutch door at the main entry off the front porch that has a top-hinged section operated by ropes and pulleys and a lead weight on the inside, and a side-hinged bottom section. The same type of Dutch door is located at the north end of the main block. A twelve-over-eight, double hung window to the left of the front door has ropes and pulleys that operate the upper sash, and bottom hinges on the lower sash. Other windows in the main block include paired, 6, 8 and 12-light casements. The ell has 4 and 8-light paired casements with interior screens. The interior is divided into small rooms in the main block with a large dormitory style room in the ell.

54. WOODSHOP, 1973, non-contributing

The Woodshop is a vernacular, one-story, gable roof, three (front) by two (side) bay, rectangular building with its eavesfront facing south. It has T-111 siding, standing seam roofing, a wood pier foundation that is obscured by a diagonal lattice skirt, exposed rafter tails, one-over-one windows with exterior screens, and a recessed five (front) by one (side) bay porch at the southeast corner. Windows and doors have narrow, molded, picture frame trim surrounds. Two entries at the south (front) wall within the porch contain paired, 15-light double doors with screen doors. A plaque on the south wall reads, *Hulbert House, in memory of Carol G. Hulbert by trustees and friends, 1973*. A Dutch door with 9-lights in the upper section and 2-panels below is located on the rear (north) elevation. The interior consists of a large room with worktables, table saws and other tools; a bathroom and office are located in the northwest corner. The building is non-contributing due to age.

55. CASTLE, 1927, contributing

The Castle is a Gothic style structure first built by campers in 1927. It was restored in 1997. The Castle is used for special events, as a stage and backdrop for theatre productions, and is located in a visible and dramatic setting on the open hillside north of the Woodside Cabins facing south toward the lake. The somewhat irregularly shaped, mostly rectangular structure has a wood frame, wide board, vertical siding, and wood pier foundation. It has a tower at each (east and west) ends that connect a one-story central portion in which is located the arched, double door entrance. Three windows with pointed Gothic arches are to the left of the entry. A circular ramp that ascends around the east tower leads to the upper level of the center section that has a high

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closed railing on each side (north and south), and the towers. The east tower has a second tier or level, and the west tower has a smaller tower projecting from the west side that is supported by a wide, arched bracket almost like a boat figurehead. The towers, circular ramp/walkway, and upper level railing have square crenellations, and about one dozen painted black crosses have been applied to the exterior walls of the Castle. A wide opening on the rear (north) side of the central portion of the Castle serves as a stage.

56. MAINTENANCE SHOP, 1986, non-contributing.

The Maintenance Shop is a vernacular, one and one-half story, gambrel roof, rectangular plan, north facing building located on Brushwood Road at the northwest portion of the camp. The seven (front) by one (side) bay structure has vertical board siding, corner board trim, asphalt roofing shingles, a concrete foundation, plain wood surround around windows and doors, and no eaves overhang in the gambrel ends (east and west). It has six-over-six windows; a central, half-light, 2-panel, metal pass door on the front (north) elevation; and three, overhead garage doors also on the front elevation. The west end has a vertical board, loading door in the second story, and the rear (south) roof slope contains two skylights and a brick chimney.

TENT PLATFORMS, c. 1980 – 2002, non-contributing

Numerous tent platforms are constructed in each of the five camper areas. They are clustered together in groups near the cabins, clubhouse or washhouse for each age group, and are added or removed as needed, as numbers of campers change each year in the units. Depending on the grade of each site, usually only a stone step, or a one to two step set of wood stairs is needed to easily access each tent entrance. The tent platforms are constructed of dimension lumber, have a board deck, and railing around three sides. The tents are made of canvas, and the sides and entry flaps can be rolled up and secured with rope. They vary in age, are repaired as needed, and are usually replaced after about twenty years. Furnishings inside each tent generally include four cots (for one counselor and three campers), a table, a four-shelf unit, and a wide board "swinging shelf" that is hung by ropes from the tent ridge pole. Tent platforms are non-contributing due to age.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

Lanakila, a summer camp for boys located on Lake Morey, in the town of Fairlee, is one of four private camps in Vermont owned by the Aloha Foundation, Inc. Lanakila is being nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Organized Summer Camping in Vermont*, as it meets registration requirements for the property type, Children's Summer Camps in Vermont, 1892 – 1953. It is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A as an excellent example of a boys camp in Vermont that has made a significant contribution to the history of the children's camping movement. Educators and pioneers in the children's camping movement, Harriet Farnsworth Gulick and Edward Leeds Gulick, founded Lanakila in 1922 during the decade when the greatest number of children's camps opened in New England. Lanakila is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its outstanding district of historic buildings, structures and sites that together define a significant landscape – that of the children's camp in Vermont. Lanakila contains a significant number of buildings constructed in the Adirondack Rustic style, others that reflect the influence of military designs for naval barracks housing from World War I, buildings constructed with the help of campers, play structures also built by campers that reflect the imagination of young boys, and special woodland settings where camp ceremonies and traditions have been carried out since its early years.

INTRODUCTION

Lanakila became the third successful children's camp the Gulicks founded in Vermont. Their first camp, Aloha, opened in 1905 at their summer home on the west side of Lake Morey. Within a few years Aloha Camp was overflowing with campers. In 1915 the Gulicks started Aloha Hive on nearby Lake Fairlee in West Fairlee for the younger campers. An Aloha camp in New Hampshire called Aloha Club, for the oldest girls operated for a time from 1910 to the 1920s. When Harriet Gulick died after an illness in 1951 at age 86, members of the Gulick family stepped in to run the Aloha Camps. In 1968, the Aloha Foundation, a non-profit organization, was incorporated to manage the camps and continue the mission established by the Gulick family more than sixty years earlier. In

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1978 the camp expanded by establishing the Hulbert Outdoor Center which offers year-round outdoor educational programs for school children and adults. In 1997, the Aloha Foundation purchased Wyoda, a historic girl's camp on Lake Fairlee. The Wyoda facility, now named Middlebrook Campus, has two programs for boys and girls – a day camp called Summer Horizons, and a tripping program for older campers called Voyageurs. In 2001 the trustees purchased Aloha Manor, a historic farmstead next to Lanakila that for many years was run as a family camp. The Foundation is working to develop a suitable new use for Aloha Manor.

All four camps owned and operated by the Aloha Foundation – Aloha, Aloha Hive, Lanakila and Wyoda/ Middlebrook Campus are being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for their architectural merit and their significant contributions to the history of the children's camping movement in Vermont.

Lanakila has two broad periods of historic significance. The first period represents the agricultural heritage of the property ranging from about 1850 when the farmhouse that now serves as the Main House (1) was built, through 1917 when farmer, Alexander N. Renfrew sold the property to Ernest and Lulu Page from Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The second period of significance spans the years from 1917 to 1952, the historic period during which the property functioned as a private summer camp for children. For several years between 1917 and 1921 the property operated as a girl's camp named Camp Kia-Ora. In 1921 Harriet and Edward Gulick purchased the property and the next year opened it as a boys camp they named Lanakila, which means "Victory" or "self conquest" in Hawaiian.

It took the combination of newfound leisure, easy transportation, a burgeoning urban society, and the conservation movement to produce the meaning and the accompanying forms that ultimately created the children's summer camp. In New England two private camps existed in 1890, about 20 in 1900, and 150 by 1910.¹ The first summer camp for children was Camp Chocorua for boys that opened in New Hampshire on Squam Lake in 1881. The first camp in Vermont was Camp St. Ann's for boys, founded in 1892 on the shores of Isle La Motte. Keewaydin, one of the oldest camps for boys in North America, began in Canada in 1893, and another Keewaydin camp opened on Lake Dunmore in Vermont in 1910. The 1920s was the decade when most summer camps were launched in New England, with 18 in Massachusetts, and 15 each in Maine and New Hampshire. In Vermont, 59 new camps opened in 1920 that survived into the 1980s. In 1926 Vermont had 7,000 people at summer camp.²

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FAIRLEE HISTORY

In 1761 Governor Benning Wentworth granted the town of Fairlee to Josiah Chauncey and sixty-three others. Fairlee was approximately six miles square and was bounded by the Connecticut River to the east, the town of Bradford on the north, Thetford to the south, and Vershire on the west. The first settler was John Baldwin who arrived in 1766 from Hebron, Connecticut. The rugged range of mountains that extend through town from north to south created a natural division between the east and west sides of Fairlee and led to its division in 1797 by the Vermont legislature into the townships of Fairlee and West Fairlee.

Settlement in Fairlee occurred primarily in the villages named Fairlee and South Fairlee along the narrow strip of low land that parallels the west side of the Connecticut River. The major north-south highway (now U. S. Route 5) and the Connecticut and Passumpsic River Railroad were built along the west side of the river and, with the river, have served as major transportation corridors. In time, roads were cut around the mountains to the west, and farmsteads were established on the lower, more fertile land. By 1880 Fairlee had 469 inhabitants. In 1886 there were five school districts. Fairlee was the largest village, with a post office, railroad station, one church, a hotel, two stores, and about one hundred people.

Samuel Morey is perhaps Fairlee's most famous resident. Morey is known as the inventor of steam and gas engines. He successfully operated a steamboat on the Connecticut River in 1793 and patented an internal combustion machine in 1826 that anticipated the age of the automobile and airplane.

During the nineteenth century Vermont was primarily an agrarian based economy. Most farmers, like those in Orange County, operated small-diversified farmsteads, raising crops such as corn, oats and potatoes, and a small number of animals for their own use. By the mid-century, farmers primarily raised sheep and by the end of the century, with the onset of the railroad that reached most large towns in each county, farmers turned to dairying and the manufacture of butter and cream which they sent out of state to Boston and other markets via refrigerated rail cars. Some prosperous farmers were successful stockbreeders of sheep, swine and horses. During the late nineteenth century copper mining in the nearby towns of Ely, Strafford and Corinth was a thriving industry that brought a period of prosperity to the surrounding region.

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In the 1880s a new interest in nature and hiking nationwide began to have an effect on the Vermont landscape. In Fairlee, early outdoors enthusiasts who were discovering the pleasures of mountain hiking and vigorous exercise were attracted to the dramatic peaks of Echo, Sawyer and Morey Mountains that created a natural, wooded amphitheater for the 538 acre Fairlee Pond (now named Lake Morey). Hamilton Child describes this landscape in his historical gazetteer (1888) as “a beautiful little lake of crystal clearness, with pebbly shores, and enclosed within forest-clothed hills.”³

In the late 1880s, Lake Morey became a destination for summer travelers. They stayed in the newly built inns and guesthouses, and soon began building their own cottages as summer retreats. Tourists also had the option of staying with farmers who welcomed summer boarders. The thirty room Glens Falls House, constructed in 1888, was the first tourist establishment. By 1900 the lakeshore became dotted with cottages built by seasonal residents, and the character of the summer community was quickly established. The stage was set for the next phase of lakeside growth – the development of children’s camps on Lake Morey.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Lanakila is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its historic significance as an outstanding example of a boys camp in Vermont. It embodies two periods of significance – its first period from c. 1850 to 1917 when it was associated with the agricultural heritage of Vermont, and its second period from 1917 to 1952 when it evolved into a successful boys camp. Today Lanakila continues the high standards of the camping tradition set by its founders, Edward and Harriet Gulick.

Renfrew Farm

Alexander Nelson Renfrew operated two farms at the head of Lake Morey, which later became the nucleus of the site of camp Lanakila. The first period of historic significance of Lanakila is directly associated with this agricultural heritage, and evidence of the historic farmstead remains today at the camp, with farm buildings and open land adapted for camp use.

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On the Beers' Map of 1877, A. N. Renfrew is listed as owning two adjoining properties on the east-west road that crossed Fairlee Township from east to west north, of Fairlee Pond (now called Lake Morey). The easternmost farm was located south of the road, and the westerly farm was north of the road. The fact that Renfrew owned two farms is supported by other archival sources. The United States Agricultural Census of 1880 lists Renfrew under two headings for farm ownership. When the census was taken in 1879, Renfrew was one of the largest landowners in town with a total of 238 acres. The farmland and buildings of the two farmsteads were valued at \$6,000 (one at \$1,500, the other at \$4,500), a sizable sum considering adjacent farmsteads ranged in value from \$350 to \$2,500. His farm implements and machinery were valued at \$200, his livestock at \$790, and that year he paid \$170 in wages to hired farm workers. The estimated value of farm productions sold, consumed or on hand for the year were \$1,325, making Renfrew quite prosperous as the next highest value of farm products for a farm owner in that part of town was \$900.

Renfrew operated a successful dairy farm on his two farmsteads and thus was a significant contributor to the rise in dairy production in Vermont during the last half of the nineteenth century. In 1879, with seven milch cows, the farm produced 1,000 lbs. of butter and 310 pounds of cheese. Although sheep farming was on the decline at this time in Vermont, Renfrew continued to raise sheep as well, that year owning 35 sheep, and purchasing 37 more. In 1879, 140 lbs of fleece were shorn from the sheep. Other animals on the two farms included two working oxen, two horses, three swine, and 35 laying hens. Crops raised included 350 bushels of oats, 125 of Indian corn, 300 lbs. of maple sugar, 200 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 125 apple trees produced 175 bushels of apples. According to United States Census records, Alexander was 52 years old in 1879, and his wife Sarah M. Renfrew was 43.

Camp Kia – Ora

In 1917, when Alexander Renfrew was ninety years old, he sold his two farms and one hundred sixty acres of land to Ernest H. and Lula L. Page who resided in Fitchburg, Massachusetts.⁴ At this time the use of the property changes. Its period of significance as a working farm changes to one of recreational and educational use as a children's summer camp.

Between the years 1917 and 1921 the former Renfrew farm was adapted for use as a camp for girls named Camp Kia-Ora. The camp was incorporated with Ernest H. Page as

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President of the organization. Little is known about this four-year period of camp history. Local historians recall that the camp was run by businessmen, rather than educators, who did not have the skills or perhaps the initiative to successfully operate a camp that required an understanding of and interest in young women. It is known, however, that the camp never had a large number of campers, partly because it was not open long enough to become well known. A historic, panoramic photograph taken at Inter-camp Day in July, 1919, held at Camp Quinibek on nearby Lake Fairlee, provides evidence that the camp numbers were small that year. In the photograph, all the girls that attended the festival are grouped together by camp. The Kia-Ora group numbers less than two dozen girls, indicating the small size of the camp for that year, which is substantially smaller than the Aloha Camps which had about 200 girls in their three camps (Aloha, Aloha Hive and Aloha Club).

Lanakila

After four years as Camp Kia-Ora, Edward and Harriet Gulick purchased the property. On October 25, 1921, Edward Gulick signed a mortgage deed in the amount of \$30,250 that included the "late homestead farms located at the head of Lake Morey and supposed to contain one hundred sixty acres, more or less, meaning hereby to convey the same and all of the same land and premises as was deeded to it, the said Camp Kia-Ora, Inc".⁵ Additional adjacent parcels included in the transaction comprised eight acres of lease that formerly belonged to Alexander Renfrew and two acres of land formerly known as the "Martha Freeman Place". The mortgage also financed a parcel purchased from Mr. Winship that was added to the Aloha Camp property.⁶

In the summer of 1922, on the one hundred seventy acres of land and in the buildings, primarily comprising the two farmsteads that Alexander Renfrew worked during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Gulicks opened a boys camp that they named Lanakila, the Hawaiian word for "Victory". This date, 1922, is significant for the property as it represents two patterns of history associated with the development of the children's camping movement in New England. First, it represents the founding of a children's camp by educators, the profession largely responsible for opening the first camps for youth in New England. Edward was also a retired Congregational minister, and the clergy too founded many early camps. Second, it represents the common occurrence of adapting farmsteads for use as camp facilities. Among the four existing camps run by the Aloha

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Foundation, three were established on farmsteads (all but Hive), converting existing buildings for summer camp use.

Harriet and Edward Gulick were well adapted for their roles as camp founders and leaders of young men and women. They both had strong, but appealing personalities, they enjoyed children, and they had a strong background in education and, for Edward, the ministry. Both sets of parents were missionaries – the Farnsworth family in Turkey and the Gulick’s in the Hawaiian Islands. Harriet graduated from Wellesley College in 1887 where as Class President her leadership qualities became evident. Edward’s grandfather, Luther H. Gulick, of Dutch heritage began his missionary work in the Hawaiian Island in 1828. Edward, like his father, was born in Honolulu, and they both became ordained Congregational ministers. Edward was educated at St. Johnsbury Academy in Vermont, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Union Theological Seminary. He was head of the English Department at Lawrenceville School for boys in New Jersey, taught at the Dartmouth Summer School and was pastor of a church in West Lebanon, New Hampshire. Harriet and Edward were married in 1890. Together they had four children, Leeds, the oldest, a boy, and three girls, Helen, Carol and Harriet. The campers fondly called Edward and Harriet “Mother Gulick” and “Father Gulick.”

By the time Harriet and Edward Gulick opened Lanakila, they had sixteen years of successful camping experience to their credit. Both were highly respected by leaders in the emerging American camping movement, and Harriet had served as President of the American Camping Association from 1920 to 1921. Their three girls camps were well known throughout New England, and were thriving. Lanakila followed, and from the start quickly gained the solid reputation the girls camps enjoyed. Chauncey Hulbert, husband of the Gulick’s daughter, Carol, was the first director. Chauncey was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and had an advanced degree from Columbia. When he died a few years later, young “Mrs. Carol”, who was a graduate of Smith College, took over, assisted by Fred Buschmeyer. In 1928 Clint Leonard took over as assistant and his wife Eleanor helped with the Brookside unit. Dave Buchanan, arrived in 1937 and was head of the Lakeside unit until 1957 when he succeeded Clint Leonard as assistant director. Mrs. Carol is fondly remembered as a thoughtful, creative and well-respected leader.

The mission and goals of Lanakila are similar to those at Aloha and Hive, with a focus on outdoor recreation as a means of education outside of the traditional school classroom. In the early twentieth century educators believed that learning should not cease during the

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summer months. Prior to the twentieth century, summer had been a time for children to help with farming - boys in the fields and girls in the kitchens. They learned about nature, woodcraft, and building from their farming activities. When children were less likely to live on farms by the twentieth century they began to lose their outdoor skills. Educators therefore turned to the idea of summer camps to offer an opportunity for young boys and girls to become reacquainted with the outdoors.

While the girls' camps are rooted in a feminist tradition, Lanakila, like other boys' camps of the time, was rooted in a military tradition. The late nineteenth and early twentieth century boys' camps in New England were unique, but loosely patterned after semi-militaristic youth movements of Victorian England and Germany. As the American boys camping philosophy began to more clearly reflect American ideas, it moved from militaristic practices to a reverence for nature and the pursuit of physical and moral strength of each child. Also, the concept of "noblesse oblige" was present during the early decades of camping, with the belief that those fortunate enough to attend camp and to be enlightened by it, had an obligation to use their strengths in service to those less fortunate.⁷

References to the military tradition at Lanakila during the 1920s and early 30s include naming groups of campers "squads", and photographs that show boys lining up for dinner in formation, standing at attention, and saluting. The boys wore uniforms, simple gray flannel shorts, socks, and shirts with an L on the front. The gray color and concept of a uniform that equalizes every boy has connotations of a military tradition. Today the boys still wear uniforms that consist of simple shorts and cotton tee shirts.

The camp purpose stated in a 1929 Lanakila brochure reflects the need to strive for moral and physical strength, and seek "Victory over self rather than the other fellow."

Our purpose is that of expressing one of the underlying principles of the new education. Most of us acquire in life the prevalent habit of defeat or the habit of victory. By setting for our young boys standards not too difficult; by giving them opportunities for activities in which they can succeed and encouraging them to carry to a successful end things they undertake to do; by showing boys that they are truly victors if they do their best, - in a hundred different ways the habit of Victory may be established.

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Another statement of the Lanakila philosophy is a gentle expression of wisdom garnered from former camper Eugene Canfield in his notes on his years at the camp from 1936 to 1939.

Unlike many camps, which emphasized sports or a particular sport, the camp, though providing many sports and crafts, emphasized rather quietly and almost without recognition that our primary goal was to teach people to live together responsibly and have high ethical standards.

Canfield also recalls the quest for the Aloha Spirit, of co-operation and maintaining a positive attitude, in his remembrance of a notation Mother Gulick wrote in his autograph album one year, and which he recalls as “good advice in a few words.”

Greet the unknown with a cheer.

The Viking symbol and motto of “Victory over self” took on many manifestations from the first years. A sailboat that resembles a Viking ship that was called Leif Erickson and had a dragon figurehead was completed by 1924. This figurehead has become the symbol of Lanakila and many camp traditions are based on Viking lore. In 1939 the ship’s figurehead with camper Eddie Southworth was on the cover of *Life* magazine, and an article and other photographs in the issue featured the Aloha camps. A Viking tower, over two stories tall was built along the east side of West Shore Road at the base of the trail to the Hillside cabins. The tower was planned to support a bridge across the road to avoid traffic, but the bridge was never completed, and the tower was taken down in the 1950s.

Viking Honors – Loki, Tyr, Thor, and Odin were established in 1931 for accomplishments in four areas – nature, campcraft, swimming and athletics, as well as in two other areas selected by the camper such as sailing, canoeing, or writing in the Lanalog (camp log). Very few campers were able to complete this high level of achievement, which generally took several years to accomplish. When a boy reached the status of Viking he made himself a shield, and designed and painted his own coat of arms in the center. When the camp walked to Wednesday night campfire, the Vikings lined the path to the council ring and the Norsemen (other campers) passed between them. The Vikings sat in the front row at the campfire. At the end of the summer some boys took their shields home, others hung on the side of the Viking ship. Today many shields hang on the walls inside the Barn (2).

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At Lanakila it is especially evident that a high priority was placed on teaching manual skills that young boys formerly acquired from farm work. Carpentry skills have been taught since the first years in the shop above the dining hall and many well-crafted vessels, and structures such as model airplanes have been built. The early building projects were the brainchildren of a gifted but eccentric man named Godfrey Baker. Mr. Baker was the head of the shop program and each year devised a major construction project, which was a focal point of the summer. These included the Viking ship, Castle (55), Spanish galleon, lighthouse and many others.⁸ The Millhouse (8b) was built in 1928 with a water wheel on one side; it was then located just upstream of the Bridge (52) near the Infirmary. In 1936 the Brookside Railroad was built with a model railcar on a track that small campers could ride; it no longer remains. A tree house that could accommodate eight people was built four hundred feet above ground near the Infirmary (53). It was taken down in the 1950s, and a new tree house, now called the Troll House (41) has been recently rebuilt on the ridge between the Hillside and Woodside units. The lighthouse that is seen in historic photographs as a wood structure, with a bold checkerboard painted exterior, is being rebuilt. When it was in service, each night at dusk two campers would row out and place a lighted lantern at its top. In the 1930s a log cabin was built behind the Brookside unit but it no longer stands. The Nature Building (49) built in 1928, and the Campcraft Building (51) built in 1938, are significant Adirondack Rustic style buildings constructed with the help of campers. In the mid 1970s the Woodside Clubhouse was built with the help of campers and counselors.

The campers also participated in more typical activities associated with farming. Historic photographs show the boys helping hay the fields by the riding ring near the waterfront, and the baseball fields closer to the Main House (1).

Horseback riding was a popular activity. Horses were housed in the Barn (2) that originally was located on the site of the Aloha Center (23), and now stands behind the Main House (1). There were 12 horses in the 1930s. Riding counselors usually were from West Point, and were on leave before reporting to active duty.⁹ Riding was discontinued apparently in 1950 when the Barn (2) was moved across the road and reused as the assembly hall. A horseshoe golf course was located behind the Infirmary (53) with a few "holes".¹⁰

A typical day began with 7AM reveille, 7:30 breakfast, squad duties for bed making and cleanup, followed by assembly for singing, and stories and news by Mrs. Carol and the assistant director. The rest of the morning was a time for crafts, nature study, and

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swimming, with one hour free before 12:30 dinner. Rest hour lasted from 1:30 to 2:30, followed by the afternoon activities. The flag was lowered at 5:30 just before supper. In the evening the boys had free time or sometimes a unit campfire. Taps for Brookside were at 7:30, at 8:00 for Woodside and Hillside, 8:30 for Lakeside.

Each summer was highlighted with special events. On July 4th the older girls from Aloha Camp were invited for sports competition, fireworks and dinner. For All - Aloha Day the three camps met for activities and contests. At the end of the summer the Annual Banquet was a time for a delicious roast turkey dinner, the dining hall was decorated with hemlock boughs and low lighting, each cabin performed a short skit, and the directors and others gave speeches. During the last Council Fire (17), which also marked the end of summer, all the campers held candles, the directors spoke, and after the fire burned down the ashes were left to mingle with future fires in later years, a symbolic statement of unity and continuum of the Lanakila experience.

As at many summer camps, stage performances were held each summer, with a special performance that had elaborate costumes and staging. Gilbert & Sullivan was often performed. In 1936 H.M.S Pinafore was performed, and the gallant British ship was designed by shop instructor, Carl Reed, and built on the boat dock and swimming float. In 1937 the Pirates of Penzance was staged using the Castle (55) as a backdrop. In 1939 Robin Hood was performed, also with the Castle as the stage set, and a sword dance taught by Lyle Ring from Aloha was a hit.¹¹

Camping and campcraft have always been a specialty at Lanakila. All campers enjoy cabin overnights. Brooksidiers formerly spent nights in the log cabin behind their unit. Many spent nights in the tree house near the Infirmary (53), at special campsites such as Winship's Hill west of Camp Aloha, or at nearby mountains such as Eagle Bluff, Sawyer Mountain and Bald Top. The older boys trekked the Appalachian Trail and Moosilauke in New Hampshire, or took canoe trips on the Connecticut River. The campers learned how to properly fold a blanket roll and pin it with large safety pins called blanket pins, and how to build a fire and cook simple meals, a favorite being Hunter's Stew, which was a mix of different canned vegetables and meats.¹² Today campers visit the same destinations and learn similar skills, but with updated equipment.

According to camp records, the camp enrollment increased from 27 campers in 1922 to 85 in 1930¹³, which resulted in the need for more buildings, and camper cabins in particular.

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The first area to be developed was Hillside, which had up to 8 or more cabins in the early years. As enrollments increased the Brookside area was started for the younger boys, and soon Lakeside became a unit for the oldest campers. In the late 1930s the Woodside unit was developed. Most cabins appear to date from the 1920s, and many were originally at Hillside but later were moved to start the new units, or as with the Archery (30) and Tennis (34) buildings, were moved and adapted for use by various outdoor programs.

Typical of many camps during the Great Depression, enrollment at Lanakila dipped during the 1930s but began to rise again by the end of the decade. During the Great Depression many families could not afford to send a child to camp. In response to the financial restraints for some families who could barely meet the cost of camp tuition, work jobs were created for campers who helped set tables, serve food and clear after meals.¹⁴ Around the same time Ohana, an alumni association of campers and their families, was established. It was founded to “unite us as brothers a sisters” and assist in providing camp scholarships. Father Gulick, who was born in Hawaii, believed the word Ohana best described the ideals of the new organization, as the word Ohana means “family in the largest sense” in Hawaiian. The identity of those receiving camp scholarships has always been carefully concealed, as part of the effort to make all children equal at camp.¹⁵

There has always been an international flavor to the Aloha camps, encouraged by the Gulicks. This is partly reflected in the large number of Asian and Asian/American alumni. There were always staff from other countries as well, including prominent sports people from the British Isles. This interest was perpetuated after Harriet Gulick’s death by the establishment of a Harriet Gulick Memorial Fund, which helped defray the cost of bringing international staff to the camps. This fund continued into the 1970s when it ran out of money.¹⁶

During World War II, camps became surrogate parents while the fathers were away in military service, and mothers were often working outside the home. Parents felt their children would be safe in the rural environment of camp, far away from the threat of bombings in the cities. Camp enrollments soared, comprised now also of the children from the emerging middle class who had more money to spend. Parents sent ration stamps along with tuition payments.¹⁷ Lanakila offered activities associated with patriotism that would assist the war effort. A riflery program was started, and a large vegetable garden was planted behind the kitchen in the Brookside area. Programs that encouraged responsibility

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and self-reliance such as household plumbing, and automobile mechanics were initiated. Campers were read letters from alumni overseas¹⁸

During the years of post war boom from the 1940s through the 60s, children's camps prospered - largely due to optimism stemming from the sound United States economy and our position as a world leader. It became part of the American Dream and a status symbol to send a child to camp. Children's camps continued to be attractive for single parent families, and families with two working parents.¹⁹

To remain competitive in the emerging trend for specialized camps, Lanakila began to offer new programs. Bicycling and mountain climbing were added, with long trips organized similar to the tripping program for canoeing. As programs expanded and new, or updated facilities were necessary in order to meet new demands of camping in recent decades, the cost of summer camp has risen. In 1937, an eight-week session from July to August at Lanakila was \$325 for the younger campers. The Lakeside unit cost was \$350, which included a 6-day canoe trip to the Rangeley Lakes in Maine. In 2002 the cost of the seven-week session was \$5,800. Lanakila continues to thrive. With a reputation as an outstanding boys camp, it is full each summer with campers that benefit from its historic traditions, and the complex of nineteenth century farm buildings mixed in with significant summer camp buildings dating from the first half of the twentieth century.

An important addition to the Aloha Camps was the founding of the Hulbert Outdoor Center in the late 1970s as a year-round program using the Aloha campuses. The Main Building (1) at Lanakila serves as the office for the Hulbert program from late August through June. The Hulbert Center was the vision of several Lanakila counselors and former Lanakila Director, Paul Pilcher. The first program was in May 1978 for 150 school children from Burlington. Soon Family Camp and fall school programs were initiated. Programs centered on environmental studies, with ropes courses and other adventure and team building activities.

The Hulbert Center began with much sacrifice due to lack of funds. This was soon viewed as a positive aspect, however, as students and teachers realized that helping with chores, such as dish washing and cooking (when the program could not afford a chef and kitchen staff) were part of the team building experience. Participants slept on cots in the upper dining room and three wood stoves provided heat. With a purpose and goals similar to the Aloha Camps, the students and adults who attend Hulbert realize that outdoor education

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experiences help them discover their inner resources and how to work with others. The Hulbert Center is a respected name in New England associated with outdoor education.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Lanakila is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its exceptional complex of historic architecture that represents two periods of significance. Important buildings that convey the history of the property remain from the two Renfrew farms, and from the years since 1922 when the site was converted into a boys camp.

The variety of building types characteristic of children's camps exist at Lanakila including a main building with dining hall, an assembly hall/theater, cabins, wash houses, campcraft house, nature /exploring building, play structures such as tree houses, land and water sport structures, and administration buildings. Landscape features include important settings such as open-air chapels and wishing fires.

Historic photographs, maps and legal documents such as Fairlee Town Records and the United States Census provide information about the Renfrew farms. As discussed above, Alexander Nelson Renfrew and his wife Sarah, lived on the large farmstead that consisted of two farms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries until, at age ninety, Alexander sold the property including both farms to Ernest and Lulu Page. The Pages owned the property from 1917 to 1921 and operated camp Kia Ora for girls until it was sold in 1921 to Edward and Harriet Gulick.

Historic photographs from the first years of camp Lanakila suggest that the Pages did little to alter the two farmsteads for their camp. Two early photographs taken c. 1925 of Lanakila shows the two farm properties in a generally intact condition. The northern farmhouse (Main House, 1) is shown as a Classic Cottage farmhouse with a wing much like it remains today and an attached barn on the west side. The barn, from the early years of Lanakila had its roof raised and shed dormers built on both sides. A cobblestone chimney was built on the rear wall of the barn and a dining room appendage with curtained, half-walls was built across the front. It is unknown if the Gulicks made these alterations, but evidence suggests that they do date from the first years of Lanakila.

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The shed dormers on the barn, chimney and dining hall addition are clearly early twentieth century features common to seasonal summer architecture so it is unlikely they were added during the Renfrew period. These alterations do not appear to date from the Kia-Ora era, either. Historic photographs of Inter-camp Day when Kia-Ora was in operation show all camps that attended in a group photograph. Kia-Ora had only approximately two dozen campers in 1919 and thus the need for an expanded facility is unlikely. With two farmhouses, both having room for sleeping in the attached wings as well as the main blocks, it is probable that the farmhouses were sufficient for the needs of Kia-Ora and were not altered during the Kia-Ora period. It appears that the alterations took place during the first years of Lanakila because the camp opened with clear goals for attracting many boys and the Gulick's made the changes in anticipation of needing more space. In addition, construction of the dining hall extension bears a clear resemblance to the dining hall addition the Gulick's built on their Main House at Aloha Camp. Both dining hall extensions were built with a shed roof (the Aloha extension soon after received a second story) exposed rafter tails, and half walls with wide window openings.

The Main House continues to reflect its early appearance. The rectangular, one and one-half story, gable roof, Classic Cottage form with a bay window, front porch, and attached wing and barn continue to convey their historic appearance despite the twentieth century alterations. Early two-over-two windows remain in the gable roof dormers, and the historic front door exists on the main block. Hand hewn beam are visible in the shop in the second floor of the barn, and clapboards are still visible inside the dining hall appendage that covers the original exterior wall of the barn. Significant interior features that remain include plaster walls in the main block, 4-panel doors, and the historic stair railing.

Prior to recent renovations of the wing, including "Danny's Room", former camp director, Paul Pilcher, recalls that a fireplace at the west end of the living room existed that did not function and was connected to a hidden staircase. This curious feature resulted in much speculation that the property was a stop on the Underground Railroad, as it was known that the Renfrews were firm anti-slavery advocates.

According to an historic photograph, the southern farm (on the south side of West Shore Road) contained a large one and one-half story, gable roof barn with a west side shed appendage, and an east side gable roof ell. A few trees separated the barn from the farmhouse, which is not clearly visible, but appears to have been a one and one-half story, gable roof, Classic Cottage (similar to the Main House) with a front porch, east end wing,

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and dormers on the back. The house is gone in later photographs. Former Lanakila camper, Eugene Canfield, writes in this camp *Memories*, that the farmhouse was used for some time as the clubhouse for the Lakeside unit, and was later moved to the property now called Aloha Manor for the Aloha Family Camp. The barns remained on the site for many years and were used by Lanakila to house the horses for the riding program. A riding ring was located to the south near the waterfront where archery is today (30).

The Barn that was part of the southern farm complex was moved to its current location north of the Main House (1) in 1950. The shed appendage off the west side was removed and the east side ell remained in its original location for many years. Riding was then discontinued at camp and the Barn became the Assembly Hall. The floor framing was replaced, a hay mow across the east side converted into a balcony with stairs at each end, and a new hardwood floor installed. A few years later a stage addition was built across the north end and in 1955 a stone chimney built on the west wall.

Two other buildings at Lanakila remain from the last half of the nineteenth century that are significant components of its agricultural heritage. Brushwood (3) and Mrs. Carol's (5) both date from the 1850s and 1860s. Both Brushwood and Mrs. Carol's have undergone recent modifications, but like the Main Building (1) and Barn (2), these vernacular dwellings have post and beam framing, and other features such as historic stair systems, plaster walls, historic windows, and wood flooring that contribute to their significance. The Old Schoolhouse (22) is a mid-nineteenth century school, but due to substantial alterations is no longer considered a contributing building.

Landscape features that connote an agricultural heritage and which have been adapted for camp use remain today. The open fields on both sides of West Shore Road that surrounded the farmhouses during the nineteenth century have remained open in many areas and the fields are now used for camp activities. Hay fields west of the south farmstead have become baseball fields. The riding ring by the water is now the archery field. By the 1930s farm fields to the west were converted for tennis courts – first, three clay courts, and now two clay courts remain flanked on the east and west by hard surface courts. Fields to the east of the Main House were used for a large vegetable garden during the 1940s and possibly longer, and the level land west of the ridges along the Hillside and Woodside units remains open and is mown regularly. Other farm fields visible in early photographs to the west and north of Brushwood (3) and Mrs. Carol's (5) are no longer open and have converted back to woodlands. Plantings that date from the early years of camp and provide

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shade around various buildings, include a row of hardwoods along West Shore Road south of the Bridge (52), and the pine grove at the Woodside unit.

The 1920s was the decade when most summer camps were launched in New England, with 18 in Massachusetts, and 15 each in Maine and New Hampshire. In Vermont, 59 new camps opened in 1920 that survived into the 1980s and in 1926 Vermont had 7,000 people at summer camp.²⁰ This decade, that experienced the greatest increase in summer campers, is embodied at Lanakila by the numerous structures built during that time. Approximately half of the 56 buildings and structures at Lanakila appear to date from 1922 to c. 1930.

The buildings for the five camper units, Brookside, Bridge, Lakeside, Hillside and Woodside make up a large portion of the camp structures. Hillside was developed first. All boys lived in Hillside for the first several years and it was not until the numbers started to become unwieldy that Brookside and Lakeside were added, in that order. Woodside followed in the late 1930s and Bridge unit dates from 1976. Most of the cabins appear to date from the first years of the camp. The Hillside area at one time had up to 8 or 10 cabins. When the new units were started cabins were moved down from Hillside, and some cabins were most likely built later as well. Each unit had a washhouse and a clubhouse and one or more cabins. The history of the cabins is a complicated one as cabins were moved around as needed (two at Woodside were originally at Hillside, the Archery Shack (30), Tennis Shack (43), and Recycling Shed (18) appear to first have been camper cabins). And the history of the clubhouses varies as the Lakeside Clubhouse (24) is not the original one. Lakesiders first used the farmhouse where the Aloha Center (23) now is located. Brooksidiers had an historic clubhouse at their unit, which has been replaced.

The military tradition in the early history of the boys camping movement is reflected in some of the architecture at Lanakila. In particular the camper cabins bear a clear resemblance to standard plans for naval barracks designed in 1917 for a base in South Carolina, and other military housing dating from World War I and II. This form of camper cabin was used also at Aloha Camp and Aloha Hive. Similarities between the historic barracks and the Lanakila cabins (as well as cabins at Aloha Camp and Aloha Hive) are found in historic photographs such as one in the 1918 University of Vermont yearbook, *The Ariel*, that shows a line of barracks at the Texas Camp mobilized at the Mexican boarder for Company C which was comprised of UVM students in the Vermont National Guard.²¹

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A distinct prototype for the Lanakila cabins appears to be found in a standardized design for naval barracks that dates from 1917. This design, for a Twenty-Five Man Barracks for the Naval Training Camp, Charleston, South Carolina, is similar in size, proportions and materials to the camper cabins. Buildings constructed with standardized designs could be easily and quickly assembled on site, at a reduced cost due to pre-cut components.²² The 1917 naval barracks were designed for close living quarters to resemble tight accommodations on board ship; the buildings were small compared to those of the Army, and not unlike those used in logging camps.²³

A comparison of the 1917 Naval barracks design with the Lanakila cabins bears a very similar set of features. The barracks design was for a 30 x 16 foot structure, the cabins are somewhat smaller but similarly scaled being 28 x 14 feet (more or less), with both types being nearly twice as long as they are wide. Both are one-story tall, have single wall construction with 2 x 4 and 4 x 4 framing, an exposed frame on the interior with no ceiling, unpainted exterior wood sheathing, and overhanging eaves. The barracks stood about 18 inches above the ground on brick piers; the cabins are of similar height above the ground (depending on the slope of land) and rest on stone or wood piers. Both barracks and camper cabins have a shallow, three-to-twelve roof pitch that enable workers to safely stand and not slip from the roof during construction. The barracks had plank siding that stopped two feet short of the top of the wall to allow a continuous screened window around the entire building, a detail that is found on the Lanakila wash houses. While the barracks had "2 x 6 windows midway up the wall with awning shutters hinged at the top and adjusted by cords attached to clews in the ends of the rafters", the cabins have a similar system but generally have two shutters (top and bottom) per opening rather than just one. The barrack's door was at the gable end while most of the shacks have the door on the eaves side.²⁴ The barracks were designed for tropical climates, and thus the design is suitable for the summer months in Vermont. The military barracks were built as temporary housing and were not expected to last; however, like the Lanakila cabins, many of these early structures remain today.

Other camp buildings constructed in the 1920s and 30s at Lanakila have similar, utilitarian features, but are more varied in form, feature and use. All however, are built of single-wall construction, dimension lumber frames with exposed framing, overhanging eaves, a shallow gable roof, wood or stone pier foundations, and where windows are needed they have hinged shutters like the cabins. Buildings constructed for various camp programs with these features include the Boathouse (32), Pump House (29), and Sailing Shack (31).

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Five early camp buildings similar again to those discussed above, are taken a step further because of stylistic features that identify them as Adirondack Rustic seasonal buildings constructed for summer use. Distinctive Adirondack features found on the Lakeside Clubhouse (24), Tennis Shack (34), Exploring Building (49), Campcraft (51), and Infirmary (53) include porches with log details for posts, railings and benches, well-crafted cobblestone chimneys (the Lakeside Clubhouse is particularly well designed), and multi-light casement windows and doors.

The Adirondack Rustic style appeared in the late nineteenth century log camps in the Adirondack Mountains. This romantic building style and images of log cabins in a variety of publications were the models for vacation homes and recreational structures built in the scenic areas of Vermont during the first third of the twentieth century. Adirondack Rustic buildings were designed to blend into forests and tree-lined lakeshores. They often had log or log veneer walls, rough fieldstone chimneys or foundations, imaginative "rustic ornament" made of tree branches and applied to porches, window surrounds, gable peaks or other surfaces. The Adirondack Rustic style was used for lodges and shelters along the Long Trail, begun in 1910 and those built in the Depression in the state parks and national forests by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Special places that are associated with traditions that started from the first years of the camp include the Council Fire (17), a natural amphitheater, with log seating and large campfire at its base for regular camp meetings and ceremonies, has changed little over the years. Emerson Chapel (15), an open-air chapel deep within the pine woods, has long been a place for worship services. From the early years, the brook adjacent to the Exploring Building (49) and Campcraft (51) has been a focus of nature study, and the banks of the brook for campcraft skills such as wood chopping and campfire building.

Important buildings and structures constructed with the help of campers clearly embody camp values and traditions at Lanakila. The Exploring Building (49) and Campcraft (51), grouped near one another west of the brook, are significant because the boys helped build these two structures in which two primary programs – nature study and campcraft skills have continued to be housed since the early years of camp. The buildings represent teamwork between campers and staff, "helping the other fellow," and successful completion of a project. Campers have also enjoyed the process of building the Castle (55) and Mill House (8b), and other structures that no longer remain such as the Log Cabin,

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Lighthouse, H.M.S. Pinafore boat, and the Brookside Railroad. Structures built in recent years include the Troll House (41) and smaller tree structures at Brookside. The fine craftsmanship of these buildings and structures reflects the high quality of the instruction and skills of shop counselors.

Play equipment, other than the structures built and used by the campers since Lanakila opened has not changed substantially. Pipe swing sets and seesaws have always been located in the Brookside area, which now is adjacent to the newer unit called Bridge that is also for younger campers. Tennis courts have remained in their historic locations, as have the baseball fields, both sports areas by the Lakeside unit. The waterfront has remained constant and two wood docks continue to serve the swimming, sailing and canoeing programs. Water rafts with diving platforms have been used since the first years. The working Mill House (8b) with its waterwheel was originally located on the brook just up stream from the Bridge (52). The Playboat (8a) is a new structure added to the Brookside area.

Equipment and buildings that have been recently added for new or expanded programs include the ropes course, which is one of largest in New England, with balance wires 40 feet in the air and a 100-foot zip wire to the ground below; the Tripping Barn (19), a new building for housing equipment and supplies for overnight camping; the Arts Building (50), and the Woodshop (54). The Bridge Clubhouse was recently built for the new camper unit located north of the Barn (2). The Hillside Wash House was built to replace one that deteriorated. The Aloha Center (23), dating from 1995, provides office space for Posie Taylor, Executive Director of the Aloha Foundation and other employees. Maintenance staff, including Win Amedon, who oversees all camp construction and has worked for the camp since the 1970s, has a Shop (56) constructed in 1986.

The buildings that have been constructed within the last fifty years and are not considered contributing due to age, have overall been designed in a manner that is compatible with the size form and details of the surrounding historic camp buildings. A common roof form that is a distinctive feature on many of the newer buildings appears to be a trademark of the Aloha maintenance staff. This particular building form is based on the rectangular massing and double pitch roofs with verandas of the historic buildings at the camps, and is characterized by a double pitch gable roof that shelters a full-length recessed porch across the eaves front. The distinctive feature of the roofline is the break in the roof slope that occurs before it reaches the front elevation of the building. Lanakila has three examples of

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this building type, all of which are clubhouses constructed from c. 1975 to c. 1990 – Bridge (13), Hillside (40), and Woodside (43). Camp Aloha Hive has three examples of this building type dating from the late 1990s – Lowlander Playhouse (22), Menehune (33) and Noble Shack (35). The six cabins built for the Hulbert program (9-12, 20, 21) northwest and northeast of the Main House (1) also exhibit this angled roofline on the front roof slope. They are one-story, gable roof, cape form buildings with multi-light, double hung windows, front porches and symmetrical fenestration. These details, typical of nineteenth century cape dwellings, are appropriate and compatible with the historic construction date of the Main House (1).

The buildings at Lanakila remain well preserved and well maintained with high regard evident for retaining distinguishing features. While the camper cabins and the porches of most buildings originally had rolled asphalt roofs, the choice to replace roofing with metal is appropriate as metal is a historic roofing material. In addition, stone chimneys have been carefully rebuilt when necessary. Horizontal weatherboard and flush board siding have often been replaced with novelty boards which is also appropriate as novelty boards are characteristic of the early twentieth century, and many buildings at Lanakila originally had novelty siding. Overall the character and primary features of most historic camp buildings remain essentially unchanged since they were first constructed.

The style and form of the buildings at Lanakila have changed little from year to year. There is stability to the architecture that is reflected in ongoing camp traditions, as well as dedicated campers and staff. Campers return year after year, then come back again as counselors, later send their children as campers, and finally some become camp directors. Barnes Boffey, camp director of Lanakila started as a camper in the 1950s. In some ways summer camps provide more stability than the camper's own homes – as families often move to meet new job demands, or for other reasons.

The children's summer camp, like the summer cottages that were built at the same time by seasonal residents around Lake Morey and other secluded lakes in Vermont and New England, was a product of its time. It took the combination of newfound leisure, easy transportation, a burgeoning urban society, and the conservation movement to produce the meaning and the accompanying forms that ultimately created the summer camp.²⁵ Lanakila Camp is highly significant for its contributions to the history of children's camps in New England and the continuing contributions the founders, directors and other staff have made to the education of young boys.

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Butler, Helen Rankin, Director, Aloha Hive Camp. August 2002

Pennell, Nancy Linkroum, Director, Aloha Camp. July 2002

Pilcher, Paul. Former Lanakila Director. October 2002

Taylor, Posie Merritt. Executive Director, Aloha Camps. January 7, 2002

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of Lanakila Camp is recorded on Tax Map 23, parcels 1 through 6, in the Town Clerk's Office, Town of Fairlee, Vermont.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with Lanakila Camp.

LANAKILA CAMP LIST OF BUILDINGS & STRUCTURES

North Camp Area: Main House/ Brookside & Bridge area / to Schoolhouse (1-22)

1. MAIN HOUSE, c. 1850/ c. 1922/ 1996
2. BARN, c. 1850 / 1950
3. BRUSHWOOD, c. 1860 / 2001
4. *STORAGE, c. 1990*
5. MRS. CAROL'S/THE TRAP, c. 1850/
c. 1960
6. BROOKSIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1925
7. BROOKSIDE CABIN, c. 1925
8. *BROOKSIDE CLUBHOUSE, 2000*
 - a. *PLAYBOAT, 2000*
 - b. *PLAYHOUSE/MILL HOUSE, 1928*
9. – 12. *CABINS 1 – 4, 1987*
13. *BRIDGE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1990*
14. RIFLERY BUILDING, c. 1940 / c. 1955
15. EMERSON CHAPEL, c.1925/named later
16. *ROPES COURSE SHACK, c.1970/c. 1998*
17. COUNCIL FIRE, c. 1925
18. RECYCLING SHED, c. 1925
19. *TRIP SHACK, 1998*
20. – 21. *CABINS 5 – 6, 1987*
22. *OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, c. 1850 / c. 1965*

Lakeside Area (23-34)

23. *ALOHA CENTER, 1995*
24. LAKESIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1935
25. LAKESIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1925 / c.
1985

26. – 28. LAKESIDE CABINS, c. 1925
29. PUMP HOUSE, c. 1925
30. ARCHERY SHACK, c. 1925
31. SAILING SHACK, c. 1925
32. BOATHOUSE, c. 1930
33. *BOAT STORAGE, c. 1978*
34. TENNIS SHACK, c. 1925/ c.1940

Hillside / Woodside (35-56)

35. *HILLSIDE WASH HOUSE, 2002*
36. – 39. HILLSIDE CABINS, c. 1925
40. *HILLSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1995*
41. *TROLL HOUSE, 1991*
42. CONCRETE RESERVOIR, c. 1925
43. *WOODSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1975*
44. – 47. WOODSIDE CABINS, c. 1925/c.
1940
48. WOODSIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1938 /
c. 1985
49. EXPLORING BUILDING, 1928
50. *ARTS BUILDING, c. 1995*
51. CAMPCRAFT, 1938
52. *BRIDGE, c. 2000*
53. INFIRMARY, c. 1930 / c. 1955
54. *WOODSHOP, 1973*
55. CASTLE, c. 1925 / rebuilt 1997
56. *MAINTENANCE SHOP, 1986*

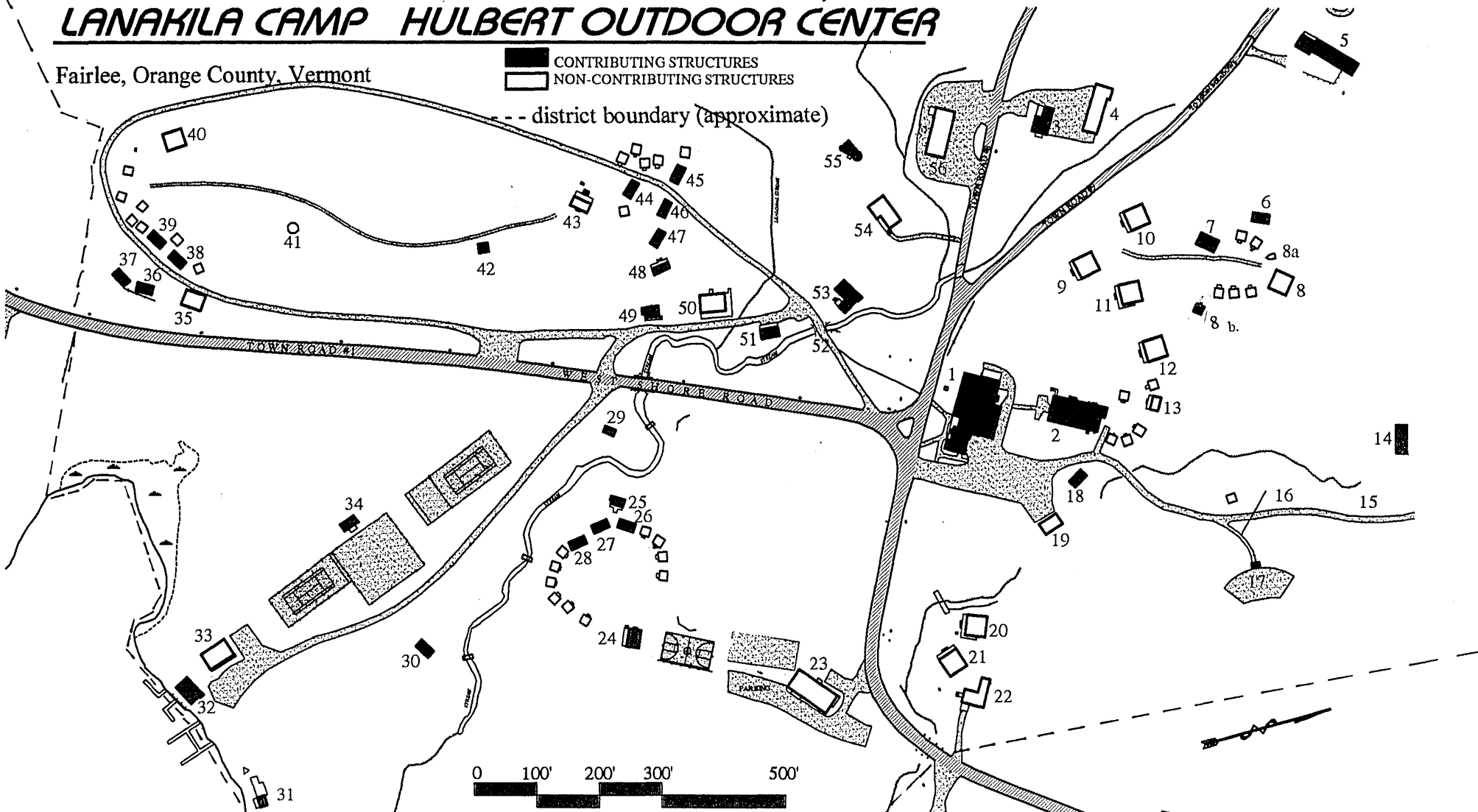
Non-contributing buildings are *italicized*

LANAKILA CAMP HULBERT OUTDOOR CENTER

Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
 NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

--- district boundary (approximate)



**NORTH CAMP AREA: MAIN BUILDING /
BROOKSIDE / BRIDGE TO SCHOOLHOUSE (1-22)**

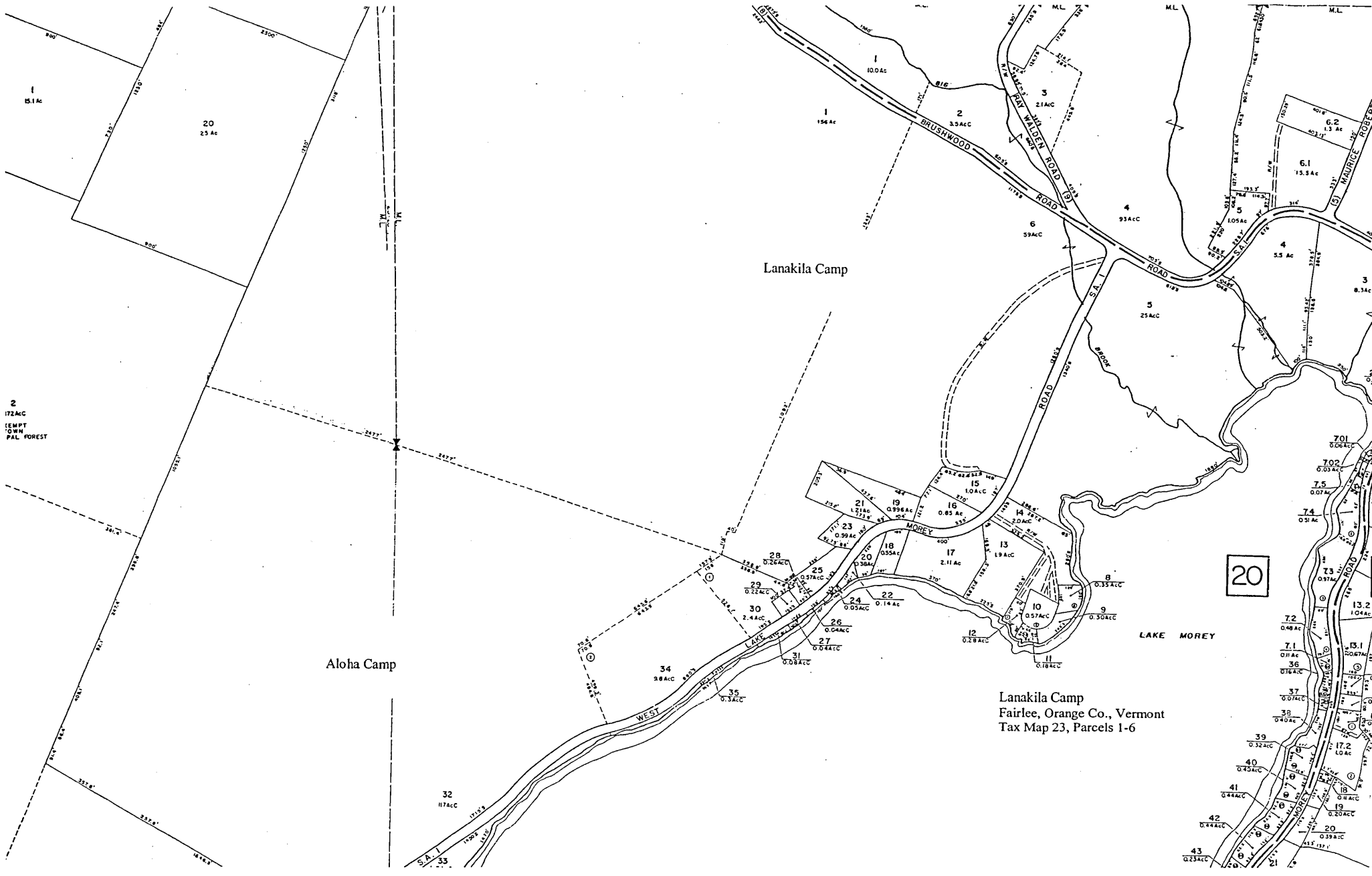
- 1. MAIN HOUSE, c. 1850 / c. 1922 / 1996
- 2. BARN, c. 1850 / 1950
- 3. BRUSHWOOD, c. 1860 / 2001
- 4. STORAGE, c. 1990
- 5. MRS. CAROL'S / THE TRAP, c. 1850 / c. 1960
- 6. BROOKSIDE WASHHOUSE, c. 1925
- 7. BROOKSIDE CABIN, c. 1925
- 8. BROOKSIDE CLUBHOUSE, 2000
 - a. PLAYBOAT, 2000
 - b. PLAYHOUSE / MILL HOUSE, 1928
- 9.-12. CABINS 1 - 4, 1987

- 13. BRIDGE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1990
- 14. RIFLERY BUILDING, c. 1940 / c. 1955
- 15. EMERSON CHAPEL, c. 1925 / named later
- 16. ROPES COURSE SHACK, c. 1970 / c. 1998
- 17. COUNCIL FIRE, c. 1925
- 18. RECYCLING SHED, c. 1925
- 19. TRIPPING BARN, 1998
- 20.-21. CABINS 5 - 6, 1987
- 22. OLD SCHOOLHOUSE, c. 1850 / c. 1965

- LAKESIDE AREA (23-34)**
- 23. ALOHA CENTER, 1995
 - 24. LAKESIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1935

- 25. LAKESIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1925 / c. 1985
 - 23. - 28. LAKESIDE CABINS, c. 1925
 - 29. PUMP HOUSE, c. 1925
 - 30. ARCHERY SHACK, c. 1925
 - 31. SAILING SHACK, c. 1925
 - 32. BOATHOUSE, c. 1930
 - 33. BOAT STORAGE, c. 1978
 - 34. TENNIS SHACK, c. 1925 / c. 1940
- HILLSIDE / WOODSIDE (35-56)**
- 35. HILLSIDE WASHHOUSE, 2002
 - 36. - 39. HILLSIDE CABINS, c. 1925
 - 40. HILLSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1995

- 41. TROLL HOUSE, 1991
- 42. CONCRETE RESERVOIR, c. 1925
- 43. WOODSIDE CLUBHOUSE, c. 1975
- 44. - 47. WOODSIDE CABINS, c. 1925 / c. 1940
- 48. WOODSIDE WASH HOUSE, c. 1925 / c. 1985
- 49. EXPLORING BUILDING, 1928
- 50. ARTS BUILDING, c. 1995
- 51. CAMPCRAFT, 1938
- 52. BRIDGE, c. 2000
- 53. INFIRMARY, c. 1930 / c. 1955
- 54. WOODSHOP, 1973
- 55. CASTLE, c. 1925 / rebuilt 1997
- 56. MAINTENANCE SHOP, 1986



Lanakila Camp

Aloha Camp

LAKE MOREY

Lanakila Camp
Fairlee, Orange Co., Vermont
Tax Map 23, Parcels 1-6

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