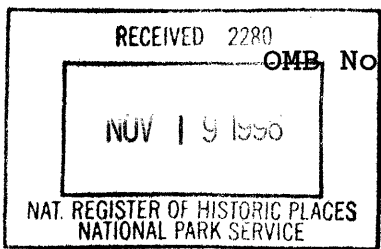


NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)



1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name: Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks
Historic District

other name/site number: N/A _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number: Camp Manatoc, Truxell Road not for publication: N/A

city/town: Peninsula _____ vicinity: X

state: OH county: Summit _____ code: 153 zip code: 44264

=====

3. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property: Private _____

Category of Property: Building _____

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
__6__	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	__1__	structures
_____	_____	objects
__6__	__1__	Total

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

Name of related multiple property listing: Recreation/Conservation Resources of the Cuyahoga Valley MPDF

=====
4. State/Federal Agency Certification
=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. See continuation sheet.

Barbara Power - Dept. Head Planning, Inv. & Regt. 10-7-96
Signature of certifying official Date
Ohio Historic Preservation Office -- OH SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Kowaluk Power 11/18/96
Signature of commenting or other official Date

National Park Service
State or Federal agency and bureau

=====
5. National Park Service Certification
=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 10-2-97
 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):

Beall
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic: Domestic_____ Sub: Camp_____

Current : Domestic_____ Sub: Camp_____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification:

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Other Description: Other: Rustic_____

Materials: foundation Concrete_ roof Asbestos___
walls Wood_____ other Sandstone

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
=====

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

Applicable National Register Criteria: A and C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : B

Areas of Significance: Social History
Recreation
Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1931-1945

Significant Dates : 1931 _____

Significant Person(s): N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation: N/A_____

Architect/Builder: Good, Albert H.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

X See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other -- Specify Repository: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property: approximately 1.8 acres__

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	17	455675	4563770	B	17	455480	4563780
C	17	455520	4563820	D	17	455580	4563780

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

Beginning at a point 40' due south of the south corner of the Concord Lodge, Point "A", proceed northwest approximately 370' to Point "B". From Point "B" continue in a northeasterly direction approximately 210' to Point "C", thence proceed southeast for approximately 330' to Point "D". From Point "D" turn southwest and proceed 135' to the point of origin, Point "A".

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes the lodge and the five Adirondack structures that have been historically part of Camp Manatoc and maintain historic integrity. The adjacent Kiwanis Lodge has been substantially altered and the spatial relationship between the relocated Adirondacks and the Kiwanis Lodge is nonhistoric. Areas surrounding the contributing buildings have been excluded because of the absence of adjacent historic resources.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

Name/Title: Gina Jeckering/ Historian Intern prepared for the Boy Scouts of
America, Great Trail Council, Inc.

Organization: Cuyahoga Valley NRA/NPS Date: June, 1995_____

Street & Number: 15610 Vaughn Road Telephone: (216) 526-5256_____

City or Town: Brecksville_____ State: OH_ ZIP: 44141_____

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National Park Service

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Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District
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The setting of the Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District, consisting of a lodge, an open-sided modern washstand, and five Adirondack cabins, is a wooded area on a peninsula that extends out into Lake Litchfield. (For more information on the setting of Camp Manatoc, see the Recreation/Conservation Resources of Cuyahoga Valley MPDF.) The adirondacks are separated by a row of trees from Concord Lodge and are located to the southeast of the lodge. Forester is of similar design and dates to the same period as Concord Lodge. The five Adirondack cabins, constructed in 1935, are rectangular structures, identical in construction to one another. They are located approximately 250 feet north of Concord Lodge. These five cabins are in a rough semicircular grouped arrangement.

The other structure on the peninsula is the Kiwanis Lodge. Although built in 1939 at this site, the lodge was substantially remodeled in 1948 with a large plywood addition. The new addition greatly alters the building, completely changing its massing and scale. The use of plywood, as opposed to the vertical plank wormy chestnut that characterize all the other Camp Manatoc historic buildings, sacrifices the integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association, and feeling.

The Adirondacks are all one-story, rectangular-shaped edifices. The foundations are made of concrete block. The cabins' exterior walls are covered with vertical board and batten Wormy Chestnut siding. All of the battens are squared. The roof type is salt box with asphalt shingles. The short slope of the salt box gable roof provides a canopy over an open-front entry way. There are no windows on any of the cabins. Like many other lodging quarters in Camp Manatoc, the cabins were adapted for winter use by closing them in and furnishing them with a heat/cook stove.¹ The Boy Scouts of America used this design in many scout camps. The Adirondack shelter design came from similar shelters used by the Adirondack Indians of New York.

The original locations of the Adirondack cabins are somewhat of a mystery. An undated photograph from the Camp Manatoc files at the Summit County Historical Society depicts a round log Adirondack. The existing Adirondacks are of plank construction, like the one depicted in the 1935 "Camp Manatoc Yearbook." Site maps from 1935, 1946, and 1950 all contain Adirondacks, but in different locations. While the Concord Adirondack cabins were constructed for the camp in

¹"Camp Manatoc Year Book, Season 1934-1935" (Akron, Ohio: Great Trails Council BSA, 1934).

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1935, they were most probably not moved to their current location until after the period of significance.

The Concord Lodge is a one-story 'T'-plan building constructed in 1931. Its foundation is made of concrete block and there are concrete platforms with two steps in front of two of the entrances. The exterior walls are constructed of vertical board and batten Wormy Chestnut siding. Some of the battens are chamfered while later replacements are squared. The Chestnut tree was native to the area and in abundance around Camp Manatoc in the 1930's because of the Chestnut blight.² Today, this wood is unobtainable.

A plain fascia board defines the roof-wall junction under the eaves. Louvered vent openings are located at the apex of the gable walls in the southeast section, or top part of the 'T'. Windows throughout the structure are six-light double casements. The northeast elevation of the cap of the 'T' contains two single casements. All the windows have plain surrounds. Two nonhistoric doors are located on the building and the two original doors are defined by one top panel over two vertical panels.

A sill course with a beveled top runs around the building under the windows. A wood water table is located at the bottom of the walls of the 'T' plan's stem section. The eave elevations of the 'T' stem ^{is} divided into four bays by wide vertical members. The brick chimneys located on the southeast and northwest elevations have an American bond pattern.

There is a ventilator cupola with a pyramid roof astride the roof ridge of the stem part of the 'T' section. A brick chimney stack with an American bond pattern is located on the roof ridge of the stem section. The roof has asphalt shingles and underneath the eaves, triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends can be found.

The interior of the lodge is divided into two separate sections, presumably for different troops. Squared heavy timber rafters and truss beams, vertical panel and bead molding walls, and wood floors characterize the interiors of both sections. Another feature found in both sections is a massive brick fireplace with a large, squared timber mantel.

²Ted O'Neil, "Scout Was on Frontier of Movement in U.S.,"
Plain Dealer, 5 March 1992.

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Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District
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While the lodge continues to be used as such, it has undergone several minor alterations over the years. Originally, the northeast and southwest eave elevations had demountable sides which were removed during the summer to create a pavilion. In 1946, Concord Lodge was winterized by building a solid wall foundation underneath the structure. The removable side wall panels were replaced with solid wood walls with windows. At this time, the concrete platforms were added in front of the entrances. Later, in 1959, the lodge was further improved by sealing the basement, repairing the fireplaces and chimneys and removing the furnaces.

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Camp Manatoc Concord Lodge and Adirondacks Historic District
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Photographs

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

Name of Photographer: Jeff Winstel

Date of Photograph: 11/92*, photographs
8/94, photographs

Location of original negative: Cuyahoga Valley NRA

1. Concord Lodge, southeast elevation, facing northwest
2. Concord Lodge, northeast elevation, facing southwest
3. Concord Lodge, northwest elevation, facing southeast
4. Concord Lodge, southwest elevation, facing northeast
5. Concord Adirondacks, #1, #2, #3, and #4, front elevations, facing south
6. Concord Adirondacks, #3, #4, and #5, front elevations, facing southeast
7. Concord Adirondack #1, west and south elevations, facing northeast
8. Concord Adirondack #2, west facade and south elevation, facing northeast
9. Concord Adirondack #3, north and west elevations, facing southwest
10. Concord Adirondack #4, north and west elevations, facing southwest
11. Concord Adirondack #5, north and east elevation, facing southwest
12. Concord Lodge, interior of east section, northwest wall, facing southeast
13. Concord Lodge, interior of east section, entry vestibule, northwest corner, facing southeast
14. Concord Lodge, interior east section, ceiling detail
15. Concord Lodge, interior east section, fireplace, southeast wall, facing northwest
16. Concord Lodge, interior west section, ceiling detail, facing southeast
17. Concord Lodge, interior west section, fireplace, west wall, facing west

* A recent site visit verifies that the 1992 photographs represent current conditions.

Property Owner:

Great Trail Council
Boy Scouts of America
P.O. Box 68
Akron, Ohio 44309

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The historic district, consisting of Concord Lodge and five Adirondack Cabins, is located in the Camp Manatoc Boy Scout Camp near Peninsula, Ohio. It is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Social History and Recreation and Criterion C for Architectural significance. Since the Adirondack cabins have been moved from their original location, they are addressed and qualify under Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties.

The district is important not only for its architectural style, association with a prominent Akron-area architectural design institution, and as an integral part of the community, but also for the rarity of its building material, Wormy Chestnut. The period of significance extends from the 1931 construction date of the lodge to 1944. During this period the nominated zone continued to play an important role in the Boy Scout Camp.

The first decade and a half of Camp Manatoc's existence coincided with one of the most trying decades of our history. At the turn of the century Americans went through enormous changes in terms of industrialization, booming population growth, and changing demographics.³ As families moved to factory towns such as Akron, the qualities of country life began to disappear, especially for young boys, who have traditionally found adventure in the outdoors.

During the same period, a growing emphasis on the social merit of recreation developed and created somewhat of a rift over how to use America's parks and the country's open space. The 19th century had used parks as havens for passive leisure, and for the most part, recreation was prohibited at parks.

As an advocate of recreation, Henry S. Curtis, former secretary and vice president of the Playground Association of America, expressed his frustrations over the need for more active recreation in his 1914 book entitled Play and Recreation for the Open Country. Curtis notes that the excitement of the frontier was quickly disappearing as the more capable members of the population were drifting toward the city. He saw evidence of a general unrest and dissatisfaction among the younger generation, both rural and urban, which was the outward expression of a hunger for a larger life. He felt that the spirit of play was lacking, and that "The Social Center, the Boy Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls must bring back the

³Henry S. Curtis, Play and Recreation for the Open Country
(Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914), xv.

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adventure and romance that the country has lost."⁴

The Boy Scout movement was originally established in England in 1907. It was started under the auspices and direction of Sir Robert Baden-Powell, a retired British Army officer and Boer War veteran. In 1916, Boy Scouting was instituted in Akron.

Scouting and camping, prevalent in the Cuyahoga valley by the early twentieth century, implemented the progressive ideals of the playground movement in a wooded rather than urban environment. By the twentieth century, the conservation movement had evolved into something approaching a moral crusade; scouting and camping offered a needed respite from the cluttered urban environment.

While the Akron and Cleveland Metroparks were acquiring substantial landholdings within the valley, prominent area citizens were playing active roles in furthering the region's recreational development. From the onset, construction of recreational facilities was accomplished while maintaining the natural setting inherent to the parks.

One wealthy, benevolent Akron industrialist laid the foundation of Camp Manatoc by offering his 420-acre farm, located just east of Peninsula.⁵ Upon his death, in 1926, Mr. H. Karl Butler left his farm to the Boy Scouts' Akron Area Council provided that they raise \$100,000 in five years to purchase additional property and build a first class boy scout camp. His gift inspired others, like P.W. Litchfield of the Goodyear Corporation, along with the Firestone and Goodrich Corporation, to pledge \$100,000. Subsequently, despite the Depression, an additional \$142,000 was contributed by the citizens of Akron during a 1931 fundraiser.

After the construction of Camp Manatoc was complete, both corporate and community support remained strong. Corporations, as well as fraternal organizations continued to give money and time to maintain the camp. Firestone Corporation even

⁴Ibid., xvi.

⁵Jim Jackson, "Manatoc Jubilee Helps Recall How Valley Park Started," Akron Beacon Journal, Historic Research Files, Camp Manatoc, Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Brecksville, Ohio.

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created a fund to pay camp costs for some young boys who otherwise would not have been able to enjoy the camping experience.

Criterion A: Social History and Recreation

The value of this camp to the Akron community is not only evident in past and present community support but in the promotional materials of the camp. In addition to the fun and adventure of camp life, boys learned skills applicable to the changing society at large while at the camp.

Scouting has typically taught boys survival skills, as well as instilling community-consciousness, personal confidence and integrity.⁶ During the years of WWII, the camp programs were slightly modified to incorporate some wartime training and service programs. The fact that these young campers were exposed to such programs at a summer camp illustrates how scouting was linked to contemporary societal concerns.

A 1931 promotional brochure entitled, "Story of Camp Manatoc," stresses that the camp represented the newer trend of decentralization in camp design.⁷ In order to permit more personal attention from the group leaders and eliminate the distractions of a large centralized group, the large lodge units of Manatoc were designed to serve 32-40 Scouts. The semi-remote location of Concord Lodge as well as the building size serves as a good example of the decentralized camp ideal.

The Concord Lodge is an original building as well as an integral part of the Camp Manatoc (Indian for 'quiet valley') Boy Scout Camp.⁸ For the past 63 years, this camp has served thousands of the area's young men by giving them the opportunity to experience the great outdoors through camping, which the 1934-35 season Camp Manatoc Yearbook interpreted as "the opportunity for a health-building, experience gaining, courage-testing, character molding, man-making adventure."

⁶"The Value of Camp Manatoc to Your Boy" (Akron, Ohio: Great Trails Council BSA, 1943).

⁷"Story of Camp Manatoc" (Akron, Ohio: Great Trails Council BSA, 1931).

⁸Jackson.

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The birth of Camp Manatoc, largely a local example of a conscious national effort to incorporate the lost values of a rural upbringing in urban society youths, can be seen in the themes central to camp activities. Camp theme weeks such as Rodeo Week and Explorer's week demonstrated a nostalgia for the pioneer life tied to a belief that these recreational experiences provided a moral lesson. (See illustration)

The Adirondack cabins, an addition to the camp three years after its inception, were for experienced campers as they were more exposed to nature with their open-door entry ways.⁹ They are smaller in size, providing sleeping accommodations for four boys each.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Concord Lodge and Adirondack cabins are a locally significant example of the rustic style, which was later widely popularized by the National Park Service through the Civilian Conservation Corps.¹⁰ The rustic style is meant to subordinate the structure to the environment.

A 1935 NPS publication Park Structures, describes those features that make for successful rustic park structures. Horizontal lines and low pitch roofs help create a less conspicuous, low silhouette. Native materials and colors that occur in the surroundings are emphasized. Warm browns are suggested to help retire a building in a wooded setting and brown weathered gray roofs are suggested in order to blend with the colors of the earth and the tree trunks.

The architectural design for Concord Lodge was included in the original plans presented by Albert H. Good and Edwin D. Wagner, a prominent architectural design firm in Akron, Ohio.¹¹ The rustic style design of Camp Manatoc was a departure from their more typical eclectic revival style. The Concord Lodge was constructed in 1931. Good and Wagner also designed the Adirondack cabins.

⁹"Camp Manatoc Year Book, 1934-35 season."

¹⁰C. Wirth, Park Structures (Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior NPS, 1935).

¹¹Akron Historic Landmarks Survey (Akron, Ohio: City of Akron, Department of Planning and Urban Development, 1980).

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Good and Wagner's lodge and cabin designs embody these rustic style architectural characteristics. They were purposely designed to blend in with their natural, wooded surroundings. The lodge is constructed of brown, wormy Chestnut with a low pitch, gable roof. The design is "rough" with exposed rafter ends and no decorative trim.

Because of their success in designing the rustic Camp Manatoc structures, E.D. Wagner and A.H. Good were chosen to design many ensuing park structures built in the Akron area by the Civilian Conservation Corps throughout the 30's and early 40's.¹²

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties

The Adirondack cabins have been relocated several times since they were constructed in the mid-1930's. These rugged shelters were designed to relate intimately to the outdoors, which is applicable despite their relocation within the camp as the wooded environment of Camp Manatoc permeates the entire camp. For architectural purposes, the historic features of the cabins remain intact and unaltered. The cabins continue to be used for lodging facilities which is synonymous with their original intent.

Historic Integrity

Despite the 1946 and 1959 alterations to Concord Lodge, the building maintains its historic integrity. Alterations have not significantly changed the overall design of the historic structure, and have been done with similar materials, scale and massing.

The building is in its original location and has a high degree of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The original design of the Camp was considered decentralized in order to give the scouts more personal attention from their group leaders and eliminate the distractions of a large centralized group.¹³ The

¹²Nick Scattish, Historic Resource Study: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area (Denver: U.S. Department of the Interior: NPS, 1985), 236.

¹³"Announcing the New Camp Manatoc," (Akron, Ohio: Great Trail Council BSA, 1932).

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setting of the Concord Lodge remains similar to its origination-- wooded areas continue to surround the lodge and there is an absence of new construction.

Although the Adirondacks have been moved throughout the camp, they appear to retain the significant features of their design. In addition to the materials used, the unique roof profile, vertical board and batten construction, and the open front walls have remained the same. The setting and location of the Adirondacks relate to the natural environment and their original design intent. The setting of Concord Lodge is a wooded area with an open field, near the middle of Camp Manatoc's acreage. (For more information on the setting of Camp Manatoc, see the MPD.) Its specific location is southeast of Foresters Lodge. Forester is of similar design and dates to the same period as Concord. Concord Lodge is also in the immediate vicinity of the Adirondack cabins.

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Bibliography

Akron Historic Landmarks Survey Akron, Ohio: City of Akron, Department of Planning and Urban Development, 1980.

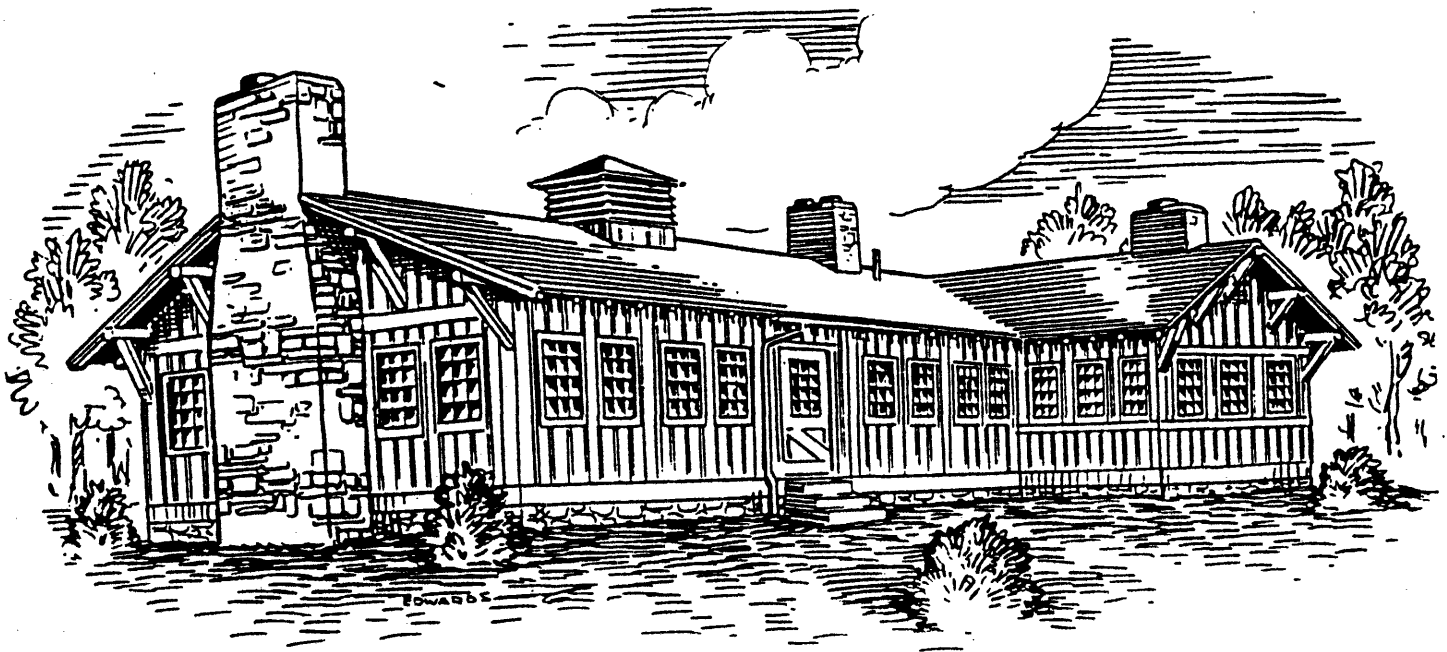
"The New Camp Manatoc." Akron, Ohio: Great Trail Council BSA, 1932.

Curtis, H.S. Play and Recreation for the Open Country Boston: Ginn and Company, 1914.

"The Story of Camp Manatoc." Akron Area Council. Boy Scouts of America. 1931. Akron, Ohio.

Scrattish, Nick. Historic Resource Study: Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Denver: U.S. Department of the Interior NPS, 1985.

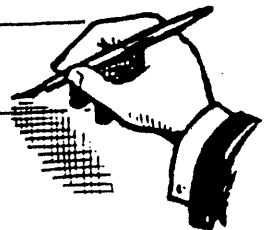
CONCORD and FORESTER LODGES



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

Cost (each lodge) \$3500

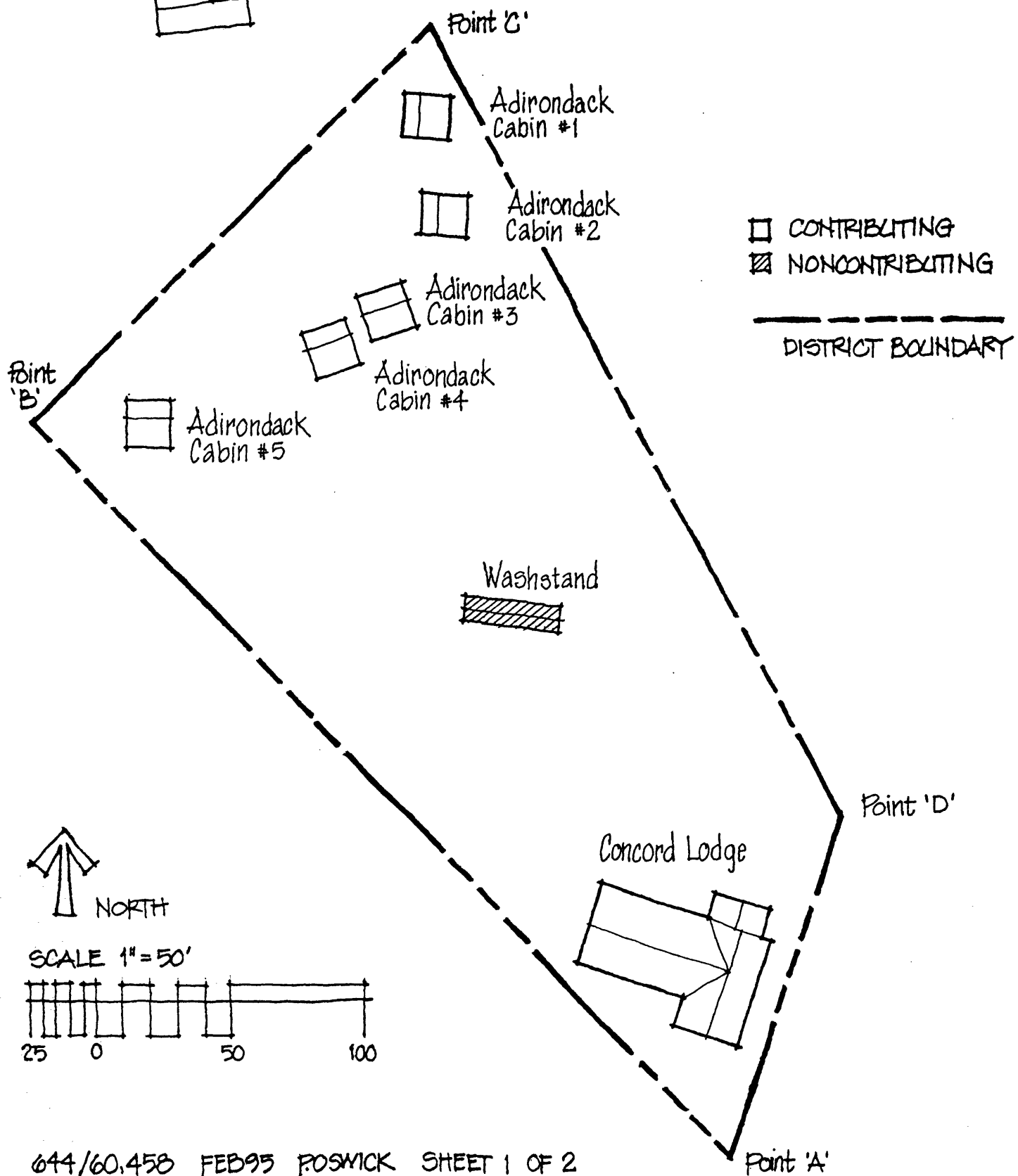
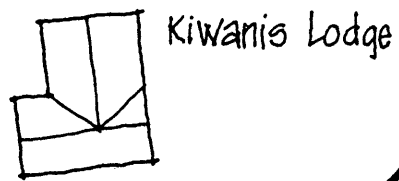
Project taken by _____



CAMP MANATOC

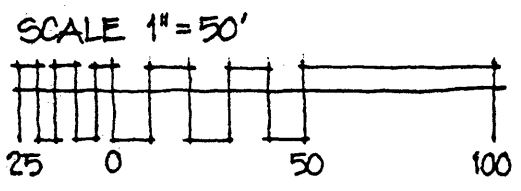
CONCORD LODGE & ADIRONDACKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO
SKETCH MAP



□ CONTRIBUTING
▨ NONCONTRIBUTING

DISTRICT BOUNDARY



CAMP MANATOC

CONCORD LODGE & ADIRONDACKS
HISTORIC DISTRICT

SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO

PHOTO MAP

