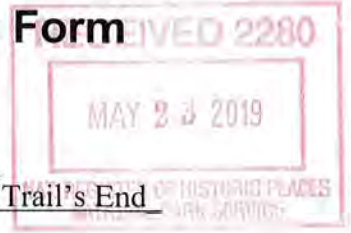


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Trail's End Camp

Other names/site number: Trail's End Camp for Girls; Camp Trail's End; Trail's End

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 8030 Elk Lick Falls Rd.

City or town: Lexington State: KY County: Fayette

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,


I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>5-20-19</u> <hr/> Date
<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

<p>In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<hr/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr/> Date
<hr/> Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

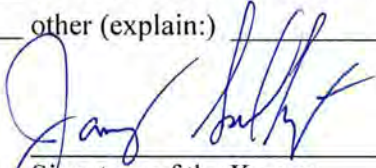
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6/26/2016
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC/camp
LANDSCAPE/forest

Current Functions

LANDSCAPE/conservation area
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

Other: Lodge/Rustic

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: WOOD

Roof: ASPHALT

Other: Limestone

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Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

This nomination proposes individual listing for the site of Trail's End Camp (otherwise known as Trail's End Camp for Girls and Camp Trail's End), "one of the first organized camps for girls in the South,"¹ which includes the camp's Lodge, which is a contributing building to the site, as well as several trails, the remnants of an outdoor recreation court, the ruins of a building, and the ruins of a structure, all of which are associated with camp activity during the site's period of significance. Located at 8030 Elk Lick Falls Rd. in Lexington, Kentucky, the property is being interpreted for its historic significance for its association with the organized camping movement that began in the United States in the late-19th century. The area proposed for listing is approximately 59 acres.

Narrative Description

The Site

Trail's End is located on a 59-acre nature sanctuary in rural, southern Fayette County, Kentucky. The property is about 13 miles from downtown Lexington and is within the incorporated limits of the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. The site is accessible by a narrow paved driveway approximately 1/3 of a mile long, bearing southwest from Elk Lick Falls Rd., which is accessed from Old Richmond Rd. The land is predominantly forested, but there is a roughly 250' x 200' rectangular grassy clearing at the end of the driveway. On the clearing's west edge stands the Trail's End Camp Lodge (Lodge). While the terrain in the area undulates, generally sloping westward and southwestward away from Elk Lick Falls Rd., the clearing has a gentler slope than the areas surrounding it and overlooks the wooded valleys to the west and south, which Elk Lick Creek and the Kentucky River form, respectively.

¹ Trail's End Camp booklet 1921, p. 1.

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1 – Lodge; 2 – Privy; 3 – Playground; 4 – Hill House; 5 – Modern shed

The Lodge is the most intact building associated with Trail's End remaining on the 59-acre parcel, but there are other resources on the property that are noteworthy because of their association with the camp's operation: a series of old horse and hiking trails which lead to the Kentucky River and Elk Lick Creek (see aerial image in "Additional Items," pg. 41); one site, a noticeable rectangular clearing in the woods, mark the recreation court, or playground, where campers played tennis, volleyball, and basketball; the ruins of a structure, the camp privy; and the ruins of a building referred to as the Hill House, a multi-use camp facility built in 1922. As the trails, playground, and these ruins are considered a part of the contributing Trail's End site, they have not been counted in the contributing and non-contributing resources on page 3. The one non-contributing structure listed on page 3 is a modern shed and postdates the camp era. The playground is located on a hiking trail about 150 yards to the southeast of the Lodge. At the beginning of this trail is the limestone foundation of the privy, about 65 yards to the southeast of the Lodge. Only the Hill House's partial limestone foundation remains, which is about 180 yards to the east of the Lodge and in a wooded area. The Hill House was destroyed by a fire around 1980, believed to have been the work of vandals. Despite their deterioration, these resources, along with the playground and pristine natural setting, not only offer insight into the

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programming, spatial relationships, circulation routes that defined the day-to-day activity at Trail's End, but also convey a sense of what it would have been to experience the camp.

The Lodge is a 1 and ½ story, frame, Rustic-style building. It is oriented so that its long elevations face the open clearing to the east and the woods to the west. It is the only building in the clearing except for a modern utility shed located about fifty yards to the northeast. A modern garage addition creates an irregularity in its simple, massed floor plan of three units in width by two units in depth. The building rests on a nearly continuous concrete block foundation, which a sloping grade makes only partially visible. Where visible, the foundation is either clad in a limestone veneer or parged. Vertical wood channel boards cover the walls, which are fenestrated with various groupings of casement windows. The Lodge has the unusual condition of a gable-on-gable roof, where each has the same side orientation and same moderate pitch. One, however, is taller and partially overlaps the other. This taller roof shelters the garage. The east-facing plane of the lower gable roof is C-shaped; where it insets, there is a cross gable flanked on either side by lower shed roofs. The roof coverings consist of asphalt shingles. A central, slope chimney made of rough-cut limestone laid in regular courses pierces the east-facing plane of this same roof. On the building's north and south elevations, simple, triangular wood brackets provide visual support to the overhanging eaves in the gables. The material palette of the exterior, as well as its overall simplicity and lack of pretention, are typical of the Rustic style. This same approach is evident in the building's interior. Despite minor alterations and the covering or loss of some original fabric, the Lodge is in good shape and retains its historic integrity (a more detailed discussion of the integrity of the Trail's End Site and Lodge occurs at the end of the Statement of Significance).

Character of Setting and Property: Changes Over Time

Mary DeWitt Snyder founded Trail's End Camp in 1913. It operated in the summers from 1913 to 1935, during which time Snyder served as the camp's director. The camp originated at Snyder's 250-acre family farm, Riverside, where the historic Cleveland-Rogers House (National Register Information System ID – 80001511) at 8151 Old Richmond Rd. is also located. As the camp grew over time, it occupied various areas of the 250-acre Snyder farm. For example, in 1915 and 1933, the camp is advertised as 250 acres.² In 1921, it is listed as 40 acres.³ In 1923, it is listed as 80 acres.⁴ It is difficult to account for these changes in amount of land dedicated to the camp, but it perhaps was because certain parts of the property were allocated for activities relative to the farm's operation.

The 59-acre property proposed for nomination was in the Snyder family from 1910-1987, was part of the 250-acre Snyder farm, and represents a significant portion of the grounds of Trail's End. At the camp's inception, campers were able to explore the extent of the farm's woodlands, fields, orchards, and creeks. The Cleveland-Rogers House was a headquarters of sorts, with its upstairs used for dressing quarters and a bathroom, while its downstairs contained the living room, dining room, and a large hall for games and dancing. Campers slept in tents behind the house. The nucleus of camp life changed in 1917 with the construction of the Lodge, or as it was

² Trail's End Camp booklets, 1915 and 1933.

³ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1921.

⁴ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1923.

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referred to until 1921, the “bungalow.” At this time, campers began using the Lodge and slept in tents erected in the clearing around it. From 1917 until the camp’s closure in 1935, with the construction of the Lodge and later the Hill House, the 59-acre property proposed for nomination held a preponderance of the camp’s activity.

The 1921 camp booklet describes the Lodge as “recently built among lofty oaks and fragrant cedars on a high bluff, overlooking the Kentucky River. The elevation and perfect drainage make this an ideal location.” The landscape today of and around the Trail’s End site is similar to the time of the camp’s operation. It remains undeveloped and rural in character. One of the essential elements of the organized camping movement, which will be discussed further in Section 8, was to provide children with an experience of the outdoors and nature.⁵ Upon visiting the Trail’s End site, especially at the heart of the property near the Lodge, the sense of the remoteness of the place – and of being in nature – is palpable. In the immediate surroundings of the Lodge, the landscape and open space are essentially identical in character as it was during the camp’s operation. Historically, only the Lodge and the campers’ temporary sleeping tents occupied the glade. Today, only the Lodge and a small modern shed are present, but the shed is sensitively located at the edge of the clearing, preserving the open space.

The natural resources and vegetation of the area also remain relatively unchanged. There has been no logging or extraction of the land’s natural resources. The construction of Interstate-75 around the mid-1950s bisected the farmland between Old Richmond Road and the 59-acre property proposed for nomination. However, the interstate is removed enough from the subject property so as to not have any sort of visual impact, and almost no audial impact, on the environs of the Trail’s End Camp site. In 2017, Floracliff Nature Sanctuary, a private, non-profit nature conservation organization, acquired the 59-acre property as conservation land, effectively ensuring the integrity of the camp’s setting. In recent years, invasive species like Amur honeysuckle have developed in the undergrowth of the mature forest, but Floracliff is working to eradicate these invasive plants. Despite this, the woods generally retain their same appearance as they did when the camp was open. Old horse paths used during the days of the camp still exist and serve as hiking trails, and the bodies of water so integral to the camp’s activities – Elk Lick Creek and the Kentucky River – are accessible from the property.

Trail’s End Camp Lodge

The Lodge was constructed in 1917 as the community gathering place of Trail’s End Camp. Its spacious living room, where girls and young women congregated during their leisure time, contained a piano, a Victrola, the camp library, and a log fireplace. Here campers socialized in the evenings with “informal parties, marshmallow toasts [*sic*], stunts, etc.” The Lodge also contained a screened dining room and kitchen, the office, the guest room, and the sleeping quarters for older girls.⁶ For a time after the closure of Trail’s End in 1935, Mary DeWitt Snyder

⁵ Rita Yerkes, “His Story, Her Story, Our Story: 100 Years of the American Camp Association,” January 2010. <https://www.acacamps.org/resource-library/camping-magazine/his-story-her-story-our-story-100-years-american-camp-association>.

⁶ Trail’s End Camp booklet 1921, p. 2

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continued to use the facilities for community gatherings. She passed away in 1949, but the Lexington Girl Scout Council, local Boy Scout troops, and the Central Christian Church in Lexington continued to use the land and facilities.⁷ Because a pattern of use similar to that of the camp days continued for around four decades after the camp closed, the Lodge was able to remain in a similar state to how it was originally built. The alterations to Trail's End Lodge occurred only when the building was converted to residential use in the early-1980s. It remained a private residence until Floracliff purchased the property in 2017. From the exterior, the enclosed porches, garage addition, and different wall cladding in part have changed how the building looked when it was at the heart of camp life from 1917-1935.



The east elevation of the Lodge as seen in the 1921 camp booklet.

Architectural Description: Lodge

Unless otherwise noted, any alterations discussed in this narrative occurred at the time of residential use beginning in the early-1980s. Because the building's irregularly spaced openings do not make bays practical points of façade division or reference, this narrative will tie vertical divisions of an elevation to the floor plan measurement of a unit; i.e, the building is three units wide by two units deep, with the garage counting as an irregular, appended unit.



The east elevation of the Lodge as seen today.

⁷ <https://floracliff.org/trails-end-history/>

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Today, the Lodge's front entrance is located on its east elevation, but this historically was considered the rear elevation. On this elevation, the concrete block foundation is below grade at the north end of the building and becomes visible at the south end as the ground slopes away. The visible portion is clad in a limestone veneer. Historically, similar conditions relative to the grade change existed, but the Lodge was supported by wood posts. The current wall cladding of vertical wood channel board has been placed over the original vertical wood board and batten siding, although the latter can still be seen on exterior walls that were made interior when the porches were enclosed. A horizontal datum line of boards laid one after the other form a continuous band above the foundation, delineating it from the vertical channel board of the walls. The north-most unit contains the garage. It is fenestrated by one of the original pairs of windows of the north elevation that was covered by the garage; it is a pair of casement windows, each with eight panes divided by muntins and arranged in two columns of four. The pair retains its original wood casing, jambs, and sills. Most windows on the building are original and retain their component parts such as casings, jambs, muntins, and hardware. Unless otherwise noted, the windows are original. Non-historic, non-operable board and batten wood shutters were applied to either side of the pair of casement windows. The fenestration closest to the garage is the exact same as that of the garage unit, including the applied shutters. To the left of the entrance, the fenestration consists of two pairs of wood casement windows. Each pair has two windows consisting of eight panes divided by muntins and arranged in two columns of four. The entrance is nestled in the C-shaped void of the former porch. It is defined by a non-original, rough-cut limestone surround laid in irregular courses and flanked by a group of four, fixed casement windows on either side, spanning floor to ceiling. Each window is separated by a mullion and has eight panes divided by muntins and arranged in two columns of four; these windows were added when the porch was enclosed and are not original. The limestone surround circumscribes a pair of French doors. Above the doors, a square window with two-over-two panes pierces the surround, which terminates in the gable of the small cross-gable roof projecting from the eastern-facing slope of the lower gable roof. Set lower than, and on either side of, the cross-gable are shed roofs. Above each shed roof is a pair of wood casement windows, each of six panes divided by muntins and arranged in two columns of three. These are similar in look to the original windows in this location but are replacements. They provide light and ventilation to the attic floor and also have the aforementioned applied shutters on either side.

Moving clockwise around the building to the south elevation, the grade slopes more drastically, revealing a greater amount of the limestone-clad concrete block foundation. The foundation discontinues about 2/3 the way across the elevation. A door to the left side of the elevation, of the same material as the walls, allows access to the crawlspace created by the sloping grade. This elevation features four window openings, two of which occur at the first-floor level and are the same paired casements as described on the east elevation. The window closest to the southwest corner is overlaid with an exterior storm window. One of the others, also at the first-floor level, is a set of paired wood casement windows, each containing four panes divided by muntins into two columns of two. The remaining fenestration is located in the gable; it is two pairs of the typical wood casement windows, ganged together and separated by a mullion. They are replacements similar in look to the original windows in this location but are replacements. The same horizontal band from the east elevation continues to this south elevation, although while it

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separated the foundation from the first floor on the former, with the latter it separates the crawlspace from the first floor. Another horizontal band also delineates the first floor from the half-story in the attic. Beneath the roof eaves, there are six of the simple, triangular brackets, evenly spaced. An egress stair was added in 2018 to comply with building codes.



Historical image of the west elevation of the Lodge. Image dates from Trail's End's operation, but precise date is unknown.

The west elevation historically was considered the front of the Lodge, affording an excellent view of the tall oaks and cedars and, when the trees shed their leaves, of Elk Lick Creek below. When compared to the east elevation in overall appearance, this elevation reads much differently because of the grade change. The building's perceived height is greater, as it appears to be on a raised foundation from this perspective. In reality, the concrete block foundation is about two feet above grade, though it is parged here instead of veneered with limestone as it is elsewhere on the building. The same vertical wood channel board wall cladding is present and continues down to the foundation. A modern wood deck, elevated to the height of the first floor, was added during the building's residential use. It runs the partial length of the west elevation, beginning about 1/3 the way across the elevation and ending by forming a right angle as it wraps around the northwest corner of the historic core of the building and terminates into the west elevation of the garage addition.



The west elevation of the Lodge as seen today.

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The deck is accessed from the yard by a set of wood stairs on its north and south ends. The southernmost unit on this elevation has two pairs of casement windows, corresponding to those in type and placement of the southernmost unit on the east elevation. These are overlaid with an exterior storm window. Moving north along this elevation, the central unit of the historic core corresponds to the entrance on the east elevation. Historically, at this location was an L-shaped porch integrated beneath the roof plan that ran the rest of the length of the building to the north and turned 90 degrees east, occupying the northwest corner of the building. Where the deck is now was a broad wood staircase used to access the porch. Today, the porch is an enclosed sunroom adjacent to a side vestibule. Each of these spaces accesses the deck by a pair of non-historic French doors. The indoor sunroom has, on either side of its doors, four, two-over-two pane, fixed wood windows ganged together and separated by mullions. A wood pilaster stands on either side of these sets of windows, referencing the heavy timber frame support posts of the historic porch. The side vestibule also has a set of the same four windows with pilasters on either side of its western wall. The garage portion on this elevation has a cantilevered wood porch at the attic floor level. The porch railing is a simple wood frame. Squared wood posts engage the soffit of the overhanging garage roof. The porch floor joists are exposed like the ceiling joists visible in the first floor of the interior. The west-facing slope of the garage's gable roof is shorter than the east-facing slope. When viewed from the north elevation, the garage's roof takes on the profile of that of a salt-box house type. As with the south elevation, an egress stair has been added to comply with building codes.

The north elevation of the Lodge is predominantly the north elevation of the garage addition. There is, however, one small section of the historic core revealed. On this exposure of the historic core are two of the same brackets beneath the eaves seen on the south elevation. There is also the horizontal band that delineates the first floor from the attic floor, also seen on the south elevation. The paired, non-original French doors, each with glazing consisting of two-over-two panes divided by muntins, provides access through the side vestibule from the deck. It is evident that care was taken with the addition of the garage. Its north elevation exhibits the same horizontal banding details separating the levels as seen on each elevation of the Lodge. In the gable, there is a grouping of three non-original casement windows that area similar in type to the original casement windows. Each has eight panes divided by muntins and arranged in two columns of four, separated by mullions. The same non-historic, non-operable applied board and batten wood shutters were also added to either side of the trio of casement windows. The vertical wood channel board wall covering covers this elevation too, except for where the paneled garage door is located. The garage door opening spans roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the north elevation of the garage. At the eave are the remaining four triangular wood brackets that historically occupied the eave of the north elevation of the historic core.

Lodge's Interior Description

The Lodge's interior evinces a strong craft element, characterized by a material palette that is predominantly wood, either in its natural finish, painted, or stained and finished. Limestone is also prevalent in the entry floor of the enclosed porch, as well as the hearth floor and chimney. The first floor has partitions between rooms mainly on the outer edges of the floor plan, while the principal, focal space is a large open-plan gathering room that flows into the second open

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space at the southwest corner of the first-floor plan. In describing the partitioned spaces at the perimeter of the floor plan, starting with the sunroom centered on the west elevation and moving clockwise, there is the sunroom in the enclosed L-shaped porch; the side vestibule with garage access, also occupying the smaller leg of the enclosed L-shaped porch; a non-original restroom beside a narrow staircase leading to the attic level; a storage room, also with garage access; the front entry hall in the enclosed porch of the east elevation; and the kitchen, at the southeast corner of the building. In rooms that were formerly exterior spaces (i.e., the sunroom, side vestibule, and entry hall), the vertical board and batten walls echo the Lodge's original exterior wall cladding, particularly on those walls or ceilings that were added for the enclosure.



The Lodge's gathering room as seen today.

All of the partitioned spaces around the perimeter can be accessed from the central gathering room. The fireplace is centered on the gathering room's east wall. Across its top is a simple wood board mantel supported by two pieces of stone protruding from the chimney. On either side of the fireplace are large openings leading to the entry hall. The outside wall of the fireplace is featured prominently in the center of the entry hall. The gathering room flooring appears to be original. The floorboards, roughly four inches wide, are stained and finished and oriented north-south with the length of the building. The direction the flooring is laid turns 90 degrees as the space transitions to the second open space at the southwest corner. The walls of the gathering room are covered with unfinished wood boards, which, according to a member of the Snyder family, came from an old barn at Riverside Farm. A baseboard and chair rail form parallel lines around the room. Below the chair rail, wood boards are arranged vertically; above the chair rail, wood boards are arranged diagonally so as to form a chevron pattern. The same wood boards frame window and door openings. The walls of the secondary open space are plastered, but the same unfinished wood baseboard, chair rail, and window frames are present. The west wall of the gathering space was originally an exterior wall; its doorway, flanked by two window openings, leads to the sunroom currently but used to lead onto the integrated porch. The original casement window pairs are in either opening. The vertical board and batten siding, formerly on the Lodge's exterior, still remains on the inside wall of the sun-room. This same condition exists on the side vestibule's east wall. The ceiling of the gathering space, along with the rest of the first floor, has exposed joists running east-west. Some of these joists have been replaced over the years. In the gathering space, the ceiling joists and a cross beam are joined by mortise and tenon

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joists. In the interstitial space between joists, a beadboard running perpendicular to the joists was installed, likely in the 1980s intervention. Other notable features of the perimeter spaces include the original porch decking serving as the floor of the sunroom and side vestibule. The kitchen flooring is composed of wider, pine boards and stained lighter than much of the rest of the flooring on the first level. The kitchen floor is not likely original. The part of the kitchen's ceiling between the exposed joists appears to be the same non-original beadboard visible elsewhere, except for a portion nearest the southeast corner, where it is a wider shiplap board. This may have been the original ceiling material between the joists; the same material is also present in the storage room at the northeast corner of the floor plan.

The attic level is accessed by a narrow staircase at the north end of the building, which rises to a small landing, turns 90 degrees, and then rises again to arrive at a hallway. To the right of the top of the stairs are that attic space above the garage – now converted into an apartment – and a second, non-original restroom. To the left, the hallway runs the length of the historic core. The hallway accesses one room under the east-facing plane of the roof, as well as a larger room at the south end of the building occupying space between both roof planes. The flooring on the attic level matches the original flooring on the first floor. The ceiling of the attic level is the shape of the sloping planes of the roof overhead.

Camp Privy



Camp privy foundation as seen today, with Lodge in the background.

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Camp Playground



Historical image of the camp playground. Image dates from Trail's End's operation, but precise date is unknown.



The camp playground as seen today.

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Hill House



Historical image of the Hill House, built in 1922. It housed a large screened dining room and kitchen, a craft shop, hospital room, and directors' offices. Photograph dates from Trail's End's operation, but precise date is unknown.



Hill House foundation ruins as seen today.

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Camp Trails



Today known as the Mary DeWitt Snyder Trail, the ruins of the camp privy are located at its start. Campers would have used this trail to access the camp playground and Elk Lick Creek.



Today known as the Hancock Trail, this trail runs in the woods along the west side of the Lodge.

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A view of Elk Lick Creek from what is today known as the Riverside Trail. Campers also would have used this trail to access the Kentucky River.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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.

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Criteria Considerations

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1917-1935

Significant Dates
1917
1921
1935

Significant Person
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

This nomination for Trail's End Camp (otherwise known as Trail's End Camp for Girls and Camp Trail's End) proposes individual listing for the site because of its local historic significance. Specifically, Trail's End Camp meets National Register Criterion A in the area of Social History, as a representative of the phenomenon of the organized camping movement, which began in the United States in the 1870s and sought to enrich the lives of the nation's youth and better prepare them for adulthood by exposing them to the nature and the outdoors.⁸ In particular, Trail's End effectively introduced the organized camping movement for girls and young women to the Bluegrass region of Kentucky. Although Mary DeWitt Snyder of Lexington, Kentucky established Trail's End in 1913, construction of the camp's Lodge in 1917 marked a turning point where dedicated facilities for the camp's operation shifted the locus of activity away from Snyder's Riverside farmhouse to the area of the subject property. There, campers enjoyed acres of forested land and easier access to Elk Lick Creek and the Kentucky River. The camp closed in 1935, but the site's idyllic natural setting, still intact today, and extant supporting resources serve as a lens through which to experience the camp and the associated values and practices of the organized camping movement.

Trail's End Camp's significance under Criterion A is realized through an understanding of the historic context, "The Organized Camping Movement," of the growth and development of Trail's End, and of organized camping locally during the early-20th century. The organized camping movement is rooted in the belief that ideals embodied in and experienced in the outdoors were a vital counterbalance to the increasingly urban and artificial world. Private schoolmasters, ministers, and physicians were early leaders of this movement.⁹ While early camps shared the same fundamental tenet – that is, the benefit of exposure to the outdoors – diverse philosophies, methodologies, and types of camps emerged in the first decades of the movement.¹⁰ Trail's End was founded during what Eleanor Eells terms in her book, *History of Organized Camping: The First 100 Years*, the era of "Camping as a Growing Vital Force, 1910-1918."¹¹ Trail's End offers a window into a local girls' camp's own developing philosophy and methodology, as well as its role in educating girls and young women. As a pioneering camp with regard to the local context, Trail's End ushered in the organized camping movement for girls and young women in the Bluegrass region of Kentucky.

⁸ Rita Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story: 100 Years of the American Camp Association," January 2010

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Eleanor Eells, *History of Organized Camping: The First 100 Years*, American Camping Association, 1986.

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Research Design

Evidence in support of this nomination includes the collection of Trail's End Camp booklets, to which Floracliff Nature Sanctuary generously permitted access. The collection contains complete booklets, beginning with the camp season of 1915, and ending with 1933. Most years of the camp's operation are represented. These booklets augment one's understanding of the camp's use of its physical space and underscore the importance of its location. They also give insight into the camp's leadership, philosophy, activities, and perception in the community. Floracliff's webpages that chronicle the history of Trail's End were also helpful by highlighting the camp's development and leadership. Information on the historical context of the organized camping movement largely comes from secondary source articles such as Rita Yerkes' "His Story, Her Story, Our Story: 100 Years of the American Camp Association," and Livia Gershon's "Summer Camp, History of." These sources, coupled with the Carlos Edgar Ward's seminal work, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, paint a detailed picture of the camping movement nationally. Lastly, local newspapers that have been digitized formed the basis of this nomination's analysis of the camps that were established locally.

Historic Context: The Organized Camping Movement

Summer camps have become a fixture of American life, but this was not always the case. The organized camping movement began in the late-19th century and was a uniquely American phenomenon, in large part owing to the rapid industrialization of the country as well as the school calendar.¹² As more people began living in cities, child labor, displacement of families, and generally unsanitary conditions prompted efforts to "save the children and raise a moral generation of citizens."¹³ Despite a growing urban population, America's school calendar still reflected the country's agrarian roots, giving summers off so that children could assist their families with work on the farm. As new generations of children were growing up in cities with idle time during the summer months, social reformers sought to fill the gap with summer camps.¹⁴ Other factors that paved the way for the movement include: breaking away from conventional life by Henry David Thoreau and other lovers of the outdoors who popularized their experiences through writing; influences toward adventure and outdoor living that came from the Mexican-American War and the Civil War; and an increase of wealth and improved means of transportation, which made it possible to escape to the open.¹⁵

If idle children were the practical concern of reformers, the philosophical underpinning of the organized camping movement was that exposure to nature could cultivate self-reliance and a pioneering spirit in an individual to counter the ills of city life.¹⁶ Author Wilma Miranda states the following about the movement: "The American organized camping movement began in the late-1870s as an educational protest movement against certain features of an increasingly urbanized and industrial world. The 'city' had become an artificial place of affluence, decadence, and danger. Led primarily by private schoolmasters, ministers, and physicians, the movement

¹² Carlos Edgard Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, Part 1, p. 7.

¹³ <https://www.pgpedia.com/o/organized-camping-movement>

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 7.

¹⁶ Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

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expressed a pervasive mood of loss and a tenacious belief that the 'out-of-doors' was the key to deliverance."¹⁷

Early Camps for Boys

The Gunnery Camp was a forerunner of the organized camping movement. It involved camping as a part of the school curriculum. Frederick W. Gunn and his wife, Abigail, ran a home school for boys in Washington, Connecticut. In 1861, Gunn, his wife, and their students took a two-week trip which involved hiking to their destination and setting up a camp. Activities for those two weeks included boating, fishing, and trapping. Gunn believed "that vigorous hiking and year-round sports strengthened not merely muscle, nerve, and self-discipline, but developed a masculine character as well."¹⁸ The Gunns made the trip an annual tradition for twelve years.¹⁹

In 1876, Dr. Joseph Trimble Rothrock founded the North Mountain School of Physical Culture near Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, marking the founding of the first private camp. For about \$200, boys from Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre attended the camp for four months during the summer. The idea for the camp, according to Dr. Rothrock, was to take "weakly boys out into camp life in the woods...so that the pursuit of health could be combined with the practical knowledge outside usual academic lines."²⁰ Ernest Balch's camp, Camp Chocorua, in Squam, New Hampshire, was founded in 1881 out of Balch's concern over the life of wealthy adolescent boys in the summer. His aim was to develop hardy, responsible, independent, and resourceful youth by providing no servants, no class distinctions, and no snobbery in his camp's small, democratic, sharing community.²¹

In addition to privately run camps, religious-based associations and social welfare organizations also were beginning to see the value in camping. In 1885, the first Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) camp was founded. Known as Camp Dudley, it began when Summer F. Dudley and seven boys from the Newburgh, New York YMCA took a camping trip. By 1891, there were 83 campers. Camp Dudley is the longest continually operating camp in the United States.²² Camp Dudley became the model for future camps set up by workers of the YMCA.²³ City-based YMCAs began to open their own camps, helping to grow the movement. In 1901, there were 167 YMCA camps servicing 4,327 campers.²⁴ With regard to social welfare organizations, in 1871, the Fresh Air Movement developed to address the plight of the poor in cities. Corporations would sponsor children to spend time in the outdoors where they would receive an education. Camps of this sort created during this time include Camp Algonquin in

¹⁷ Wilma Miranda, "The Genteel Radicals," *Camping Magazine*. American Camp Association, February 1987, p. 12. Quoted in Ibid.

¹⁸ Eells, *History of Organized Camping: The First 100 Years*, quoted in Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

¹⁹ <http://www.acacamp.org/anniversary/timeline>.

²⁰ <http://www.acacamp.org/anniversary/timeline>.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

²³ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 16.

²⁴ Ibid.

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Illinois, Hiram House in Ohio, Holiday Home in Wisconsin, and Trailblazers (formerly Life Camps) in New Jersey.²⁵

Early Camps for Girls

Although most of the early camps were for boys, camps for girls were also a part of the fledgling movement, albeit in fewer numbers. In 1874, the Philadelphia chapter of the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) established Camp Sea Rest. Referred to as a "vacation project," the experience was less of what came to be recognized as a summer camp and more of a retreat from the drudgery of work.²⁶ Camp Arey of Arey, New York began to accept girls in 1892 in addition to its regular season for boys. In 1902, Laura Mattoon founded Camp Kehonka for girls in New Hampshire. It is recognized as the first organized camp established for girls.²⁷ Mattoon was a private school teacher who was raised to appreciate the value of the outdoors. Her approach created opportunities for her students to interact with the natural environment "during a time in our society that did not afford this experience as appropriate for girls."²⁸ Mattoon created garments especially for her students so that they could move freely in the outdoors. Eleanor Eells, in speaking about Mattoon, stated, "she understood the place that women were to occupy in the 20th century and that the camp experience would prepare them for it. Her ideas about camping, education, and a woman's role were in advance of her time."²⁹

Other girls' camps debuted in 1902 as well, including Camp Arey Pinelands of Center Harbor, Maine and Wyonegonic Camps in Bridgton, Maine. Shortly thereafter came the Aloha Camps in 1905, Alford Lake Camp in 1907, and the Gulick Wo-he-lo Camp in 1910.³⁰ Dr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick founded the Camp-Fire Girls in 1911, which placed an emphasis on home-making activities, physical development, and outdoor life.³¹ In 1912, the Girl Scouts held its first camp in Savannah, Georgia, and in 1922, the organization began chartering camps throughout the country.³² These organizations, together with the YWCA's Girls Reserves, brought organized camping opportunities and outdoor experiences to a great number of girls.³³ By 1925, 125 girls' camps had been established.³⁴

Types, Philosophies, and Methods of Camps

By the mid-1880s, organized camping in the United States had already gained legitimacy as a popular new education form. While it started in New England, it was growing in popularity with

²⁵ Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ <https://kehonka.wordpress.com/history-and-lore/>

²⁸ Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

²⁹ Eells, *History of Organized Camping*, quoted in Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 29.

³² <http://www.acacamp.org/anniversary/timeline>.

³³ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 29.

³⁴ Eells, *History of Organized Camping*, quoted in Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story."

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the rest of the country.³⁵ In 1904, psychologist G. Stanley Hall lent support to the movement with his work *Adolescence*, in which he argued that children should spend time in nature, “in this wild undomesticated stage from which modern conditions have kidnapped him.”³⁶ This assertion, along with the concurrent developments in educational theory that espoused physical education and manual training classes, helped solidify the place of organized camps as a means of progressive education.³⁷ In the ensuing years, the organized camping movement grew considerably. In 1900, there were fewer than 100 camps in the United States; by 1918, there were more than 1,000.³⁸

The proliferation of camps during the movement’s first decades and into the 20th century spawned a great diversity of types of camps and philosophical approaches. An informative snapshot of the organized camping movement as of 1930 can be seen in an address by Ben Solomon to the Teachers College at Columbia University on March 17, 1930. It also appeared in the March 1930 issue of *Camp Life*:

The variety of types of camps is almost as great as the list of purposes that gave these camps birth. Some camps are operated solely for vacations, purely recreational, others are decidedly educative. There are camps for the teaching of one or more languages, for crippled children, for the very wealthy, for the very poor, for the underprivileged child. Some camps specialize in teaching music and dancing, while others known as fresh air camps are particularly operated to build up undernourished children and to improve their health.³⁹

Solomon classified the various types of camps as “Junior Private Camps,” typically owned by individuals and operated for profit; semi-public camps, such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, YMCA, and YWCA camps, which may have received some public funding but were otherwise private organizations; government or “truly public” camps, such as 4-H camps, which were part of an extension program of the Federal Department of Agriculture; and finally, private and organizational camps for special purposes.⁴⁰ The movement had become quite extensive and sophisticated, and the success of the movement could be attributed to the real value of the experiences that camps provided. Solomon classified these values in general terms, “The recreational, the physical upbuilding, the character building, the educative, and the spiritual,” and posited that, to some degree, every camp stressed or at least touch on all of these values.⁴¹

In *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, published in 1935, Carlos Edgar Ward illuminated Solomon’s values by examining how they translated into the activities and personnel of camps. Ward’s study involved soliciting 500 camp directors from all over the United States and Canada for material from their camps, such as booklets, reports, forms, and printed

³⁵ Wilma Miranda and Rita Yerkes. “Her Story: The Role of Women in the Formation of the American Camp Association, 1910-1924.” March 2010.

³⁶ Livia Gershon, “Summer Camp, History of,” Jstor Daily, April 26, 2016. <https://daily.jstor.org/history-summer-camp/>.

³⁷ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 29

³⁸ Gershon, “Summer Camp, a History of.”

³⁹ Quoted in Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p. 36-37.

⁴⁰ Ibid., p. 37.

⁴¹ Ibid., p. 38.

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materials. One hundred camps responded. To make sense of the mass of materials from these diverse camps, Ward created five class-types: Type 1 – “Free;” Type 2 – “50/50;” Type 3 – “Athletic;” Type 4 – “Academic;” and Type 5 – “Miscellaneous.”⁴²

Type 1, or “Free,” camps had no definite schedule for the day except eating, sleeping, and swimming, and under the guidance of counselors, they allowed each camper free choice of activity. Individual camper recognitions came from group approval, with no kinds of honors or awards given. Riflery, swimming, and scouting, however, were allowed nationally specified recognitions.⁴³

Type 2, or “50/50,” camps were moving toward more freedom but were still about a half academic in their practices. These camps had a defined morning schedule of activities but allowed more freedom of choice for the rest of the day. While they had some kinds of systems for honors and awards for individuals, they did not stress competition with others. Opposed to an athletic emphasis, they aimed at a nature program suitable to the environment they were in and didn't seek to duplicate city or school sports of other seasons of the year.⁴⁴

Type 3, or “Athletic,” camps were voluntaristic in some ways but employed the half-day schedule and a personal honor and award system, giving awards for “bests” and high-point campers. In short, they stressed athletics and instruction in athletic sports.⁴⁵

Type 4, or “Academic,” camps had programs arranged and structured similarly to how a school's curriculum might be. Camp cabins or units may be divided into sides for various sorts of competition, and a points system was kept for competitions won by individuals or groups. Trophies, awards, cups, or emblems were awarded on the basis of the point system. Ward states that a decade prior to the study, i.e. in the 1920s, the vast majority of camps were this type.⁴⁶ He further explains this type's approach, “Habit formation, indoctrination, conformity, are seen as emphases of these camps; regimentation of activity and mass discipline are methods.”⁴⁷

Type 5, or “Miscellaneous,” were camps that would not fit neatly into the other categories and typically dealt with such specialties as music, physical culture, rhythm, drama, and art.⁴⁸

Of the 100 respondents in Ward's study, 2/3 represented private camps, most of which enrolled between 75 to 150 campers.⁴⁹ Of these 66 private camps, 29 were for girls. Of the private camps for girls, 27.6% (8) were Type 1, 27.6% (8) were Type 2, 17.2% (5) were Type 3, 20.7% (6) were Type 4, and 6.9% (2) were Type 5.⁵⁰ Ward concedes that the sampling was somewhat

⁴² Ibid., p. 132-133.

⁴³ Ibid., p. 133.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 134.

⁴⁶ Ibid., 135.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid., 136.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

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selective, as there were a number of camp directors who were not contacted. However, the study provides a rough character illustration of private girls' camps in 1935, when Trail's End closed.

Trail's End

An examination of the leadership, philosophy, programming, and development of Trail's End helps to place it within the framework of the larger context of the organized camping movement. Mary DeWitt Snyder established Trail's End in 1913, a time of considerable growth for the organized camping movement in the United States.⁵¹ Trail's End was a private camp, with Snyder operating as the director. Snyder was born in 1887 and attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and the Arnold School of Physical Education in New Haven, Connecticut, which later changed its name to the New Haven Normal School of Gymnastics. Aside from her formal education, she was an accomplished horsewoman and naturalist and was exposed to the value of outdoor experiences while helping on her family's farm.⁵² That Snyder would go on to establish a summer camp is not surprising, considering her background and the progressive education she received in the part of the country that birthed organized camping. Professionally, she became the director of physical training at Transylvania University and Hamilton College in Lexington, Kentucky. As with many of the other early camps, Trail's End was founded by a progressive educator who, through the experience of the outdoors, wanted to cultivate a new generation of well-rounded individuals – in this particular case, girls and young women.

Snyder intended for Trail's End “to provide for girls of a suitable age a healthful and enjoyable summer of outdoor activity in a section of country well adapted to camping.”⁵³ Camp life, through intimate contact with the great “out-of-doors,” would help girls obtain “mental and moral vigor,” as well as “physical tone.”⁵⁴ “Congenial comradeship” among campers and between campers and counselors would be cultivated through daily activities and duties.⁵⁵ Wholesome food was provided, and as with Laura Mattoon's Camp Kehonka, Trail's End girls wore clothing that was practical for outdoor activity and camp living. Snyder recommended wash bloomers and middies in the camp colors of tan and white.⁵⁶

Activities at Trail's End included horseback riding, tennis, basketball, swimming, diving, rowing, paddling, target practice, dancing, handicrafts, and nature study. Trained counselors offered campers instruction in these activities. There were also opportunities to cruise the Kentucky River by motorboat or to take overnight trips to various parts of the state.⁵⁷ Participation in field and water sports was encouraged but not compulsory.⁵⁸ Applying Carlos Edgar Ward's camp typologies, Trail's End can be viewed as a hybrid of Type 1, “Free,” and Type 2, “50/50.”⁵⁹ While in the early seasons of the camp there was no set schedule beyond

⁵¹ Gershon, “Summer Camp, a History of.”

⁵² <https://floracliff.org/trails-end-history/>

⁵³ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1915.

⁵⁴ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1917.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Ward, *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*, p.132-133.

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eating and sleeping, and campers had free choice of activity, campers did receive a camp pin or pennant for merit in certain categories, such as "Best All Round Camper," "Swimming," or "Tennis."⁶⁰ However, by 1921, the day's activities appear to be slightly more regimented and have a greater emphasis on competition, characteristics more closely resembling Ward's Type 2 camp.⁶¹

As with other organized camps at the time, Trail's End evolved in its formative years. Construction of the Lodge in 1917 marked a turning point for the camp. It established dedicated facilities for the camp's operation, concentrating activity primarily on the 59-acre property proposed for nomination, which had easier access to Elk Lick Creek and the Kentucky River. Campers could ride horses on the site's trails, swim in the nearby Elk Lick Creek, and swim, dive, canoe, and boat in the Kentucky River. The site's mature forest offered ample opportunity for nature study, and the playground served as recreation space for volleyball, basketball, tennis, and other games. Additionally, the Lodge and the Hill House provided a gathering place for such indoor activities as music, plays, story-telling, and handicrafts.

In 1920, the camp came under the management of the Young Women's Christian Association.⁶² The reason for this development is not clear, nor is the answer to why this arrangement only lasted the one season.⁶³ Under YWCA management, the camp season was about half as long as the other seasons. The description of the camp's programming in 1920 is a decidedly more religious tone than other years. The camp booklet from 1920 states, "It is not a 'military camp,' but order and obedience are expected. Everyone attends chapel. Bible Classes [*sic*] are optional and afford rare opportunities for study along this line. Girls will be...depended on to do their part to make every other girl have a happy vacation and higher ideal for life, because she has learned to know girls better and has lived closer to God in His great out of doors."⁶⁴ By comparison, the camp booklet from 1924 states, "Sunday offers relaxation from the usual daily program. A short and appropriate service is held in the morning."⁶⁵ Perhaps little more than an anomaly, the year of YWCA management is an example of the experimentation common to camps of the era, and it offers a glimpse of the diverse values that could be held by organized camps, whether private, semi-public, for-profit, or social welfare-based.

The maturation of Trail's End corresponds with the arrival of Sarah Gibson Blanding as assistant director in 1921. Blanding became a well-known educator and was still serving as assistant director of the camp when she became Dean of Women and an associate professor of political science at the University of Kentucky in 1928, a position she held until 1941.⁶⁶ Blanding was instrumental in expanding the programming at Trail's End and taught campers how to swim and ride horses.⁶⁷ During her tenure as assistant director of Trail's End, there were subtle changes to

⁶⁰ Trail's End Camp booklets, 1915 and 1917.

⁶¹ Ibid., 1921.

⁶² Ibid., 1920.

⁶³ Only the 1920 booklet refers to the YWCA's involvement.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid., 1924.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ <https://floracliff.org/trails-end-history/>.

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camp, such as expanding the ages eligible to attend the camp. In 1915, girls 15 to 25 were eligible for "membership;" however, in 1921, there is a Junior and Senior class of girls. The former included campers from age 12 to age 15, while the latter included girls "15 and over."⁶⁸ The year 1921 is also the first year in which Trail's End styles itself as a "recreation camp."⁶⁹ As mentioned previously, by 1922, there was an increased emphasis on competition, with the "Whites" competing with the "Tans" for honors in various activities.⁷⁰ In 1922, in addition to the completion of a new tennis court (which was located at the playground), the Hill House was constructed.⁷¹ It housed directors' quarters, a hospital room, a craft shop, a screened dining room, and a kitchen.⁷² These developments indicate the growth of the camp and increasing sophistication and professionalism which mirrored the arc of the organized camping movement itself.⁷³

Organized Camping in the Bluegrass Region

Organized camping was beginning to appear in the Bluegrass region by the early-20th century. Like the national scene, camps appeared as different types: from private to semi-public and full-public, and from for-profit to religious-based and social welfare organizations. Also, like the national scene, the earliest camps were for boys. In 1906, the Blue Grass Boys' Camp made its initial trip of a permanent series of annual outings under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).⁷⁴ Camp Daniel Boone was established by 1912 at the Brooklyn Bridge crossing of the Kentucky River between Jessamine and Mercer Counties. It serviced campers from both the Boy Scouts and the YMCA.⁷⁵ In 1913, the YMCA purchased another site for a boys' camp located on Marble Creek and the Kentucky River, about six miles southeast of Nicholasville, Kentucky.⁷⁶ Articles from the summer of 1930 promote the Boy Scouts' Camp Rotary, on the Kentucky River near Tyrone, Kentucky.

The entity that would become the 4-H camp organization began in 1909 when county agents were engaging the children of families to encourage new farming practices. By 1912, boys brought produce to the state fairgrounds to compete for prizes. They camped out at the fairgrounds, thus initiating the first 4-H camp experience.⁷⁷ World War I caused the expansion of 4-H clubs, influenced by a popular slogan at the time, "Food will win the war."⁷⁸ Clubs spread to

⁶⁸ Trail's End Camp booklets, 1915 and 1921.

⁶⁹ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1921. *Perhaps the leadership of Trail's End thought of the camp in this way prior to 1921, but this is the first such public reference.*

⁷⁰ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1922.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² <https://floracliff.org/trails-end-history/>.

⁷³ Yerkes, "His Story, Her Story, Our Story," as seen with the establishment of the National Association of Directors of Girls' Camps (NADGC), the purpose of which was "to emphasize the methods and best practices to educate girls for their future role in society as participating citizens."

⁷⁴ "Y.M.C.A. Outing," *Lexington Leader*, June 28, 1906, p. 4, col. 1-2.

⁷⁵ "Y.M.C.A. boys to camp on river," *Lexington Leader*, June 7, 1912, p. 9, col. 4. And Untitled, *Lexington Herald*, July 14, 1918, sec. 4.

⁷⁶ Untitled, *Lexington Herald*, May 1, 1913, p. 7, col. 3

⁷⁷ <http://4-h.ca.uky.edu/history>.

⁷⁸ Ibid.

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42 counties, involving around 4,000 boys and girls.⁷⁹ Informal camps were held beside creeks and in parks whenever there were district camps, because 4-H did not have its own dedicated camp until 1933 when J. M. Feltner Camp was built in Johnson City, near Painstville.⁸⁰ A social welfare organization, the Lexington Public Health Nursing Association, sponsored the Children's Fresh Air Camp in 1920. It was open to both boys and girls. Three hundred disadvantaged children were to get a "taste of real country life," on Elmendorf Farm.⁸¹

With regard to girls' camps in the Bluegrass region, Trail's End promoted itself as "one of the first organized camps for girls in the South."⁸² Therefore, it follows that it was one of the first in the state of Kentucky. While the Girl Scouts established a camp in 1912 in Savannah, Georgia, there is otherwise no evidence that would suggest Trail's End's claim was untrue.⁸³ The earliest evidence of another girls' camp in the Bluegrass region appears in 1922 when the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) founded Camp Otonka, near McCowan's Ferry and Versailles, Kentucky.⁸⁴

During its operation, Trail's End educated hundreds of girls by emphasizing that campers build good character and health. It provided a "program of living...which makes for alertness of mind, skill of hand, and poise of body."⁸⁵ Testimonials from parents who sent their children to the camp speak to the positive impact it made on the young women who attended. In 1922, Doctor James Chenoweth of Louisville, Kentucky praised the camp's counselors, as well as the effects the camp had on his daughter, Helen, who "registered a twelve pound gain and was as hard as nails and very happy." In the same year, Doctor B. F. Van Meter of Lexington, Kentucky offered his encomium of the camp: "I want to express my admiration of the way that you conduct your camp for girls. The discipline to my mind is exactly what it ought to be and the training is splendid. I don't know of any place that I should rather have my girls than with you; their physical conditions have been splendidly improved and they have accumulated a very definite, practical knowledge of how to take care of themselves outdoors. I am so enthusiastic and pleased with the result of the girls' five weeks with you that I have seen fit to write you this letter without solicitation."⁸⁶

By 1930, Trail's End had dozens of patrons; a partial list reveals patronage from around 150 families. Of these are Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wallace of Prospect, Kentucky.⁸⁷ Tom and Augusta French Wallace were the parents of Augusta Wallace Lyons, an alumna of Trail's End and the famed Kentucky novelist and short story author who wrote *Murder at Prospect, Kentucky*. She was also an active supporter of civil rights who marched in Washington, DC in 1963 to support

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Ibid.

⁸¹ "\$10 will give child two weeks," *Lexington Leader*, June 8, 1920, p. 11, col. 1-2.

⁸² Trail's End Camp booklet, 1917.

⁸³ <http://www.acacamp.org/anniversary/timeline>.

⁸⁴ "Y.M.C.A. river camp is opened," *Lexington Leader*, June 27, 1930, p. 2, col. 3. *Camp was entering its ninth season in 1930.*

⁸⁵ Trail's End Camp booklet, 1923.

⁸⁶ Trail's End Camp booklet 1922.

⁸⁷ Trail's End Camp booklet 1930.

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Martin Luther King, Jr. In addition, she aided the formation of the Reproductive Freedom Project of the American Civil Liberties Union – Kentucky.⁸⁸ Throughout her life, Augusta owned and rescued numerous animals of all types; one photograph from her youth shows her with a snake around her neck.⁸⁹ Other notable alumnae include Marion Brooke Sprague (1916), who served as the first public health nurse for Fayette County; Jeanette Winston Pates (1916) began as a teacher and became principal of Ashland and Cassidy Elementary Schools in Lexington;⁹⁰ Frances (Lederman) Ades (1925) became president of the Lexington Chapter of the Hadassah and “Woman of the Year” in 1973.⁹¹ In addition to noteworthy campers, there were also successful women who served as counselor at the camp. These include: Antoinette Harrison (counselor in the 1920s), who became a 2nd-grade teacher and wrote an article about using the schoolyard as a science laboratory for *Childhood Education* in 1937;⁹² Constance Willis (Clark) was a painter, graphic artist, and educator.⁹³

Most campers at Trail's End came from Kentucky, but the various places from which campers came outside of the Bluegrass attests to the notable profile of the camp. Campers hailed from as far away as Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Nashville, Tennessee, Dayton, Ohio, Charleston, West Virginia, Conway, Arkansas, as well as Missouri, Florida, and New York.⁹⁴ This is not an exhaustive list. The reach of the camp could be attributed to advertisements in national publications, such as *Harper's Magazine*.⁹⁵

Evaluation of the Integrity of Trail's End Camp Site

The Trail's End Camp site retains its **integrity of location**. Although the portion of Trail's End that was part of Snyder's Riverside Farm at the time of the camp's founding is not included in the site proposed for nomination, the site itself was, nevertheless, part of the camp's grounds from the outset. What's more, the construction of the camp's Lodge in 1917 initiates the site's period of significance and marks a turning point for the camp by providing dedicated facilities with more convenient access to acres of forested land, Elk Lick Creek, and the Kentucky River. The contributing building on the site, the Lodge, retains its integrity of location, as its location has not changed; one can still hike the trails that campers once took to the waterways, the recreation court, or to explore the woods.

The Trail's End Camp site's **integrity of design** has been somewhat diminished with the loss of the Hill House and the camp privy. However, because there are traces of these structures left, as well as the playground, the composition of the plan of Trail's End is still legible. Likewise, the valuable open space that imparted much of the camp's character is still intact. That no tents

⁸⁸ Amber Duke, “Faces of Liberty: The Wallace Family,” <https://www.aclu-ky.org/en/news/faces-liberty-wallace-family>. September 3, 2015.

⁸⁹ “Augusta Wallace Lyons,” *The Courier Journal*, Obituaries, April 14, 2010.

⁹⁰ From information provided in correspondence with Beverly James, Director of Floracliff Nature Sanctuary, owner of the property on which Trail's End camp operated from 1917-1935.

⁹¹ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/142229744/frances-ades>.

⁹² <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00094056.1937.10724149>

⁹³ <http://www.paynefinearts.com/willis.html>.

⁹⁴ Trail's End Camp booklets 1922 and 1926.

⁹⁵ Ed. By Thomas Bucklin Wells, et al. *Harper's Magazine*, volume 142, 1921.

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remain should not be considered in the discussion of integrity of design, because they were inherently ephemeral. The Lodge has also experienced a loss of design integrity, mainly through the alteration of its form, which occurred in the early-1980s when it became a residence. However, the changes to the Lodge were in keeping with the original design to the extent that the Lodge still exudes an essentially rustic character.

The **integrity of setting** for both the Trail's End Camp site and Lodge is excellent. The landscape today of and around the Trail's End site is similar to the time of the camp's operation. It remains undeveloped and rural in character. The only contemporary structure is small, non-contributing shed, but it is sensitively located at the edge of the clearing, preserving the open space. The construction of Interstate-75 around the mid-1950s bisected the farmland between Old Richmond Road and the 59-acre property proposed for nomination. However, the interstate is removed enough from the subject property so as to not have any sort of visual impact, and almost no audial impact, on the environs of the Trail's End Camp site. In 2017, Floracliff Nature Sanctuary acquired the 59-acre property as conservation land, effectively ensuring the integrity of the camp's setting in perpetuity.

The Trail's End Camp site's **integrity of materials** is best understood in looking at a critical component of the camp's environs – the surrounding forest – as well as the Lodge. The flora remains relatively unchanged. There has been no logging or extraction of the land's natural resources. In recent years, invasive species such as Amur honeysuckle have developed in the undergrowth of the mature forest, but Floracliff is working to extirpate these invasive plants. Despite this, the woods generally retain their same appearance as they did when the camp was open. The Lodge's integrity of materials is slightly diminished but is still present. The original exterior wall cladding was not removed but is simply obscured by the modern vertical wood channel board. Where not original, the exterior material palette is, however, sympathetic to the natural context and overall building design. On its interior, the Lodge's material integrity is evident; there is a much greater degree of material integrity on the interior than the exterior.

The **integrity of workmanship** of the Trail's End site is average. Because little remains of the Hill House and the camp privy, only scant information about the structures of the foundations can be gleaned from them. The integrity of workmanship for the Lodge is also average. Some of the exterior details of this local derivative of the Rustic style have been lost or obscured. Some remain, though, such as the wood brackets at the eaves. The relatively high degree of integrity of workmanship on the interior makes up for what the exterior lacks.

Upon visiting the Trail's End site, especially at the heart of the property near the Lodge, the sense of the remoteness – and of being in a truly natural place – is palpable. An important part of the camp experience at Trail's End was the quietude of nature, which is still very intact today. The site, therefore, has excellent **integrity of feeling**. The Lodge maintains a rustic feel and still conveys the sense of being appurtenant to the summer camp.

The central tenet of the organized camping movement was that being outdoors was conducive to the mental and physical health of children. Therefore, arguably the most critical physical element in any organized camp is its natural setting. The Trail's End Camp site's idyllic, intact environs

Trail's End Camp

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create strong **integrity of association**. Another vital physical element of an organized camp is its central gathering place, where a sense of community was fostered. The Lodge served as Trail's End's gathering place. Its spacious living room, where girls congregated during their leisure time or on rainy days, contained a piano, a Victrola, the camp library, and a log fireplace. Here, campers socialized in the evenings. The Lodge also contained a screened dining room and kitchen, the office, the guest room, and the sleeping quarters for older girls.⁹⁶ In total, the location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling of the site and Lodge combine to create integrity of association. The Trail's End Camp site's natural setting, together with its supporting resources, convey the property's association with the values and practices of the organized camping movement.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1. American Camping Association. <http://www.acacamp.org/anniversary/timeline>.
2. "Augusta Wallace Lyons." *The Courier Journal*. Obituaries, April 14, 2010.
3. Duke, Amber. "Faces of Liberty: The Wallace Family." <https://www.aclu-ky.org/en/news/faces-liberty-wallace-family>. September 3, 2015.
4. Gershon, Livia. "Summer Camp, History of." *Jstor Daily*. April 26, 2016. <https://daily.jstor.org/history-summer-camp/>.
5. <https://floracliff.org/trails-end-history/>
6. <https://www.pgpedia.com/o/organized-camping-movement>
7. *Lexington Leader*. Multiple articles.
8. *Lexington Herald*. Multiple articles.
9. McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. 2nd Edition. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013.
10. Miranda, Wilma and Rita Yerkes. "Her Story: The Role of Women in the Formation of the American Camp Association, 1910-1924." March 2010. Accessed via <https://www.acacamps.org/resource-library/camping-magazine/her-story-role-women-formation-american-camp-association-1910-1924>.
11. Trail's End Camp Booklets, multiple years.
12. Ward, Carlos Edgar. *Organized Camping and Progressive Education*. 1923.
13. Yerkes, Rita. "His Story, Her Story, Our Story: 100 Years of the American Camp Association." January 2010. Accessed via <https://www.acacamps.org/resource-library/camping-magazine/his-story-her-story-our-story-100-years-american-camp-association>.

⁹⁶ Trail's End Camp booklet 1921, p. 2

Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): FA-1159

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 58.96

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.898955 | Longitude: -84.362474 |
| 2. Latitude: 37.897724 | Longitude: -84.361040 |
| 3. Latitude: 37.899338 | Longitude: -84.361783 |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is on an irregularly shaped, 58.96-acre parcel. The eastern boundary begins at Elk Lick Falls Road for 339.6 feet before turning west for 565 feet, bordering the property of Carol and Roger Oates. The boundary then travels south and jogs south and west along the west border of the same property for 814.87 feet. The boundary then continues south and west before cutting back southeast, along the western boundary of the tract belonging to Paul and Carol Simms, for 502.86 feet. The boundary continues in the southeasterly direction, forming the western border of the property belonging to Calvin and Rhonda Mitchuson, for 470.95 feet. The property's southern boundary runs southwestward toward the Kentucky

Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

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River for 1,189.21 feet along the property of Mitchuson Farm, Inc. The property's western boundary is formed by 1,247.39 feet of frontage along the Kentucky River. The property's northern boundary is formed by Elk Lick Creek for 1,725.36 feet and a paved drive 1,292.08 feet in length, adjacent to two tracts of property registered to Mary Wharton, before returning to Elk Lick Falls Road.

Boundary Justification

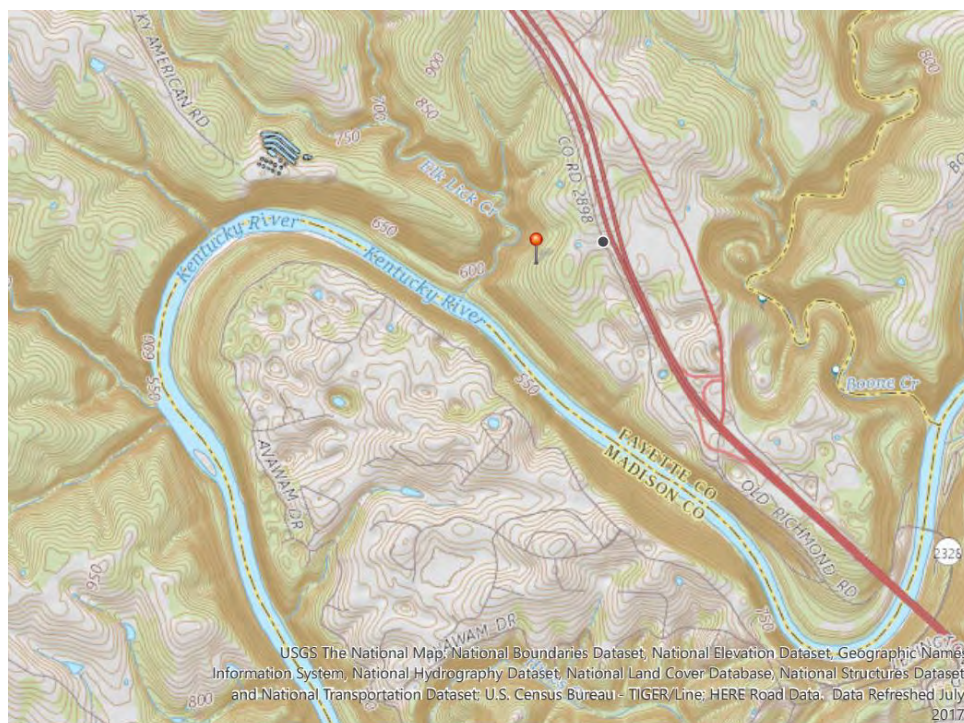
The boundaries represent the core of Trail's End Camp's riding and hiking trails and area of operation, as well as the limits of the property owned by Floracliff Nature Sanctuary, which consented to the property being nominated to the National Register.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Tim Condo, Historic Preservation Specialist
organization: The Blue Grass Trust for Historic Preservation
street & number: 210 N Broadway
city or town: Lexington state: KY zip code: 40507
e-mail mapex.tim@gmail.com
telephone: 859.253.0362
date: August 31, 2018

Additional Documentation

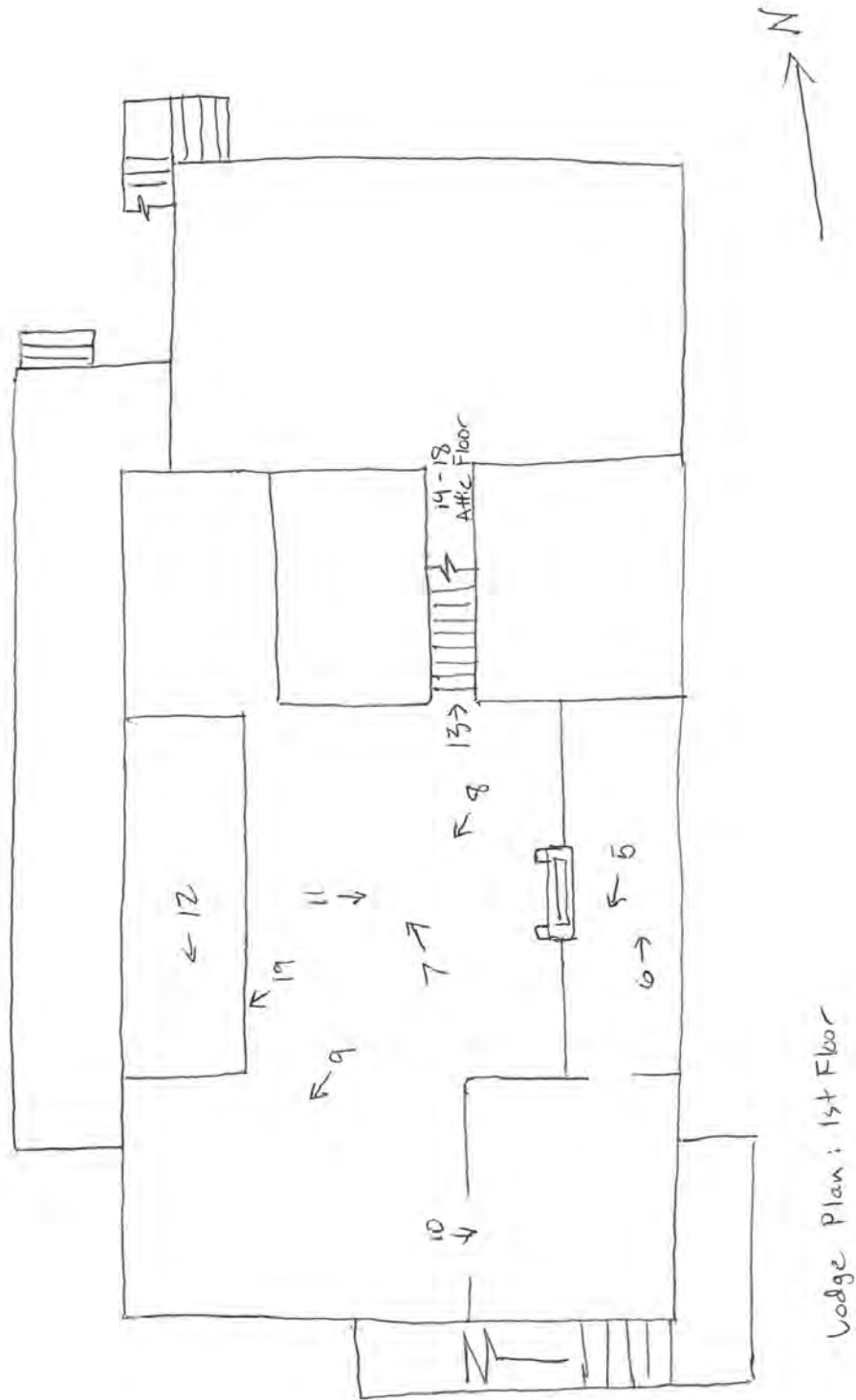
- USGS map



Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

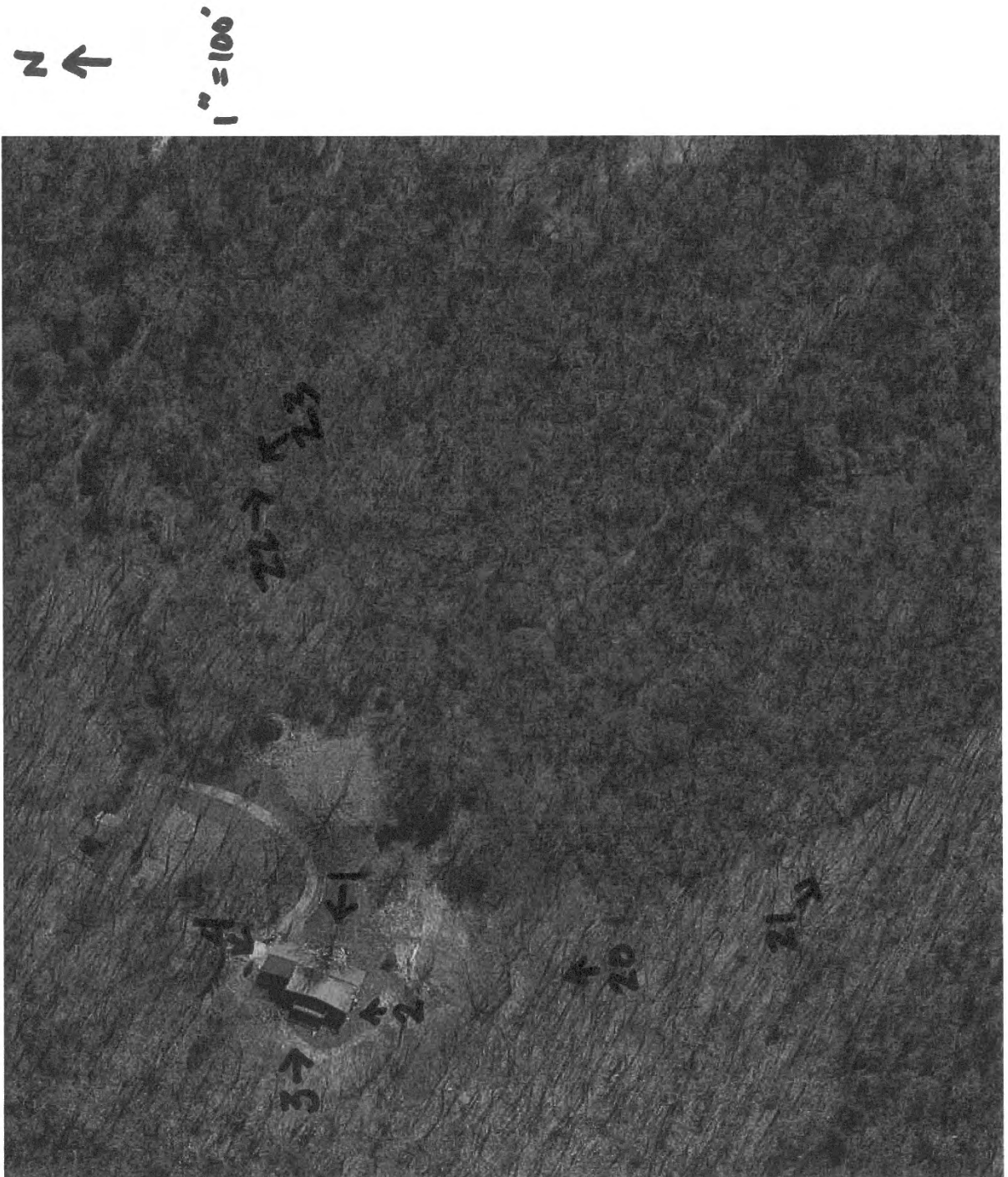
Fayette County, KY
County and State

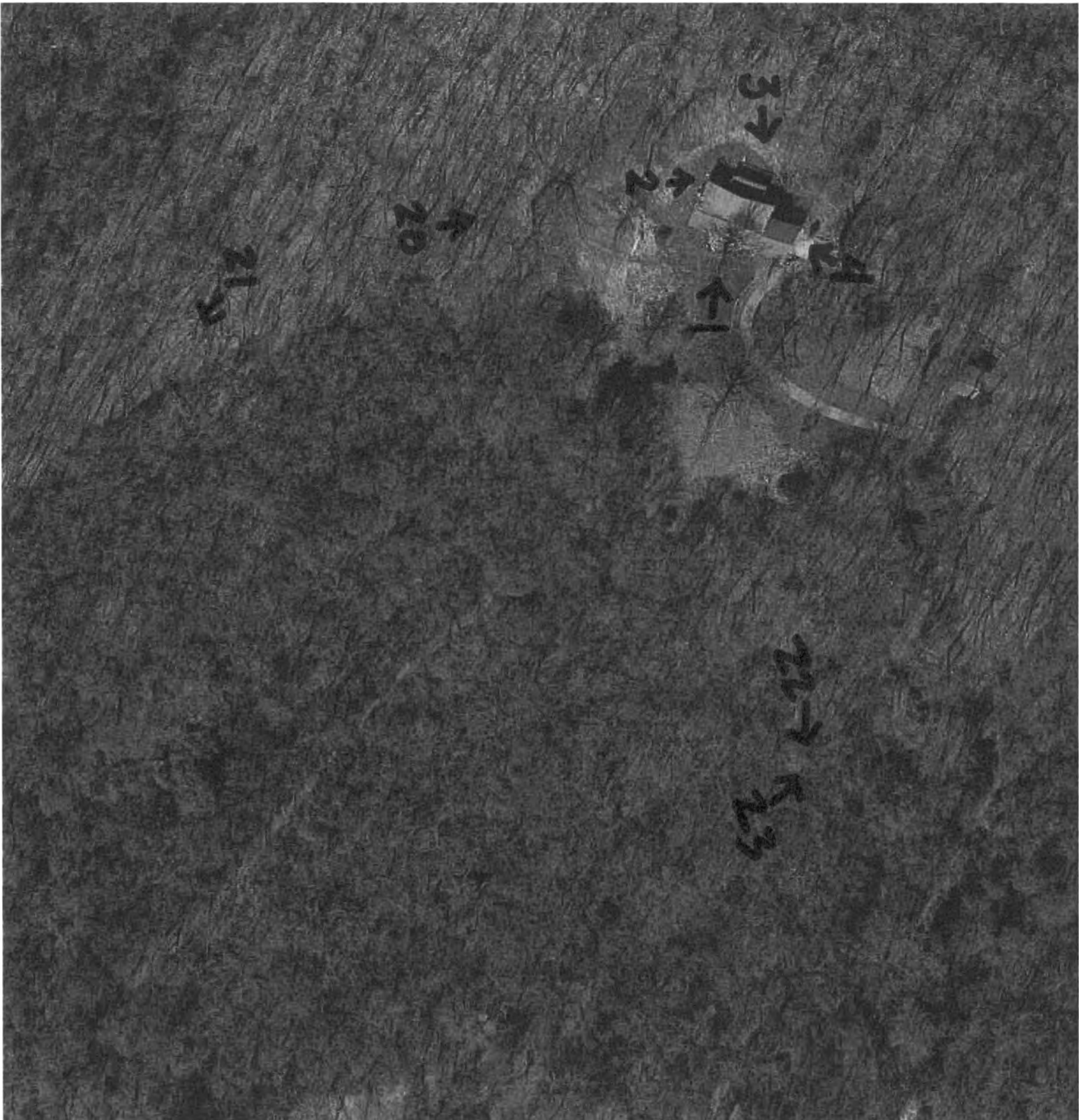
- Sketch map



Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

Fayette County, KY
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N
↑

1" = 100'

3 →

2 →

1 ↑

20

21

22 →
23 ↘

Trail's End Camp
 Name of Property
PROPERTY BOUNDARY MAP

Fayette County, KY
 County and State



OWNERS CERTIFICATIONS

I (we) hereby certify that I (we) are the owner(s) of record of the property platified hereon, and property being recorded in Deed Book 3387, Page 157 in the Fayette County Clerk's Office, and do hereby consent this as (my or our) record plat for this property.

SARAH W. GREGG DATE _____
 ADDRESS: 8030 ELK LICK FALLS ROAD, LEXINGTON, KY 40515
 WITNESS DATE _____
 ADDRESS: _____

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION

I hereby do certify that this record plan was prepared under my direction and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the boundaries of the property being transferred are true and accurate.

DWAYNE WHEATLEY L.S. 3265 DATE 2/16/17
 236 BOOGS LANE, RICHMOND, KY 40475
 ADDRESS: _____

PLANNING COMMISSION'S CERTIFICATION

I do hereby certify that this record plat has met the requirements established by the Subdivision Regulations for a minor plan and and is now eligible for recording.

PLANNING COMMISSION SECRETARY: _____ DATE _____

NOTES:

- THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAT IS TO RETRACE THE BOUNDARY OF THE SARAH W. GREGG PROPERTY (DB 3387 PG 157), AS SHOWN HEREON.
- RURAL CLASS SURVEY.
- ALL CORNERS ARE MARKED WITH 1/2" DIAMETER IRON PINS (18" IN LENGTH (4 REBAR) WITH YELLOW PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED "ABACUS (P.L.S. 3265" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- SOURCE OF TITLE: DB 3387 PG 157.
- UNADJUSTED ERROR OF CLOSURE WAS 1' 1" 5.489'.
- A PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN FOUND TO LIE IN ZONE AE, AS SCALED HEREON, AN AREA WITHIN THE SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA WHERE NO BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED ACCORDING TO FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 210067-0263-E EFFECTIVE DATE MARCH 3, 2014.
- NO CONSTRUCTION SHALL OCCUR WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE APPROPRIATE LEXINGTON-FAYETTE URBAN COUNTY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES.
- THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO ANY AND ALL EASEMENTS, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF RECORD IN THE FAYETTE COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.
- ALL STRUCTURES SHALL HAVE A FLOOR THAT IS NOT PARTIALLY OF COMPLETELY UNDERGROUND, THAT IS AT LEAST ONE FOOT ABOVE THE NEAREST DOWNSTREAM MAINLINE LID. SEWAGE FROM PLUMBING CONNECTIONS BELOW THAT FLOOR SHALL BE LIFTED BY AN EJECTOR PUMP AND DISCHARGED INTO THE STRUCTURE'S SEWER LINE.
- RIGHT OF WAY FOR ELK LICK FALLS ROAD PER PLAT CABINET H, SLIDE 578 AND PLAT CABINET K, SLIDE 86.
- PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF A BUILDING PERMIT FOR ANY NEW BUILDINGS OR STRUCTURES ON THE SITE, APPROVAL OF THE EXISTING SEPTIC TANK AND SYSTEM SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM THE FAYETTE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
- DEED/PLAT ACREAGE DISCREPANCY: THE SUBJECT PROPERTY SHOWN HEREON IS THE SAME PROPERTY DESCRIBED AS TRACT H AND A PORTION OF TRACT R IN PREVIOUS DEED OF RECORD (D.B. 532, 301) RECORDED ON DEC. 16, 1982 CONTAINING 37.73 AC. AND 42.48 AC. RESPECTIVELY. ON OCTOBER 24, 1972, FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT ACTION NO. 33484, ADJUDICANT ORDERED THAT A DEED (D.B. 1069, PG. 448) BE EXECUTED RESULTING IN A NEW CONFIGURATION OF THE SUBJECT PROPERTY CONTAINING 50 AC. +/-.



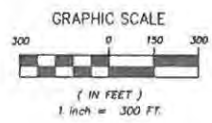
Curve Table

Curve #	Chord Direction	Chord Length	Radius	Arc Length
C1	S 6°43'34" E	339.58'	11582.02'	339.60'
C2	N 33°22'26" W	550.44'	3414.99'	551.04'
C3	N 39°18'11" W	155.72'	3414.99'	155.73'
C4	N 42°13'28" W	192.50'	3414.99'	192.52'
C5	N 46°45'35" W	347.95'	3414.99'	348.10'

Line Table

Line #	Direction	Length
L1	S 85°21'08" W	265.00'
L2	S 30°11'24" W	133.73'
L3	S 10°53'18" E	60.66'
L4	S 31°57'38" W	178.18'
L5	S 1°09'21" W	77.94'
L6	S 5°18'26" E	58.96'
L7	S 17°30'43" W	299.71'
L8	S 62°10'23" W	40.00'
L9	S 25°16'30" E	163.15'
L10	S 25°16'30" E	46.93'
L11	S 77°14'52" W	257.30'
L12	S 77°46'36" W	93.12'
L13	S 74°10'23" W	263.30'
L14	S 74°26'58" W	117.96'
L15	N 33°15'39" E	141.01'
L16	N 54°33'12" E	164.92'
L17	N 34°48'35" E	116.00'
L18	N 68°25'11" E	83.39'
L19	S 83°24'52" E	158.88'
L20	N 49°57'28" E	103.27'
L21	N 7°46'13" E	251.71'
L22	N 18°56'23" E	133.02'
L23	N 50°47'03" E	108.89'
L24	S 78°15'06" E	208.48'
L25	N 68°33'17" E	104.76'
L26	N 24°23'21" E	151.03'

PLANNING COMMISSION APPROVAL DATE: JANUARY 12, 2017



UTILITY AND EASEMENT NOTE

All utilities should be field verified before any construction begins. Any contractor, owner, or designer is hereby forewarned that any excavation upon this site may result in the discovery of additional underground utilities not shown hereon. This plat depicts all visible easements and easements of record only as discovered during the course of this survey and does not warrant the depiction of easements and/or encumbrances.



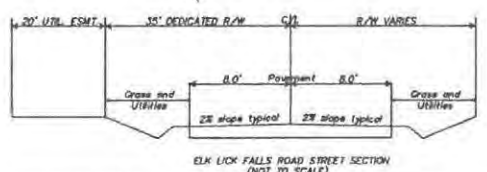
PLN-MNSUB-16-00059
RECORDING STAMP

OWNER(S)/CLIENT(S):
SARAH W. GREGG
8030 ELK LICK FALLS ROAD
LEXINGTON, KY 40515

SITE STATISTICS

AREA OF LOT	58.96 ACRES +/-
ZONING	A-R
ADDRESS	8030 ELK LICK FALLS RD
SOURCE OF TITLE	DB 3387 PG 157
NUMBER OF LOTS	1
ROAD FRONTAGE	339.60'

- LEGEND**
- SET 1/2" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #4 REBAR WITH YELLOW PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED "ABACUS (P.L.S. 3265)"
 - SET 1/2" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #4 REBAR WITH ORANGE PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED WITNESS (L.S. 3265)
 - FOUND 1/2" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #4 REBAR WITH NO CAP
 - FOUND 1/2" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #4 REBAR WITH ORANGE PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED "L.S. 3265"
 - FOUND 1/2" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #4 REBAR WITH YELLOW PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED "L.S. 3265"
 - FOUND 5/8" DIA. IRON PIN (18" IN LENGTH) #3 REBAR WITH YELLOW PLASTIC CAPS STAMPED "L.S. 3154"
 - NO MOMENT SET
 - UTILITY POLE



UTILITY CONTACTS

KENTUCKY-AMERICAN WATER CO.
2300 RICHMOND ROAD
LEXINGTON, KY 40002
CONTACT: TOBEY J. ADAMS
ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN
PHONE: (859)333-3408
FAX: (859)268-6374
EMAIL: TADAMS@KAWC.COM

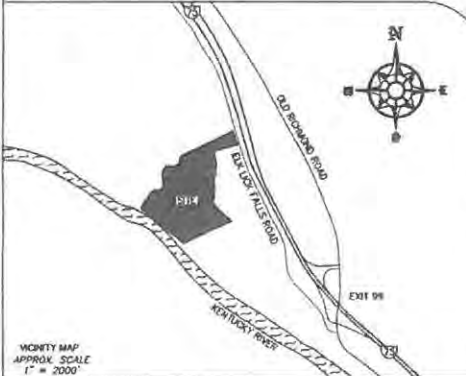
KENTUCKY UTILITIES
LEXINGTON DIST. ENGINEERING
RICHARD COMPTON
TECHNICAL ENGINEER
500 STONE ROAD
LEXINGTON, KY 40503-2913
PHONE: (859)387-4304

THE WARNER CABLE
2548 PALUMBO DRIVE
PHONE: (859)254-1400

WINDSTREAM COMM., INC.
DARRIN BUSBY
ADDITIONAL PLANNING-OSP
130 WEST NEW CIRCLE RD.
SUITE 170
LEXINGTON, KY 40505
PHONE: (859)357-6224

DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
TOWN BRANCH
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
301 LISLE INDUSTRIAL AVENUE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY 40511
PHONE: (859) 425-2400
FAX: (859) 254-7787

COLUMBIA GAS OF KENTUCKY INC
2001 MERCER ROAD
LEXINGTON, KY 40511
CONTACT: ANDY ELLIOTT
PHONE: (859)337-2202
ELLIOTT@INSOURCE.COM
WWW.COLUMBIAGASKY.COM



Project No.: 16-116
 Scale: 1" = 300'
 Drawn by: TL
 Checked by: DW
 Date of Survey: 060CT2016
 Date of Plat: 070CT2016
 Date of Revision: 070CT2016

Abacus
 Engineering & Land Surveying
 236 Boogs Lane, Suite 4
 Richmond, KY 40475
 P: (859) 625-1200 - F: (859) 625-1207

Signed: DWAYNE WHEATLEY L.S. 3265 DATE 2/16/17

RETRACEMENT MINOR SUBDIVISION
SARAH W. GREGG PROPERTY
(FLORACLIFF NATURE SANCTUARY)
8030 ELK LICK FALLS ROAD
Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky 40515

Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

Fayette County, KY
County and State

- **Site Map**



- 1 – Lodge
- 2 – Camp privy foundation
- 3 – Camp playground
- 4 – Hill House foundation
- 5 – Modern utility shed

Elk Lick Creek

Kentucky River

1

2

9

5

4

3



Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

Fayette County, KY
County and State



Aerial view depicting the Mary DeWitt Snyder, Hancock, and Riverside hiking trails used by Floracliff, and which campers used as hiking and riding trails during Trail's End's operation.

Photographs

Photo Log

***See Lodge Plan and Site Plan for photo keys**

Name of Property: Trail's End Camp Lodge

City or Vicinity: Lexington

County: Fayette

State: KY

Photographer: Tim Condo

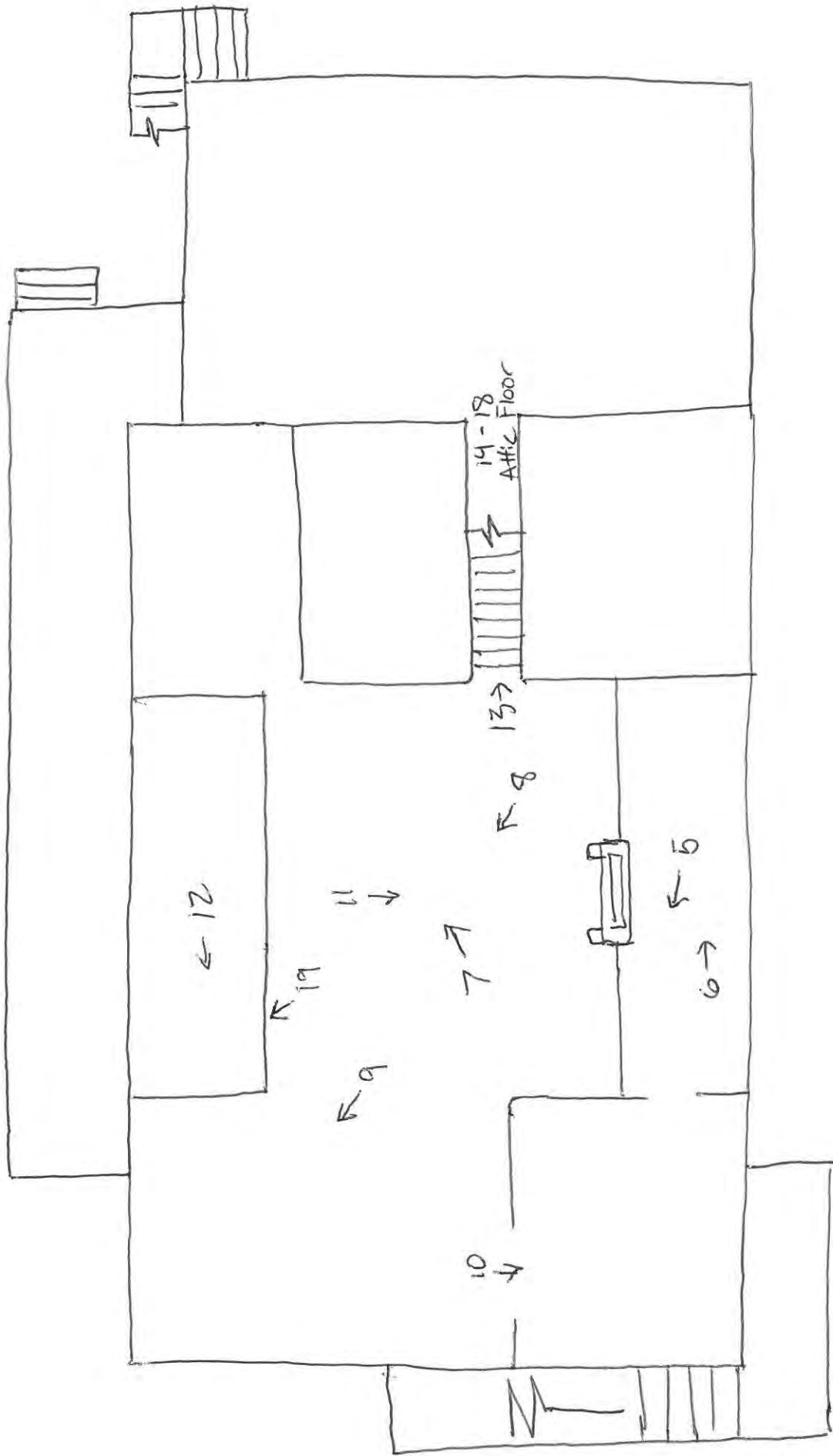
Date Photographed: July 31, 2018, and January 10, 2019

1. Trail's End Camp Lodge looking west
2. Trail's End Camp Lodge looking north
3. Trail's End Camp Lodge looking east

Trail's End Camp
Name of Property

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4. Trail's End Camp Lodge looking south
5. First-floor entry hall looking south toward the kitchen
6. First-floor entry hall looking north
7. First-floor gathering room looking northwest
8. First-floor gathering room looking southwest
9. First-floor secondary open space looking southwest
10. First-floor kitchen looking east
11. First-floor gathering room looking east
12. First-floor sunroom looking south
13. First-floor looking north to the stairway
14. Attic floor looking southwest
15. Attic floor looking north at the apartment over garage addition
16. Attic floor looking south down the hallway
17. Attic floor looking southeast at hall chamber
18. Attic floor looking south at the chamber at end of the hall
19. Typical original window detail in Trail's End Camp Lodge
20. Camp privy foundation looking north
21. Camp playground looking southeast
22. Hill House foundation ruins looking east
23. Hill House foundation ruins looking northwest



Vodge Plan: 1st Floor



USGS The National Map; National Boundaries Dataset, National Elevation Dataset, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau - TIGER/Line; HERE Road Data. Data Refreshed July, 2017.











A white folding table with a metal frame, positioned on the left side of the room. It has some items on top, including what looks like a white bag and some colorful objects.

A white cardboard box on the floor next to the table. It has some text on it, but it's not clearly legible.

A set of double doors with a red frame and glass panes, leading to another room. The doors are slightly ajar, showing a glimpse of the interior beyond.

A dark wooden desk with a mailbox on top. There are some papers and a black object (possibly a camera or a small device) on the desk. A broom is leaning against the stone wall next to it.

A cardboard box on the floor under the desk. It has the word "envisior" printed on it.

Two metal buckets or tubs on the floor next to the desk.

A long-handled broom with a wooden handle and a straw head, leaning against the stone wall.

A large red-framed glass door with multiple panes, standing open. It reflects the interior of the room and provides a view into another room.

A view into another room through the open door. It shows a wooden table, chairs, and a window with a view of the outdoors.



envision 25190



































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Trail's End Camp

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: KENTUCKY, Fayette

Date Received: 5/23/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/11/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004120

Nominator: Other Agency, SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 6/26/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: Significant for association with early period of organized camps for girls. Nomination provides a good context for the evolution of summer camps, the creation of camps for girls, and how this particular camp fits into that theme. Somewhat overgrown from its heyday, the features are still visible on the landscape, including trails and organized group activity areas. The lodge has been somewhat compromised after conversion to a private residence, but retains many interior features from the camp period of use.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept / A

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

REGINA STIVERS
DEPUTY SECRETARY

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY

THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

410 HIGH STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
& STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICER

May 23, 2019



Ms. Joy Beasley
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register Program
DOI-National Park Service
1849 C St., NW - Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

RE: National Register Nomination

Dear Ms. Beasley:

I am pleased to submit a National Register nomination to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register for:

Trail's End Camp, Boyle County, Kentucky

The nomination was approved by the Kentucky Historic Preservation Review Board on April 9, 2019. The enclosed disk (1 of 2) contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Trail's End Camp to the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lisa Mullins Thompson
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures: As stated