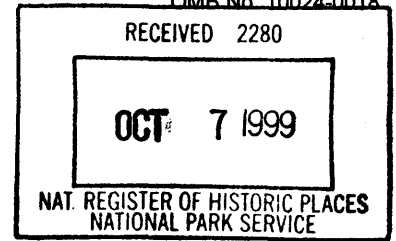


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
other names/site number NA

2. Location

street & number Camp Nakanawa Road NA not for publication
city or town Mayland vicinity
state Tennessee code TN county Cumberland code 035 zip code NA

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 for 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Herbert L. Hays 10/1/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Edson H. Beall 11/12/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Name of Property

Cumberland County, Tennessee
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD

walls Log

roof Asphalt

other Log

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations N/A

(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1920

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person

(complete if Criterion B is marked)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

O'Neil, Perry

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Name of Property

Cumberland County, Tennessee
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre 108 SW Campbell Junction

UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>16</u>	<u>662480</u>	<u>3992280</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Louis Jackson/Historic Preservation Specialist
organization Tennessee Historical Commission date June 1999
street & number 2941 Lebanon Road telephone 615/532-1550
city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37243

Additional Documentation

submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Ann and Pepe Perron
street & number 1084 Camp Nakanawa Road telephone 931/277-5522
city or town Crossville state TN zip code 38555-2146

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

DESCRIPTION

Camp Nakanawa is located approximately 1.5 miles north of Mayland, Tennessee, an unincorporated community, 10.2 miles west of Crossville, north of state Highway 70N and south of interstate 40W. This is the irregular western edge of the Cumberland plateau. While the plateau is essentially flat throughout most of its area, it has some rolling terrain in places and mountains that rise above the general plateau level. Cutting into the plateau are numerous deep gorges. The camp is located on the western shore of Mayland Lake.

Camp Nakanawa is comprised of fifty-seven structures, the majority of which are cabins for campers and counselors. The buildings are in a densely forested area close to a man-made lake. In the center of the camp set the community buildings. The three prominent buildings are the Wigwam, used for rituals, plays, and camper meetings; the Dining Hall; and the Kiosk, the activity building. Of these three buildings, the Wigwam is the most important to camp life and, architecturally, has undergone minimal changes. The tennis courts are also in the central camp complex with a large open mowed area called the games field to the east. (See map.)

Constructed in 1920, the Wigwam is a twelve-sided log building with a twelve-sided low pitched pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles. The roof extends over all the sides of the building to create an open porch surrounding the structure. The porch roof is supported by simple four by four posts. Between the posts is a waist high two by four rail supported by a two by four baluster in the center of each rail.

The walls of the Wigwam are constructed of round logs approximately six inches in diameter. The logs still retain their bark and are held in place by metal bolts; concrete daubing is used between the logs. Nine of the walls contain a single opening with a plywood shutter hinged at the top. The shutters are not original, but they do not detract from the historic character of the Wigwam. Of the remaining three walls, one is solid with no openings and contains the fireplace. The other two walls contain double wooden paneled doors with the top portion having a large, single light window. These entrances are opposite each other with one pair facing the lake and the opposite one facing the center of camp.

Inside the Wigwam there is no ceiling so the structural system supporting the roof is open to view. It is a rafter system radiating from a central support pole. The log rafters are supported by a cast metal "hub." The rafters are arranged in an inner and outer ring, with twenty-four rafters in the inner or central ring, and the outer ring containing forty-eight rafters. The floor system is similar to the roof in that the supports radiate out from the center with the flooring being in twelve "pie

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Section number 7 Page 2

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

shaped” or triangular sections corresponding to the twelve sides of the building. Other than the structural system, the most interesting feature of the interior is the fireplace and chimney. The fireplace is square in shape and is comprised of roughly dressed cut stones. The chimney is of rough cut stones and corbiestepped up to the roof.

The architectural style of the Wigwam and the remaining original structures of Camp Nakanawa could have been influenced by the rustic style of architecture which was popular up until the early twentieth century. Rustic style architecture has roots extending back to the mid-1800s. Central ideas of rustic style are that buildings should cause minimal disruption of the setting, and that building materials should blend in with the natural environment. The use of native materials, such as wood and stone, in buildings would facilitate blending with the intact natural surroundings.¹ The exterior design and materials of the Wigwam fit in with the rustic style of interior fireplace.

¹ Linda McClelland, *Presenting Nature: The History of the National Park Service, 1916-1942*, Washington, DC: p2, 11. Also see Alan Gowans, *Styles and Types of North American Architecture: Social Function and Cultural Expression* (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, especially 131-148 and 257-264.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

SIGNIFICANCE

The Camp Nakanawa Wigwam is being nominated under National Register criterion C for its architectural significance. Set along the shore of Mayland Lake near Crossville, Tennessee, the twelve-sided log building is a locally significant example of rustic design camp architecture. The use of native materials, ceiling truss and stone fireplace are important characteristics of this building. The Wigwam retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Camp Nakanawa is one of the earliest camps for girls in the country and has been in operation since 1920. The Wigwam is the social and ritual center of the girls' camp.

Mayland Lake is man-made and predates the founding of the camp. William Cooper, a local businessman and developer, is credited as having the idea to build a fresh water lake. In 1910, Cooper sold 11,000 acres to the Welfare Company for the construction of a mountain resort. Their plans called for the construction of a lake, a hotel, and road around the lake.²

What happened to the Welfare Company is unknown and their plans for a mountain resort never fully materialized. However, the idea of building a fresh water lake stayed with Cooper. In 1912 construction of the lake was begun by Cooper and local residents. Woods around the marsh were cleared and scraped by local mule teams normally involved in the local logging industry.³

After the land was cleared construction on a dam began. The dam was to be thirty-one feet long. A concrete core was poured down to solid rock and rock and dirt were packed on each side. Mules hauled in more dirt and pulled the scraper used to level the dirt. The natural streams then began to fill the area that was to be called Cooper's Lake. When completed, the lake covered 180 acres. Around the same time as the lake was being constructed, the Welfare Company deeded the land back to William Cooper.⁴

By the spring of 1913 the lake was full. However, in the shallows, stumps and felled logs that had not been cleared could be seen. These remaining logs became a problem that threatened the existence of the dam and Cooper's plans for the area. The April rains that year were so heavy that the remaining logs jammed the spillway. There was one especially heavy rain when waters threatened to wash over the dam and erode it out of existence. Cooper, along with local resident Porter Garrett and his sons, cleared the spill way of logs, thereby saving the dam. Soon after this event, Cooper died of pneumonia on April 7, 1913.⁵ After his death the land was transferred several times to different lumber companies until the section of land containing Cooper's Lake was sold on March 24, 1920 for thirty thousand dollars to Colonel Laban Lacey Rice.⁶

² Margaret Hawkins Matens et al, "Nakanawa: The First Fifty Years," (np:1982), p2

³ Ibid. p2

⁴ Ibid. p3

⁵ Ibid. p3

⁶ Ibid. p3

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Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

While Mayland Lake owes its existence to William Cooper, Camp Nakanawa was created by Laban Lacey Rice. Laban Lacey Rice was born on October 14, 1870 in Dixon, Kentucky. His parents were wealthy but strict Presbyterians. After attending public school and graduating with honors, Rice entered Cumberland College, now Cumberland University, in Lebanon, Tennessee and received a Bachelor of Arts in 1891. In 1892, he received a Master of Arts and married Blanche Buchanan of Lebanon, Tennessee. They had two daughters, Katherine Rice Shaw and Annie Hays Rice O'Neil. By 1894 the twenty-four year old Rice had completed a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit.⁷ After obtaining this degree, he became professor of English at Cumberland College. After teaching for three years, Rice took a break to become the associate editor of *The Cumberland*. He resumed teaching in 1899. From 1902 to 1904, Rice became the editor for the *Cumberland Presbyterian Review* and the *Cumberland Presbyterian Quarterly*.⁸

It was also at this time he became one of the founders of Castle Heights School in Lebanon, Tennessee (NR 1/11/96). From 1902 to 1921 Laban Lacey Rice was highly involved in the development of the school. He became the headmaster in 1904 and, in 1913, president and sole owner until 1921. It was during this time that he changed the school to a military academy. It is probably at this juncture in his life that he acquired the appellation of "the Colonel." In addition to his academic pursuits, Colonel Rice served on the State Executive Committee of the YMCA from 1895 to 1920. This interest merged with his scholarly leanings and he decided to start a camp for the boys from Castle Heights. In his diary in 1916 he related that "he was disturbed by the large number of Castle Heights students who failed annually in their studies, so conceived the idea of creating a summer camp on the Cumberland River near Lebanon with the hope of including numbers of these failures to enroll and make-up the lost time."⁹ Also, Colonel Rice was attracted to the idea of a camp, since it was a way to provide summer employment for the faculty and staff of Castle Heights. Rice's first attempt at operating a camp was called Camp Kawasawa. The camp lasted only two seasons and was then sold.¹⁰

After he sold Camp Kawasawa in 1918, Rice began plans to operate a girls' camp. At this time the concept of camps for girls, indeed of any physical exertion for well-bred females, was revolutionary, particularly in the South.¹¹ The innovative concept of establishing resorts for young people had originated with Earnest Balch's development of a boys' camp, Chicorua, in the 1880s. By the turn of the century, youth camp development was increasing rapidly, especially in Maine and other parts of the northeast.¹²

⁷ Ibid. p4

⁸ Ibid. p5

⁹ Ibid. p5, from Colonel Rice's Diary

¹⁰ Ibid. p5

¹¹ Ibid. p5

¹² Ibid. p6

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

These camps were almost exclusively for boys, though there were a few in the avant-garde which accepted girls. It was unheard of for girls to exert themselves in the way camp life demanded. The greatest thrust in girls' camping came in 1902 when Laura I. Mattoon began Camp Kehonka in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. But even after ten years, the idea of a camp specifically for girls was shocking.¹³ It was considered "a startling thing to do, take reputable...girls and young women into the woods. It scandalized some of the good school mistresses that...the girls ran around in the broad daylight in bloomers."¹⁴

The number of girls' camps slowly began to increase and to spread to southern portions of the country. Camp Greystone in North Carolina, the first girls' camp south of the Mason-Dixon line, was established in 1911. So in 1919, when the Colonel began recruiting campers for Nakanawa's first season, he was still considered a pioneer.¹⁵

Colonel Rice initially chose a location at Bloomington Springs, Tennessee, in Putnam County, ten miles west of Cookeville. He had almost signed the papers when, while on banking business in Nashville in 1919, he overheard two people talking about a private lake that was for sale. This was the beginning of Camp Nakanawa.¹⁶ On March 24, 1920, the former Mountain Lake Park Company land, was sold to Colonel Rice and his son-in-law, Perry O'Neil for \$30,000.¹⁷ Mr. P. D. Houston had bought the land and the man-made lake from the Coopers. Houston was president of Mountain Lake Park, but plans for the area, if he had any, never came to fruition.¹⁸

After the property was acquired, the first order of business was to enroll campers. This was done before any of the camp structures were built. Colonel Rice sent out recruiting pamphlets titled "Your Daughter, Our Camp."¹⁹ Colonel Rice settled on the name of Nakanawa for the camp. According to his daughter, Nakanawa was his fictitious name for a Cherokee tribe that had supposedly lived nearby.²⁰ Probably the person most responsible for successful attendance at the camp was Mrs. Bashie Lindsey Martin, of Chattanooga. As the Associate Director for the camp and, during the winter, Field Representative Martin spoke to groups about the attributes of camp life.²¹ Camp registration began to come in. The cost that first season was \$250.00.²²

¹³ Ibid. p6

¹⁴ Ibid. p6 from Porter Sargent, *A handbook for Summer Camps*, Boston, 1928

¹⁵ Ibid. p6

¹⁶ Ibid. p6

¹⁷ Ibid. p7

¹⁸ Ibid. p3

¹⁹ Ibid. p8

²⁰ Ibid. p8

²¹ Ibid. p7

²² Ibid. p9

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Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

With recruiting begun, the Colonel turned his attention to readying the physical plant. Using wood from local sawmills and hiring Mayland residents like Porter Pugh and Porter Garrett, the Colonel began to build.²³

Perry O'Neil was an accomplished engineer and his aid was invaluable in the construction of the camp. It was O'Neil who designed the most unique camp structure, the Wigwam. The twelve-sided rustic building was described in the first catalog as "a clearing house for all social activities" and was the center of camp. The central support was a gift from Mrs. Martin and had been cast in a Chattanooga foundry.²⁴

Twenty-two cabins, or what were referred to as "bunгаlettes" - wooden platforms with tents - were ready for the first campers of the 1920 inaugural season. Porter Garrett sold the Colonel the rough wooden slabs used to build the bunгаlettes, receiving 2 cents a slab in payment. The bunгаlettes were arranged in three rows paralleling the lake shore. The tents which bordered the lake's edge were reserved for older girls. Although the tents have long since been replaced with cabins, their memory is immortalized in the name Tent Row, which is today comprised of four small lakeside cabins used by the oldest senior campers.²⁵

Other camp buildings ready for the 1920 season were the Dining Hall, on the same site as the present one; a stable called the "Log Barn," with stalls for twelve horses; a small infirmary; a bathhouse, called "Egypt (extant but altered);" and a commissary.²⁶

With each new camp session new buildings were constructed. In 1922, a new barn and riding ring were added to the camp.²⁷ That same year Camp Nakanawa advertised in the April issue of *Good Housekeeping* magazine. During 1925 there were three new structures erected - the Arts and Crafts Building, a post office and a laundry.²⁸ The year 1927 was another year of building new structures in the camp. One of the causes of the new building this year was a fire which burned the tents of Tent Row. Colonel Rice replaced the tents with small cabins. While there were no longer tents on Tent Row the name remained. A museum was also erected for the summer season of 1927. This log building, used for storage today, housed Colonel Rice's collection of snakes and Indian artifacts. Later the building served as camp office until the current office was built.²⁹

²³ Ibid. p9

²⁴ Ibid. p9

²⁵ Ibid. p9

²⁶ Ibid. p9

²⁷ Ibid. p42

²⁸ Ibid. p52

²⁹ Ibid. p72

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Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

The Depression had a major impact on the camp. Although the number of campers declined from 336 in 1928 to 176 in 1940, the camp remained open.³⁰ Despite the economic decline, there were renovations to the camp for the 1932 season. First, was the addition of two new tennis courts, then a large meat cooler and ice cream machine were purchased. The daily trips to the train station for meat, milk, and ice were now a thing of the past.³¹ In 1935, a counselors' lodge was built. This provided a safe haven in which the counselors could relax.³² Also during this period Annie Hayes, Colonel Rice's daughter, became more involved in running Camp Nakanawa³³. In 1940, one of the larger camp buildings, the Campers' Kiosk, was completed. Used as a recreation hall, funds for its construction were raised by campers and counselors in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the camp.³⁴

By 1940 the Depression was adversely affecting the camp. The lowest enrollment in the history of the camp occurred. To ease the situation and increase the number of campers, applications were accepted for an additional one month session prior to the regular session. The regular camp sessions lasted eight weeks.³⁵ Attendance rose to 220 girls by 1941. World War II was affecting the camp by causing a shortage of councilors.³⁶ In 1945, the building now called Little Theater was constructed to be used as a dormitory. Soon after the war's end the building was converted to its present use.³⁷ By 1946, Camp Nakanawa was the largest private camp for girls in the United States. At this time, tiered brick seats were added to the council ring and the tennis courts were surfaced with "Teniko."³⁸

³⁰ Ibid. p77

³¹ Ibid. p109

³² Ibid. p129

³³ Ibid. p132

³⁴ Ibid. p141

³⁵ Ibid. p143

³⁶ Ibid. p150

³⁷ Ibid. p163

³⁸ Ibid. p165

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Section number 8 Page 8

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

The post-WW II years resulted in a major change for the camp, as the Rice family relinquished their role in operating Camp Nakanawa. 1946 was to be the last summer for Annie Hays.³⁹ Her father, Colonel Rice, announced his retirement the following year.⁴⁰ In the fall of 1947, Camp Nakanawa was sold to Elisabeth Mitchell. Mitchell was a former camper and counselor.⁴¹ To ready the camp for the 1948 session the kitchen was updated by the addition of electric pumps for fresh water and electric stoves replaced the coal burning ones.⁴²

In general, during the following years, the camp operated the same as it always had. A new barn was added in 1957 and a new dining hall was constructed in 1959.⁴³ The cabins were gradually rebuilt over the years, as needed. Elizabeth Mitchell announced her retirement in 1980.⁴⁴ It was at this time Elizabeth Mitchell's niece and her husband, Ann and Pepe Perron, acquired the camp.⁴⁵ They continue to run the girls' camp today.

The earliest of the camp structures remaining today are the Wigwam, the bathhouse "Egypt", the activities hall, and the camp office. The rustic style Camp Nakanawa Wigwam remains the most intact and recognizable of these early buildings. The only change to the Wigwam was the application of plywood shutters hinged from the top of the windows to keep out winter weather. No other building in the camp has as unique a design as the Wigwam. The use of the building has not changed since its construction. It still remains as the center of camp life.

³⁹ Ibid. p166

⁴⁰ Ibid. p167

⁴¹ Ibid. p168

⁴² Ibid. p180

⁴³ Ibid. p193,196

⁴⁴ Ibid. p235

⁴⁵ Ibid. p235

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Section number 9 Page 9

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

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Section number 10 Page 10

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the central pole of the Wigwam, the boundary extends approximately fifty feet to form a circle. This includes the approximately fifty foot diameter Wigwam and a wooded camp-like setting.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary contains the Wigwam and its immediate, historic setting. It excludes nearby modern structures and buildings.

Two tax maps are included with this nomination. The original 1" = 1000' map has been enlarged to 1" = 500.' The maps show the location of the Wigwam and the Wigwam in its relation to other camp buildings.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number photos Page 11

Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo by: Louis Jackson
Date: April 1999
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

South elevation facing north
#1 of 14

Building and setting facing north east
#2 of 14

Building and setting facing north west
#3 of 14

North elevation facing south
#4 of 14

North elevation facing south east
#5 of 14

West elevation facing east
#6 of 14

Porch detail, north elevation facing north west
#7 of 14

Construction detail, east elevation facing north west
#8 of 14

Interior, fireplace facing north east
#9 of 14

Interior, roof structure facing east
#10 of 14

Interior, general overview facing east
#11 of 14

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Continuation Sheet

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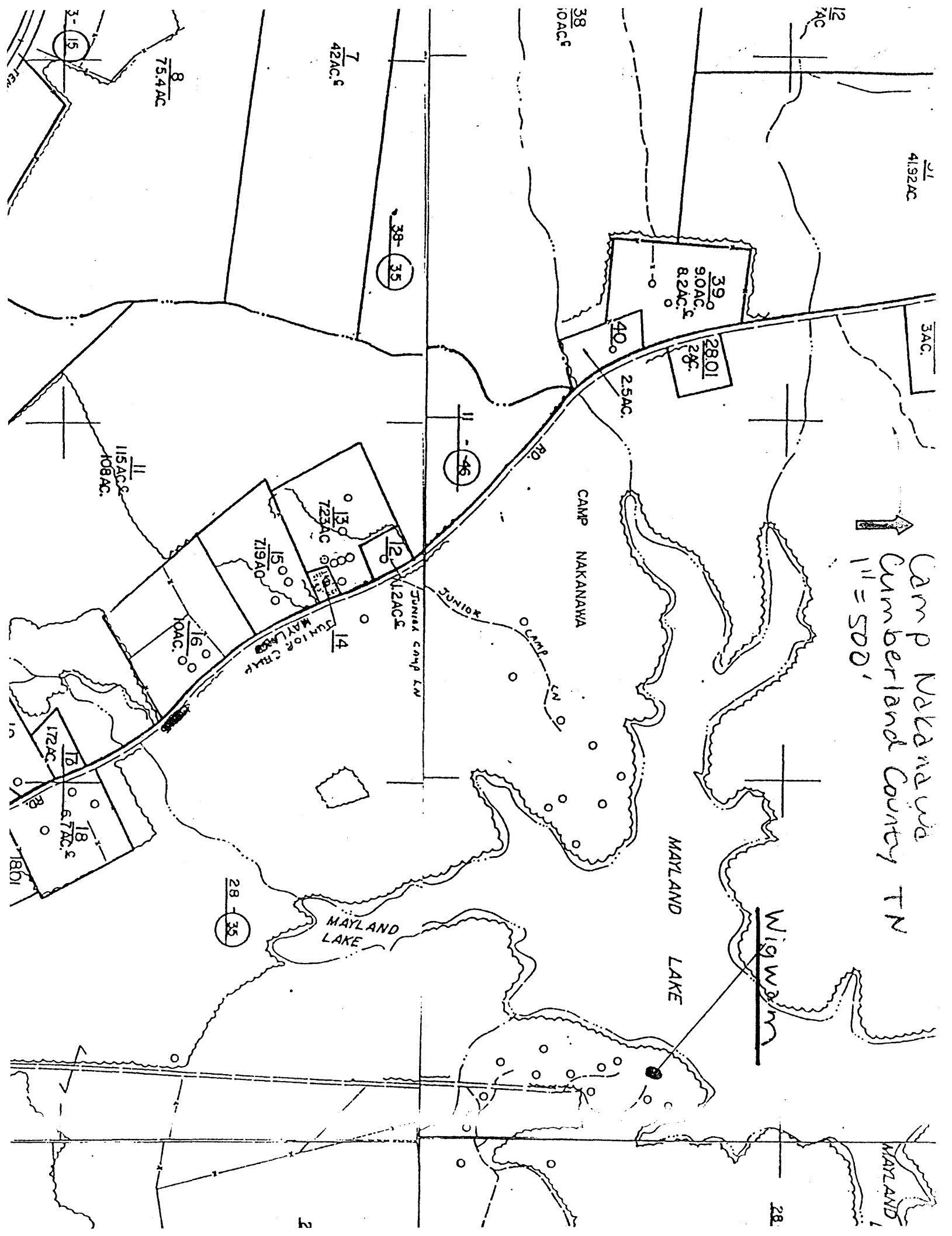
Camp Nakanawa Wigwam
Cumberland County, Tennessee

Interior, roof structure facing north west
#12 of 14

Interior, floor detail, facing north
#13 of 14

Interior, roof structure detail
#14 of 14

Camp Nakanawa
Cumberland County TN
1" = 500'



↑
Camp Nakanawa
Cumberland County TN
1" = 1000'

