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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lamoille Organization Camp  
other names/site number Camp Lamoille, Elko Lion's Club Camp Lamoille, 26EK10214 (HTNF#HM-2707)

2. Location

street & number Right Fork of Lamoille Creek at the end of FS Road #122, Ruby Mountains Ranger District, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest not for publication             
city or town Lamoille vicinity X  
state Nevada code NV county Elko code 007 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  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.)

Signature of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government  
In my opinion, the property  meets        does not meet the National Register criteria. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Ronald M. Jones 3-19-07  
Signature of commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Patrick W. Andrews 6/14/2007  
Signature of Keeper \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_



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The site is the Elko Lions Club Camp Lamoille, a Boy Scout Camp originally begun in 1939. It consists of a number of structures, including two structures that are contributing elements to the National Register eligibility of the site, the mess hall and bathhouse. A number of non-contributing elements are also present; they include thirteen buildings, eight sites and one object. The buildings include nine A-frame structures built after 1961, a bathhouse, two metal storage structures, and a generator shed. The eight sites consist of two trash concentrations, one modern and one from the 1920s-30s, a baseball diamond, volleyball court, horseshoe pit, amphitheater, bonfire ring and wood frame obstacle course. The modern flagpole represents the one object. Even though many of the features of the camp are non-contributing they still reflect the camp's original intent, which is a significant criteria for evaluating designed historic landscapes. Camp Lamoille retains high integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. Integrity of workmanship and materials has been somewhat compromised with the addition of several buildings, but these do not significantly detract from the site's historic character. The integrity of design, both for the site and the historic buildings, is also minimally impacted by minor alterations.

The mess hall is a rectangular one-story structure with a basement. It has a gable roof with a one-bay entrance porch on the southwest facing façade. The roof is cedar wood shingles painted green. The body of the building was framed or constructed with railroad ties and covered with Shevlin logs. It sits on a stone foundation. Records state that the stones were locally acquired river stones that have been modified. The porch gable end is constructed of beveled vertical siding with three tree cutouts. A metal ball finial or pommel is at the end of the porch roof. The porch is accessed by a concrete slab and stone steps. The porch stoop is also stone. A relatively recent wood deck (pre 1960) has been constructed off the kitchen door at the southwest facing end of the building. The wood deck sits on stone pillars. Windows are mainly fixed casement with 12 panes, each pane is 6" x 8" high. The front (southwest facing façade) has two pairs of windows flanking three windows on each side of the front porch. The back of the building has alternating sets of 12 pane windows beginning with a set of three, set of two, set of three, set of two and finally a set of three. Four of the windows have been boarded up and three have been modified so they no longer have twelve panes, but have six panes on top and one solid pane beneath. The basement has wire mesh covered vents set into the stone foundation. The front and side doors are constructed of solid vertical wood planks with metal fittings. The back door to the basement is constructed of solid horizontal wood planks. There are two chimneys in the building, both constructed of local river rock. The inside end chimney at the north end of the building was originally connected to the kitchen stove while the southern chimney is an exterior chimney.

The interior of the building is divided into two main rooms; a meeting/dining hall, and a kitchen. The kitchen and food handling area is at the northern end comprising approximately two-sevenths of the building. The remainder of the building is one large open dining/meeting hall with an elaborate stone fireplace at the southern end. The floor and walls are made of wood.

Reflecting a similar exterior appearance to the mess hall, the bathhouse is a rectangular structure (16' x 40') one story tall with a gable roof and two one-bay entrance porches on the front or west facing façade. The building is divided into two main rooms with a smaller utility room in between. The body of the building was framed or constructed with railroad ties and covered with Shevlin logs. It sits on a stone foundation. Records state that the stones were locally acquired river stones that have been modified. The roof is cedar wood shingles. Each porch gable façade is constructed of beveled vertical siding with three small tree cutouts. A metal ball finial or pommel is at the end of the left porch roof. The porch roofs have exposed rafter tails. Native stone steps once led to both entries, but the right entry now has a step and a stoop made from pieceboard material. The left porch also has a pieceboard stoop but does retain the stone steps. Windows are four pane sash windows that swing in at the top. Each pane is 6" x 8" high. Three two-over-two sash windows are at each end of the building. Two of the south end windows have textured "frosted" glass and one rear window has been boarded up. One additional sash window is in the back

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façade of the building. The two front entry doors are hollow wood and the middle door has been replaced with a wooden panel of vertical design.

The interior of the building has been modified from its original layout. When the new bathrooms were constructed this bathhouse was turned into a bunkhouse. The building is currently used as a multi-use administrative building.

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8. Statement of Significance

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

- X 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.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

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

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

- Landscape Architecture
- Politics/Government
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Education
- Social History

Period of Significance   1939-1942  

Significant Dates   1939    
  1940  

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder   H. J. Jefferson with modifications by H. W. Caughlan   Builder   William Bell  

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data  
  X   State Historic Preservation Office

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**Section 8: Statement of Significance**

**Historical Background of Camp Lamoille (Boy Scout Youth Organization Camp)**

With the road built into Lamoille Canyon completed in the 1930s, people began heading into that area for recreational purposes, either individually or as organized groups. The April 26, 1938 issue of the *Humboldt Hummer* stated that "The Boy Scout movement has taken Elko by storm. . . Last year the State Scout Camp was held at the meadows in Lamoille Canyon in August." It was shortly thereafter that the Boy Scouts of America made a request to the Forest Service to construct a Boy Scout Camp in Lamoille Canyon. A Forest Service memo<sup>1</sup> stated that the camp was to be built from private funds and would be owned by the Boy Scouts of America. At that time \$4,500 and materials worth \$500 had been pledged for this effort. A Mr. Marshall<sup>2</sup> of the U.S.F.S. Washington, D.C. Office had verbally approved the proposed camp location in Lamoille Canyon the previous fall while he was visiting the Humboldt National Forest. This same memo stated that the main financial contributor insisted that the camp be completed by October 31, 1939. The major contributor in this case was the Fleischmann Foundation, which contributed up to half the money needed to construct the camp. Other funds were generated from the Boy Scouts of America, Nevada Council, who furnished one-half the cost of the original construction, along with local Elko residents and organizations.

The Boy Scouts of America were issued a Special Use Permit on July 1, 1939 to construct and maintain the Lamoille Boy Scout Camp. Prior to any construction, camp landscape/layout plans and building plans needed to be drawn and approved by the Region 4 Forester. The landscape plan for Camp Lamoille was designed by Howard W. Young, a junior Landscape Architect in the Regional Office, in 1938. According to his plan the entire camp area covered nineteen acres and included a bathhouse, mess hall, Chief's cabin, locations for fifteen shelters/lean-tos, four pit toilets and various recreational facilities such as a baseball diamond and volleyball court. The layout was designed to fit into the natural surroundings of Lamoille Canyon and within the confines of the steep slopes that are prevalent in the area. The mess hall, bathhouse and recreational facilities were in the center portion of the camp with groupings of housing facilities at either end. The landscape plans did not include structural details.

Building plans for the mess hall and bathhouse were to be drawn by Architectural Engineer George Nichols from the Region 4 U.S.F.S. office in Ogden, UT. A nationwide push for standard building plans during the New Deal Era made it difficult for Nichols and his staff to keep up with the demand for plans across the region. The Boy Scouts of America were becoming increasingly agitated that plans were not being drawn and their October 31, 1939 deadline, to have the buildings constructed, was quickly approaching. The Forest received the plans for the mess hall on August 10 but plans for the bathhouse were delayed. The Boy Scouts finally received the bathhouse plans; however, an internal memo dated September 26, 1939 stated that the Boy Scouts did not find the bathhouse plan suitable for their needs and suggested an alternative plan based on the one they were given.

Both the mess hall and bathhouse architectural plans were based on standard designs. The mess hall design, Plan R-4 126K, was originally prepared by H. J. Jefferson for the Works Progress Administration. Revisions to this plan were made by "H. W.

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<sup>1</sup> The memo was from the Humboldt Assistant Forest Supervisor, A. R. Torgerson to the Regional Forester, dated June 29, 1939.

<sup>2</sup> This was most likely Robert Marshall, chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, who had made an inspection trip through the western states prior to his death on November 30, 1939 (Steen 1976:212-213).

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C.<sup>3</sup> of the Forest Service. Comparison of the original plans to the existing building shows that the structure met the Boy Scout's needs and was built according to plan with one minor modification; the kitchen area was placed at the opposite end of the building. The building is constructed of railroad ties with a log siding. The use of railroad ties in building construction was prevalent during the early to mid 1900s (Graham 1987).

The bathhouse Plan 73-B, designed by H. W. C. and George L. Nichols in June of 1939, did not meet the needs of the Boy Scouts. A memo to the Regional Forester dated September 26, 1939 stated that Plan 73-B was not suitable and the Building Committee of the Boy Scouts of America, Inc. had designed a new plan using Plan 73-B as a reference. It was suggested by J. W. Farrell, of the Regional Forester's office, that this new plan should be approved without question. It was approved by Nichols on October 2, 1939 with the stipulation that the front windows be removed and instead three windows be put at each end of the building to improve the appearance. The bathhouse was constructed with those stipulations. According to the 1938 and 1954 site plans the bathhouse was to be painted with a driftwood-colored stain. It is currently painted a light sage green.

Architectural plans for some of the other buildings have been found while others have not. The original landscape plan called for shelters/lean-tos, however, the original Special Use Permit authorized tent platforms. As early as 1939, it was agreed that the shelters/lean-tos would be designed as the Adirondack Log Lean-to Shelter, a standard plan used across the forests in Oregon and Washington as early as 1916 (Tweed nd:9). An internal Forest Service memo dated March 3, 1954 suggested that shelters were not constructed as planned. In fact, tent floor frames were built instead. This same memo from R. C. Pragnell, Landscape Architect, to A. R. Torgerson, Humboldt Forest Supervisor, stated that the tent frames had been concentrated in the area near the central buildings and had resulted in deterioration of the aspen stand in the vicinity. Pragnell suggested that permanent cabins or shelters be constructed and scattered throughout the area according to a recently (1954) revised landscape plan. It was perhaps not until 1961, after plans were drawn up by Jack A. Means, Consulting Engineer for the Boy Scouts of America, that the tent frames were replaced with the first three A-Frame cabins.

Various other buildings were either originally constructed or constructed later. The chief's cabin was built early in the history of the camp and adjacent to the mess hall as planned. No plans were ever found for the cabin, nor were any references to the exact date of construction. One undated photograph that may be of the chief's cabin shows a small rectangular gable roofed structure with horizontal wood siding. This cabin no longer exists, perhaps being removed in June of 1977 when the 221<sup>st</sup> Transportation Battalion of the Nevada Army National Guard spent two days repairing and cleaning up the camp. They hauled away "buildings no longer in use and debris from the camp area" (Elko Daily Free Press 6/27/77). Photographs in the news article show the Guard removing an outhouse and dismantling what looks like a small building, perhaps the chief's cabin. Later-constructed buildings at the camp, such as the new bathhouse and generator shed, do have plans that were designed by consultants hired by the organizations that would subsequently own the camp.

The original buildings—the mess hall, bathhouse and possibly the chief's cabin—at Camp Lamoille were constructed by a local Elko contractor named William Bell. Bell was hired through the Boy Scouts' Nevada Area Council office. Some people have suggested that the CCC built Camp Lamoille, however, the CCC was not stationed at the Lamoille CCC camp during the time period the Boy Scout Camp was built.

3 H. W. C. may be Harry W. Caughlan, however, he was an architect for Region 1, not Region 4. No other records have been found to clarify the exact name for the initials.

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The Boy Scout Camp has changed hands through the years. The original owners, the Boy Scouts of America, Inc. realized they couldn't maintain the camp in the condition that was necessary with the funding they were receiving. In 1962 a local group of Elko citizens, seeing the neglected disposition of the camp, discussed forming a local organization that would administer the camp. They approached the Boy Scouts' Nevada Area Council and suggested that the Council relinquish its ownership of the camp to a non-profit organization to be formed in Elko. The Boy Scouts agreed to relinquish ownership in a letter dated June 21, 1962 between the Boy Scouts and the Elko District Committee. Subsequently, Camp Lamoille, Inc. was begun. Camp Lamoille, Inc. realized that there were much-needed capital improvements to be made at the camp and felt that they could raise the money locally once people realized that the money would be used solely to improve the camp. They were relatively successful; however, they too began to experience difficulties keeping up with the necessary improvements due to monetary constraints. In 1986 Camp Lamoille, Inc. realized they could no longer maintain the organization and asked the Elko Lions Club, who had lately been paying for numerous repairs, to step in and take over. The Elko Lions Club agreed and the camp was transferred to them. Through the years usage of the area has expanded. The reissuance of the Special Use Permit in 2004 increased the camp's permitted acreage to forty-two. The Lions Club continues to own and maintain the camp. The camp is open to the Boy Scouts, church groups, and other organizations.

Through the years modifications to the camp have been continuous. The camp was not completely built, according to the plans, when it first began. Probably due to financial reasons, the camp slowly evolved as it could. The revised 1954 landscape plans show that many of the 1938 proposed features and buildings still had not been built. Again, fifteen shelters were proposed as well as four pit toilets, four hydrant fountains, a bonfire location and a footbridge.

Forest Service records are very incomplete during the 1940s to 1960s. Later available records show a reference in 1979 to construction of the new bathhouse, the placement of foundations for A-frames, and a recently poured concrete pad for a generator shed. During the early 1980s, the old 1939 bathhouse was converted to a bunkhouse. It is currently called an administrative building with one half devoted to water system equipment and the other half used as a multi-purpose room. Construction of the volleyball court and baseball diamond was also underway during the early 1980s. In 1992 the Lions Club proposed numerous repair and construction projects. These included repairs to the mess hall, water system, game fields, roads, A-frames, and construction of a host site, 3 A-frames, and a storage building. Repairs to the mess hall included replacement of all wood parts around the main front door, including the frame, stairs and landing. The main door had been rebuilt in 1977 by a member of the Nevada National Guard during their camp clean up efforts.

Although the CCC did not construct the Boy Scout camp at Lamoille, they did construct the Lamoille road, which provided the means to reach the camp in approximately 1937. Records show they also built a fence around the camp in 1940, the road to the camp (FS Road #122) and possibly the bridge along that road, which has since been replaced.

**Historic Context**

The Camp Lamoille Boy Scout Camp fits neatly into the historic context of recreation development within the National Forests. Development of this camp parallels the increase in recreation development that was seen across the nation,

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particularily during the New Deal era. In addition, this camp reflects the history of the Boy Scouts of America and their growth through the years as well as the history of architectural standards, both structural and landscape, within the Forest Service. This context will discuss the history of recreation and include the development of the Boy Scouts of America organization and the history of standard architectural designs as they pertain to Camp Lamoille.

Tweed (nd) has divided the history of recreation into three general time frames; The Beginnings, 1891-1919, Campground Improvement Moves Slowly, 1919-1932, and The New Deal Boom in Recreation Development, 1933-1942. To these I have added The War Years and Beyond, 1942 – Present. Much of the following recreation context is summarized from Tweed unless otherwise stated. A large portion of the Boy Scouts of America context was summarized from Jabe (1998). And much of the history of architecture in the Forest Service is summarized from Grosvenor (1999).

**The Beginnings, 1891-1919**

The General Land Office (GLO) under the Department of the Interior initiated the Forest Reserves in 1891 under the Forest Reserve Act. Early recreationists to the reserves were few and scattered thinly throughout the reserves. They traveled on foot or by horse-drawn vehicles and made little impact on the land. Most reserves were situated far from cities and attracted few visitors. However, choice recreation sites located closer to cities or population centers began to attract increasing numbers of visitors. Few to no facilities were provided.

It wasn't until the Organic Act of 1897 that active management and development of the forest reserves began. The first regulations issued by the GLO made only a passing reference to recreation. They restricted sheep grazing in areas that were "well known places of public resort" (Tweed nd:1). By 1902 the GLO expanded their regulations and provided for recreational uses of the reserves. The uses mentioned included construction of sanitariums and hotels at mineral and other springs as well as camping and travel for pleasure.

In 1905 the Forest Reserves were shifted to the Bureau of Forestry (renamed Forest Service) under the Department of Agriculture. The Chief of the Bureau of Forestry was Gifford Pinchot who felt that public lands should be utilized and not reserved. New regulations were drawn up that continued permitting sanitariums and hotels but also granted permits for summer residences. "These provisions marked the beginning of Forest Service policies regarding recreational use by the general public" (Tweed nd:2).

By 1912 recreational activities on the Forests were increasing rapidly. Annual reports mentioned the growing demand for permits for summer camps, cottages and hotels. The most concentrated usages occurred in areas close to and easily accessible to people who lived in larger cities. Recreational pursuits varied. A 1913 annual report stated that "Campers, including those engaged in hunting, fishing, berry or nut picking, boating, bathing, climbing etc., totaled 231,000, and guests at houses, hotels, sanitariums, etc., came to 191,000" (Tweed nd:3). Because no funding was allocated for construction of recreational facilities, visitors to the forests were dependent on privately owned facilities for their needs. Even with no funding Forest Rangers managed to supply recreationists with some rudimentary facilities. They built crude stone fireplaces, erected toilets, dug garbage pits, fenced water supplies, built tables and put up signs to direct the public in areas that were not privately developed (Tweed nd:3).

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The recreation permit policy originally adopted by the Forest Service did not provide for long-term use, thereby discouraging construction of permanent facilities. On March 4, 1915 the Term Occupancy Act was passed which allowed permits for private use and development of public lands to be issued for up to thirty years. These uses included summer camps, hotels and other resorts. In certain high-recreation use areas, this Act paved the way for not only an increase in privately owned resorts but also resorts owned and operated by state and county governments, church groups and organized clubs such as the Boy Scouts of America. One example was the Seeley Creek Flats summer camp in the San Bernardino Mountains that was built by the City of Los Angeles (Tweed nd:3). This camp consisted of 61 cabins that were available to city residents.

The first Forest Service-developed campground was built in the Columbia Gorge Park within the Oregon National Forest. When the park was designated for purely recreational use it prohibited timber sales and permits for cabin sites or resorts. "Having closed the Columbia River Gorge Park to the development of summer cabins or private resorts, the Forest Service found itself forced to assume greater responsibility for recreational facility development" (Tweed nd:4). The Eagle Creek Campground was developed in 1916 and provided modern facilities that included camp tables, toilets, a check-in station and a ranger station. The popularity of this campground prompted other forests to pursue similar sites on their forests. In 1919 the North Pacific District of the Forest Service, headquartered in Portland, created the first recreation office (Tweed nd:5).

The creation of the Bureau of National Parks after 1910, with a purpose of recreational development, meant competition for Forest Service recreational sites. The proposal for creation of the National Park Service included a landscape architect to design recreational facilities. The Forest Service knew that it would need to develop professionally designed recreation facilities to compete with the Park Service. "Early in 1917 the Forest Service employed Frank A. Waugh, professor of Landscape Architecture at Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst (now called University of Massachusetts) to prepare a national study of recreation uses of the National Forests" (Tweed nd:6). Waugh concluded that forest recreation was important to the American people and should be considered a major use of National Forests. He stated that each forest had the potential for recreational uses and the development of recreation sites should be continued. Waugh also saw the need for the Forest Service to hire professionally trained recreation planners and developers, or "landscape engineers" as he called them. Forest Service employee Edward A. Sherman, Assistant Forester for Lands in the Washington Office, was impressed by Waugh's study and decided that once World War I ended he would hire a landscape engineer.

The Boy Scouts of America was also formed during this time period. Modeled after a Boy Scout organization that had formed in England during the early 1900s, W. D. Boyce, a newspaper man from Chicago, started the movement in America. After a visit to England, where he was helped by a Scout, he returned to America and established the Boy Scouts of America. On February 8, 1910 Congress incorporated the Boy Scouts of America and opened its National Headquarters in New York (Murray 1937:149). With the incorporation came the need for structure. On January 2, 1911 a National Council was established to develop policies and organization within the Boy Scout movement. Due to the steadily increasing membership in the organization, Local Councils, such as the Nevada Council in Reno, were developed to assist local Boy Scout Troops.

A Boy Scout Troop was composed of a group of boys ages twelve to eighteen who were under the leadership of a Scoutmaster, someone willing to lead and teach them valuable life skills. Many of the boys who enrolled in a troop were from

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urban middle-class settings. The Boy Scouts was quickly perceived as an organization that would enhance the life and skills of young boys. The Boy Scout organization "was essentially a mass educational movement for boys" (Jabe 1998:7). Jabe (1998:27) states:

It has been suggested that Boy Scouting was "rooted in the experience of the late Victorian and early twentieth-century middle class," and that it "embodied the diffuse idealism of the Progressive Era." The adults who were so actively supporting the movement had lived through a process of industrialization that had deteriorated their world. The vices of urban centers and a perceived demoralization of America's youth were seen as evidence of this. . . . To many adults in the early twentieth-century, the nation was in dire need of fixing, and the reformation of the youth was a golden opportunity to bring this about. By creating staunch patriots and exemplary citizens who would be grounded in the greatness of the American pageant of history, and who would work actively to do whatever was best for the nation, America, maybe even the world, could be saved.

The Boy Scouts of America was perceived as a very militaristic organization, although they disputed that perception. The boys wore uniforms that were similar in style to those worn by the United States Army. Even Congress accepted the militaristic appearance when they passed the National Defense Act in 1916, which prohibited anyone, except the Boy Scouts, to wear a uniform similar to those worn by the military (Jabe 1998:31). The military perception did not stop with the uniform. Boy Scouts used Army equipment, practiced military style drills, and the earliest organized summer camps were patterned after army camps. This military organization was reflected in both the layout of the camp as well as the structure of the Boy Scouts' daily routines. Good (1938:3) describes the typical camp atmosphere as "Tents and buildings more or less formally lined a company street or bordered a virtual parade ground. The camper's day became a succession of periods during each of which everyone in camp was expected to cavort simultaneously at some scheduled activity, devised with good intent for recreation or physical benefit, but often resulting in rebellion and overfatigue." Unfortunately this type of camp structure did little to promote individuality and did not recognize differing capabilities among the young boys.

Probably the most defining characteristic that was associated with the Boy Scouts was their outdoorsmanship. Camping was one of the principle activities that most, if not all, Scouts experienced at some point. Camping trips varied in length from a weekend to, in rare cases, an entire summer. The type of camp trip was usually defined by the Scoutmaster's wishes. "Some Boy Scouts, to be sure, went into the woods to "rough it," taking hardly any supplies with them, while others came well-equipped with all of civilization's amenities" (Jabe 1998:45). A typical camper's day would perhaps consist of raising the flag, swimming, meals, athletic activities and a campfire in the evening.

With thousands of young men hiking and camping it became apparent that "standards of leadership, equipment, commissary and sanitary provisions, program and health regulations had to be established" (Murray 1937:138). Various pieces of literature were written to help the Scout leader develop a recreation program, from camp set-up to daily activities. A 1920 book written by G. Ripley discussed the ideal Boy Scout camp. He described the ideal campsite to be relatively remote but easily accessible, had water for swimming and fishing, on high ground with good drainage and sandy soil, open but shaded, close to good food supplies, free from mosquitoes, and large enough for an athletic field and a baseball diamond (Jabe 1998:47).

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**Campground Improvement Moves Slowly, 1919-1932**

World War I ended in November 1918 and Sherman began looking for a landscape engineer. Both the California and Rocky Mountain regions supported Sherman's interest in having one on board. On March 1, 1919 Arthur H. Carhart, a landscape architect, reported for duty in Denver, Colorado. His first major project was to design a preliminary recreation plan for the San Isabel National Forest in Colorado. By 1920 Carhart had developed a plan that included "not only where recreation facilities should be built, but how" (Tweed nd:9). With the financial backing of the San Isabel Recreation Association, Carhart was able to begin construction of several campgrounds and a recreation trail. The cooperative effort displayed in the San Isabel Forest served as an example to other forests that were interested in developing recreation facilities. By 1920 recreation sites had been developed in southwestern Colorado and Minnesota.

It was beginning to appear as though the Forest Service was recognizing the benefits of having a Landscape Engineer and professionally designed recreation facilities, however, that was not the case. In 1921 Chief Forester William B. Greeley requested funding of \$50,000 for recreation work in the National Forests for fiscal year 1922 (Tweed nd:10). Congress denied his request. In 1922 Carhart requested \$45,000 to do recreation work in the Rocky Mountain Region in fiscal year 1923. His request was "reduced to \$900, for sanitary facilities" (Tweed nd:11). Frustrated with the lack of financial support, Carhart resigned from the Forest Service on December 31, 1922.

From 1923 to 1933 foresters planned all recreation developments in the Forest Service. In some cases when a development was complex, they "called on collaborators from the landscape architect profession. Among these Frank Waugh remained preeminent" (Tweed nd:12). Waugh assisted on various projects but construction of recreational developments was minimal and Waugh's assistance waned. It was during this time that Forest Service personnel were beginning to specialize in recreation developments. Eventually their job titles were changed to reflect this specialization. It was also during this time that Congress finally appropriated funds specifically for campground development. Beginning in 1925, funding gradually rose from \$37,631 to \$52,050 by 1930. Although this was a big step in recognizing recreation as part of the National Forest, the money was to be spread out over 150 forests. Unfortunately the Great Depression of the early 1930s was a setback and resulted in a decrease in funding.

Since Carhart's resignation, the Forest Service approached recreation with a conservative site development policy. "Generally, that policy held that the recreational role of the National Forests was to provide *space* for recreation. Publicly financed recreation *facilities* in these forest areas remained limited in number and usually simple in nature. The needs of the public for more elaborate developments were to be met by privately financed resorts or by summer cabin areas located on Forest Service lands under the Term Occupancy Act" (Tweed nd:15).

As the Forest Service recreation department was slowly gaining momentum, the Forest Service architectural department was also growing and attempting to define Forest Service styles and direction. It was in 1928 that the Forest Service published the *Forest Service National Manual of Regulations and Instructions* (Grosvenor 1999:14). This manual addressed design policies for administrative buildings as well as when it was appropriate to even build a structure as opposed to renting. In addition to the manual, the *Construction and Maintenance Handbook* was also issued. This handbook included plans for various types of buildings, which Forests could use if desired.

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George Nichols was hired as a Region 4 Regional Office draftsman and later promoted in 1924 to Chief Draftsman. Subsequently he was promoted to the Architectural Engineer position where he developed an architectural identity for the region by designing most, if not all, the standard plans during the 1930s-1940s (Forest Service Engineering Files).

Membership in the Boy Scouts and other youth organizations continued to steadily increase during this time period. In 1919 there were 462,060 Boy Scouts enrolled across the nation and by 1932 that number had increased to 878,461 (Boy Scout Troop 168 n.d.). The number of privately-funded, organized camps began increasing after World War I. Although summer camping would always be a part of the Boy Scouts, winter camping became popular in 1922.

It was during the late 1920s when organizations that used summer camps began to see the need to modify their campground designs to meet the needs of these campers. The regimental layout was no longer accepted and a more informal design was taking its place. However, "the informal placing of buildings is by no means as casual as might be inferred from this phrase; rather is it (sic) a conscious effort to avoid geometric formality and take full advantage of favorable site factors" (Good 1938:4). This meant a change in building styles, numbers and use. For example, barracks-style tent housing was changing to more permanent structures that would accommodate only 4 to 8 campers.

In 1932 an issue of *Landscape Architecture* suggested what facilities should be available at organized summer camps (Dietrich-Smith 1999:13). The list was divided into three categories: necessary, desirable, and special features. The necessary facilities included tents or cabins, lodge or administration building, kitchen, showers, latrines, water tank, pump house, fire fighting equipment, disposal of garbage and tin cans, and a parking area and service drive. Desirable facilities included a craft house, guest house, infirmary or isolation tent, boathouses, docks and stables. Special features included outdoor theaters, outdoor fireplaces, swimming pools and council rings. Camps were also being designed to reflect an American Indian or Pioneer way of life. The council or campfire ring and the grouping of tents or cabins reflected American Indian customs. "Log construction is a widely popular style for camp buildings .... and carries on the structural traditions of the pioneers. Generous fireplaces such as the pioneers built are popular in camps" (Good 1938:4).

With a steadily increasing membership and increase in the number of permanent camps, the National Council of Boy Scouts saw the need for a Camp Engineer. In 1930 Harvey A. Gordon was added to the National Staff as National Camp Engineer (Murray 1937:437). He was responsible for camp building, planning and engineering across the nation. In 1931 other changes were made to the organization. There appeared to be a need for more organized divisions to assist the field and local councils. The "divisional plan of organization was put into operation and proved a great factor in promoting help to the field" (Murray 1937:196). This divisional plan included an *Operations Division* that oversaw camping related issues, among others.

The Great Depression affected the Boy Scouts of America both negatively and positively. Local Councils had to cut back on spending and some staffs were reduced. In some cases, Council funds were frozen when banks closed for good (Murray 1937:174). Despite the economic setbacks, memberships continued to expand. Volunteering to help the scouts was more popular and scout leaders who were unemployed spent more time with the boys.

**The New Deal Boom In Recreation Development, 1933-1942**

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal era was the turning point for recreation development in the Forest Service.

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On April 5, 1933 Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6101 creating the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program. Then on April 17 the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was organized and the first camp formed. By July of that year close to 300,000 men had been hired to perform various forest related tasks under the supervision of the Forest Service. On June 16, 1933 the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed, which provided funding for public works projects. This Act paved the way for the Civil Works Administration, which provided the Forest Service another opportunity to construct recreational facilities.

The original direction for use of the CCC crews was that they were to only construct simple recreation facilities. But, as the Forest Service had the CCC constructing simple structures based on plans from the previous decade, the National Park Service had them constructing complex and elaborate recreation facilities. Seeing this, John D. Guthrie, general inspector for the ECW program, sent a memo describing such to Chief Forester Ferdinand A. Silcox (Tweed nd:17). After reviews of each Forest Service region's recreation program, Silcox authorized each region to hire a Landscape Architect. In early 1935 Silcox also ordered an "organizational study of the entire Forest Service, including the recreation program" (Tweed nd:18). This study showed the need for an architectural staff with architects in all regions who reported to a Washington D.C.-based department. In November of 1935, a reorganization plan for the Washington Office was created. This plan included the newly developed "Division of Recreation and Lands," which unfortunately would not have a chief until 1937.

In 1936 a more in-depth study of recreation in National Forests was conducted. This study showed that significant progress was being made in recreation design, however, there was still a "lack of any meaningful central control over recreation work" (Tweed nd:19). Each area was constructing its own style of building and spending more effort on quantity than quality. The study also discussed the various types of structures that a well-designed recreation facility should have. These included bathhouses, shelters, amphitheaters and playgrounds. The public's demand for better facilities in its National Forests, competition with the Park Service and the funding and manpower provided by the emergency programs "led to projects that would never have been considered in earlier years" (Tweed nd:21). This study paved the way for the CCC crews to build the elaborate structures with which they are now associated.

These structures, however, could not be built without architectural plans. In 1933 the first Washington Office architect was hired, W. Ellis Groben (Grosvenor 1999:21). He felt that Forest Service architecture had no identity nor expressed the organization's purpose. Groben began compiling a book of acceptable building plans, which was issued in 1938. His book included acceptable architectural styles for different environments, how to position a building on a site, and the elements that need to be addressed in designing a building.

Structural architects were hired across the nation to design standard building plans for their area from which the CCC could work. Based on the previously released manuals and handbooks, architects began designing structures that fit the values and philosophy of the Forest Service. "The use of wood as a construction material was perhaps the ultimate expression of Forest Service values, and designers took every opportunity to use it. Wood was cheap, readily available, and reflected the pioneer architectural traditions of Rocky Mountain architecture. Rustic style was especially appropriate for the mountains, where wood shakes, native stone, and logs were available" (Grosvenor 1999:34). CCC crews excelled at building these rustic style buildings using handcrafted materials. Many examples of their exemplary work remain intact across the nation.

In May 1937 Robert Marshall was hired as Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands. "By the late 1930's with Marshall in charge, recreation had established itself as a major priority of the Forest Service" (Tweed nd:25). Between 1937 and 1938,

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2,966 acres of Forest Service campground areas were improved and the total number of campgrounds had grown to 3,587 (Tweed nd:25). Under Marshall's direction, a shift in the types of recreation facilities also began in the late 1930s. He focused on constructing organization camps, which were "substantial facilities designed primarily for the use of low-income adults and 4-H clubs and similar youth groups" (Tweed nd:26). By 1939, fifteen organization camps had been built by the Forest Service and an additional 800 were constructed by private groups in or adjacent to Forests. Boy Scout Camp Lamoille is one example of an organization camp that was constructed under Marshall's administration using private funding.

The CCC program declined during the late 1930s and was totally abolished nationwide in 1942 due to World War II. Because many of the landscape architects were employed using emergency relief funds, their positions were eliminated as well. Recreation projects declined in numbers until after the war but during the mid-late 1930s it was apparent that recreation in the Forest Service had become an important aspect in Forest Service management.

During this time, membership in the Boy Scouts of America was still growing. The Scouts continued to serve the public in various ways that included helping the CCC crews. The Boy Scouts continued to gather in nationwide jamborees or smaller local groups. In 1934 membership passed the million-mark for the first time and the number of campers was at an all time high.

**The War Years and Beyond, 1942 – Present**

During World War II, from 1942 to 1945, recreation was de-emphasized. Many people were either off to war or were busy supporting the war in various respects. It was after the war that Americans sought an improved quality of life that included recreation on the National Forests. These interests varied from camping, hiking, and picnicking, to downhill skiing. Unfortunately the existing supply of recreation facilities could not meet the demand of the number of individuals seeking outdoor activities.

In 1957 the Forest Service implemented "Operation Outdoors" as a competitive response to the National Park Service's Mission 66 initiative, which was a federally sponsored program to improve deteriorated conditions in the National Parks that resulted from the massive visitor boom after World War II (Alexander 1987:175). Operation Outdoors was a five-year program designed to improve and replace CCC-built structures that were already outdated and deteriorating, and to expand recreational facilities and opportunities to meet the new demands. Building designs changed to reflect "the tenets of the international style and modern design. This style included simple forms with clean, straight edges; functional design with little ornamentation or decoration; and the use of manufactured rather than handcrafted materials" ([www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/beig/beig2e.htm](http://www.fs.fed.us/recreation/programs/beig/beig2e.htm)). Although the architectural styles reflected a new era of style and technology, many felt that the designs failed to capture the essence of the Forest Service.

During the war years, the Boy Scouts spent much of their time supporting war efforts in any way they could. At the request of the government they aided in various activities such as salvage drives, distribution of pamphlets and other literature, and working in victory gardens and farms (Boy Scout Troop 168: nd). Their membership numbers grew during the war and through the 1950s. They continued to hold annual camp outings both nationally and locally.

The Boy Scouts continue to be an organized culture that provided recreational opportunities to young boys across the nation. The importance of this organization to American people is reflected in many ways, even in small rural communities such as

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Elko, Nevada. The Lamoille Boy Scout camp has served as a gathering place for local Boy Scouts since 1939 and even though financial problems have plagued the camp, local organizations have stepped in to support it and keep it going for future generations.

Camp Lamoille (site HM-2707) is a good example of a late 1930s era youth organization camp designed with the new philosophy that de-emphasized a militaristic approach to camping and focused more on the needs of the campers. The historic standing structures, including the bathhouse, with log siding reflect the rustic characteristics that were indicative of the New Deal era and the preferred style that reflected Forest Service values and the surrounding natural wooded environment. Camp Lamoille is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C with a period of significance of 1939-1942, reflecting the beginning of construction at Camp Lamoille through the end of the "New Deal Boom in Recreation Development, 1933-1942" period identified in this document. The areas of significance include Recreation, Landscape Architecture, Architecture, and Social History. Although the camp has only two historic buildings, it is a designed historic landscape with important site features that retain the spirit of the original design and should be considered a district. The district includes the two eligible buildings and all the associated site features that retain the spirit of the original design of the organization camp. This recommendation is made per guidance in *National Register Bulletin 18: How To Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*. Camp Lamoille retains high integrity of setting, location, feeling, and association. Integrity of workmanship and materials has been somewhat compromised with the addition of several buildings, but these do not significantly detract from the site's historic character. The integrity of design, both for the site and the historic buildings, is also minimally impacted by minor alterations.

**Criterion A**

Camp Lamoille is significant under Criterion A for its association with national recreation trends and the Boy Scouts of America (BSA). It represents a time when a focus on organized camps was promoted by then Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, Robert Marshall. Under Marshall's administration, recreation on National Forests became a major priority during the late 1930s. Consequently, landscape architects and recreational planners were hired throughout the agency and significant recreational construction projects were undertaken on the national forests. Camp Lamoille was constructed during this era of recreational development in the history of the Forest Service and the nation.

The Boy Scouts of America has long played an important role in the social history of the United States. Camp Lamoille embodies the philosophy of the BSA's development program for male youth by providing them with alternative recreational opportunities and at the same time teaching valuable life skills. The Boy Scouts are known for their public service activities and their tradition of camping. A steadily increasing membership throughout the United States, during the late 1930s, attests to the organization's importance to provide a social opportunity for America's male youth as well as the need for recreational opportunities.

**Criterion C**

Camp Lamoille is significant under Criterion C as an intact example of an organization camp designed and constructed during the New Deal Era. Despite some modifications, its layout and main buildings, as well as its continued use as a camp, still exhibit the landscape and architectural design principles of the time. These principles, depicted in the original 1938 landscape plan, are a response to the natural environment, Forest Service guidelines, and the non-militaristic design that the Boy Scouts of America determined to be appropriate.

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Camp Lamoille retains two intact historic buildings that reflect the architectural designs of the United States Forest Service Region 4 during the 1930s. At present, they are the only buildings of this design known to exist in Nevada. The bilateral symmetry of the Mess Hall and Bathhouse/Bunkhouse give them a slightly formal character that is tempered by rustic elements such as the log siding and the exterior stone chimney. The symmetry is typical of the building's designer, George L. Nichols, who was influenced by period revival styles such as Colonial Revival and Classical Revival. His designs also reflect a response to local materials and designs, and consequently, differ from the rustic styles of other regions that rely more on large-diameter logs and stonework.

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Humboldt Hummer

n.d. Various copies of the publication dating between 1928-1936, 1972-1976 and 1990-1997 are on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest office in Elko, Nevada.

Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

n.d. The Special Use Permit File for Camp Lamoille contains correspondence, and Special Use documents from 1938 through 1988. There are a number of photographs and newspaper clippings as well. These files are at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest office in Elko, Nevada.

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- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

=====  
10. Geographical Data  
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Acreage of Property 19

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

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

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 Karen Kumiega, Archaeologist

organization USDA Forest Service date February 28, 2007

street & number 2035 Last Chance Road telephone (775) 778-6117

city or town Elko state NV zip code 89801  
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Additional Documentation  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner  
=====

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

name Elko Lion's Club (buildings only)

street & number P.O. Box 13 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Elko state NV zip code 89801  
=====

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Keeper, National Register of Historic Places, 1849 "C" Street NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**Boundary Description and Justification**

The organizational camp is situated at the first right fork of Lamoille Canyon, a deeply incised canyon situated in the north-south trending Ruby Mountains. The camp is within a flat bench above the Right Fork Lamoille Creek near the confluence of Lamoille Creek. The Right Fork Lamoille Creek basically bounds the site to the east and the steep slopes of the Ruby Mountains to the west and south. The northwest facing corner of the camp ends at the confluence of the two creeks.

The camp is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

- A 11 631913m 4502052m E 11 631901m 4501594m
- B 11 632005m 4501987m F 11 631894m 4501895m
- C 11 632076m 4501633m G 11 631835m 4501961m
- D 11 631993m 4501527m

The camp is within the E 1/2 of the SW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the SW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of the NE 1/4 and the NE 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the NW 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 16, Township 32 North, Range 58 East.

The boundaries of the camp duplicate the original nineteen-acre parcel developed as the Lamoille Organization Camp. The reissuance of a Special Use permit in 2004 increased the acreage to forty-two. This extension was to provide additional acreage for camp activities.

**Attachments:**

- Figure 1 – Vicinity Map
- Figure 2 – Camp Lamoille Overall Site Plan
- Figure 3 – Camp Lamoille Site Plan
- Figure 4 – 1938 Layout Plan for Camp Lamoille Boy Scouts
- Figure 5 – 1954 Revised Plan
- Figure 6 – Mess Hall or Assembly Building Plan
- Figure 7 – Bath House Plan
- Figure 8 – Photograph Log

USGS Quad Map with Site location plotted  
Photographs

**Figure 8**

**PHOTOGRAPH RECORD**

**Project Name:** Camp Lamoille National Register Nomination

**Year:** 2004

**Project Location:** Lamoille Canyon, Elko County

**Photographer:** Karen Kumiega

**Camera Type:** Fuji Discovery

**Lens Size:** 35mm

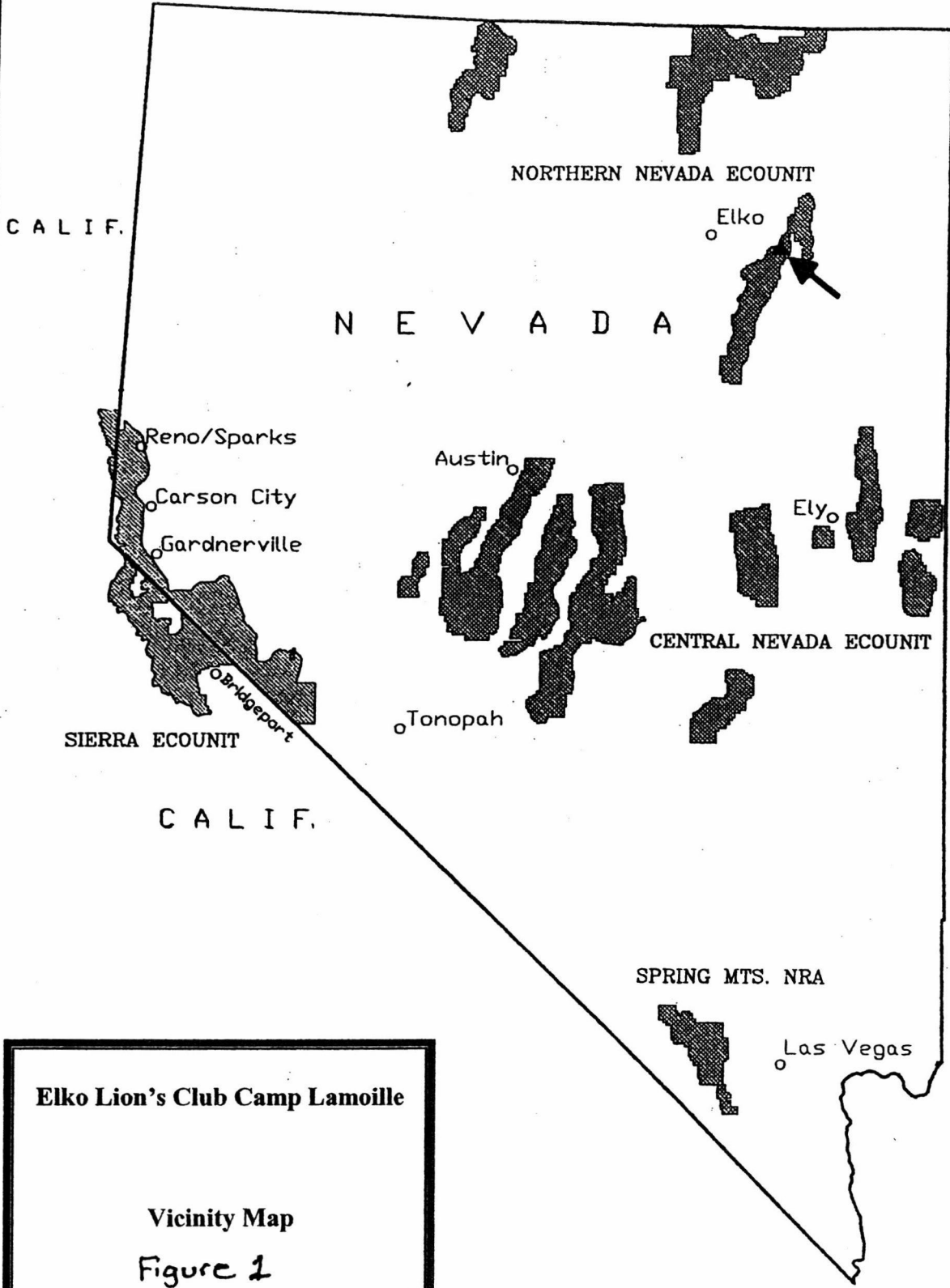
**Film Type and Speed:** Black & White Print 100 Speed

**Negatives Kept at:** Elko FS Office

| <b>Mo</b> | <b>Day</b> | <b>Exp./Frame</b> | <b>Subject/Description</b>  |
|-----------|------------|-------------------|---|
| 5         | 8          | 1/1               | View of the historic mess hall looking southeast.   |
| 5         | 8          | 2/2               | View of the stone chimney and back of the mess hall looking northeast.  |
| 5         | 8          | 3/3               | View of the mess hall front porch and doors.  |
| 5         | 8          | 4/4               | View of the bathhouse looking southeast.  |
| 5         | 8          | 5/5               | View of the northeast porch of the bathhouse.   |
| 5         | 8          | 6/6               | View looking 355 degrees, of the back of the bathhouse with one 4-pane window.  |
| 5         | 8          | 7/7               | View, looking 34 degrees from the amphitheater, showing the mess hall, storage containers, bathhouse, volleyball court, new bathhouse and amphitheater. |
| 5         | 8          | 8/8               | Overview of the site looking 335 degrees from a large rock outcrop south of the camp across the river.  |



# HUMBOLDT-TOIYABE NATIONAL FOREST



**Elko Lion's Club Camp Lamoille**

Vicinity Map  
Figure 1

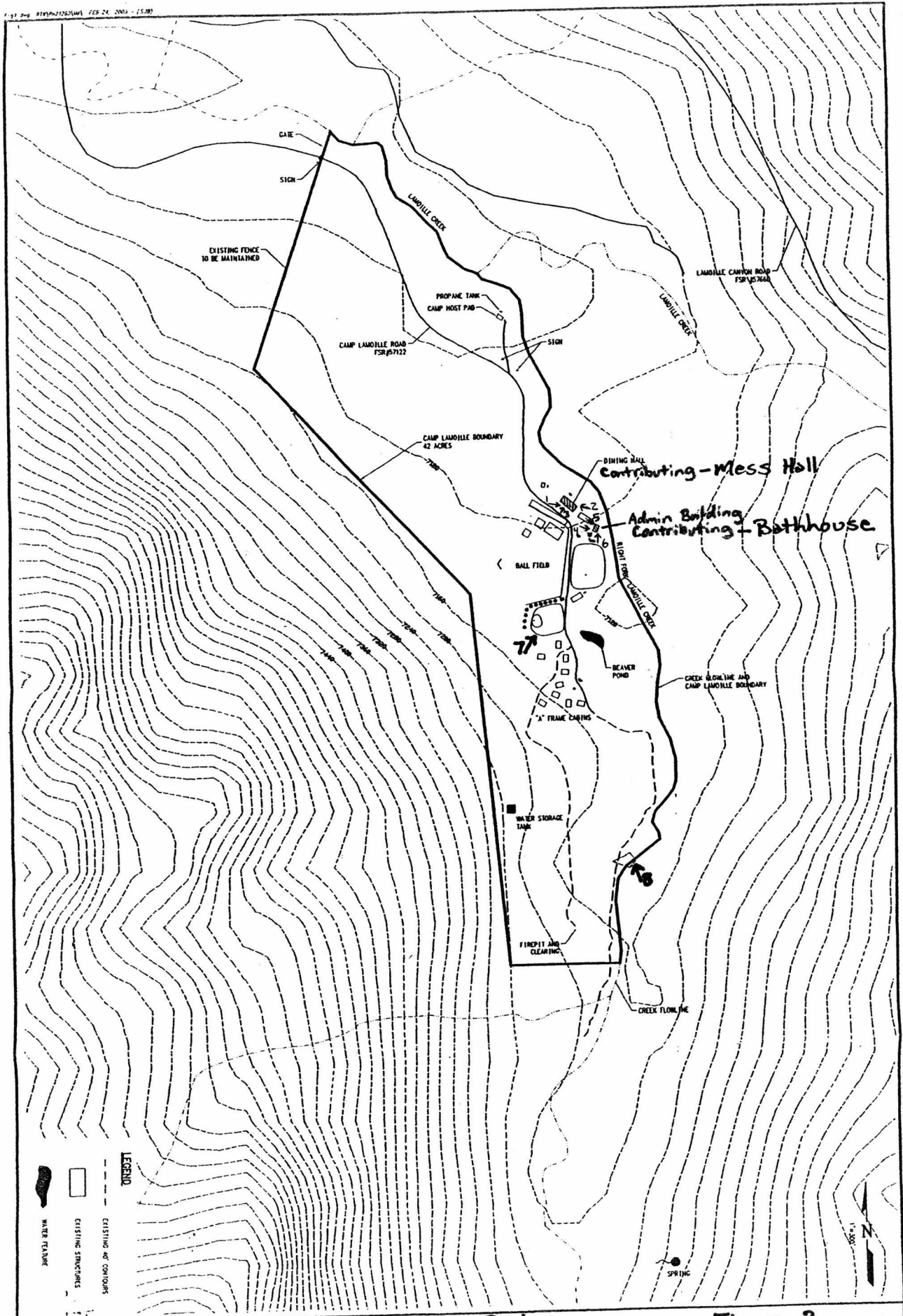


Figure 1 Camp Lamoille Overall Site Plan 2003

*1= Photo Points*  
**□ Contributing**

Figure 2

RTW Professional Engineers & Consultants Inc.

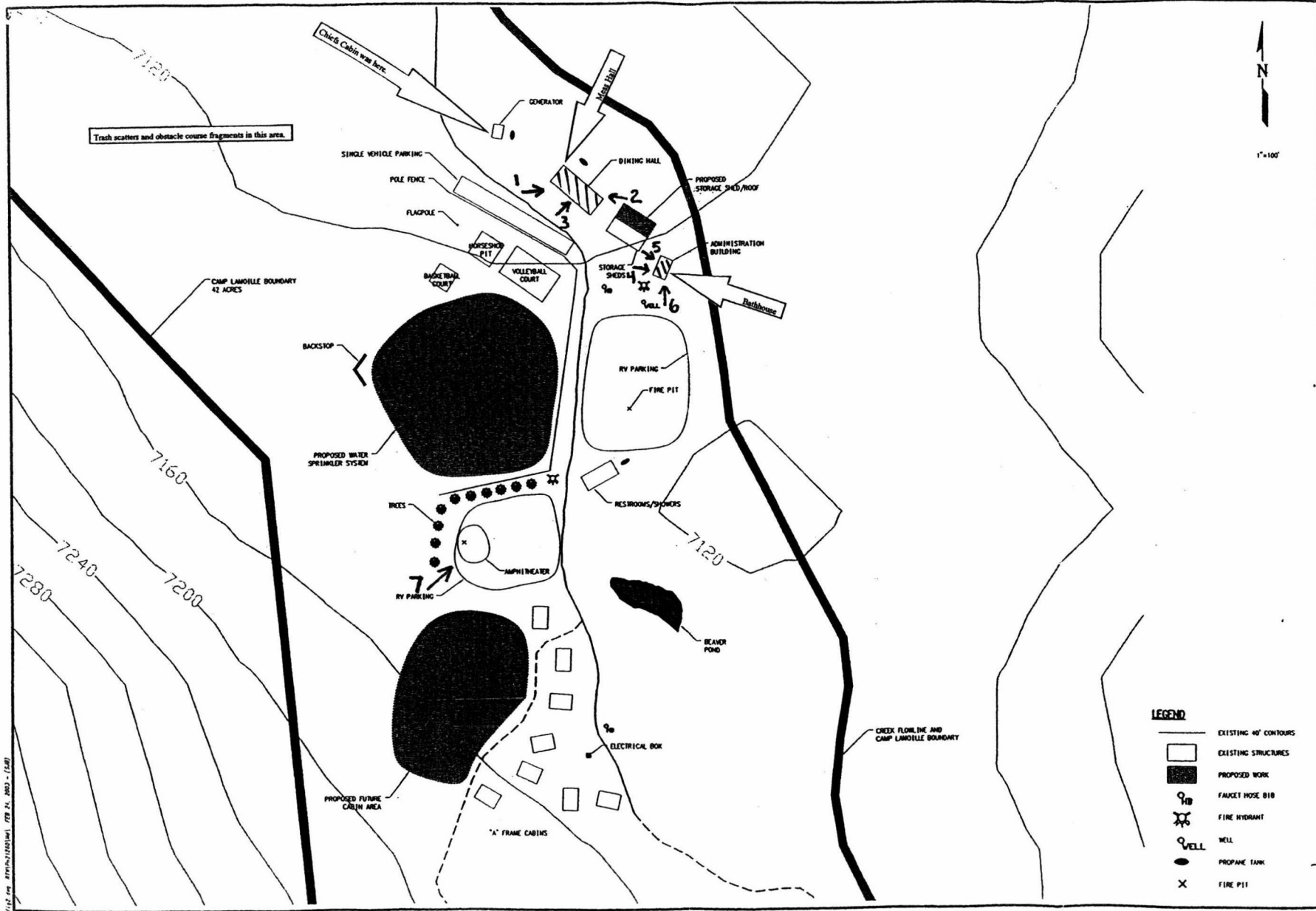
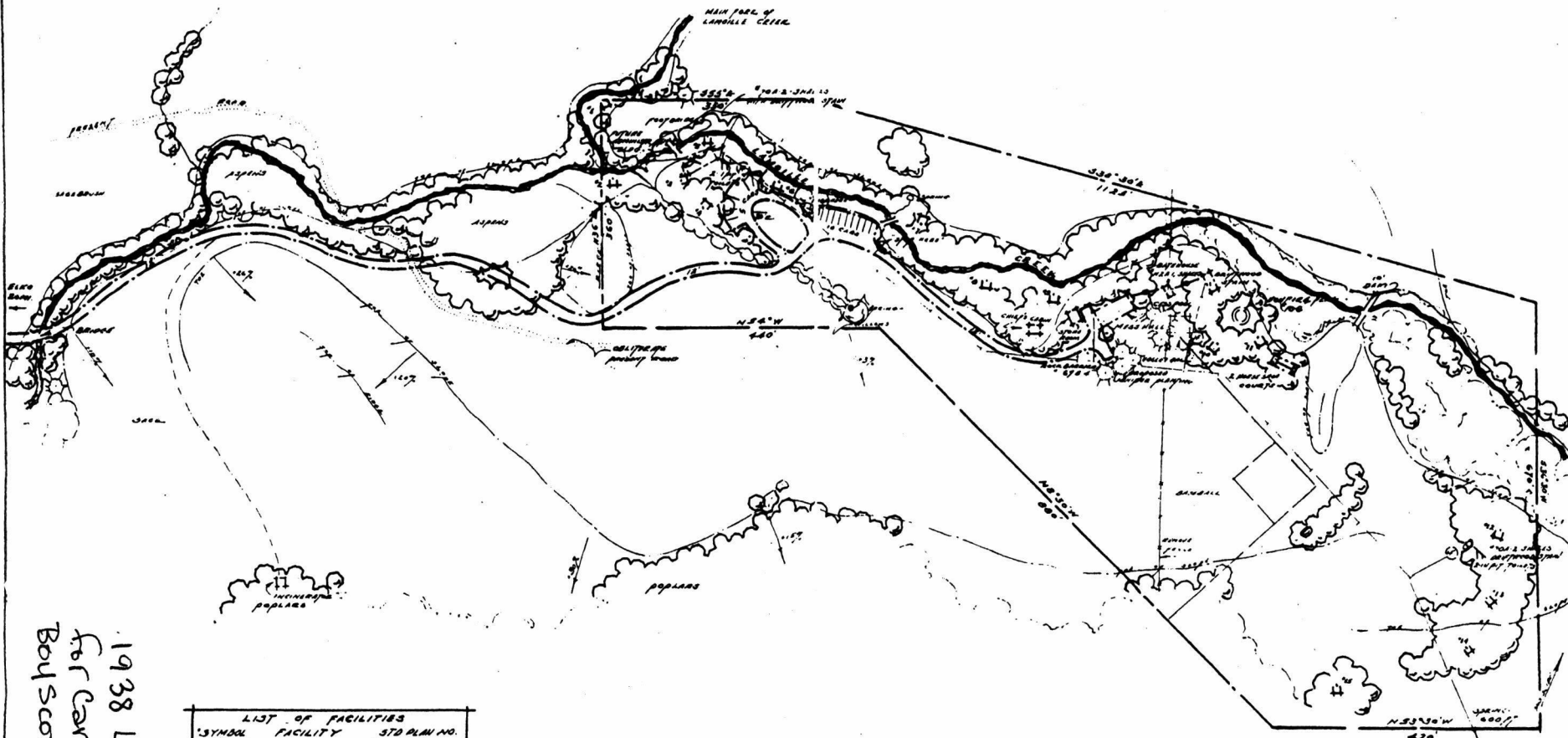


Figure 3

↑# Photo Points  
 ▨ Contributing

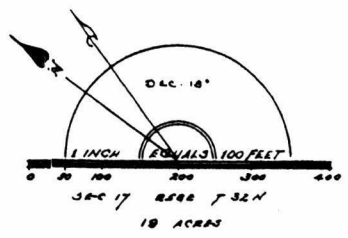
1/12/14 RTW/10/2/100/104/ PEP 2/1, 2003 - (1:48)

| ROAD ALIGNMENT |          |                |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| STATION        | DISTANCE | REMARKS        |
| 354+0          | 0+00     | MAIN CAMP ROAD |
| 357+0          | 180'     |                |
| 355+0          | 40'      |                |
| 354+0          | 140'     |                |
| 352+0          | 50'      |                |
| 350+0          | 130'     |                |
| 348+0          | 60'      |                |
| 347+0          | 75'      | TO THE BRIDGE  |
| 355+0          | 110'     |                |
| 348+0          | 300'     |                |



| LIST OF FACILITIES |                     |                 |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| SYMBOL             | FACILITY            | STD PLAN NO.    |
| 15                 | SHED                | 10000           |
| 16                 | TOILET              | 10002           |
| 17                 | BATH HOUSE          | 112 A-1 (SHEET) |
| 18                 | SHOWER              | 88 A-3          |
| 19                 | COFFEE              | 106             |
| 20                 | FOOT BRIDGE         | 121 A-1 B       |
| 21                 | PARK HOUSE          | 64 00 0'        |
| 22                 | STOP SIGN           | 64 00 0'        |
| 23                 | LAMOILLE SCOUT CAMP | 122             |
| 24                 | 2 HORSE SHEDS       |                 |
| 25                 | ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG |                 |
| 26                 | REST ROOM           |                 |
| 27                 | STAFF ROOM          |                 |
| 28                 | CHIEF'S CABIN       |                 |

SPACES ON GROUND, 2 1/2" SPACES HIGH



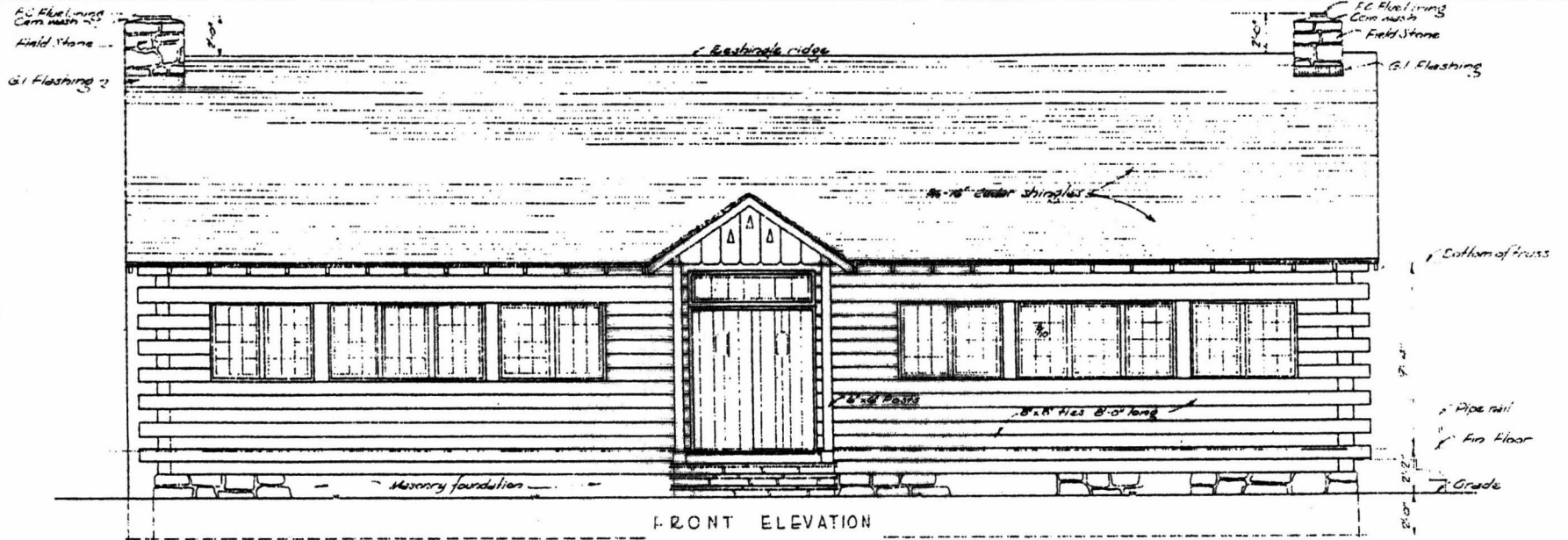
| US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE |      |             |        |
|---|------|-------------|--------|
| HUMBOLDT NATIONAL FOREST                    |      |             |        |
| LAMOILLE CANYON UNIT TRACT E                |      |             |        |
| LAMOILLE ORGANIZATION CAMP                  |      |             |        |
| FIELD WORK                                  | DATE | APPROVED BY | DATE   |
| DESIGNED BY                                 | DATE | APPROVED BY | DATE   |
| CONSTRUCTED BY                              | DATE | APPROVED BY | DATE   |
| REVISIONS                                   | DATE | BY          | REASON |

NOTE: PLANS OF DRAWINGS FOR ANY BUILDINGS SHALL BE APPROVED BY R.O. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION

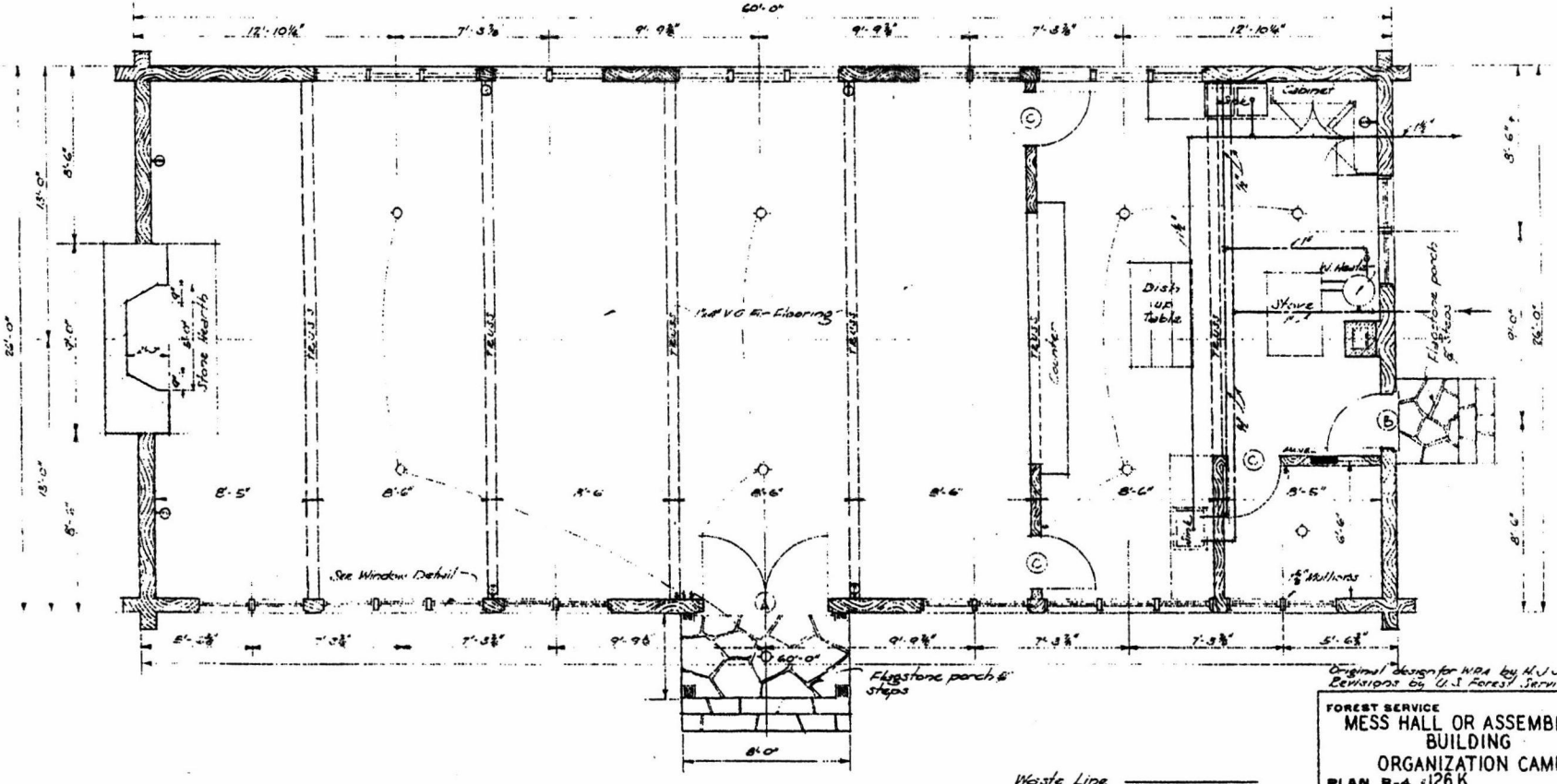
1938 Layout Plan for Camp Lamolle Boy Scouts

Figure 4





FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN

Original design for WPA by M.J. Johnson  
 Revisions by U.S. Forest Service.

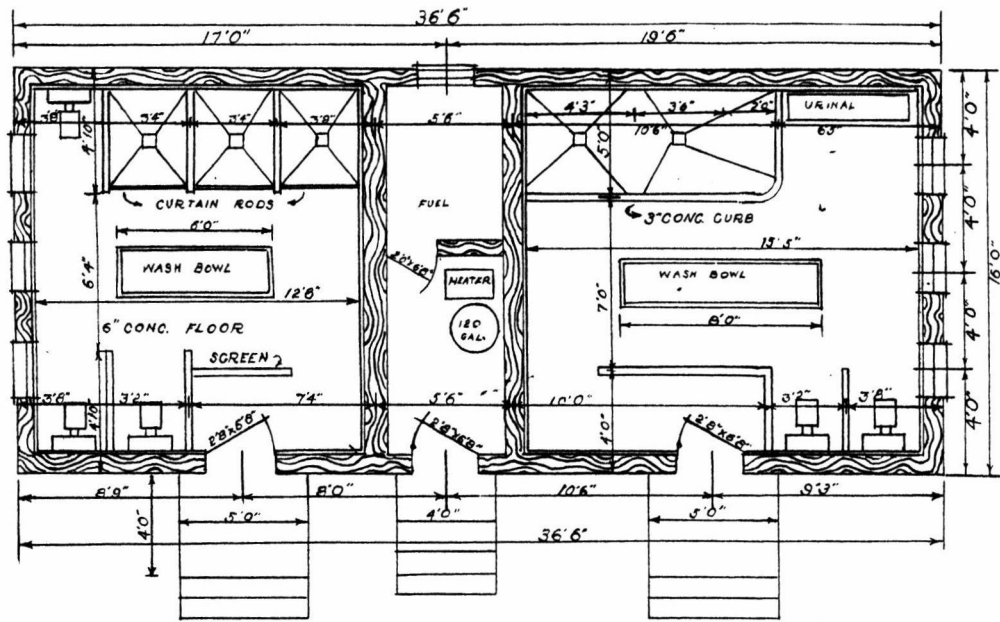
FOREST SERVICE  
 MESS HALL OR ASSEMBLY  
 BUILDING  
 ORGANIZATION CAMP  
 PLAN R-4 126 K

|          |      |                        |
|----------|------|------------------------|
| DESIGNED | DATE | SCALE<br>1" = one foot |
| CHECKED  | DATE |                        |
| APPROVED | DATE |                        |

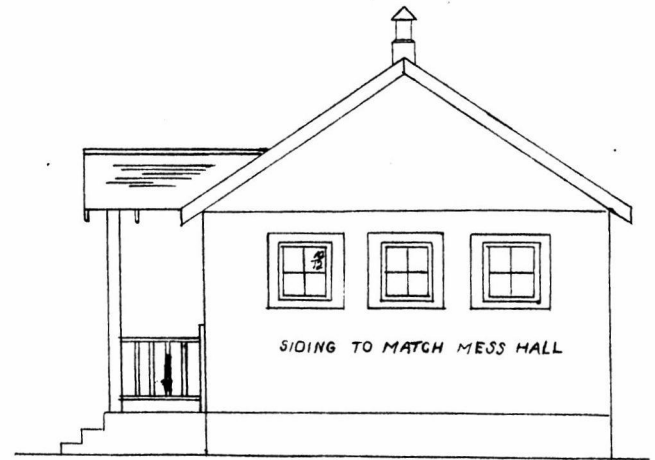
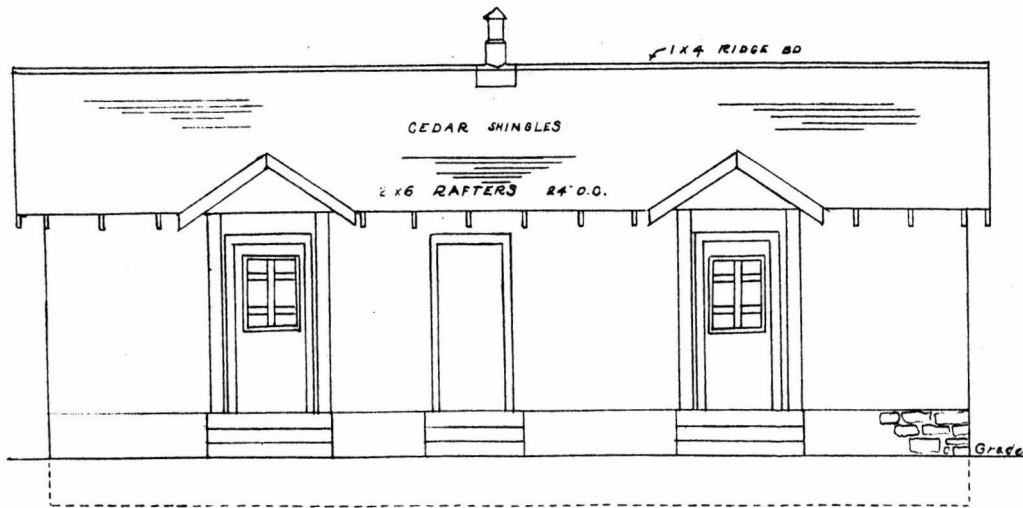
SHEET 1 OF 7

Waste Line =  
 Hot Water =  
 Cold Water =

Figure 6



NOTE: WALLS-TIE CONSTRUCTION - INSIDE  
 2"X2" FURRING STRIPS AND PANEL LINED  
 CEILING-UN-LINED AT PRESENT  
 ALL STALLS - PANEL CONSTRUCTION



BATH HOUSE FOR  
 LAMOILLE BOY SCOUT CAMP

Figure 7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Lamoille Organization Camp

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEVADA, Elko

DATE RECEIVED: 5/04/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/21/07  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/05/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/17/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000553

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6/14/07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*A historically and architecturally significant  
Boy scout camp, built during the 1930s.*

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER Alexis Abernathy DISCIPLINE Architectural Historian

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Photo 1

Lamoille Organization Camp

Mess Hall

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kunioga

May 8, 2004

Negatives at Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest - Elko office

View of the mess hall looking SE.

Photo # 1



Lamoille Organization Camp

Mess Hall

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kuniiega

May 8, 2004

Negatives at Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest - Elko office

View of the stone chimney and back of the mess  
hall looking NE.

Photo # 2



Lamoille Organization Camp

Mess Hall

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kmieciak

May 8, 2004

Negatives at Humboldt-Toiyabe National  
Forest - Elko office

View of the mess hall front porch and  
doors.

Photo #3



Lamoille Organization Camp

Bath house

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kmiega

May 8, 2004

Negatives on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National  
Forest - Elko office

View of the bath house looking SE.

Photo #4



Lamoille Organization Camp

Bath House

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kumiega

May 8, 2004

Negatives on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe  
National Forest, Elko Office

View of the NE Porch of the Bathhouse.

Photo #5



Lamoille Organization Camp

Bath House

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kunięga

May 8, 2004

Negatives on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National  
Forest, Elko Office.

View, looking 355°, of the back of the bathhouse  
with one 4-pane window.

Photo #6



Lamoille Organization Camp

Site Overview

Elko County, NV

Photographer - Karen Kumiega

May 8, 2004

Negatives on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National  
Forest, Elko office,

View looking 34° showing the mess hall, storage  
containers, bath house, volleyball court, new  
bath house and amphitheater.

Photo #7



Lamoille Organization Camp

Site Overview

Elko County, NV

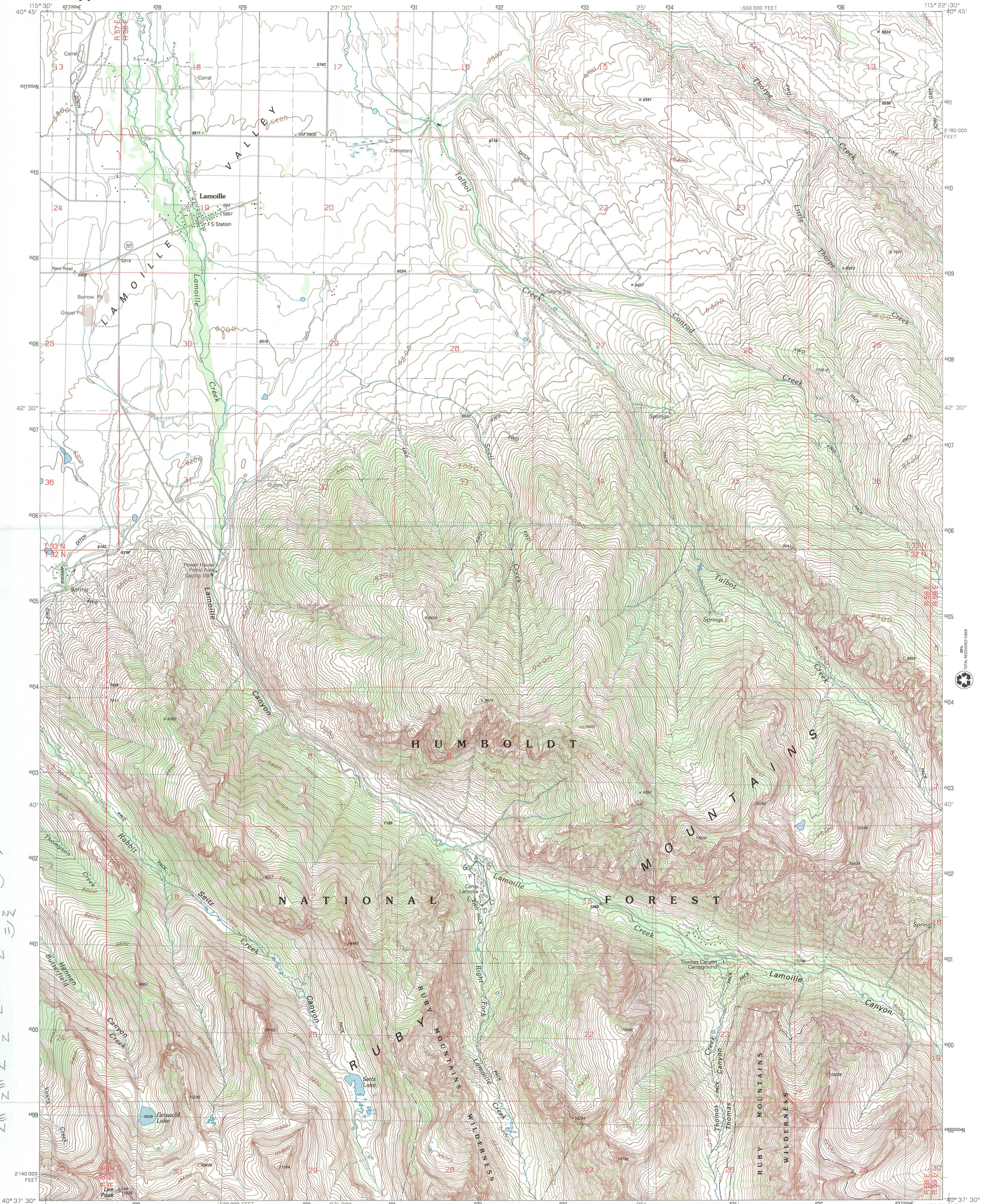
Photographer - Karen Kmiega

May 8, 2004

Negatives on file at the Humboldt-Toiyabe National  
Forest, Elko office.

Overview of the site looking  $335^{\circ}$  from a large  
rock outcrop south of the camp across the  
river.

Photo #8



Lamoille  
Organization  
Camp  
(26EK10214)

Elko County, NV  
UTMS (Zone 11)  
A: 631913 E  
4502052 N

B: 632005 E  
4501987 N

C: 632076 E  
4501633 N

D: 631993 E  
4501527 N

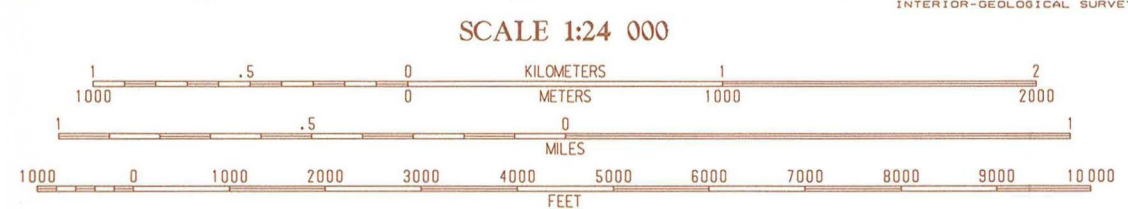
E: 631901 E  
4501594 N

F: 631894 E  
4501895 N

G: 631835 E  
4501961 N

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
CONTROL BY USGS, NOS/NOAA  
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1960  
FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1962  
LIMITED REVISION FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1984-1987  
FIELD CHECKED . . . . . 1989 MAP EDITED . . . . . 1990  
PROJECTION . . . . . TRANSVERSE MERCATOR  
GRID . . . . . 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR . . . . . ZONE 11  
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS . . . . . NEVADA, EAST ZONE  
UTM GRID DECLINATION . . . . . 1°01' EAST  
1990 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION . . . . . 15' EAST  
VERTICAL DATUM . . . . . NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
HORIZONTAL DATUM . . . . . 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM  
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,  
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks  
(12 meters north and 75 meters east)  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any  
Federal and State Reservations shown on this map  
Public Land Survey System is shown as published in 1962 and  
verified or supplemented in 1989

**PROVISIONAL MAP**  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Informa-  
tion shown as of date of  
field check.



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

|   |   |                      |                  |
|---|---|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3                    | 1 Bond Reservoir |
| 4 | 5 | 2 Hallak SW          | 2 Soldier Peak   |
| 6 | 7 | 4 Noon Rock          | 5 Veal Peak      |
| 6 | 7 | 6 Lee                | 7 Ruby Dam       |
| 6 | 7 | 8 Ruby Valley School |                  |

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

**ROAD LEGEND**

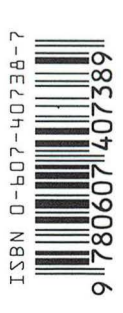
Improved Road . . . . .  
Unimproved Road . . . . .  
Trail . . . . .

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

**LAMOILLE, NEVADA**  
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1990

40115-F4-TF-024

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





JIM GIBBONS  
Governor

MICHAEL E. FISCHER  
Department Director

STATE OF NEVADA  
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS  
State Historic Preservation Office  
100 N. Stewart Street  
Carson City, Nevada 89701  
(775) 684-3448 • Fax (775) 684-3442  
www.nvshpo.org

RONALD M. JAMES  
State Historic Preservation Officer

March 19, 2007



Will Reed, Reg. Heritage Program Leader  
USDA Forest Service  
Intermountain Region  
324 25<sup>th</sup> Street  
Ogden, UT 84401

Dear Mr. Reed:

Please find enclosed a nomination to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) for the following USDA Forest Service property:

- Lamoille Organization Camp, Site #26EK10214 (Elko County, NV)

Please review the enclosed nomination packet. If there are no concerns with the information on the nomination form, forward the packet to the USDA Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer, or directly to the National Park Service' National Register Office in Washington D.C. Mr. Reed, if you are forwarding this directly to the Keeper of the National Register, then please sign and date the "certifying official" line on the first page of the cover sheets to the nomination. If there are any technical concerns over the form please contact Terri McBride, National Register Coordinator in this office, at (775) 684-3445 or e-mail [tmcbride@clan.lib.nv.us](mailto:tmcbride@clan.lib.nv.us).

I thank the Intermountain Region Forest Service for their support and Karen Kumiega specifically for her work on this nomination of an important piece of Nevada's past.

Sincerely,

Ronald M. James  
State Historic Preservation Officer

enclosures



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Intermountain Region

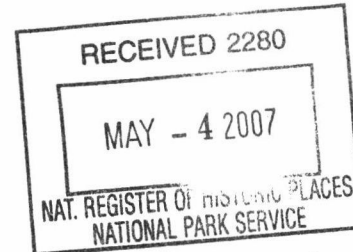
324 25<sup>th</sup> Street  
Ogden, UT 84401  
801-625-5605

File Code: 2360

Date:

MAY 03 2007

Janet Matthews, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service  
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor, (MS2280)  
Washington, DC 20005



Dr. Matthews:

The Intermountain Region is pleased to offer the enclosed nomination for your review. The Lamoille Organization Camp nomination has been prepared by the Forest Service in consultation and with the assistance of the Nevada SHPO. I fully concur with the nomination and sign for the Intermountain Region under delegated authority from the Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer, Michael Kaczor.

We believe the nomination is both accurate and complete and hope that the property may be quickly listed on the National Register. If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (801) 625-5786, or by e-mail at [wgreed@fs.fed.us](mailto:wgreed@fs.fed.us).

Sincerely,

WILLIAM G. REED  
Regional Federal Preservation Officer

Enclosure

cc: Michael Kaczor

