

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Camp Arrowhead

Tuxedo vicinity, Henderson County, HN0242, Listed 12/16/2005
Nomination by Sybil Bowers
Photographs by Sybil Bowers, May 2004

See photo at the end of the nomination

**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 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 Camp Arrowhead

other names/site number Camp Glen Arden (preferred)

2. Location

street & number S. side of Cabin Creek Rd; 1 mile W. of junction w. Green River Road not for publication N/A

city or town Tuxedo vicinity X

state North Carolina code NC county Henderson code 089 zip code 28784

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u>entered in the National Register</u>	_____	_____
<u>See continuation sheet.</u>	_____	_____
<u>determined eligible for the National Register</u>	_____	_____
<u>See continuation sheet.</u>	_____	_____
<u>determined not eligible for the National Register</u>	_____	_____
<u>removed from the National Register</u>	_____	_____
<u>other (explain):</u> _____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Camp Arrowhead
Name of Property

Henderson, North Carolina
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 the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>18</u>	<u>21</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>	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
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: camp

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation log

roof metal

walls wood

log

other stone

board and batten

Narrative Description

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

Camp Arrowhead
Name of Property

Henderson, North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1919 - 1955

Significant Dates

1919

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Coggins, Raymond, builder

Morgan, Burgin, builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: Western Office, Archives and History

Camp Arrowhead
Name of Property

Henderson, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 50 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 365960 3897650
2 17 365960 3897320

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 365450 3897120
4 17 365350 3897370
 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 Sybil Argintar Bowers, Preservation Planning Consultant

organization Bowers Southeastern Preservation date July 12, 2005

street & number 166 Pearson Drive telephone (828) 252-0110

city or town Asheville state NC zip code 28801

12. 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 Camp Glen Arden Group, LLC c/o Carol (Casey) Thurman

street & number P.O. Box 7 telephone (828) 692-8362

city or town Tuxedo state NC zip code 28784

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

Summary

Camp Arrowhead, known as Camp Glen Arden girls' camp since 1972, is a rustic summer camp built in 1919 as a recreational facility for the Green River Manufacturing Company, developing into a full boys camp beginning in 1937. Located in Henderson County, the camp is approximately three miles southwest of the community of Tuxedo and Lake Summit. The Green River, a portion of which was dammed to create Lake Summit, runs in a northeast-southwest direction just south of the boundary of Camp Arrowhead. The Saluda Mountain range and the border of South Carolina are also just to the south of the camp, approximately four miles away. Reached by Green River Road, which runs southwest from Tuxedo, the camp is located in a valley with Rice Knob to the south of the main camp facility being one of the highest points in the immediate surrounding area. The main camp complex is in a valley surrounded by ridges.

The camp today is set within a wooded environment, and shielded for the most part from Cabin Creek Road which runs in an east-west direction just outside the northern boundary. The topography of the camp consists of a series of flat areas and hillsides leveled out for recreational activities such as tennis, archery, horseback riding, and baseball. The stone entry piers at the main entrance to the camp serve as an immediate clue that the facility is rustic in nature, with the entry road winding away to the west and south into the woods. All roads in the camp are gravel. The original stone retaining walls and steps date from the 1919-1937 time period, unless noted otherwise. Log railings line the main road and also serve as handrails for steps. Logs are also used as the balustrade for the bridge by the dam. A creek and small waterfall is a central focus of the camp, with the sound of rushing water a constant reminder of the natural wooded setting. Mature hemlocks, hardwoods, and rhododendron fill the landscape. The lake, created by the construction of a hand-built stone dam, is located to the west of the recreation hall/gymnasium and is also an original feature of the camp. A small island juts out into the south side of the lake. As part of the recreational facilities of the camp there is a baseball field roughly located in the center of the camp and an archery field located in the southeast corner. There are two horseback riding rings, the oldest dating from 1951, located just south of the barn at the southwest corner of the property, and the newer second one located to the northwest, just outside the nominated boundaries. While the main camp complex is concentrated in the south and southwest portions of the property, the surrounding wooded hillsides and ridges of the remainder of the nominated property have been associated with the camp since its establishment.

Historic buildings and support structures typically are rustic in nature, with gable roofs, dark-stained board and batten siding, and log balustrades on porches. Some are set on log piers. While some of these features, such as stone chimneys, tree trunk posts, and rustic porch railings, are typical of the Adirondack style, the Camp Arrowhead buildings are less refined in nature, fitting in beautifully with the wooded landscape, stone retaining walls, and stone steps. Some of the major buildings in the camp, all built in the Rustic Style, include the **Recreation Hall/Gymnasium** (#11, 1919; alterations 1941; ca. 1940s); the group of log cabins dating from the original use of the camp by the Green River Manufacturing Company (#27-30, 1919); **Ramshackle Cabin** (#4, 1937); the **Dining Hall/Kitchen** (#7, 1941; alterations ca. 1946); **Mansion Cabin** (#5, ca. 1946); and the **Horse Barn** (#47, 1953). The camper cabins are either one or two-room, each typically housing four to six campers per room. Single cabins have one number,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

while double-room cabins have two. The cabanas included in the property's resources (#2, #45, and #53), used for overnight camping shelters, are structures which are typically open on at least three sides, have a roof covering, and a finished wood floor.

Buildings dating outside the period of significance are very much in keeping with the character of the rest of the camp, with the main difference being the use of rough-sawn lapped siding as building coverings or wider battens on the board and batten sidings. Buildings constructed after 1950 typically have concrete block foundations, often screened with lattice. Most new buildings and structures are still built with lumber from the property.

The nominated area of approximately fifty acres consists of twenty-three contributing buildings and structures, one contributing site, twenty-seven non-contributing buildings and structures, and two non-contributing sites. The boundary of the district is located primarily to the south of Cabin Creek Road, with a small portion of wooded area which is located across the road, at the northwest corner of the property. To the west of the property is the modern-day Camp Arrowhead boys' camp, located there since 1990. While much of the surrounding area outside of the camp boundaries is currently rural in nature, development pressures from nearby Hendersonville and Henderson County are already beginning to change the immediate environment outside of the camp boundaries. For this reason, an intact rustic camp environment as is currently present at Camp Arrowhead is a major component of the camp's significance.

Inventory List

1. Landscape . Contributing site. 1919-1937.

The overall camp plan consists of a winding complex of gravel roads through a wooded forest of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubbery, lined by stone retaining walls and stone steps leading to many of the buildings. The camp complex of buildings and roads, located in the south and southwest portions of the property, stands on a series of gently sloping hillsides, with the lowest point being the horse barn and lower riding ring (#47). The main road, which is not named, runs from the camp entrance at the northeast corner of the property and continues around to the south. Just before the bridge and waterfall, there is a secondary gravel road to the west which leads to the office (#10), recreation hall/gymnasium (#11), and dining hall/kitchen (#7). Just past the bridge, at the row of oldest cabins (#27-30), the road splits, with one leading to the west and one continuing to the south. In front of Cabins 15/16/17/18 (#31), the road splits again and ambles down the hillside to the horse barn and lower riding ring. To the west of the recreation hall/gymnasium (#11) the small lake is surrounded by wooded area on the north and west and by a row of cabins on the south (#15-18). To the east of the recreation hall/gymnasium is a waterfall and rock slide which enhances the ambiance of the rustic camp through the sound of constantly rushing water. Outside of the main complex of buildings and other camp facilities, the property is heavily wooded and hilly, adding to the atmosphere of a rustic camp setting remote from any surrounding development. These surrounding areas include trails and many areas used by the campers for overnight camping trips.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

2. Joe's Cabana. Non-contributing structure. 1960s.

This simple shed roof structure is supported by tree trunks and cross-bracing.

3. Cookout. Contributing structure. 1937; ca. 1945.

One-story picnic shelter with a shed roof supported by tree trunks. Metal roof covering. Stone chimney and barbecue, and a low stone wall. Plank board benches. The stone chimney is original, but the structure around the chimney was replaced in the 1940s.

4. Ramshackle Cabin. Contributing building. 1937; addition 1985.

Set below the main entry road, this cabin was among the earliest group of buildings/structures to be built for the camp. A stone retaining wall divides the site of this cabin from the road above, and rustic stairs lead down to the building. This one-story cabin has an L-shaped configuration, with board and batten siding, a gabled roof covered by standing seam metal, log pier foundation, and screened window openings. A newer section, built in 1985, with a gable roof and matching board and batten siding has been added on the west side with concrete block piers and an attached porch which faces the waterfall. This building was originally the horse stable, and is currently used to house camp counselors.

5. Mansion Cabin. Contributing building. ca. 1946.

Set above the main camp road, this one-story, tin-covered, side-gable-roof, rectangular-plan building covered with board and batten siding faces south towards the waterfall. The rear of the building is set fairly close to Cabin Creek Road to the north. A stone retaining wall lines the edge of the building site along the main camp road, and stone steps lead up to the building. Set on a foundation of log piers, the fourteen-bay building has two baths in the center, with several small rooms on either side. Each room has its own door and screened window opening. Doors are plank board with screen above, and all window openings are screens except for the rear which are two-over-two sash. An attached, full-length, shed-roof front porch is raised up several feet above the ground. Porch railing is rustic in design with square posts. Floor of the porch is plank board. This serves as housing for camp staff.

6. Swing. Non-contributing structure. ca. 1996.

Simple, gable-roof wooden structure supported by log posts which serves as a covering for a swing. Just to the west of this is a dry stack stone wall with a level area above. This was the former site of the original infirmary (see documentary photos from Camp Arrowhead camp archives, pp. 4, 5).

7. Dining Hall/Kitchen. Contributing building. 1941; alterations ca. 1946.

One-story-plus-basement gable-roof building which sits high on a hill above the main road. A low stone retaining wall lines the road to the dining hall from the road below. Rectangular in plan, this building is covered in board and batten siding. Originally, the building was set onto the hillside. In the mid-1940s, when the camp builders returned home from World War II, a basement was dug out of the hillside and finished to its current condition for use as a laundry and later a craft area and storage. The upper level of the multi-level wraparound porch is original to the building. The enclosed entry vestibule at the southwest corner, and the remainder of the porch on the upper level on the south side was added at the same time the basement was completed. The east side of the porch (the original section) was later enclosed as an

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

extension of the large dining space. Porch details include log posts and a rustic railing. A band of continuous screening forms the window openings on the west side. The enclosed basement has multi-light window sash. The entrance to the basement is below the porch. Doors leading into this space are built of slatted boards, flanked by multi-light windows.

Two smaller additions to the building have been made in recent years. These include a small raised, shed-roof, one-story entry vestibule covered with board and batten siding at the northwest corner, and a larger one-story room which extends across most of the rear of the building and houses the current kitchen. This side-gable-roof addition also has board and batten siding and is raised above the ground on a concrete block foundation. A small wing on this addition houses two bathrooms. All additions to the building are in keeping with the original section in terms of scale and materials and do not in any way detract from the building's historic integrity. (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead camp archives, pp. 1, 2, 3, 7)

8. Storage Building. Contributing building. ca. 1946.

One-story small side-gable-roof storage building with tin roof covering and board and batten siding. The door is plank board with a single cross brace.

9. Storage Building. Non-contributing building. 2002.

New one-story shallow-side-gable-roof storage building with rough-sawn lapped siding. Double doors with cross bracing are located in the center of the front elevation.

10. Office. Non-contributing building. 1960.

Two-story, front-gable-roof, rectangular-plan, board-and-batten-sided building set on a concrete block foundation, and located on a level area several feet above the road. An original stone retaining wall lines the parking area on the east side of the building with stone steps and a larger retaining wall leading to the entrance located on the north side of the building. Stone steps lead from the parking area to a level gravel walkway on the south side of the building. Three granite slab benches are located along the edge of the parking area. The east (front) of the building is two bays wide on each level, with the south elevation having four bays on the first level and five on the second. All windows are modern sliding sash, original to the building. The north elevation is three bays wide with a small window located on either side of the entry door. The west (rear) elevation has a small wood deck addition (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead camp archives, pp. 8, 10).

11. Recreation Hall/Gymnasium. Contributing building. 1919. alterations ca. 1941, late 1940s.

Built as an employee's retreat for the Green River Manufacturing Company, this and the log cabins located to the south, along the north side of the main road (#27 – 30), are the oldest buildings on the property. Built over the 1919 dam (#12), the recreation hall/gymnasium building faces east towards the waterfall and west towards the lake. Rectangular in plan with a gable roof like most of the camp's buildings, the building is comprised of a main central block housing the open-air gymnasium, with an enclosed room on either side. The roofline over the gym space was raised ca. 1941 and the door openings into the gym from the flanking rooms were enclosed in the late 1940s. The siding on the flanking rooms is rough-sawn lapped siding, replacing the original siding which was rough hewn bark-covered boards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 5

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

The full-width porch on the east side of the building was added in the late 1940s. It is supported by log posts with a rustic balustrade of logs. The room on the north side of the building has a hip roof, and each of the rooms has an exterior end stone chimney. At the southeast corner of the building wood steps lead down one level to the dam platform. The interior of the flanking rooms have oak floors, log walls with bark-covered timbers used as infill between the structural elements, and exposed ceiling structure. There is a fireplace on the north and south walls of the rooms built of stone with log framing and a half-log mantel shelf. Hearths are stone. Wood plank benches line the perimeter of the room on the north side. This building was used as a dining hall for the camp beginning in 1937, but was converted to the recreation hall/gymnasium in 1941 when the new dining hall was built. A large bell is located to the northeast of the building, in continuous use since the camp began. (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead camp archives, pp. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12).

12. Dam. Contributing structure. 1919.

Located on the east side of the lake, underneath the recreation hall/gymnasium, this structure was built concurrently with the recreation hall/gymnasium (#11). Built of cut granite blocks, with the original cast iron valves and pipes which serve as a spillway for overflow. The cut granite blocks are set onto a large natural granite slab, with an additional concrete block retaining wall which extends under the bridge below. To the north side of the dam are stone steps which lead from the road up to the recreation hall/gymnasium and office.

13. Bridge. Contributing structure. 1937.

Plank board bridge with log railing which crosses the dam and waterfall sides.

14. Carving Hut. Contributing building. ca. 1950.

Set slightly below the road elevation, this building faces northwest. One-story front-gable roof building with board and batten siding, a center door of flush boards, screened window openings on each side, tin roof, concrete block foundation, and a low stone retaining wall. Currently still in use as a wood carving hut.

15. Cabin 1. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

This group of cabins, Cabins 1-8 (#15-20) all face south to southwest. All are rectangular in plan with side gable roofs covered with tin, are built on concrete block piers and have board and batten siding. A low stone retaining wall runs along the south of the row of cabins, with a four-foot flat walkway laid out in front of them. Cabins 1, 2, 3 and 6 are all single cabins, with 4/5 and 7/8 being double the size in length. The south (front) of these cabins are one bay wide, with a central door. The north or rear has three screened window openings, with one opening on the east and west sides. This group of cabins (#15-20) replace a row of 1919 log cabins which were located in the same spot. The interior maintains the rustic character of the camp, with flush board walls, exposed ceiling structure, and wood floors. (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead archives, pp. 1, 12, 14, 16).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

16. Cabin 2. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

See description of Cabin 1 (#15). Railroad tie steps between cabins 1 and 2 lead up to the oldest cabins on the property (#27-30).

17. Cabin 3. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

See description of Cabin 1 (#15).

18. Cabin 4/5. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

This larger, double cabin in the row has a door at either end of the building on the south or front of the building. The rear (north) elevation has two screened window openings on each side of the building, with one screened opening on the east and west sides. Between cabins 3 and 4/5 are railroad tie steps leading up to the baseball field.

19. Cabin 6. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

This single cabin, and the adjacent double cabin 7/8 (#20) are screened from view from the baseball field by a wooded area. This cabin is slightly different than the other single cabins (#15, 16, 17) in that the main door is located on the west elevation, with a band of screening located on the upper half of all the other elevations except for the south, which has no openings at all.

20. Cabin 7/8. Non-contributing building. ca. 1960.

This double cabin is slightly different than the other double cabin (#18) in that it has two doors located in the center of the front of the building rather than at either end, with a small shed roof porch. There are screened window openings on the remaining elevations.

21. Sugar Shack. Non-contributing building. 2000.

This new, one-story side-gable-roof cabin faces east, and is raised above ground level. Slatted boards cover the foundation area. Rough-sawn lapped siding covers the building, with a metal covering on the roof. A front-gable-roof attached porch is located on the front of the building, with a log balustrade and log posts. The front elevation is three bays wide, with a central door and screened window openings on either side. The north and south elevations have screening all the way up into the gable ends. The west elevation has two screened openings. Compatible in design with the surrounding older cabins, this building maintains the rustic character of the camp. The interior of this cabin is divided into two distinct large rooms, one on either side of a central hall. Walls are flush board and the ceiling structure is exposed. This building is used for camper housing.

22. Bath House. Non-contributing building. 1996.

New building of concrete block, with a side gable roof and board and batten siding on the upper one-third of some of the walls. Facing southeast, this building is hidden within the woods. The front elevation has a central door with screened window openings on either side. The west side of the building has screen extending into the gable ends, and the east elevation has one screened opening set within the board and batten wall. The north elevation has no openings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

23. Cabin 9/10. Non-contributing building. late 1960s.

This is one of the newer cabins in the camp. Rectangular in plan, this side-gable-roof building is set on concrete block piers, with board and batten siding and an attached shed-roof porch on the front. Facing east, the front elevation is four bays wide with two center doors and a window on either side. The north and south elevations have one screened window opening and the west elevation has four screened window openings.

24. High Rise Cabin. Non-contributing building. 1970.

Facing south, this cabin, due to the hilly topography, is built in two levels, with the east side of the building being slightly lower in elevation. One-story, side gable roof building set on concrete block piers with board and batten siding and a standing seam metal roof. Front of the building is comprised of two identical large rooms, with doors on the west side of each section, and a continuous band of screened window openings that wrap around all sides.

25. Reservoir. Contributing building. 1951.

One-story square concrete block building which serves as water storage for the camp.

26. Storage Building. Contributing building. 1951.

One-story wood frame building with gable roof, board and batten siding and standing seam metal roof covering. Door on west elevation.

27. Cabin 11. Contributing building. 1919.

Facing west, this group of cabins, 11 – 14, set in a single row (#27-30), along with the recreation hall/gymnasium (#11) are some of the oldest buildings in the camp. They were built as housing for workers from the Green River Manufacturing Company, who used the camp as a recreational site. All have side gable roofs and are of saddle-notch log construction with either flush boards or screening in the upper half of the walls. Cabins are set on log pier foundations, with slatted boards covering the foundation area. All of the front (west) elevations of the cabins have a central flush board door with screen in the upper half. Typical interior of this group include an exposed rafter ceiling, a wood plank floor, and walls which are log on the lower half and plank board on the upper half. A flat dirt path winds in front of the cabins, on the west side (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead archives, pp. 8, 14).

28. Cabin 12. Contributing building. 1919.

see description above (#27)

29. Cabin 13. Contributing building. 1919.

see description above (#27)

30. Cabin 14. Contributing building. 1919.

see description above (#27)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

31. Cabin 15/16/17/18. Contributing building. ca. 1950, ca. 1995.

Set up on a hill, this two-story, metal-covered, gable roof cabin with board and batten siding faces north. The foundation is concrete block, stuccoed. Originally, the double cabins, Cabin 15/16 and Cabin 17/18, were two separate buildings, but a full-width porch supported by tree trunks and with a log balustrade, has been added at the front of the second level and a bath house has been added in the middle, ca. 1995. On the first level of each of the two double cabin sections, entered below the porch, there is a central door with a continuous band of screened window opening on either side. The second level is the same, except there are two doors in the center. The east and west elevations have one screened opening. The one-story bath house between the two cabins has a front gable roof, and rough-hewn lapped siding with screening which extends up into the gable ends. The only difference between the two sections is that Cabin 17/18 has rough-hewn lapped siding on the lower half and board and batten siding above. Doors are flush boards.

32. Back Stop Cabin. Non-contributing building. 1982.

Facing north towards the baseball field, this one-story, side-gable roof cabin has a metal roof and board and batten siding. The front (north) elevation has a central door with a continuous band of screening on either side. The south elevation has the same continuous band of screening and the east and west elevations have no openings.

33. Swimming Pool. Contributing structure. 1951.

The pool is oriented in an east-west direction, with a chain link fence around the perimeter. A flat grassy area surrounds the concrete walkway around the pool.

34. Bath House. Non-contributing building. 1971.

One-story side-gable-roof building located to the south of the pool and built when the adjacent cabins to the south were constructed (#38 and 39). Covered with board and batten siding, the building has a flush board door on the east side, and no openings on the north elevation. Continuous bands of window screening line the remaining sides.

35. Pump House. Contributing building. 1951.

Small one-story concrete block building located to the south of the pool and built when the pool was constructed. Set into the hillside, the building has a gabled roof covered with standing seam metal.

36. Cabana. Non-contributing structure. 1990s.

Simple side-gable-roof open structure with the roof supported by log posts. A split log bench is located on three sides, and the floor is wooden decking. Metal roof covering.

37. Cliff Hanger Cabin. Non-contributing building. 1982.

This one-story gable roof cabin with board and batten siding faces north, with a center door and a continuous band of screened window openings on either side. The south side of the building also has screened openings, but the east and west elevations do not have any windows. Built on a concrete block

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

foundation. The interior of this cabin maintains the rustic character of the older cabins, with flush board walls and exposed ceiling structure.

38. Cabin 19/20. Non-contributing building. ca. 1971.

One-story side-gable-roof cabin built on a concrete block foundation with board and batten siding. The center entry is recessed with doors opening into either side. The front of the building, facing southeast, is three bays wide, with the doors in the center and screened openings on either side. Screened openings are located on all other elevations.

39. Cabin 21/22. Non-contributing building. ca. 1971.

One-story cabin which is almost identical to Cabin 19/20 (#38) except that it faces northeast and the south elevation of the building drops in elevation from the north.

40. Riflery. Non-contributing structure. 1982.

Shed-roof structure with platform of wood decking raised several feet above ground level. Exposed ceiling structure and solid wood balustrade on rear. Small storage room in one corner, with flush board walls.

41. Infirmery. Non-contributing building. 1966. addition ca. 1970s.

One-story gable roof building with board and batten siding and a standing seam metal roof covering. Like the adjacent Crow's Nest Cabin (#42), the building faces west and drops in elevation to a full two stories at the rear. The front is five bays wide with alternating doors and screened window openings. The front section appears to be a later addition or an enclosure of a porch since the roofline changes to a shed roof, the board and batten siding is different proportions, and some rough-sawn lapped siding is used on part of the walls. Concrete block foundation.

42. Crow's Nest Cabin. Non-contributing building. 1963. addition ca. 1970s.

One-story at the front, this double cabin drops in elevation to the rear to a full two stories. Rectangular floor plan, this side gable roof cabin with board and batten siding has an addition in the center of the front with a shed roof. The addition has rough-sawn board siding on the lower half with board and batten above. Concrete block foundation. The front (west) of the building has a door opening into the cabin on either side of the center addition. The rear (east) elevation is five bays wide on both levels, with center flush board doors flanked by single and double screened window openings. The upper level has a board replacement railing. The north and south elevations have screened window openings. A low stone retaining wall is located at the rear of the site. (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead archives, p. 3)

43. Storage Building. Contributing building. 1937.

Small one-story wood frame building with shed roof and flush board walls. Metal roof covering. The flush board door is located on the west side of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

44. Old Tennis Courts. Non-contributing site. 1937; alterations 1990s.

These tennis courts were built as part of the original Camp Arrowhead recreation facilities. In the 1990s, after the new courts were built, the north end was converted to a garden, and the south end was grassed in. The original courts were set several feet above the ground on a substantial stone retaining wall. Remnants of a fence remain around part of the perimeter of the current garden (see documentary photos, Camp Arrowhead archives, pp. 3, 13).

45. Cabana. Non-contributing structure. 1982.

Gable-roof structure, facing south, with flush board half walls. Set on brick piers, with wood deck floor set about one foot above ground. Corrugated metal roof covering.

46. New Tennis Courts. Non-contributing site. 1982.

The new courts, like the original ones, are laid out in a northeast-southwest orientation. A chain link fence lines the perimeter.

47. Horse Barn. Contributing building. 1953.

One and one-half story rectangular plan building with a front gable roof and board and batten siding. Faces southeast, with a shed-roof, one-story wing on the southernmost corner which contains two additional horse stalls. Horse stalls frame both sides of the center aisle of the interior of the barn, with storage above. On the north side of the building the roof extends out to provide shelter to outside stalls. Stalls are divided by metal gates. A log rail fence demarcates the south and west sides of the site, with a concrete block foundation visible on the south elevation where the building site drops slightly in elevation. Roof is supported by log posts, and the roof structure is exposed on the upper level.

48. Storage Building. Contributing building. 1953.

One-story shed roof building on a concrete block foundation. Flush board siding, center door. Building is set into hillside and is used for hay storage.

49. Storage Shelter. Non-contributing structure. 1980s.

Gable-roof structure open on all sides, supported by log posts and beams, with cross bracing. Dirt floor, and standing seam roof covering.

50. Storage Building. Non-contributing building. ca. 1984.

Tall one-story metal storage building with a front gable roof and sliding metal doors in the center of the east elevation. This is the only new building which is not compatible with the rustic architecture of the camp.

51. Shop and Laundry. Contributing building. 1941.

Facing southwest, this long, linear building is open air on the west half with a side gable roof supported by log posts; ceiling structure is exposed. The far west end of the building has a front gable roof, with all of the roof covered by standing seam metal. The eastern half of the building is enclosed, with board and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

batten siding, and nine bays which alternate between screened openings and double doors. The building is still in use as a laundry, with storage on the west end.

52. Lumber Kiln. Non-contributing building. ca. 1970.

One-story, metal-covered shed roof building set on concrete block piers with rough-sawn lapped siding, and a full glass window facing southwest. The door into the building is located on the side. Used to dry lumber for use on site.

53. Rice Knob Cabana. Contributing structure. 1937.

This structure is the oldest of the cabanas in the camp, built in 1937 and used by the campers for special meetings and overnight camp events. This cabana, like all the others included in the nomination, is a covered structure open on at least three sides, and often open on all four sides. It has been maintained through the years with the selective replacement of boards as needed, but the structure is original. Located near the top of Rice Knob at the southern edge of the district, the shed roof structure is set into the hillside with a portion that cantilevers out over the hillside. A solid balustrade surrounds the structure on three and one-half sides, with the remainder being open for views out over the valley.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 12

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

Summary

Camp Arrowhead, known as Camp Glen Arden girls' camp since 1972, is a rustic summer camp built in 1919 as a recreational facility for the Green River Manufacturing Company, developing into a full boy's camp beginning in 1937. Camp Arrowhead, with a period of significance from 1919-1955, is important as one of the earliest recreational sites in Henderson County, and for its continuous use of the rustic style of architecture so popular in the mountains for both recreational and residential use in the early part of the twentieth century. While the period of significance ends at 1955, the fifty-year cut-off, the camp did continue to grow into the 1960s and later, with buildings constructed after the period of significance in keeping with the rustic character of the camp. The main camp complex is located to the south and southwest corner of the wooded fifty-acre park site property. The topography consists of a series of hillsides and flat areas leveled out for recreational activities such as tennis, archery, horseback riding, and baseball. The rustic nature of the camp is created not only through the use of the rustic architecture, but through a series of tree-lined gravel roads, stone retaining walls and steps, log railings, a hand-crafted stone dam, and a lake. Camp Arrowhead is one of the best preserved rustic summer camps in Henderson County, and the only one which remained in continuous operation during World War II. Camp Arrowhead is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its contribution to the entertainment and recreational development of Henderson County and under Criterion C for its collection of rustic camp architecture. The oldest and most significant camp resources are the 1919 dam, recreation hall/gymnasium, and group of four log cabins. The recreation hall/gymnasium building is constructed on top of the dam, overlooking a lake in one direction and a waterfall and rock slide in the other. The earliest buildings and structures are built of stone, logs, and wood in a simple rustic style. The dining hall/kitchen, cabins, picnic shelters and cabanas (small open air shelters) added in the late 1930s and early 1940s continue the rustic theme, with board and batten siding and porches with log posts.

Historic Background and Entertainment/Recreation Context

In the first decade of the 1900s Joseph Oscar Bell (1865-1939), from the town of Due West, Abbeville County, South Carolina, came to the southern part of Henderson County and founded the Green River Manufacturing Company textile mill, on the Green River in southern Henderson County, in 1907.¹ From its founding until the mill closed in the 1980s it was the largest employer in the area. In addition to the mill, Bell also founded the adjacent village of Tuxedo (population 106), located in southern Henderson County near the South Carolina border, and was one of the original trustees of the First Baptist Church there. He also served on the school committee, was a magistrate, the postmaster, and later a state senator.² Joseph Oscar (J. O.) Bell also harnessed power from the Green River Falls, near the mill, into electricity to run the mill. To expand upon the area's electrical needs, he dammed the Green River in 1920 to create

¹ Henderson County Genealogical and Historical Society. The Heritage of Henderson County, North Carolina, Volume 1. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Hunter Publishing Company, 1983, pp. 41-42.

² Taylor, Frederick Eugene. "A History of Tuxedo, North Carolina." Unpublished paper, in files of the Henderson County Public Library, Hendersonville, North Carolina, July 1967.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 13

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

Lake Summit. He then developed home sites around the lake. Bell was a major landholder in the southern part of Henderson County. In the mid-1890s, he married Lillias Durham (1869-1959), a school teacher and graduate of Queen's College in Charlotte. In 1932, all of the assets of the mill were sold out of the Bell family, along with 450 acres of land.³ It went through tumultuous times through the 1940s under the ownership of the R. W. Boys family who operated it under the name of Green River Mills, Inc.⁴ In 1959 the mill reopened its doors as the J. P. Stevens Mill, remaining in operation as a textile mill until the 1980s.

During the early years of the mill, school classes were held in some of the buildings. In 1916, the company sold two acres to the Henderson County Board of Education for the building of an elementary school.⁵ After Lake Summit was created, the school location became difficult to reach, so the Green River Manufacturing Company donated additional land to the county school board and a new school was built in 1923.⁶ Mrs. Bell taught at the school from its early years in the village of Tuxedo, and later became the school principal.⁷ The Bells had two sons, Frank Durham Bell (1898-) and Joseph Oscar Bell, Jr. (1904-1982), both born in Henrietta, North Carolina.

From the founding in 1907 of the Green River Manufacturing Company, J. O. Bell worked hard to provide clean, safe working conditions for his employees. In 1919 he decided to build a pavilion up the mountain, approximately five miles away, for a recreation site for the mill workers and thus the construction started on the log cabins and the building now known as the recreation hall/gymnasium. A creek flows down from the top of Pinnacle Mountain where Mr. Bell built a dam forming a lake. He then built the recreation hall/gymnasium over it, extending from side to side of the new lake. In addition to the recreation hall which was used for dances, there were several log cabins built on the site, some of which still remain, which were used to house the workers for overnight camping trips.

Due to the beauty and rustic nature of the natural environment of the western North Carolina mountains, the development of private summer camps became major business ventures for many families beginning in the 1910s and continuing through the mid-twentieth century. As noted above, the utilization of some of the Bell property for a recreation site for the mill workers associated with the Green River Manufacturing Company was the beginning of the recreational use of the nominated property. The area around the Green River Manufacturing Company was developed into a number of summer camps by J. O. Bells' sons and others in the 1920s and 1930s. Soon after the founding of the recreational site for the mill workers in 1919, Camp Greystone was founded in 1920 along Lake Summit by the Reverend John R. Sevier. It was built on lakefront land purchased from the Bell family. Camp Mondamin, founded in 1922 on Lake Summit, was the second of the camps to begin operations in the area, run by Frank Bell, J. O. Bell's

³ Fain, James. T., Jr. *A Partial History of Henderson County*. New York: Arno Press, 1980, p. 378.

⁴ "History of Tuxedo, North Carolina." p. 26.

⁵ Unpublished paper, "History of Tuxedo Elementary School," in the files of the western office of Archives & History.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 14

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

oldest son.⁸ Frank Bell married Hannah Townsend in 1923. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and served in the Air Corps in France in World War I.⁹ After the war he returned to Tuxedo and started Camp Mondamin just behind the textile mill, and another camp, Green Cove for girls, in 1945.¹⁰ Camp Arrowhead, run by J. O. Bell, Jr., was founded in 1936, and another Tuxedo-area camp, Windy Wood, began operations in 1957. All of these camps, located in Henderson County, in or near Tuxedo, are still in operation today.

From the 1920s and continuing through the 1960s, many camps in other parts of Henderson County were founded, some of which continue in operation today. Through the years, Henderson County in particular has been the home for more summer camps than any other western North Carolina county, with Transylvania County running a close second. As rail transportation became more available in the 1920s, the summer camp experience expanded. Children would arrive from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida by train in Hendersonville and be picked up at the station by counselors for transport to their final destinations.¹¹ Many of these camps were, and still are, religiously-oriented. As of 1980, some of the Henderson County camps, outside of the Tuxedo area camps previously mentioned, included Camp Pinnacle (1928); Camp Kanuga (1928); Camp Ton-A-Wandah (1933); Elks Camp for Boys (1945); Camp Blue Star (1947), a Jewish camp for boys and girls, and the largest in Henderson County; Camp Tekoa (1949); Camp Judea (1952); Camp Mountain Lake; Our Lady of the Hills; Camp Pinewood (1955); and Camp Highlander (1965).¹²

Joseph (Joe) Oscar Bell, Jr., the youngest son of J. O. Bell, married Mary Kellogg in 1939. Joe Bell, Jr. was a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and worked for many years for Standard Oil Company in Hendersonville. Joe would often bring boys up to the site of the mill's recreation pavilion for wilderness outpost adventures. Eventually the land with the pavilion passed to Joe Bell, Jr. and he built a boys' camp, Camp Arrowhead, on the site in 1937. The materials for building the camp came from the site. While it is not known who built the 1919 recreation hall/gymnasium and log cabins, the builders of the camp, beginning in 1937 and then continuing when they returned from service in World War II, were Raymond Coggins and Burgin Morgan, both from the area. In addition to the basic camp layout of roads, stone steps, and retaining walls, the early buildings and structures completed in the late 1930s to the early 1940s included Ramshackle Cabin (#4), the Dining Hall/Kitchen (#7), the Bridge (#13), the Storage Building and Old Tennis Courts (#43 and #44), the Shop and Laundry (#51) and Rice Knob Cabana (#53). In the beginning the recreation pavilion had three rooms, a dining hall on one end, a kitchen on the other, and a dance hall in the middle. In 1941, the roof over the large middle room was raised five feet for conversion to the current gym.

⁸ "A History of Tuxedo, North Carolina," p. 22.

⁹ Fain, James T., Jr. A Partial History of Henderson County. New York: Arno Press, 1980, p. 377.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ "Summer Camps Pump Life Into Western North Carolina Economy," Asheville Citizen, 24 June 1982.

¹² "Summer Camps in Henderson County," published by Greater Hendersonville Chamber of Commerce, 1980.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 15

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

When the camp first opened, most of the campers came from Louisiana and Florida. Through the years this has continued to be some of the main home states of the campers. There were approximately sixty to seventy boys attending the camp in the early years (late 1930s to early 1940s), with the population gradually rising to a total of over 150 campers today. The camp continued steady growth from its founding in 1937 through 1955, the end of the period of significance. Additional compatible rustic buildings were constructed into the 1960s to accommodate the continued growth of the camp. Camp fees in the early 1940s were \$250 per child for eight weeks. Fees today range from \$1400 for a week to \$5300 for a full eight week session.¹³ Joe Bell, Jr. remained as director of the camp until Camp Glen Arden took over the facilities in 1972. At that time, Mary Bell, his wife, continued her duties as camp director of Camp Glen Arden which she had run in another location since 1951. She continued in this position until 1979, and in 1980, Casey Thurman, the current director, took over operations of the camp. Camp activities have changed little since the camp's founding. These include horseback riding, archery, tennis, baseball, soccer, swimming, canoeing, arts and crafts, music, drama, overnight camping trips, and hiking. Each camper is placed within a skills group, or clan, where they can earn awards for completing outdoor activities throughout the summer.¹⁴

Of the three camps in existence in the Tuxedo area before World War II (Greystone, Mondamin, and Arrowhead), and the three other camps in existence elsewhere in Henderson County (Camp Pinnacle, Camp Kanuga, and Camp Ton-A-Wandah), Camp Arrowhead was the only one which remained in operation during World War II.¹⁵ Counselors brought in were principals from area schools and young men who were not old enough to serve in the military. Due to this fact, the camp continued to grow and thus was in need of additional camp buildings to accommodate this growth from the late 1940s through the early 1960s. Many of the local builders who had been associated with the camp before being called away into military serve, were back home, and were heavily involved in the construction of the post-World War II buildings. One of these builders, Raymond Coggins, who still works at the camp, was involved in this construction.¹⁶ Even the newer facilities built after the period of significance within the camp retain the basic rustic style so notable in the earlier structures, with buildings constructed primarily from materials on site, as they always were.

In 1972, Camp Glen Arden for girls moved to and shared the camp with Camp Arrowhead. Camp Glen Arden for girls was originally located on the campus of Christ School, beginning in 1951. The first five weeks of every summer were for the girls, and the second five weeks were for the boys. This tradition continued until Camp Arrowhead built the adjoining camp in 1990. Since then, Camp Glen Arden for girls has occupied the former Camp Arrowhead site. Camp Arrowhead for boys has occupied the new

¹³ Camp brochures for Camp Arrowhead and Camp Glen Arden, 1942, 1997, 2004.

¹⁴ Thurman, Casey. Camp director since 1980. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers, 22 May 2004.

¹⁵ Thurman, Casey. Camp director since 1980. Interview by Sybil A. Bowers, 22 May 2004. This information was from an earlier interview Ms. Thurman had with Mary Bell, wife of J. O. Bell, previous owner of the camp, and director of Camp Glen Arden for Girls from 1951-1970.

¹⁶ Coggins, Raymond. Associated with the camp since 1946 as a builder and currently building/grounds maintenance supervisor. Interview with Sybil A. Bowers, 21 May 2004.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 16

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

adjacent camp. Camp Arrowhead/Camp Glen Arden remained under the ownership of the Bell family until 1996 when it was sold by Joseph Bell, III and wife Lindsay R. Bell, to The Camp Glen Arden Group, LLC, the current owners.¹⁷

Architectural Context

Tourism in western North Carolina, in the 1920s and 1930s, was a big business, as more people were able to travel easily to the mountains. Many of these tourists built summer homes, and others sent their children to the mountains for the rustic camp experience they could not have at home. The rustic style of architecture drew its inspiration from the mountains, utilizing natural materials such as stone, logs, and shingles. Many of these materials were used in an unaltered state, including the use of tree trunks as support posts for porches. The buildings in the rustic style were carefully placed within the natural mountain landscape with great care taken to blend them into their natural surroundings. Roads and fencing materials carefully followed the natural topography, and buildings were set upon natural hillsides or valleys so as to make the least impact on the environment. The development of the Green River Manufacturing Company recreation area and later Camp Arrowhead closely followed this design philosophy, with buildings sited within the natural topography and constructed of logs or covered with either board and batten siding or shingles. The use of tree trunks as support posts was used throughout the camp, and all roads, stonework, and fencing closely followed the natural terrain in its layout.

Another western North Carolina summer camp which utilized rustic design is Camp Merrie-Woode (NR 1995), founded in 1922 in nearby Jackson County. This camp expanded upon rustic design in its buildings, incorporating the slightly more refined Adirondack style of architecture which had its beginnings in summer camps in New York state. The founder of Camp Merrie-Woode worked in one of these New York camps and designed similar buildings at Merrie-Woode. There was a greater use of the typical Adirondack design elements in the Merrie-Woode buildings, including the use of bark shingles and split logs as building siding materials. However, like Camp Arrowhead, there is also extensive use of board and batten siding on many of the buildings.¹⁸ Both camps, due to their remote locations, out of necessity used native building materials in construction of both landscape features and buildings.

While some of the earliest camps in the Tuxedo area of Henderson County utilized this same rustic design philosophy in their early buildings, very few of the camps retain this atmosphere today in the same way as Camp Arrowhead. Camp Arrowhead also retains within its boundaries the earliest examples of rustic recreational architecture in the county, the 1919 recreation hall/gymnasium and log cabins. Some area camps retain a handful of their older buildings, but with modern amenities added in recent renovations. Others have completely rebuilt their camps with modern buildings. Camp Greystone, founded in 1920,

¹⁷ Henderson County Deed Book 911, p. 409.

¹⁸ Martin, Jennifer F. "Camp Merrie-Woode." National Register nomination, 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

and one of the earliest camps in the area, retains some of its oldest buildings, including the dining hall, but it has been significantly modernized on the interior. Camp Mondamin, founded in 1922, is the closest in architectural character to Camp Arrowhead, retaining several of its rustic buildings, none of which are as old as the recreation hall/gymnasium and log cabins of Camp Arrowhead. Camp Mondamin's sister camp, Green Cove, was not founded until 1945, so its earliest buildings, while rustic in design, are not as old as Camp Arrowhead. Many of its buildings are more typical of post-World War II architecture. The modern-day Camp Arrowhead, moved in 1990 to the west of its original location, includes contemporary buildings and structures in a much less rustic environment than the current Camp Glen Arden site. Finally, Falling Creek Camp, the last of the currently operating camps in the Tuxedo area, was not founded until 1969 and is therefore not a historic camp.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 18

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 19

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

Geographic Data

Additional UTM's

Zone 17	Easting	Northing
5.	365340	3897670
6.	365880	3897720

Boundary Description

The boundaries included in the district nomination are shown on the accompanying tax map, PIN 00956510943755.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the district encompasses all of the original acreage associated with first the Green River Manufacturing Company recreation site and later Camp Arrowhead.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photos Page 20

Camp Arrowhead
Henderson County, North Carolina

Camp Arrowhead Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs, except where noted.

Name of property: Camp Arrowhead
Tuxedo vic.
Henderson County
North Carolina

Photographer: Sybil Argintar Bowers
Date of photos: May 2004
Location of original negatives: Division of Archives and History
One Village Lane
Asheville, North Carolina 28803

1. Road, stone wall in front of Cabins 15/16/17/18, view west.
2. Waterfall and rustic railing from bridge, view east.
3. Stone steps behind Cabin 6.
4. Road to barn and lower riding ring, view west.
5. Cookout, view northwest.
6. Dining hall/kitchen, view northeast.
7. Recreation hall/gymnasium, view southwest.
8. Rear of recreation hall/gymnasium, view northeast.
9. Interior room, recreation hall/gymnasium, view southeast.
10. Cabin 4/5, view north.
11. Interior, Cabin 1.
12. Cabins 11 – 14, view southwest.
13. Sugar Shack, view northwest.
14. Cabana at pool, view south.
15. Cabin 19/20, view northwest.

