

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC
PLACES EVALUATION FOR
THE SIERRA PINES BAPTIST CAMP,
ELDORADO NATIONAL FOREST,
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

Prepared for:

Sierra Pines Camp
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sierra Pines Baptist Camp is located on Eldorado National Forest (ENF) land in El Dorado County, California. Sierra Pines Baptist Camp is located near Twin Bridges, CA in Section 9, Township 11 North, Range 17 East, MDBM. The 34-acre compound is bisected by Tamarack Creek and sits between 6,600 and 6,800 feet above mean sea level. The camp operates on public lands through a Special Use Permit with the United States Forest Service. Most of the privately owned buildings are more than 50 years old and have not been previously evaluated as historic structures. The Baptist Church wishes to improve the camp structures and is required by the Forest Service to assess their historical significance before implementing those modifications. This evaluation addresses the historical significance of the buildings and compound in light of National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria so that Eldorado National Forest can better advise the permittee of the effects their improvements may have on potential historic properties.

Sierra Pines Camp hired PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the camp. This work was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found in 36 CFR 800. The scope of work entailed research of Forest Service (FS) records, coordination with FS employees, recordation of the camp, and report preparation.

Sierra Pines Camp was established as a public camp in 1947 during a period recognized for the expansion of rustic organized camps on the national forests. As such, it does appear to meet Criteria C of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a representative architectural example of these types of camps. However, there are many modern buildings present today in the camp and the few that are 50 years old or older have been significantly modified. As a result, the camp's integrity of materials, workmanship and design are poor. As a result, the Sierra Pines Camp does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP.

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INTRODUCTION

The Sierra Pines Camp plans to undertake needed maintenance and repairs on their camp structures located on land managed by Eldorado National Forest (ENF) in El Dorado County, California (Figures 1 and 2) for continued use as an organized camp for the general public. The camp is more than 50 years old and has not been evaluated as an historical property in compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Implementing regulations found in 36 CFR 800.

The current project and related activities necessary to renovate the buildings at the camp have the potential to affect historic properties. This project, therefore, is considered an undertaking (per 36 CFR 800.16[y]), that may result in adverse affects to historic properties. PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) was hired by Sierra Pines Camp to conduct the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) assessment of the facility. The contract entailed research of ENF and other archival records previously gathered by Karin Klemic (FS archaeologist), coordination with ENF staff, recordation of the camp and evaluation report preparation.

Historic research necessary for this evaluation was conducted by the Placerville Ranger District Archaeologist, Karin Klemic, and provided to PAR to facilitate the evaluation. Ms. Klemic has an M.A. in Archaeology emphasizing Cultural Resources Management, a B.A. in Anthropology, a minor in the History of Art and Architecture and over eight years of professional experience. Ms. Klemic conducted the research and also provided PAR with detailed notes and photographs from her field work. Photographs and additional information were also provided by staff members at the Sierra Pines Camp.

The evaluation of the camp was conducted by PAR's senior historian, Cindy L. Baker. Ms. Baker has a M.A. in Public History, related B.A.s and over 17 years of professional experience. She served as the primary author for the report.

METHODS

Archival Research

Archival research gathered by ENF staff focused on identifying events or persons associated with the construction and use of the Sierra Pines Campground. Previous records gathered by PAR during evaluation of similar resources also were used as much as possible. Additional research was conducted by PAR during the course of this project in August 2010 and contacts were made to gather site-specific information. These places and people contacted or visited by the ENF and/or by PAR include:

- Ron Hancock, Placerville Ranger District Recreation Officer;
- Terry Bolton, Leoni Meadows Camp, Grizzly Flats;
- El Dorado County Historical Museum, Placerville;
- Northern California Conference of Seventh Day Adventists, Pleasant Hill;
- Pacific Ranger District, Eldorado National Forest Placerville; and
- USFS Region 5 Regional Office, Mare Island, Vallejo, CA.

A field visit was conducted during 2009 by Karin Klemic. At that time, detailed notes were made on architectural detailing of the interior and exterior, landscaping features, additions and modifications to the structures and overall physical condition and integrity. Additional photographs taken in 2010 were supplied by staff at Sierra Pines Camp.

Sierra Pines personnel also provided building dimensions, a map, and details on previous modifications made to the structures. Photographs were taken of all elevations and of specific features, including landscaping elements. California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 primary record forms and appropriate attachments were completed for the camp's buildings based on photographs and plans provided by ENF and Sierra Pines, as well as field observation. Photographs are on file at PAR and are integrated into DPR 523 forms found in Appendix A.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Introduction

The Sierra Pines Camp is an organizational camping facility established on 34 acres of private and public land managed by Eldorado National Forest in 1947 by the Seventh Day Adventist Church. It includes a cluster of 25 nearly identical cabins, a lodge with kitchen, dining hall and housing, a conference workshop, multipurpose areas, a trading post, swimming pool, showers and bathrooms, dorms, staff accommodations and outdoor settings for worship and recreation.

Eldorado National Forest (ENF) is part of the United States Department of Agriculture, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5) of the National Forest Service. It is situated along the Sierra Nevada mountain range from its foothills at 1,000 feet in elevation to over 10,000 feet at the crest of the Sierra. Steep canyons created by the American, Cosumnes, Mokelumne and Rubicon rivers divide the forest into watersheds.

ENF was established on July 28, 1910 from a portion of Tahoe National Forest. Today it encompasses 596,724 acres of forested land in parts of El Dorado, Amador, Alpine and Placer counties, California. Ranger district offices are located in Camino, Georgetown, Pioneer and Pollock Pines, while the Supervisor's Office (SO) headquarters is in Placerville.

Organized Camping in the United States

Organized camping refers to camping by organizations, including non-profit groups such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts of America, religious organizations, public agencies (including cities and school districts), and private groups. Typically these groups lease property on public land in attractive rural locations and build recreational camps for their seasonal use. These organized camps typically are rustic in nature and provide very basic facilities. These include latrines or outhouses of some sort, a water supply, a first aid or health building, staff housing, either cabins or tent camping areas trails, a campfire area and crafts or recreation areas. Some larger camps also include dining facilities, maintenance sheds, bath houses and private cabins (Eels 1986).

Camping has been considered a healthy American pastime for more than a century. Large cities, especially on the east coast, recognized that fresh air and outdoor activities could provide relief and wholesome experiences for an increasingly urban population. While organizational camps were being formed as early as the 1860s, the largest growth occurred starting around 1900. By 1910, the Camp Directors Association of America was founded, an organization that today is known as the American Camping Association. This association helps sets standards and guidelines for organizational camps nationwide.

Also in 1910, the Boy Scouts of America and Camp Fire Girls were founded and developed the outdoor experience as a key aspect of their programming. In 1912, the Girl Scouts of America established their first camp in Savannah, Georgia. Ten years later, they had chartered similar camps across the country. By 1926, organized camping was so widespread that the Camp Directors Association (formed in 1924) began publication of a *Camp Directors Bulletin*, later known as *Camping Magazine* (Eels 1986).

In the 1930s, the National Park Service, under the Federal Government's work relief program, developed 46 Recreation Demonstration areas. These sites became a sort of blue print for campgrounds in America. Thirty-four of these facilities were organized camps that were available for lease by groups that did not own campgrounds. Many leases remain today on Forest Service, State Park and National Park lands (Eels 1986). By the end of World War II, these camps had become accepted summer staples for American youth. In 1948, the American Camping Association adopted standards that became the basis for camp accreditation. These standards became the standards of the camp industry as a whole. In 1954, camps were required to provide evidence of compliance with their camp standards to be eligible for accreditation. With the surge in urban and suburban population centers following the war, camping became increasingly popular, reaching its peak in the 1960s (Eels 1968).

Recreational residence development on the National Forests had slowed during and after the Great Depression of the 1930s and ceased altogether during WWII. After the war, the public was anxious to escape from the increasing urban development near population centers. Historians have attributed this youth summer camping movement to a growing economy, post-war relief and the baby boom between 1945 and 1965 (Malinowski and Thurber 2009). It was during this period that Camp site was first established.

Seventh-Day Adventist Camp History

The Sierra Pines Camp originally was organized as the Pinecrest Camp by the Conference of Northern California, an order of the North American Division of Seventh-day Adventists. The Church's practice nationwide is for each local conference to organize their own camp. Most of the summer youth camps provide an outdoor camping experience for children between the ages of 7 and 17. Depending on their amenities, they offer arts and crafts, nature hikes, archery and swimming.

The Adventists first approached Eldorado National Forest in December 1945 about the potential to lease the site. During this post-World War II-era, the increasing affluence and mobility of the general public led to greater access to leisure. At the same time, the recreation residence policy on the National Forests in California emphasized the priority of public uses, including organized camps. Leasees were required to have their plans approved by the Forest Service to ensure development of a rustic architectural style, harmonizing with the environment. Church members designed the simple structures at the Pinecrest Camp with

review and suggestions from ENF personnel. The ENF provided guidance in response, largely on structural issues (i.e. lumber dimensions).

Their Special Use permit was granted starting in January 1946 for Organization Site 11-16-45. While original plans were not located during the research effort, it appears the initial camp was planned to include a lodge, cabins, showers and an infirmary. In May 1947, Pacific Gas and Electric Company prepared to provide electric service to "the group of cabins" and the dining hall and lodge. This work was undertaken by the spring of 1948. In 1947, the church also purchased lots 12, 13, 14 and 15 on the newly-established Ralston Trail Subdivision adjoining the ENF lease.

Church records indicate the swimming pool was added around 1953, along with a primitive camping area and a church "bowl" or outside worship circle area. By that time, the camp was known as Pinecrest Junior Camp. In 1954, the Adventists purchased two additional lots in the Ralston Trail Subdivision adjoining the National Forest land to increase the size of the camp. With this purchase, the camp had reached its current size.

Work in the 1950s and 1960s consisted of new construction, as well as maintenance. The early use of logs for retaining walls, for instance, led to erosion problems, causing camp management to replace them with rock walls. Pathways and walking areas around the swimming pool and shower room were covered with asphalt. A bridge over Tamarac Creek was renovated. A second shower and restroom building was added in the cabin area. The camp manager building was added in 1965 and the shop (Ralston Dorms, which consists of a warehouse and dorm) was constructed in 1967. A garage was also added in 1970, along with new restrooms and a shower.

Transition to Baptist Church

By 1975, the Adventists had outgrown the camp. They began planning their Leoni Meadows Retreat in Grizzly Flats to replace the much smaller Pinecrest Camp they had occupied for the previous 28 years (*Mountain Democrat* May 1, 1975).

In May 1978, the Adventists sold their camp and transferred the land lease to the First Baptist Church of Modesto. The Baptists renamed the camp, Sierra Pines. Doug Sider, Minister of Camping Ministries for the American Baptist Church of the West, spent many years looking over the site and was in charge as late as 1989. In 1984, two cabins were replaced after they succumbed to snow damage. The Baptists also made much needed repairs to the camp in the 1990s. The ground floor of the main lodge was completely remodeled after snow damage, including replacing original roofing windows and doors. The cabins were also modified with heating and plumbing, as well as numerous window and door replacements. In the late 1990s, the men's restroom and bathing facility near the cabins was completely gutted.

Today the camp remains an active organizational camp. It is heavily used in summer and provides the same outdoor experience intended when the camp was first envisioned 65 years ago. It is one of numerous organized camp sites on Forest Service land in this region of the Sierra Nevada.

RESULTS

Sierra Pines Camp

Historic structures (i.e., at least 50 years old) at the camp include 25 cabins, the main lodge, the trading post, a staff facility, the Pinecroft meeting lodge, swimming pool and showers, showers associated with the cabins, and trails (Figure 3). They are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Sierra Pines Camp Structures

Building Name	Bldg. #	Date Const.	Notes
Lodge and Kitchen	1	1948	New fenestration, roof and partial siding
Staff Housing	2	1948	New addition, fenestration, roof and partial siding
Cabins	3	1948	New fenestration, roof and siding on some
Men's Showers	4	1948	Gutted
Women's Showers	5	1948	New fenestration, roof and partial siding
Propane Tank Shed	6	Circa 1948	Dilapidated
Trading Post	7	Circa 1953	New fenestration and additions
<i>Bear Lodge</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1987/1988</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Pinecroft Lodge	9	Circa 1955	Additions, new fenestration, roof and siding
Pool Pump House	10	Circa 1953	New fenestration
Swimming Pool and Shower House	11	1953	New fenestration
<i>Staff Shower</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>Modern</i>
<i>Staff House</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>Modern 1965</i>	<i>Modern</i>
<i>Ralston Shop</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>Modern</i>
<i>Modern Chalet</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>Modern</i>
<i>Modern Chalet</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>1994</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Abandoned restroom	17	1948	Abandoned

* Buildings in italic are modern structures and not described in this report.

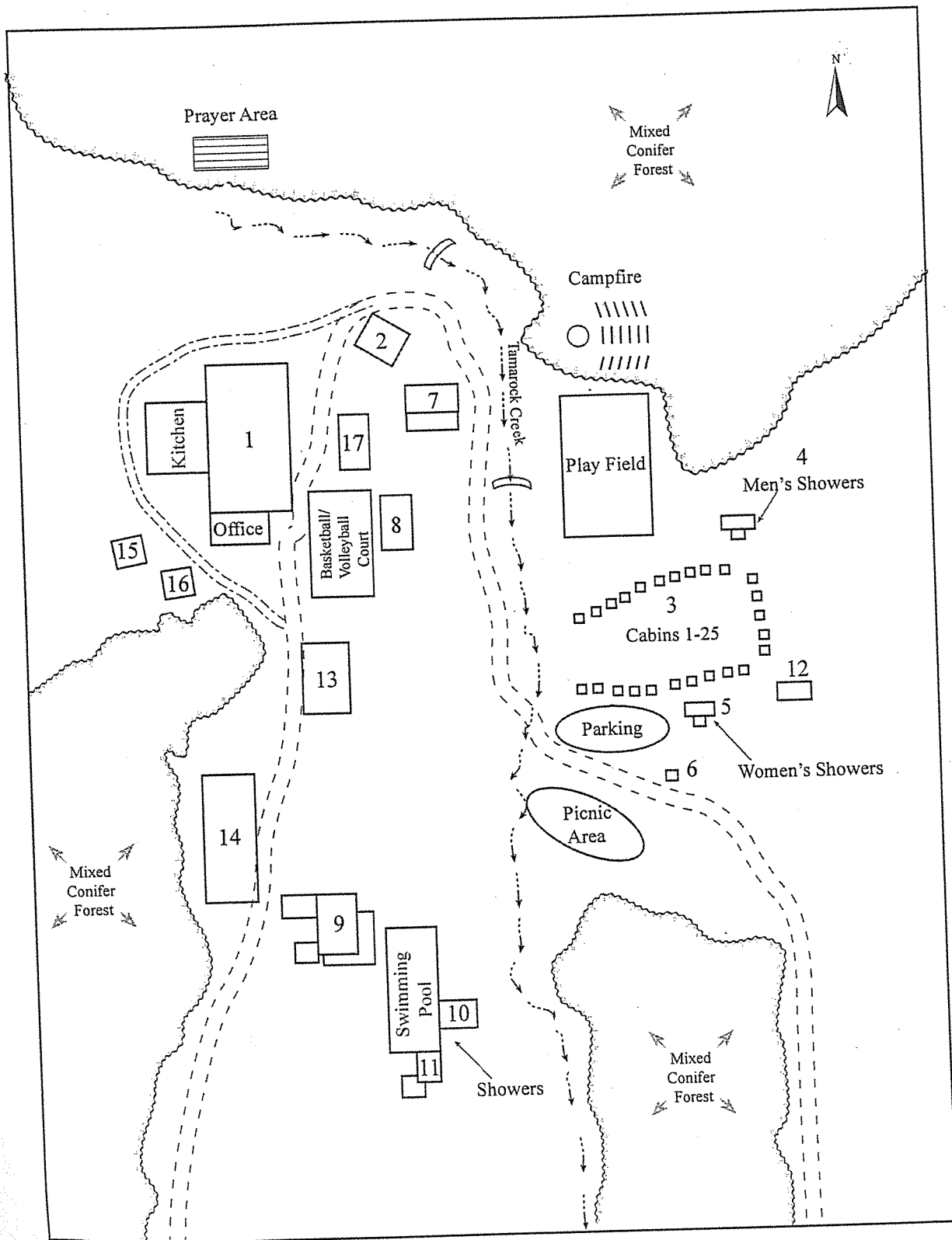


Figure 3. Sierra Pines Camp Layout, 2010.

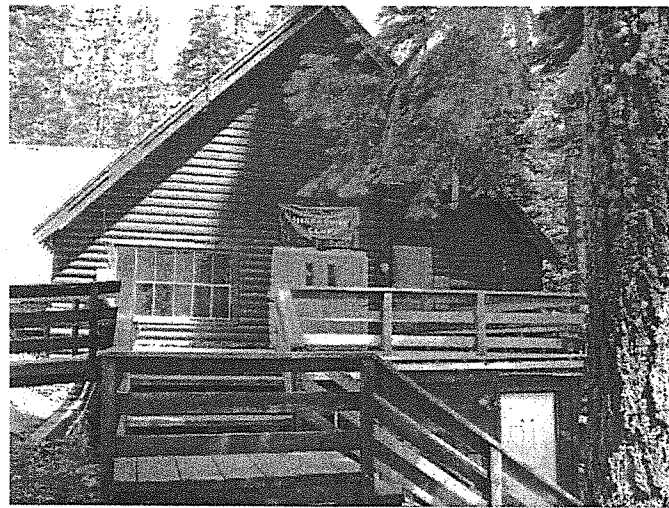
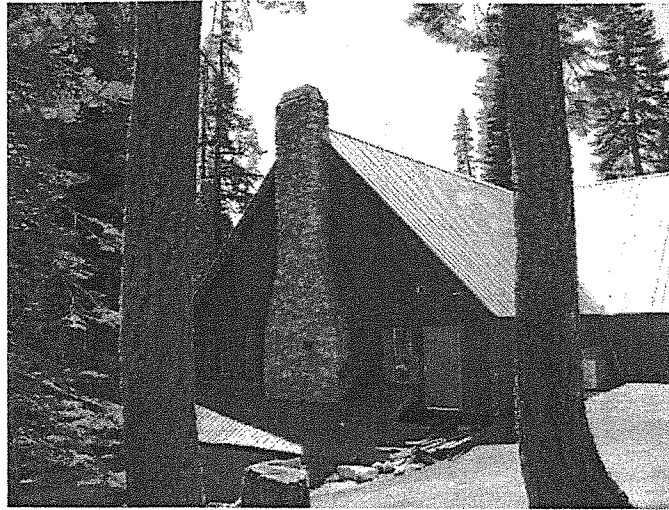
The Judson Lodge, Building 1 (circa 1948)

The lodge (Bldg 1) is a two-story cross-gabled structure (Figures 4 and 5) that houses the kitchen with an addition that is used as office space. The two-story section is 43 feet wide and 100 feet long. The kitchen wing (Figure 5c) is 40 feet long and 41 feet wide. The office addition is 20 by 20 feet.

The lodge office addition (Figure 5b) may have been built before 1960 (50 years ago) and would be considered historic. However, numerous modifications have also been made in the modern period, including replacement of more than 75 percent of the fenestration and 100 percent of the roofing. The roof is channel lock metal. The fenestration on the ground level was replaced with modern vinyl windows. Modern metal replacement doors exist on the kitchen and dining room. There is a modern wood storage addition on the north elevation around the base of the chimney that is constructed of plywood and sheet metal. The dining hall roof collapsed under snow in the last 10 years, requiring replacement of the roof and truss materials and design. The kitchen was also damaged by a falling tree in the last two years, resulting in the removal of original siding and repair with plywood.



Figure 4. Lodge, dormitory elevation, August 2010.



**Figure 5. A: Lodge rear, west and north elevations, August 2010.
 B: Lodge, Office Addition, August 2010.
 C. Lodge, Kitchen Wing, August 2010.**

Two Bedroom Staff House, Building 2 (circa 1948)

The two-bedroom staff house (Bldg. 2) is a wood-framed, one-story side-gabled with loft structure (Figure 6) that measures 35 feet long and 20 feet wide. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with channel-lock metal sheeting. The exterior is finished with faux log drop siding. Some (roughly 75 percent) of the original wood-sash double-hung windows remain on this structure. This building was originally the infirmary and was remodeled in 1980 for use as staff housing. The addition is present at left and is sided with horizontal board siding. The roof addition includes exposed rafter tails and a variant of metal roofing material.

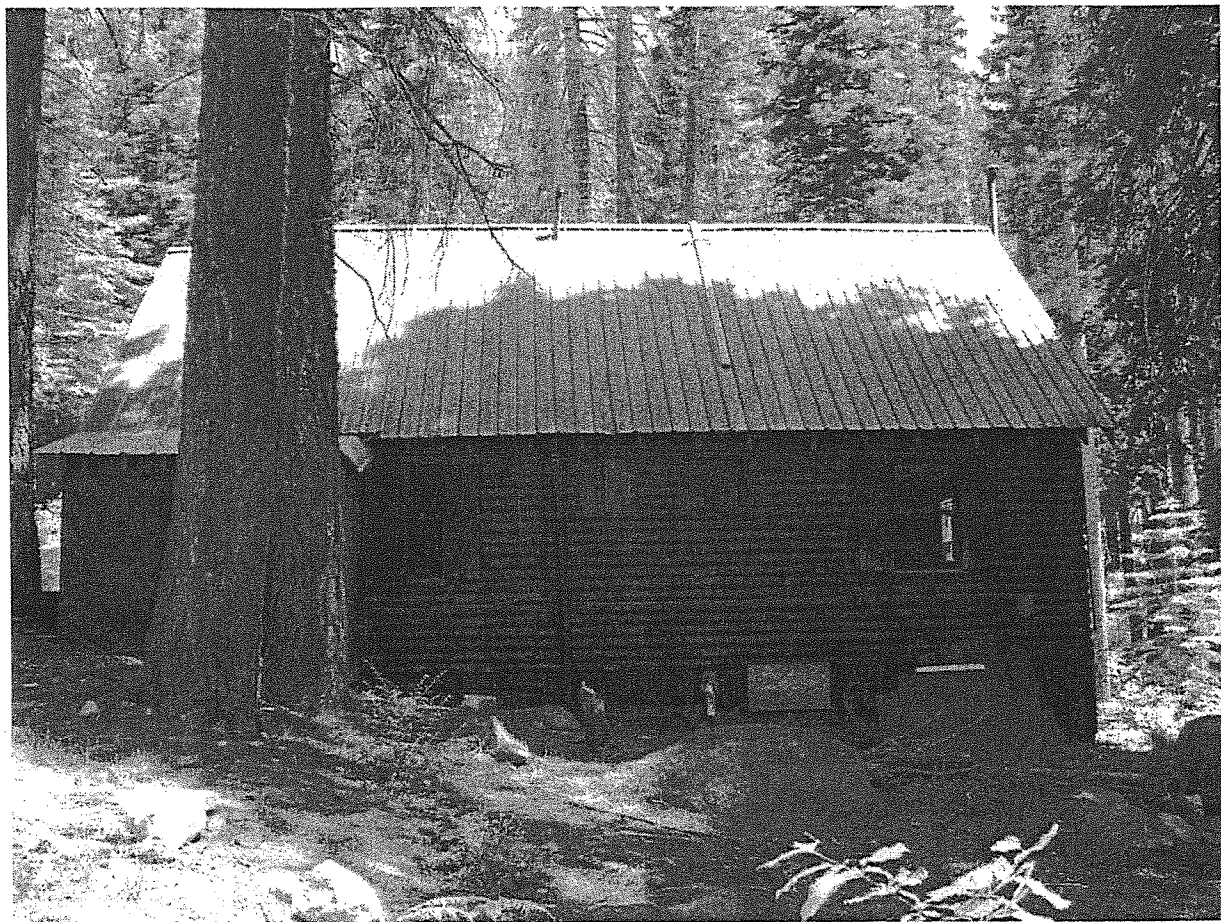


Figure 6: Staff House, Building 2, August 2010.

Trading Post, Building 7 (circa 1948-1953)

This one-story, wood-framed front-gabled structure (Bldg. 7) (Figure 7) measures 32 feet long and 16 feet wide. It is set on a concrete pier and sill foundation. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with wood shingles. Access is through an asymmetrically placed modern aluminum sliding door. There are also modern vinyl sliding windows replacing most original windows throughout the structure. The building has been modified significantly with the addition of modern decking and a porch with plywood awning. There are also other replacement materials present, including aluminum casement windows and channel-lock metal roofing.



Figure 7: Commissary/Trading Post, Building 7, August 2010.

Bear Lodge (Building 8) (1987/1988)

Bear Lodge is a modern one-story, wood-framed front-gabled building (Figure 8) that measures 32 feet by 18 feet in length. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with channel-lock metal sheeting. Siding consists of horizontal board siding with vertical batten elements. The main entrance on the gable end consists of modern metal sliding doors. A metal louvered vent is present at the attic.

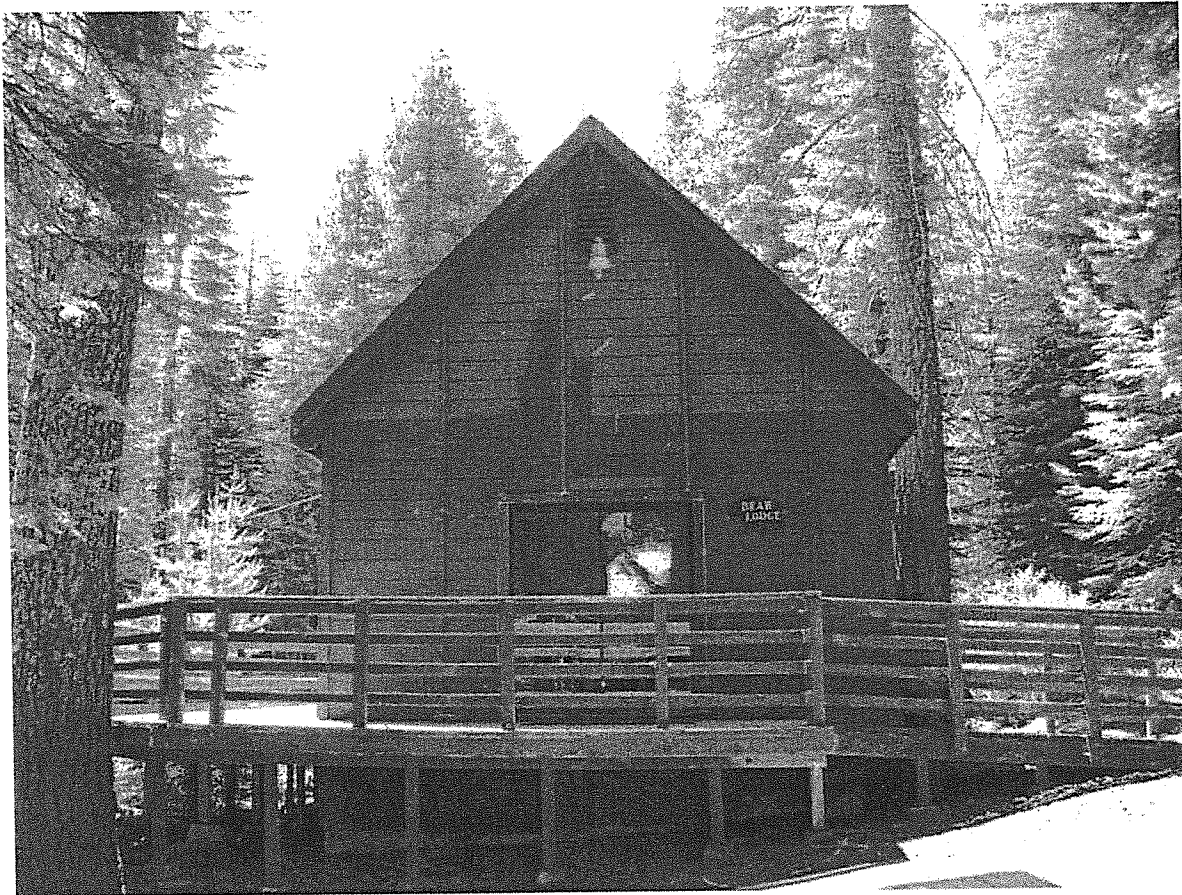


Figure 8. Bear Lodge, Building 8, August 2010.

Pinecroft Lodge and Staff Apartment, Building 9 (circa 1953)

This lodge (Figure 9) is a single-story, wood-framed cross-gable-roofed structure that measures 39 feet by 27 feet. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with metal channel-lock sheeting. The modern staff addition on the west elevation is 29 feet long and 17 feet wide and consists of wood framing with plywood siding and a metal shed roof. This building has aluminum sash sliding windows in the main section that have replaced the original fenestration. Exterior conduit for electrical is present as a result of an equipment upgrade. This lodge has two additions. One houses a restroom, while the other is a staff room. The staff addition has plywood siding and a shed roof.

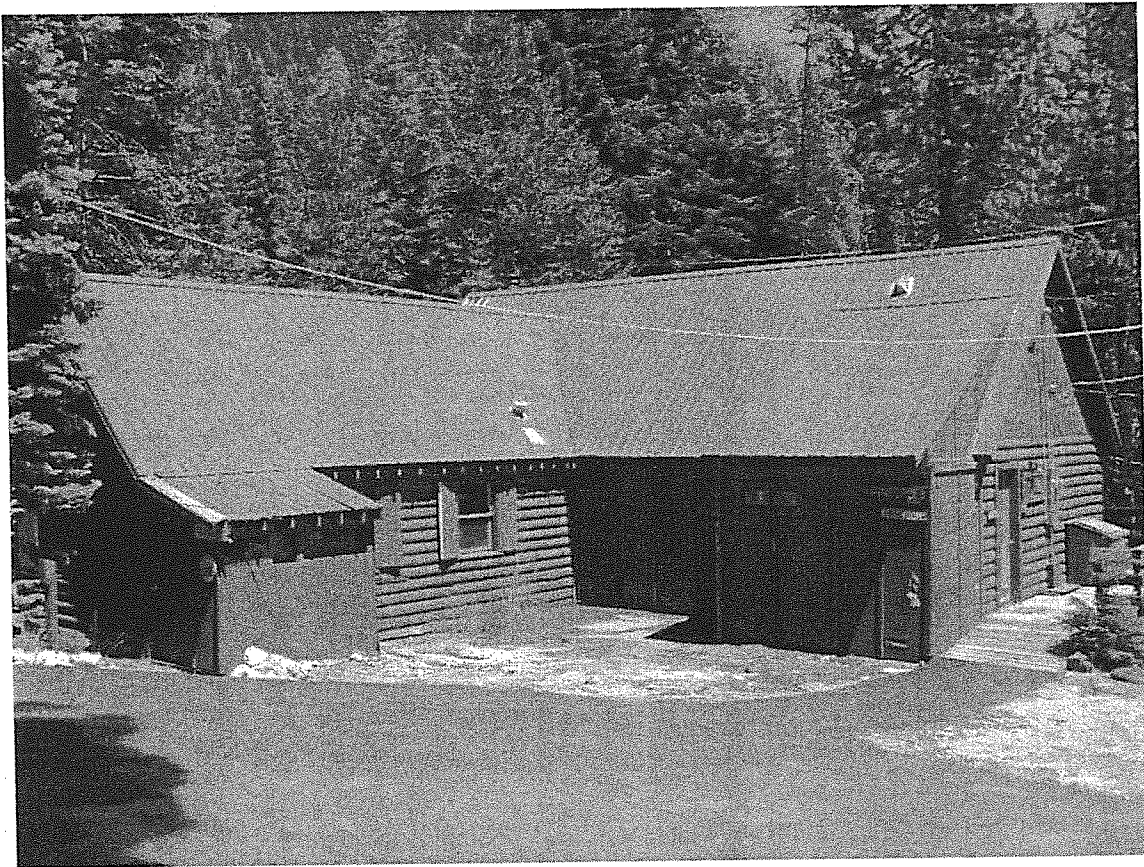
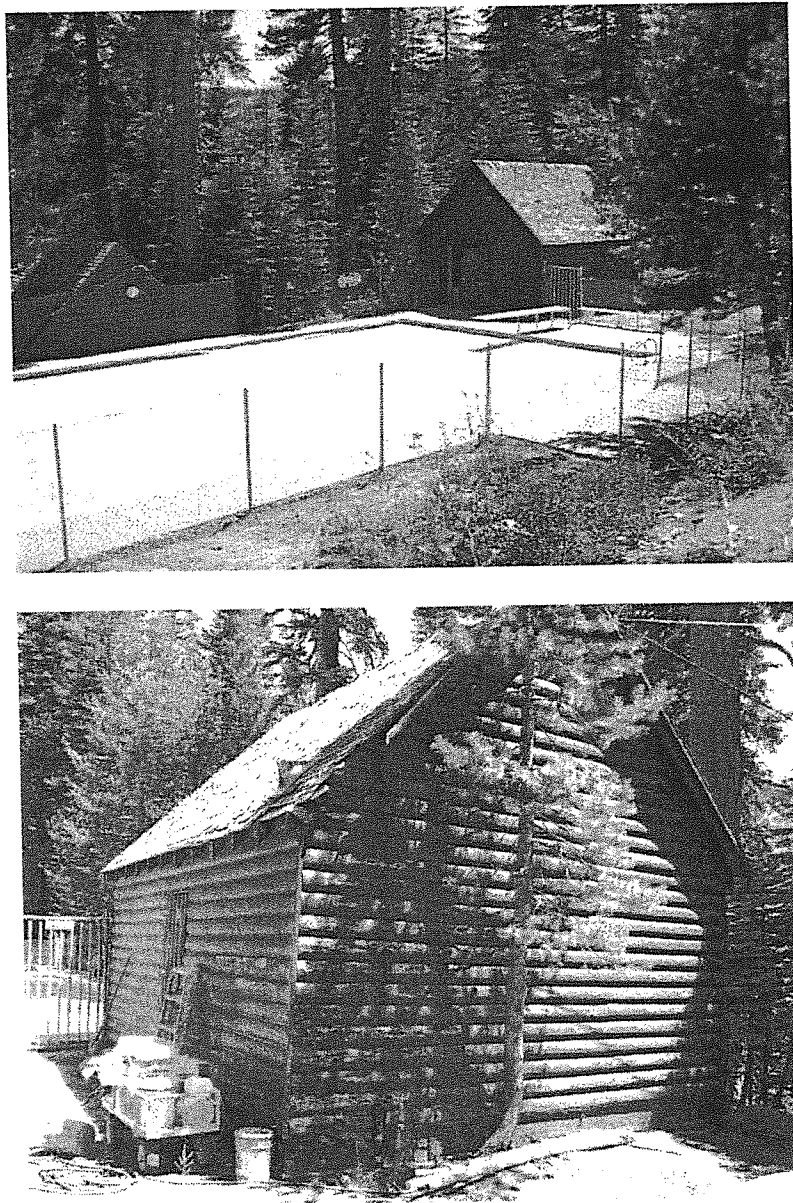


Figure 9. Pinecroft Lodge, August 2010.

Swimming Pool Facility Building 11 (1953)

The showerhouse (Building 10) at the pool (Figure 10) is a simple one-story, wood-framed structure on a concrete sill foundation and measures roughly 18 feet by 10 feet. This building was likely constructed around 1953, contemporary with the swimming pool. The front-gabled structure is clad with faux log drop siding from ridgeline to foundation. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with deteriorated wood shingles. The access is through modern replacement double doors facing the pool enclosure. There is an additional pedestrian door on the west elevation that consists of vertical boards.



**Figure 10. A: Swimming Pool with Shower House, August 2010.
B: Swimming Pool Shower House, August 2010.**

Pool Pump House (Building 11) (circa 1953)

Building 11 measures 20 feet wide by 16 feet in length. The pump house (Figure 11) is wood-framed with a modern cinder block expansion on a concrete sill foundation. The one-story building is clad with faux log drop siding from ridgeline to ground level. The rear of the building shows modifications, including the replacement of the original access door with vertically placed siding. Fenestration has been replaced with aluminum sash sliding windows. The roof has exposed rafter tails and is clad with metal channel lock sheeting.

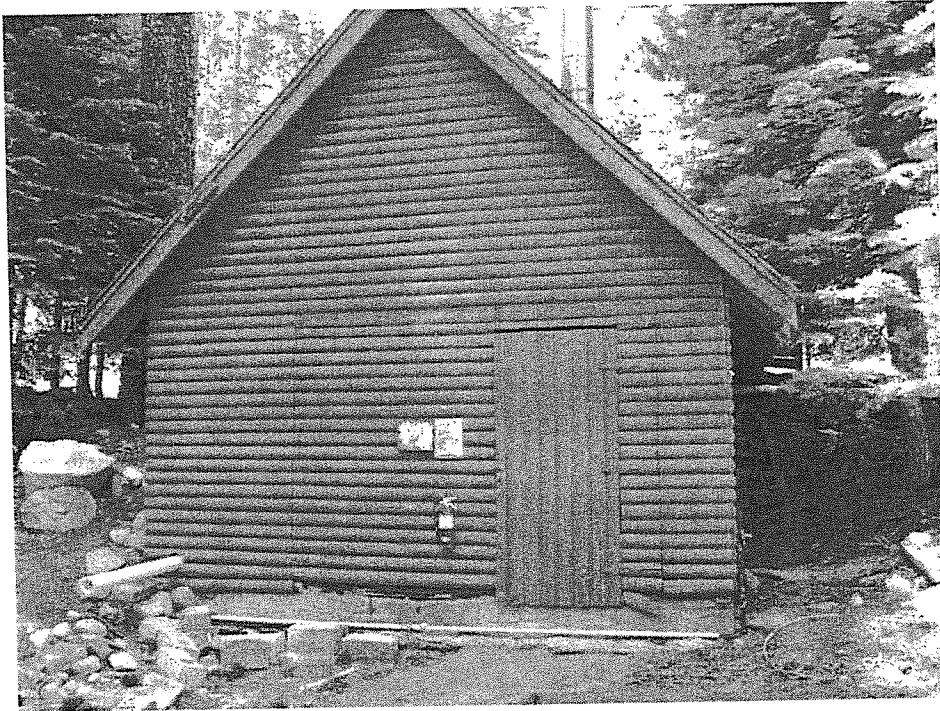


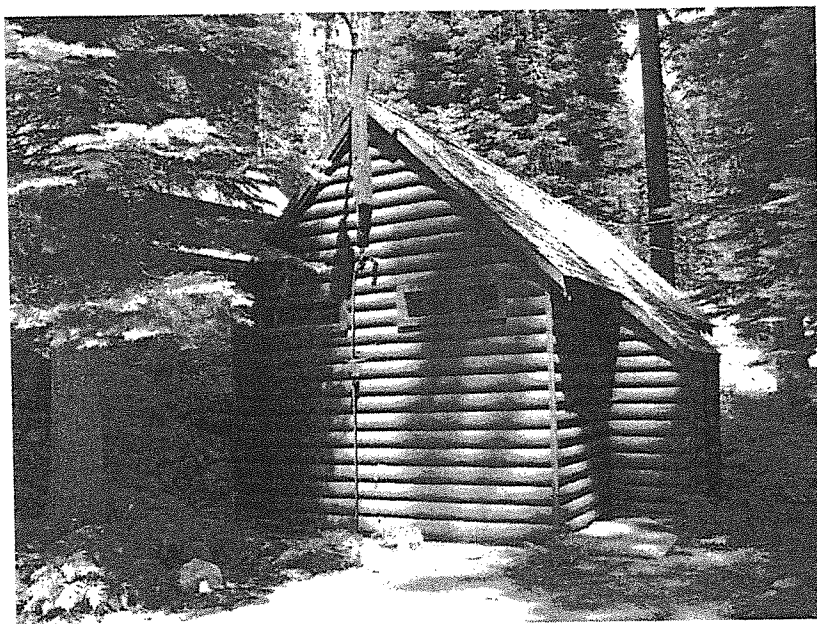
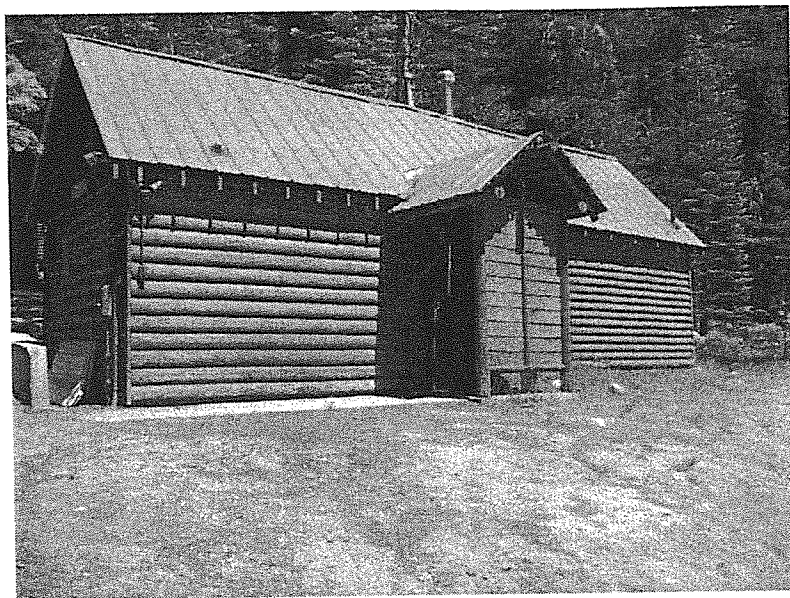
Figure 11: Pool Pump House, August 2010.

Women's Bathroom, Building 5 (1948)

This rectangularly massed, wood-framed side-gabled building (Building 5) (Figure 12a) measures 32 feet long by 12 feet wide. The one-story structure has a centrally placed pedestrian door visually screened by a cross-gable portico supported by poles and is finished with horizontal board siding. The building itself has faux log drop siding on two elevations and replacement plywood siding on the rear. Roofing consists of modern channel lock metal sheeting with exposed rafter tails. Windows consist of replacement aluminum sliding windows for ventilation.

Original Bathroom, Building 17 (circa 1948),

This is an abandoned side-gabled wood-framed structure (Figure 12b) that measures 25 feet by 22 feet. The structure is similar in design to the bathrooms near the cabins also constructed in 1948. Siding consists of faux log drop-siding. There are screened horizontal vents at the eave elevation. The original shingle roof remains in place, although in poor condition.



**Figure 12. A: Women's Bathroom, Building 5, August 2010.
B: Abandoned Bathrooms, Building 17, August 2010.**

Cabins, Building 3 Types (1948)

There are 25 similar cabins (Figure 13) clustered in a horse-shoe shape at the east side of the camp. The cabins each measure about 18 feet by 15 feet. At least three of these cabins have been completely reconstructed. These wood-framed front-gabled structures are simple one-story buildings on concrete pier foundations. They are clad with faux log drop siding from the eave line to the floor elevation. In the gable end and below the floor elevation, they are clad with either horizontal and vertical board siding. There is a louvered metal vent present in the gable of each cabin. Doors all appear to be simple wood panel doors and provide access by simple wooden decks with two-by-four railings. The cabins each have one modern aluminum sliding window at the rear elevation. Roofing is inconsistent and varies from shingle to channel lock metal sheets or a combination of both. All have exposed rafter tails. Cabins have electric lights and heating.

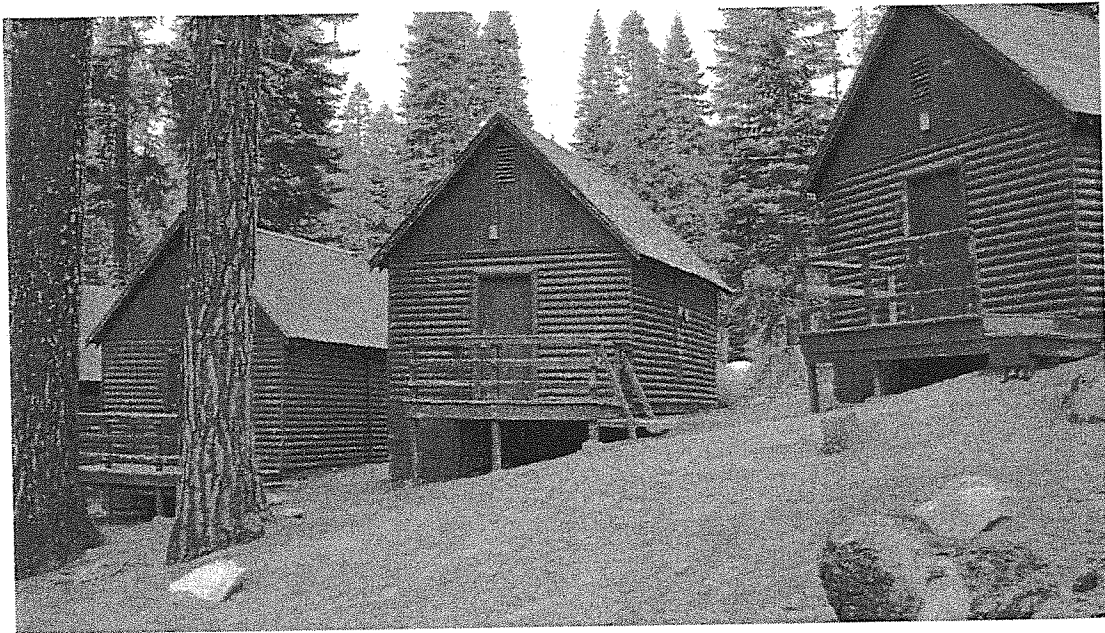


Figure 13: Representative Cabins, Constructed 1948, August 2010.

EVALUATION

Framework for Analysis

Cultural resource significance is evaluated in terms of a resource's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.4 [48 R 46306]) as outlined below.

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of state and local importance that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and;

- (a) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history; or
- (b) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) That embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Sites younger than 50 years, unless of exceptional importance, are not eligible for the National Register.

An integral part of assessing cultural resource significance, aside from applying the above criteria, is the physical integrity of the resource. Prior to assessing a resource's potential for listing on the National Register, it is important to understand the subtleties of the seven kinds of integrity mentioned above. To summarize a National Park Service (NPS) bulletin entitled *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (United States Department of the Interior 2002:44-48), the types of integrity are defined as:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred;

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property;

Setting is the physical environment of historic property;

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property;

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory;

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established is the issue of integrity addressed. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant. A resource must have at least two types of integrity and meet one of the four criteria listed above in order to qualify for the NRHP.

National Register of Historic Places Assessment

The scope of work for the project required a NRHP evaluation of the Sierra Pines Camp. The following discussion provides assessments of the camp under criteria A, B, and C. This resource is a grouping of structures and does not have archaeological elements. Therefore, it does not qualify under Criterion D for its scientific value.

Comparative Camps

Other similar camps are present on the ENF. The nearest organizational camp is Camp Sacramento, located in the ENF land roughly five miles to the southwest. This organized camp was established in 1920 by the City of Sacramento, the second city in the state to build a municipal camp. Camp Sacramento Family Camp and Conference Center consists of 61 cabins, four bathhouses, a dining hall and lodge and a laundry room. Recreational amenities include a campfire circle, volleyball and horseshoe areas, archery range and baseball diamond. The entrance is through a stone pillar gateway and all structures are connected by pathways.

Organizational camps from the historic period also exist within 50 miles. Other camps on the Eldorado National Forest's Amador District include Camp Winton, a 1940s Boy Scout Camp; Two Sentinels, a 1940s Girl Scout camp; Stockton City Camp, a 1930s municipal camp;

and Camp Mikalo, a 1930s-1940s Boy Scout camp. Two more are on Tahoe National Forest, including a camp facility on Kidd Lake in Placer County. This camp, now a Girl Scouts of America Camp, exhibits well-crafted stone structures built between 1928 and 1930, including entrance pillars, lodge and chimney. It is well maintained and modern buildings nearby are separated visually, leaving the historic core of the camp with a strong integrity of setting, feeling of time and place, materials, design, and workmanship. That camp appears eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Sierra Pines Camp Evaluation

The Sierra Pines Camp was constructed by the Seventh Day Adventists to establish an organized recreational facility in the National Forest. It is associated with the development of similar recreational uses on the ENF immediately after WWII. Therefore, the camp appears to meet Criterion A. The camp is not associated with any significant person and does not appear eligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C relates to properties that embody the distinct characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The core of the camp was constructed during the period when the FS was providing guidance to organized camp development teams. Camp structures from the historic period (1947 to 1960) include cross-gable, front-gable and side-gable designs, lessening the architectural cohesiveness of the camp. There are some of the architectural elements that distinguish FS structures from this region and period, including exposed rafter tails, recessed porches, gabled roofs, shutter stays and horizontal board and faux log drop siding. Its architectural style reflects a conscious effort on the part of the FS and the Seventh Day Adventist Church to express the mission and character and character of the National Forest; i.e., to create an appropriate rustic character complimentary to its setting. Therefore, the camp appears eligible under Criterion C.

The camp is composed of structures built primarily in the late 1940s and 1960s. More recent structures have also been added into the 1990s. Although many of the structures were built at the same time likely using the same design, no two structures at the camp today are the same. External siding varies from quarter-log to faux log drop siding, both with and without a reveal in 4-inch, 6-inch and 8-inch widths. Additionally there is tongue and groove installed both horizontally and vertically; horizontal slat siding, compressed wood fiber boards, horizontal masonite and T-111 siding.

No buildings on the site retain all of their original fenestration. Original fenestration that remain on the main lodge are double-hung, wood sash windows. Now the camp includes aluminum sash, vinyl sash and dual pane windows. Original shingle roofing materials, where they exist, are in disrepair and most roofs have been remodeled with channel-lock metal, plywood or a combination of those over shingles. The 25 cabins at the site lack architectural cohesion. No two have the same exterior appearance or porch configuration. Siding and

roofing materials are inconsistent. Original doors and windows throughout the camp have been largely replaced with modern aluminum or vinyl sash fenestration.

The camp has been significantly modified with the construction of new buildings (post-1960) and the remodeling and reconstruction of those structures built in the historic period. As a whole, the camp does not retain strong integrity of materials, workmanship, design, association and feeling related to its original appearance. As a result, its importance as a representative example of organized rustic camp architecture has been diminished. In light of the poor integrity of its architectural elements, and better examples of camps elsewhere on ENF and nearby TNF, the Sierra Pines Camp does not appear eligible for listing on the National Register. Additionally no individual structures at the camp appear individually eligible based on conditions of integrity.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sierra Pines Camp is located in El Dorado County, California. Sierra Pines Camp proposes to conduct needed maintenance and remodeling at the camp to meet health and safety requirements. Sierra Pines Camp hired PAR Environmental Services, Inc. (PAR) to assess the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of the camp. This work was completed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations found in 36 CFR 800. The scope of work entailed research of Forest Service (FS) records, coordination with FS employees, recordation of the camp's structures and report preparation.

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