

A SMALL ORGANIZED CAMP ON A LAKE-FRONT SITE

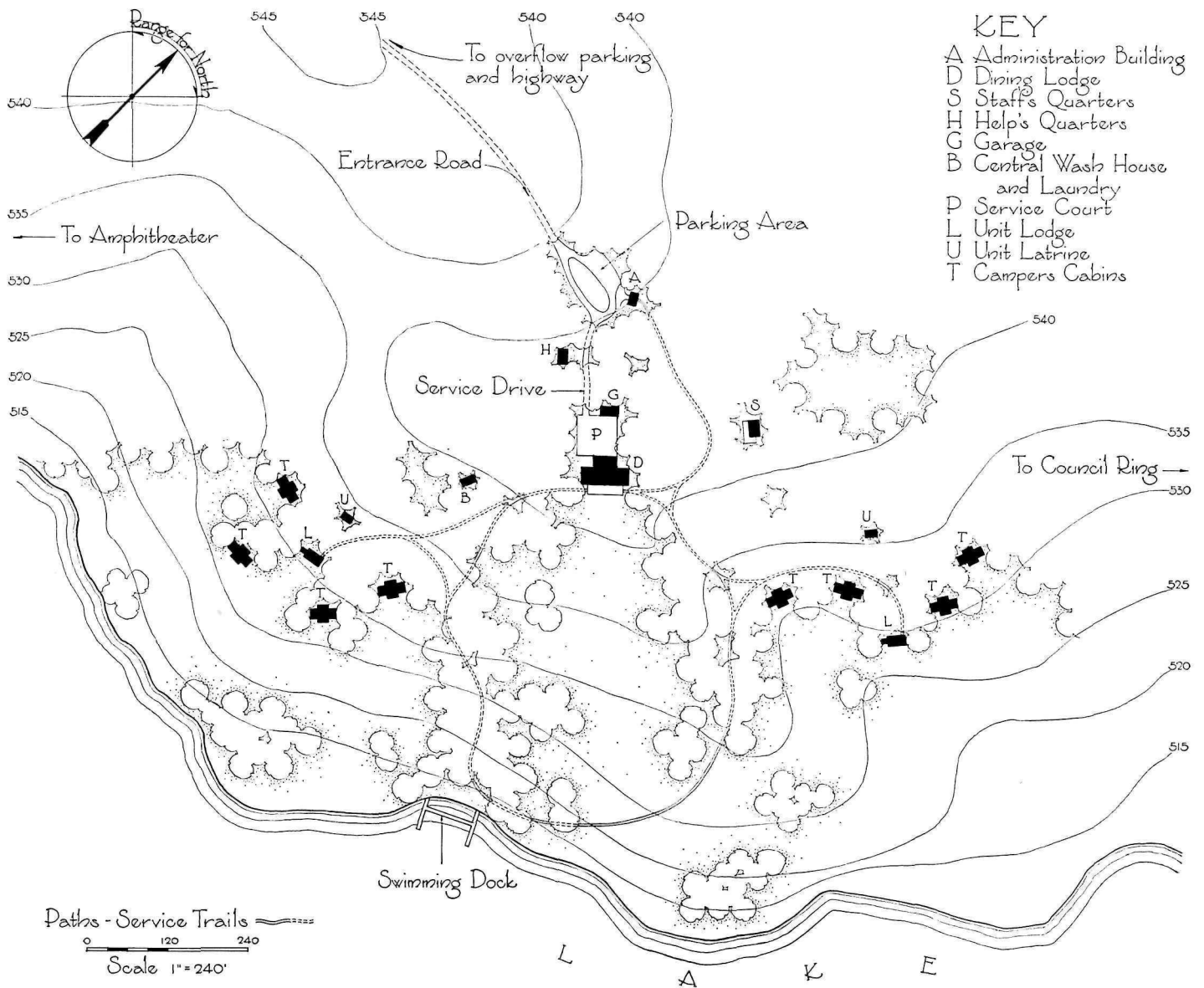
The conditions which inspire the camp lay-out shown above are a hypothetical lake-front site and the accommodation of 32 campers, the maximum capacity somewhat arbitrarily established for what herein is termed a small camp.

Eight four-cot tents or cabins in two separate groups or units provide sleeping quarters for the campers. A tent or cabin for two or more counselors is a part of each unit. The only other structures deemed essential in this small camp are the dining lodge and the central washhouse, which latter is assumed to include flush toilets as well as shower facilities. If conditions do not permit the use of flush toilets and if pit privies must serve, two privy struc-

tures, one close to each cabin unit, are recommended.

The administration building shown is not considered an essential building, although the operating practices of some camps might make it a desirable one. It is possible to perform the limited administrative duties of a small camp in the lodge or one of the counselors' cabins or tents.

This imagined lay-out assumes that meals are prepared by the campers themselves. If a camp cook is employed, he may be lodged in a duplicate of the campers' quarters. This is best located so that it controls the service drive to the kitchen wing of the lodge and yet is not too remote from the central washhouse.



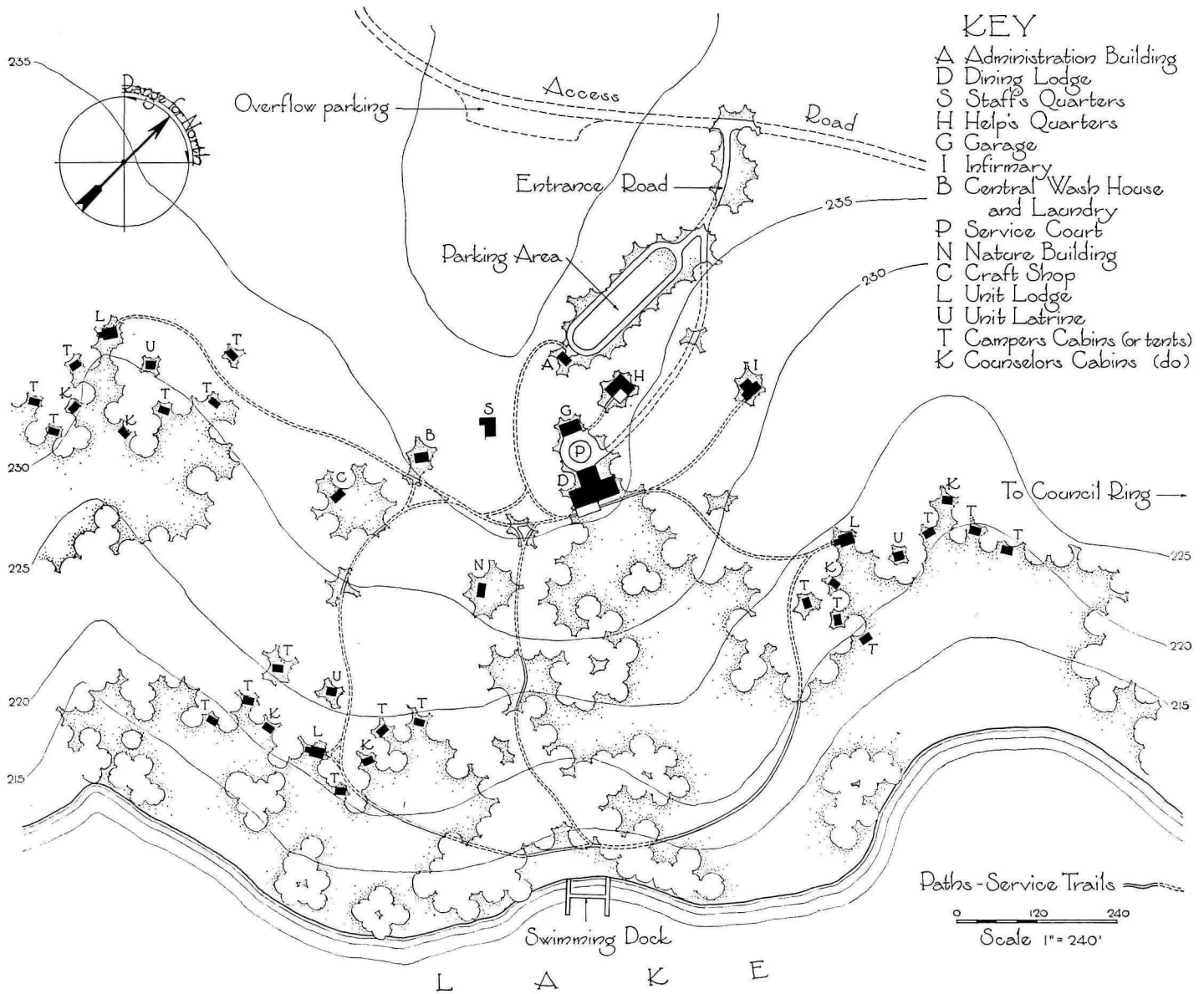
A MEDIUM-SIZED ORGANIZED CAMP ON A LAKE-FRONT SITE

The camp lay-out pictured above assumes a lake-front site and a capacity range of from 48 to 64 campers, which are the extremes hereinbefore specified for a medium-sized camp. The plan divides the campers into two units, each unit supplied with a lodge and a latrine. The sleeping cabins indicated are of the "saddlebag" type recommended in camps for very small children—a counselor's room and entrance porch flanked by two four-cot campers' rooms. Thus each unit accommodates 32 campers and from four to eight counselors.

For older children or adults eight four-bed tents or cabins in each unit are a preferable arrange-

ment. Better still than two such units are three units of four or five four-cot tents or cabins, with a leader's cabin, lodge, and latrine to serve each unit.

In camps of this capacity, dining lodge, central washhouse, and separate quarters for the director and central staff and for help are probably essential; administration building and garage are less important. In the absence of a building that is specifically an infirmary, a cabin can serve when illness descends on the camp. Nature study and craft work in a camp of this size can be outdoor pursuits mainly. In inclement weather the unit lodges can harbor these activities.

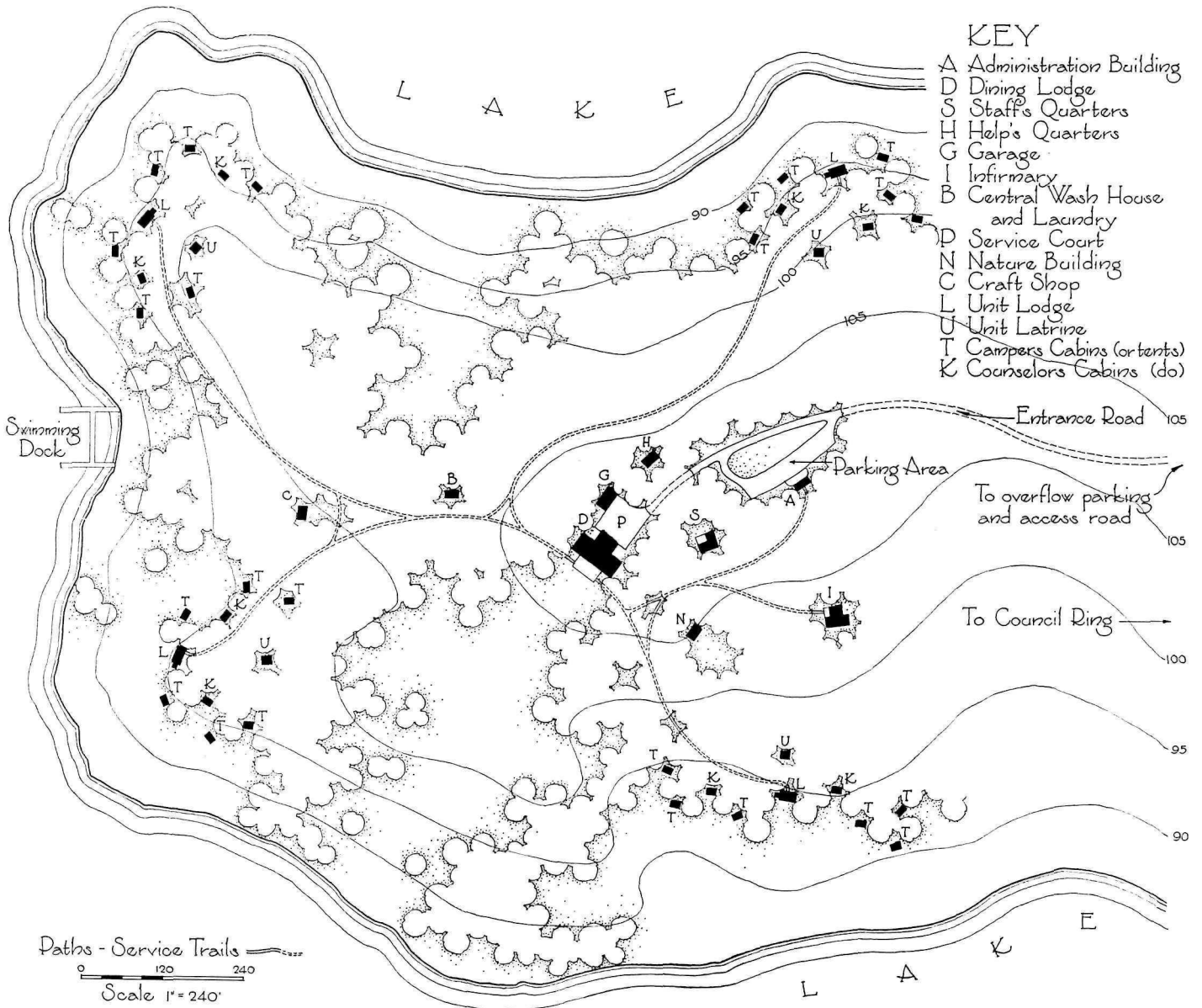


A LARGE ORGANIZED CAMP ON A LAKE-FRONT SITE

A lake-front location like those of the two preceding lay-outs is shown above, developed for an organized camp of from 72 to 96 campers, which is a large camp in the terminology of these discussions.

In addition to essential structures, other buildings of varying desirability are indicated in this lay-out. Some camp directors might contend that the nature building and craft shop could be dispensed with; others might as positively insist that the lay-out is incomplete because a general recreation building, or a water-front building, is not included. But these are "borderline" items to be rated as essential plus, essential minus, desirable plus, or desirable minus, entirely on the basis of the individual

case, on which a multitude of factors bear. As shown, this 72-capacity camp embraces three units, each made up of six four-cot sleeping units, which might be either tents or cabins. Each unit contains two two-cot counselor's tents or cabins, a lodge, and a latrine. Naturally, if this were used as a family camp, two latrines would be necessary in each unit. Variations of this lay-out within the 72- to 96-capacity range might be based on three units of 32, four units of 24, or five or six units of 16 campers. Topography will sometimes be found to place limits on the number of suitable unit sites within convenient range of the central buildings which constitute the hub of the camp lay-out.



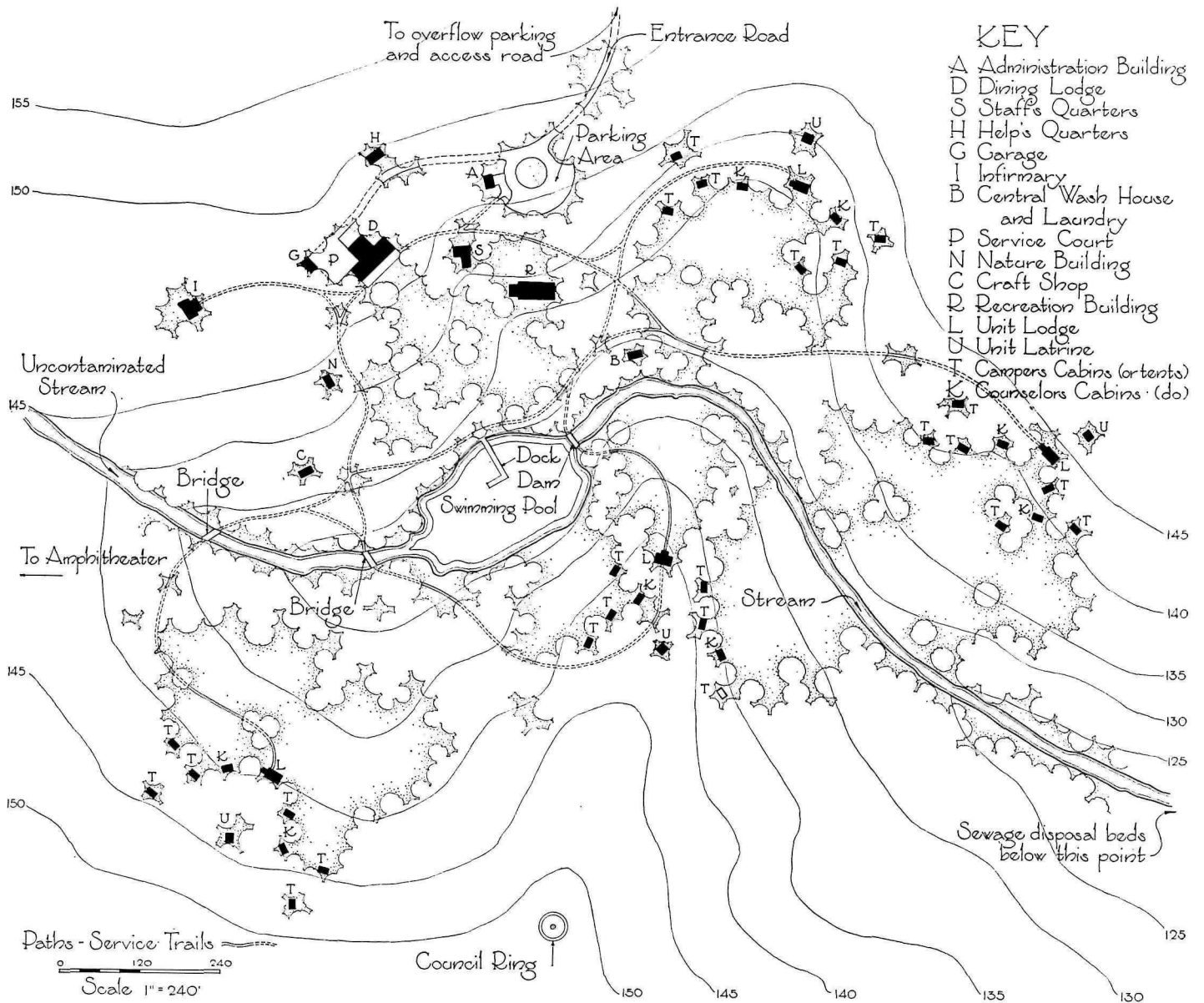
A LARGE ORGANIZED CAMP ON A PENINSULAR SITE

It has been sought in this conjectural lay-out of an organized camp of 72- to 96-capacity to show an advantageous utilization of a peninsula as a camp-site. Such topography is perhaps not typical of sites widely available, yet it is not too rare to deserve consideration for the advantages it offers. Important among these are the privacy and scenic outlooks afforded each unit and the likelihood that breezes and tempered climate will result from water area in so many directions.

In the specific detail shown, four cabin colonies or units are ranged around the central buildings. Each includes six four-cot tents or cabins, supple-

mented with lodge, latrine, and counselors' quarters. The capacity of each unit might be either more or less than the 24 campers this lay-out indicates.

In this lay-out distance between the nature building and the craftshop and failure to include a general recreation building and a water-front building are probably invitations to controversy. It is reiterated that these details are scarcely of first importance though they be meat or poison to equally experienced camping experts. There is no intent to press recommendations concerning these minor, if moot, points. Unanimous agreement is not sought, much less expected.

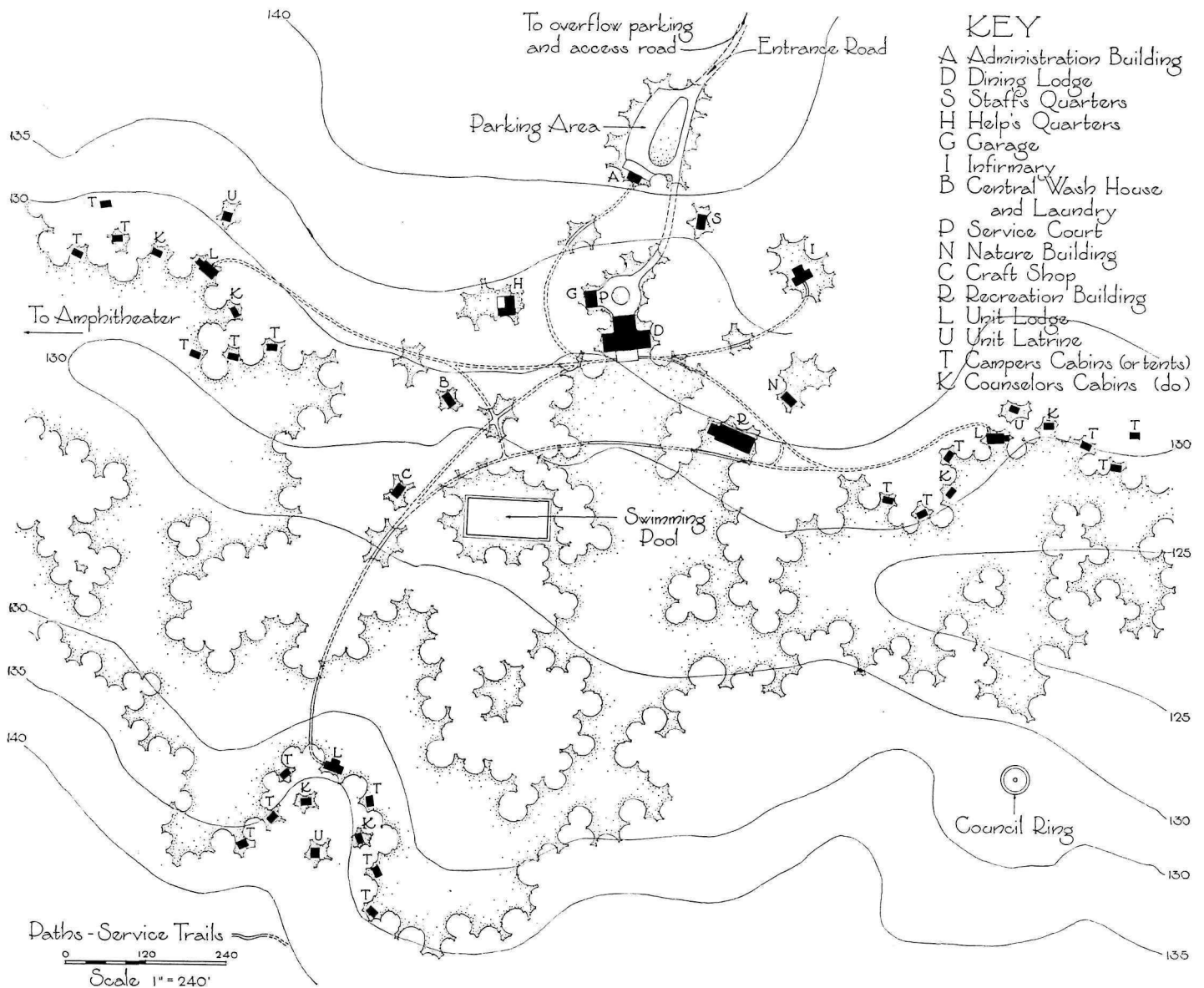


A LARGE ORGANIZED CAMP ALONG A DAMMED STREAM

Up to this point the camp plans shown have been premised on lake frontage—always conducive to an outward-looking plotting of buildings. When lake frontage is lacking, a camp plan that faces in upon itself naturally evolves. By damming an uncontaminated stream, something in the nature of a millpond or miniature lake can be created. A naturalized swimming pool, the modern version of the “swimmin’ hole” can be scenically very attractive in a quiet way. The distribution of camp buildings so that they face the pool is logical. The structures may be located on one side of the stream only, but, if the pond is small, utilizing both sides of the stream makes for a more intimate lay-out.

As arbitrarily detailed above, this 72- to 96-capacity camp is formed of four 24-camper units, each comprising six four-cot campers’ cabins. The lay-out might be varied to range from three to six units of other capacities if recommended maximum camp population were not exceeded. Probably the central recreation building among all the structures here shown is least important to the successful operation of most camps.

The primary requirements for a camp on terrain of this character are an unpolluted stream and a carefully installed system of sanitation that insures discharge from the sewage disposal beds serving the camp well downstream from the site.



A LARGE ORGANIZED CAMP WITH FORMAL SWIMMING POOL

When lake frontage is lacking, the formal swimming pool is the alternative of the naturalized lake of the preceding lay-out. In fact, with no uncontaminated stream nearby, the formal pool supplied with water pumped from a well or piped from a distance is the forced substitute. It induces a lay-out that looks inward, with the swimming pool often located centrally in the campsite.

The lay-out above shows three units outlying from the administrative group. Each includes six four-cot cabins, two counselors' cabins, a lodge, and a latrine. This makes a 72-capacity camp, but within the 72- to 96-population range of the large

camp, other combinations of units of several capacities are naturally many.

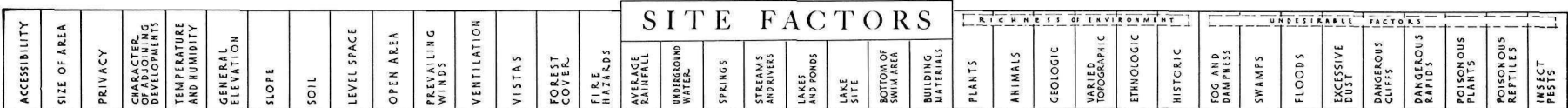
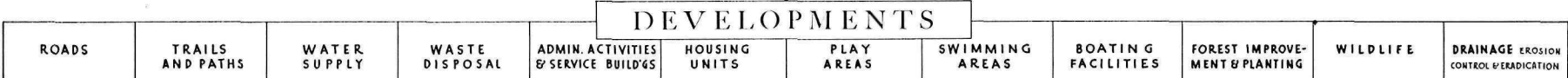
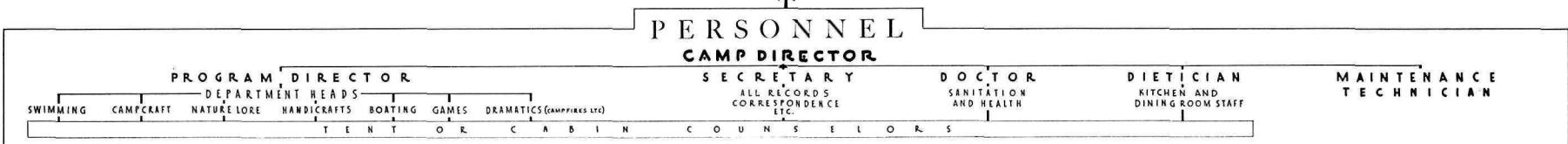
A central recreation building has more purpose in a camp without lake frontage than in one which benefits from the many activities offered by a recreational lake. A restricted field of outdoor activities justifies, indeed forces, the substitution of other recreational pursuits for those that are denied.

In a well-conducted camp dependent on a constructed pool for swimming, the swimmers will be required to take shower baths before entering the pool. Therefore, the central washhouse to be most convenient will be located near the pool.

CHART ILLUSTRATING THE FACTORS INVOLVED IN LOCATING, DEVELOPING, AND OPERATING AN ORGANIZED CAMP

THE INDIVIDUAL
(ADULT OR JUVENILE)
A HEALTHY · HAPPY · RESPONSIBLE · MEMBER OF SOCIETY

OBJECTIVES
SAFETY · HEALTH · NEW INTERESTS · SOCIAL ADJUST- · SPIRITUAL · FUN
· PHYSICAL & · APPRECIATIONS · MENT AND GROWTH · GROWTH · ENJOYMENT
· EMOTIONAL · AND SKILLS · GROWTH · ENJOYMENT
· & ADVENTURE



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