

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Camp Crescendo

Other names/site number: Crescendo Camp / Lions Camp Crescendo (Group BU 01)

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

2. Location

Street & number: 1480 Pine Tavern Rd.

City or town: Lebanon Junction State: Kentucky

County: Bullitt

Not For Publication: n/a

Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national x statewide ___ local
Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<p>Signature of certifying official/Title: Craig Potts/SHPO</p> <p><u>Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office</u></p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official / Title:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>4</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>28</u>	<u>13</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

DOMESTIC: camp
RECREATION & CULTURE

Current Functions

DOMESTIC: camp
RECREATION & CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Modern Movement

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property:
Brick, concrete, wood

Camp Crescendo

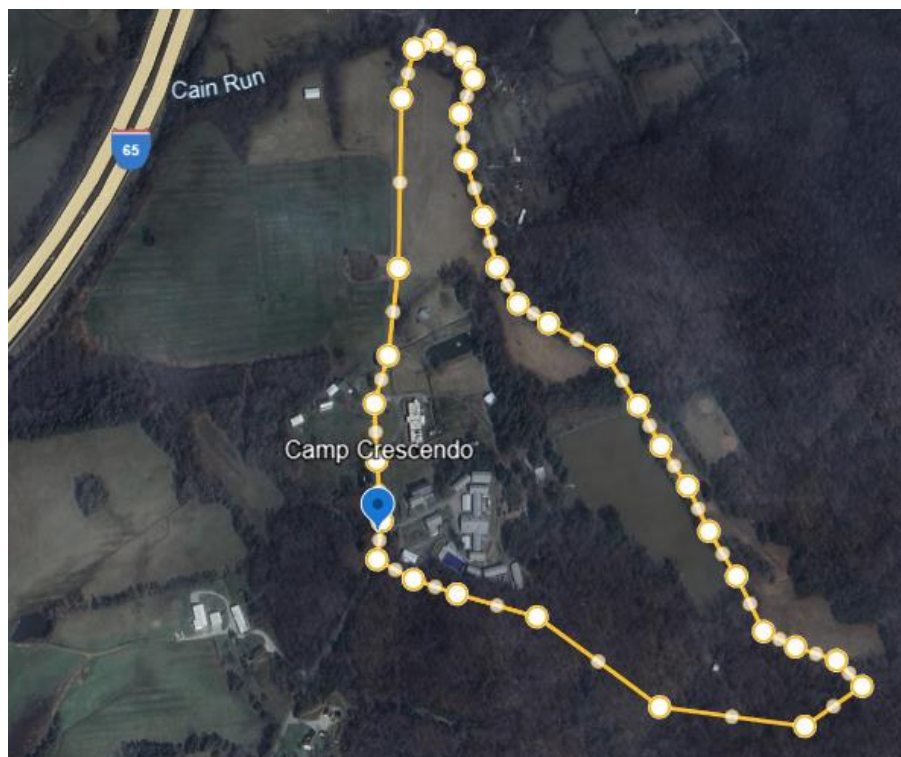
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Narrative Description Summary

Camp Crescendo (Group BU 01) is a midcentury domestic camp facility located northeast of Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, in Bullitt County. Camp Crescendo was planned and operated by Roy E. Boesser (1914-1995), the music director of Louisville Male High School. After taking his marching bands to another location for many years, he sought to create his own summer camp experience for students. Construction at the Camp began in 1959 and the first year of receiving students was 1960. The word “crescendo” is a musical term that means a “gradual increase in loudness.” The total camp property (2 total parcels) comprises approximately 193 acres, but much of this consists of either dense forest or flat cleared fields. The area proposed for listing is approximately 48 acres, which includes the primary historic resources concentrated between the main entrance gate on Pine Tavern Road and the south/southwest shore of the man-made lake, plus several of the original practice fields along the road. This nomination is classifying the property as an historic district and proposes the listing of 28 contributing resources: 16 buildings, 4 structures, 7 sites, and 1 object. The proposed boundary includes 13 non-contributing resources, which were built after the period of significance.



Site & Setting Description

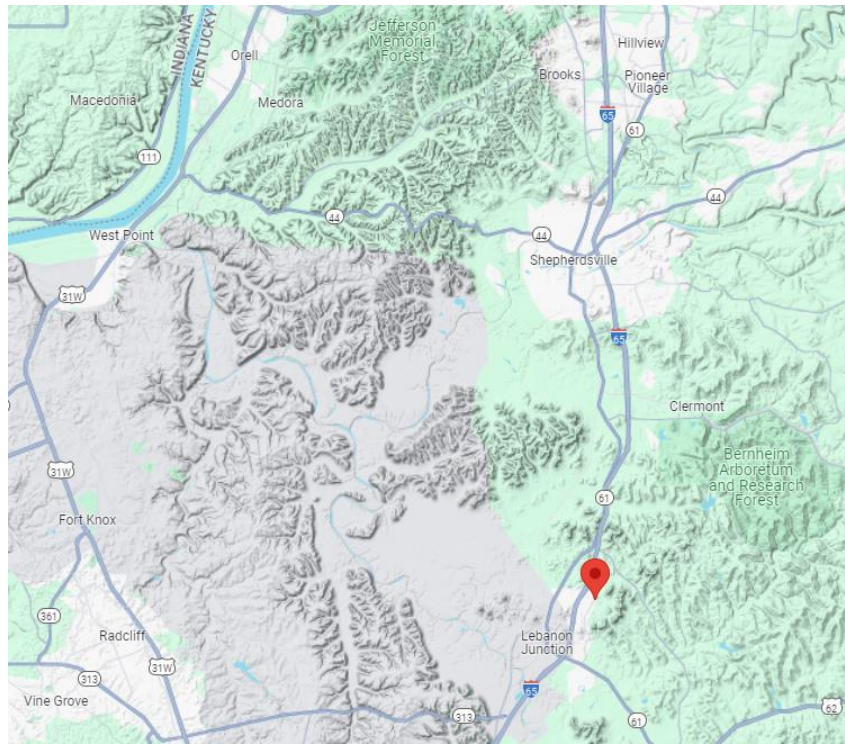
Camp Crescendo is located about 30 miles south of downtown Louisville, Kentucky near the northeast city limit of Lebanon Junction. Part of the property can be viewed from I-65, which is to the camp's west; the camp is east of the Fort Knox Military area and southwest of Bernheim Arboretum and Research Forest.

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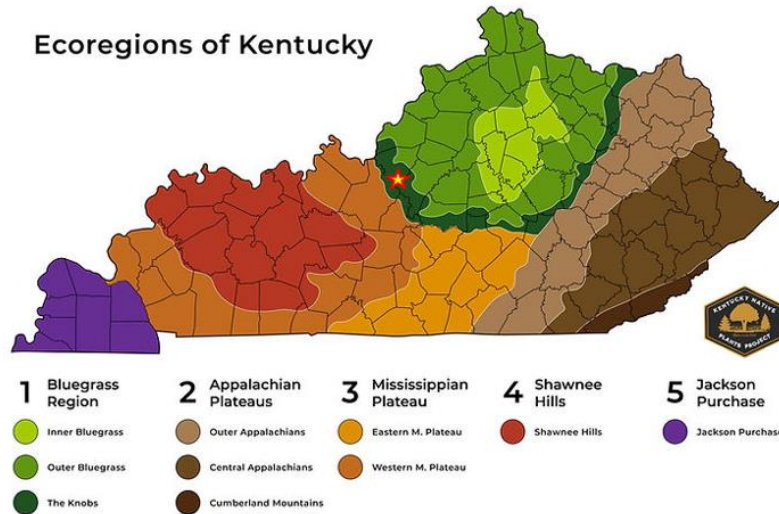
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Topographic map of the area showing the varied elevations

The camp is located in the western curve of “The Knobs,” a narrow, arc-shaped ecological region through Kentucky known for its topography of isolated, steep hills as well as dense forests and rich soils (dark green on the map below; camp location indicated by star).



Camp Crescendo was built on what was historically the Shawler family farm property: “The old Shawler Farm... has a varied history going back to 1797, when 1,000 acres were taken up by Jacob Shaller (the original spelling) from Pennsylvania.”¹ Shawler was a large landowner in the

¹ Courier-Journal. “Camp Crescendo,” Aug. 28, 1960.

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area near Cain Run and the waters of Crooked Creek. There are no historic farm buildings remaining on the camp property, but it's likely that the low-lying fields along Pine Tavern Road were former farm fields. An historic cemetery associated with the Shawler family is located across Pine Tavern Road from the camp entrance; it is not included within the nomination boundary nor is it part of the camp parcel.

The majority of the surrounding landscape is wooded and undeveloped. Cleared fields along Pine Tavern Road used for marching band practices were likely originally crop fields or pastures. Circulation sidewalks and soft surface trails (i.e., cleared wooded trails, gravel) are considered contributing resources and provide connection networks throughout the property; these helped visitors navigate the campus buildings and explore the woods nearby. Camp maintenance staff can access many of these trails with golf carts or four-wheel drive vehicles.

Features of Camp Crescendo

The earliest campus buildings were constructed in a simplified midcentury modern style with concrete blocks and wood in 1959-60 in time for the first summer camps in the summer 1960. Initially the central campus consisted of the student center (which originally served as the cafeteria), four dormitories, a staff dorm, and two restroom / shower buildings. The five-acre lake was created in 1960 by damming a nearby creek. Other buildings soon followed. A pool, pool house, additional dormitories, a lodge, and an administration building followed in the mid- to late-1960s. The pool was enlarged to its current Junior Olympic size in 1973, and the dedicated cafeteria / mess hall was built down the hill from the main campus in 1976. The domestic camp buildings are in fair condition and generally clustered together and organized for community use.



Main campus, ca. 1960, likely taken from high knoll, facing southwest. Framed image hanging at camp.

Inventory of Resources

1 – Student Center, ca. 1960, contributing building

This multi-purpose, central campus building has a low-pitched, front gable roof with deep overhanging eaves supported by square wood columns. The front façade with 2 doors is not used as the main entrance and has an altered appearance with most of the windows covered up when

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compared to this late 1970s historical aerial photograph. The construction materials are concrete block walls, wood eaves, asphalt shingle roof, and sections of non-historic siding applied on both end façade walls. It originally served as the cafeteria, and large windows are still present on the rear façade that overlooks the lake (see windows on previous ca. 1960 campus photo).



Front façade of student center ca. 1970s



Extant student center with altered appearance

Once the new cafeteria was built in the late 1970s, this building shifted use to a snack bar and indoor gathering space. A historical photograph of an accordion camp group inside the student center in 1961 against the large rear windows shows a concrete floor, but the floor has since been covered with mismatched vinyl tiles. There is a dropped ceiling with acoustic tiles.



Accordion camp ca. 1961²



Interior ca. 2024 [Ethan Johnson]

2-5: Dormitories D, E, C, and F, ca. 1960, contributing buildings

Dormitories symmetrically flank the student center, built with elements of rustic and ranch styles utilizing broad expanses of wall surface and little to no ornamentation. Concrete block construction was inexpensive, quick, and low maintenance. Walls have been painted, the floors are concrete with vinyl tiles, and the roof on all dormitories has deep overhanging eaves to provide shade along the circulation sidewalks. The roof is supported by ornamental metal porch columns, typically seen on midcentury homes. Historical photographs show some dormitories had multiple high ribbon windows and transoms above doors that may have been screened and hinged open for airflow. Some of these can still be observed, but many were closed or covered when air conditioning ductwork was installed. Most bunk rooms now have two high ribbon windows flanking the door. One-story dormitories D and E are located on either side of the student center. Two-story dormitories C and F are also part of the original campus; the second

² This photo plus many others are from a 2013 *Courier-Journal* article written by David Strange and posted on the Bullitt County History Museum website. Link in bibliography.

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stories are wood-framed. Portions of the first floor of dormitory C are used for storage, and bunk rooms on the second floors are accessed via wooden staircases and decking.



West side of dormitory D



West side of dormitory E



North side of dormitory C



North side of dormitory F

6-7: Restroom / shower buildings, ca. 1960, contributing buildings

The location and concrete block shell of these two, one-story buildings – one for women near dormitory D and one for men near dormitory E – remain the same as they did historically, but the sink, toilet, and shower facilities and hardware have been updated over time and are still in use. These buildings also had high ribbon window openings that were screened for airflow. The overhanging rooflines and supportive, decorative columns mimic those of the student center and dormitories nearby.



West side of women's restroom



Men's restroom building (viewed from Dorm F balcony)

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8: Camp entrance sign, ca. 1960, contributing object

One of the most iconic features of Camp Crescendo is the camp entrance sign, featured prominently in the background of many early group photographs. It pre-dates the construction of the Lodge building and was simply made with red brick, concrete, and an arched metal band intended to depict a music staff. The staff is made of five parallel lines and four spaces, each of which represents a different musical pitch. Originally, only the word “Crescendo” was installed on the sign, but when the Lions Clubs purchased the camp in the 1990s, they shifted “Crescendo” down on the sign and added “Lions Camp” above it in smaller letters. The flanking brick pilasters were also painted at that time and concrete lions and club signs affixed. Metal gates are attached.



Historical photo/postcard ca. 1962.
Student Center in background on right



Camp entrance; Lodge on left, Admin Bldg on right



A band from Huntingburg, IN in front of the Camp Crescendo sign in 1968 (from camp archives)

9 & 10: Lake & dam/spillway, ca. 1960, contributing site & structure

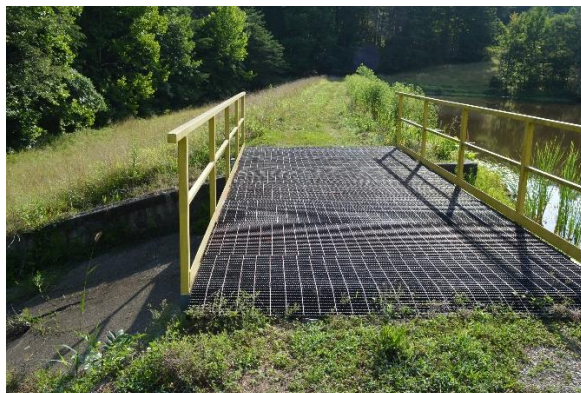
The five-acre lake at Camp Crescendo is a key feature of its landscape and used for water sports, fishing, and paddle boating. It also provides a picturesque setting for informal gatherings to enjoy the outdoors. An earthen dam and concrete spillway with bridge was built in 1960 to create the lake from a creek running through the area. According to an appraisal, the dam was inspected in 2004 by the Department of Natural Resources and found to be low risk.

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Lake



Dam / Spillway

11: Pool House, ca. 1961, contributing building & 22: Pool, ca. 1973, contributing structure

The pool house is original to the campus, but the current pool replaced a smaller-sized pool. An historical photograph postcard, which was postmarked in 1969, shows the original pool shape to be oval with a surrounding tile edge. The larger Junior Olympic size pool was installed in 1973 and has been a popular recreational activity at the camp since then. The diving board has since been removed, and there is a large concrete lounge area around the pool; the pool area is fenced for safety. The one-story pool house is built into the hillside in a cabana style with concrete block walls and has a flat roof with exposed rafter tails; the roof also serves as a deck or patio. The interior rooms are mostly used for storage of pool equipment.



Postcard dated 1969 (CardCow.com)



Drone photo of current pool area (Zillow.com)

13 & 14: Trails & Sidewalks, contributing sites

During the survey, trails were determined to be soft surface such as grass or gravel and circulation sidewalks and parking areas are considered hard surface with concrete or asphalt. Trails through the wooded area at the south portion of the camp site connect the pavilions. These pathways are considered contributing sites since they provided connections between the campus buildings, fields, and pavilions and were necessary for navigation of the students and staff; they are still in use today.

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Wooded trails



Soft surface pathways



Campus circulation sidewalk example

15: Lodge, ca. 1963-1967, contributing building

This split-level building serves multiple purposes on two floors over a full basement, which serves as a workshop and tool storage for the property. The exterior features midcentury modern ranch styling with red brick walls, siding on upper levels, and paired windows on the main facades. There is an integrated carport and two private apartments in the lodge building, plus several large indoor gathering places including a vaulted front lodge room with fireplace. A conference room is a half level down towards the rear with a large brick fireplace wall and access to the patio.



Lodge front façade, facing NE



Lodge complex, facing NW



Vaulted front room

[Photos: Ashlyn Ackerman]



Conference room

The large, tiled back patio area provides an additional outdoor gathering space with a view of the cafeteria building below on the hill and the landscape beyond the camp property to the north.

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View from patio of Lodge, looking north towards Cafeteria and “the Knobs” beyond

16-17 and 19-21: Dormitories, ca. 1962-67 and later, contributing buildings

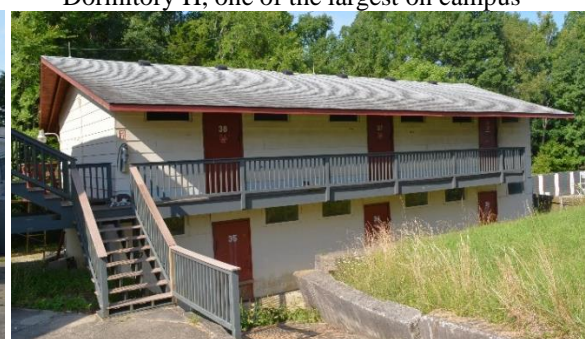
Early popularity of the summer camp led to the need for more dormitories. Two-story Dormitory B staff dorm as it exists today may have added onto an earlier, smaller building. Dormitory H is also two stories, on the backside of the campus and southwest of Dormitory F. The style matches previous bunk houses with concrete block walls, siding on the upper floor, and high ribbon windows. Dormitory B has the nickname “the Hilton” since the staff rooms on the second floor are accessed via an interior hallway instead of an outside deck. Additional Dormitories A, G, and I (now used for storage) followed after 1967.



Dormitory B “the Hilton”



Dormitory H, one of the largest on campus



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Dormitory A



Dormitory G

Former Dormitory I, now used for storage

18: Administration, after 1967, contributing building

This red brick building is L-shaped and was constructed to serve as a reception area, office space for staff, and includes a first aid room for a nurse. It features a side-gable roof with overhanging eaves and front porch supported by fluted columns extending the entire width of the front façade. The brick porch wall between the columns includes areas for plantings. Originally, an extension off the back of the house was supported by columns; this space was later enclosed for an additional basement storage area which can be accessed from inside the house via a stairway in the front hallway.



Main/north façade of Admin building



West façade – note filled-in basement below

25: Cafeteria, ca. 1976-77, contributing building

This rectangular, one-story building features a mansard, or double-pitched hipped roof. “The Mansard style was the primary formal and “historic” house style built during an era dominated by more informal Ranch-style and Contemporary designs.”³ In the late 1970s, when the cafeteria was built, this building form was beginning to be employed on quick serve restaurants. The exterior building materials are concrete block with a half-height brick veneer wall. The kitchen is large with two serving lines for guests, and the open interior space can seat up to 400 people, according to camp promotional literature. Architectural plans found at the site indicate that the cafeteria was designed by architect Lloyd G. Schleicher, an architect based in Louisville. Newspaper articles in 1973 identify Schleicher as president of the Atherton High School band association, so he was likely a band parent as well.

³ McAlester. “A Field Guide to American Houses”

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Cafeteria / mess hall, main entrance on west façade with driveway loop from Pine Tavern Road

24: Wastewater Treatment Lagoon, after 1967, contributing structure

The wastewater treatment lagoon was installed sometime after 1967 and may have coordinated with the cafeteria's construction.

29-38: Pavilions, non-contributing structures

These simple open-air shelters are seen in early aerial images. A previous camp attendee recollected in an online group that sectional music practices were held at the "shelters scattered all over the camp." The locations are likely original, but the materials have been updated over time. Most have wood support columns on concrete footers with modern metal shed roofs. Some have poured concrete floors while others have gravel. The pavilions are named after famous composers such as Beethoven and Brahms with the names indicated on bright blue signs. One pavilion (P-10) is indicated as a pavilion on the Camp Crescendo map, but it is enclosed with doors so would be considered a building (it is nicknamed a barn on the map as well). Another pavilion (P-8) was not indicated on the camp map but was discovered to have collapsed in place when surveying the property; the materials are still in a pile at that location even though it appears it collapsed long ago. All pavilions have been determined to be non-contributing due to the uncertainty of construction dates, replacement of materials, and the temporary nature of their construction as shelters.

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Band group practicing in a pavilion ca. 1963
(Bullitt County History Museum website)



Larger Pavilion P-6 "Shostakovich" in the woods

39-41: Fields, contributing sites

A marching band camp would be useless without flat, cleared fields for drills and formation practice. Multiple fields allowed different marching bands or majorette and cheerleading groups to practice at the same time. During camp season, these grassy fields were kept trimmed and were likely marked with yard lines like a football field. Fields 1 and 2 are located on the east side of Pine Tavern Road, and Field 7 is in a low-lying area north of the dam and spillway, partially inaccessible due to overgrowth at the time of survey.



Pine Tavern Rd, looking north (Field 2 on right)



Pine Tavern Rd, looking SE towards campus

Changes to Camp Crescendo since the Period of Significance

The construction of the cafeteria ends the period of significance; it was the last major building to complete the campus. While marching band groups reached peak camp attendance in the mid 1970s, the camp was still used for marching bands into the 2000s. When the Lions Club purchased Camp Crescendo in 1996, they used volunteer labor and donated materials to freshen up the buildings by repainting, replacing floors and walls, paving driveways, and other general maintenance. It was also at this time that the camp entrance sign was modified. Pavilion materials have been updated over time when necessary or required.

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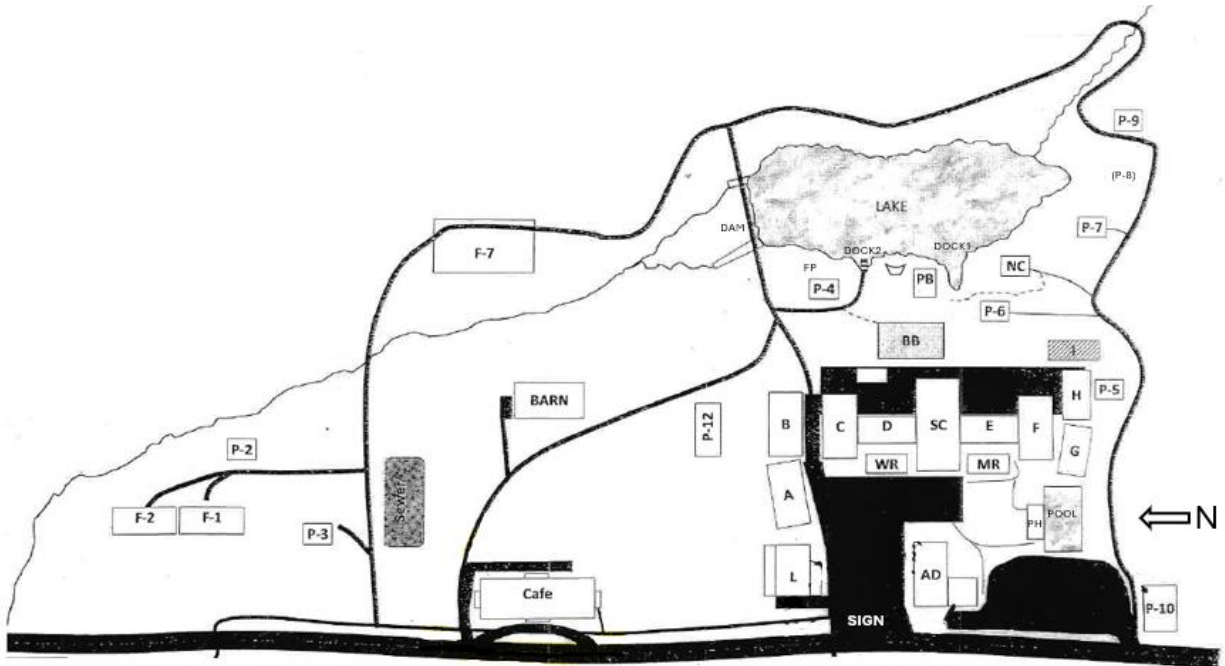
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Invent-ory No.	KHC Site No.	Map Key	Name of Camp Feature (Based on Camp Map)	Construction Date (est.)	NRHP Eligibility	Property Type
1	BU 460	SC	Student Center	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
2	BU 465	C	Dormitory C	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
3	BU 466	D	Dormitory D	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
4	BU 467	E	Dormitory E	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
5	BU 468	F	Dormitory F	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
6	BU 472	WR	Women's Restroom	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
7	BU 473	MR	Men's Restroom	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
8	BU 479	SIGN	Camp Sign	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Object
9	BU 492	LAKE	Lake (man-made)	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site
10	BU 493	DAM	Dam/spillway	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Structure
11	BU 474	PH	Pool House	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Building
12	BU 496	DOCK2	Dock 2	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Structure
13	BU 503		Trails	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site
14	BU 504		Sidewalks (hard surface)	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site
15	BU 461	L	Lodge	1962-67	Contributing	Building
16	BU 464	B	Dormitory B / "Hilton"	1962-67	Contributing	Building
17	BU 470	H	Dormitory H	1963-67	Contributing	Building
18	BU 462	AD	Administration	After 1967	Contributing	Building
19	BU 463	A	Dormitory A	After 1967	Contributing	Building
20	BU 469	G	Dormitory G	After 1967	Contributing	Building
21	BU 471	I	Former Dormitory I / Storage	After 1967	Contributing	Building
22	BU 477	POOL	Pool (Jr. Olympic size)	1973	Contributing	Structure
23	BU 478	BB	B-ball/V-ball Court	After 1967	Contributing	Site
24	BU 480	SEWER	Wastewater Treatment	After 1967	Contributing	Structure
25	BU 475	CAFE	Cafeteria	1976-77	Contributing	Building
26	BU 494	FP	Fire pit	1990s	Non-contributing	Site
27	BU 495	DOCK1	Dock 1	1990s	Non-contributing	Structure
28	BU 476	NC	Nature Center	1990s	Non-contributing	Building
			PAVILIONS			
29	BU 482	PB	Pavilion PB Boathouse	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
30	BU 481	P-3	Pavilion P-3 "Ensor"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
31	BU 483	P-5	Pavilion P-5 "Wagner"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
32	BU 484	P-6	Pavilion P-6 "Shostakovich"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
33	BU 485	P-7	Pavilion P-7 "Beethoven"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
34	BU 486	(P-8)	Pavilion P-8 "Brahms" - collapsed	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
35	BU 487	P-9	Pavilion P-9 "King"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
36	BU 488	P-10	Pavilion P-10 "Barna's Barn"	After 1967	Non-contributing	Building
37	BU 490	P-12	Pavilion P-12	After 1967	Non-contributing	Structure
38	BU 491	BARN	Cafeteria Barn	1990s	Non-contributing	Building
			FIELDS			
39	BU 497	F-1	Field 1	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site
40	BU 498	F-2	Field 2	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site
41	BU 499	F-7	Field 7	Ca. 1960	Contributing	Site

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CAMP MAP NOT TO SCALE

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance: EDUCATION; RECREATION

Period of Significance: 1960-1977

Significant Dates: 1960

Significant Person: n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Schleicher, Lloyd G. (1976 cafeteria);
Parker, Charles (1963 dorm design)

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Camp Crescendo Historic District in Bullitt County, Kentucky, meets National Register eligibility Criterion A and is significant within the areas of Education and Recreation as a camp designed specifically for youth marching band training. Purpose-built in 1960 by Louisville Male High School band director, Roy E. Boesser (1914-1995), as a residential summer camp for “the training of School Bands, Majorettes, Drum Majors and Cheerleaders,” it reached its peak attendance in the mid-1970s with more than 4,000 students attending in a single summer. In an era where many high school marching bands spent their summers practicing in their school parking lots or grounds at state parks, Camp Crescendo was a novel, modern facility. It was designed intentionally for multiple high school band groups to reside, eat meals, practice music, learn drills, and also enjoy nature – uninterrupted by outside influences – in one location. This innovative concept drew bands to attend from all over Kentucky – and from most surrounding states – to train to improve their music programs at a level more on par with college bands. While an early history written by Boesser and co-founder, William V. Land (1935-1982), in the 1970s boasted that Camp Crescendo was “the only camp of this type in the nation,” Boesser’s connections and experience in the marching band world certainly gave him the awareness to know that his camp was unlike other high school music camps in Kentucky. Its significance is evaluated within the historic context “High School Music Camps in Kentucky and the Southeast, 1960-1980.” The period of significance starts in 1960, when the first buildings were constructed and the camp hosted its first students, and ends in 1977 when the cafeteria, the last major campus building, was completed.

Historic Context: High School Music Camps in Kentucky & the Southeast, 1960-1980

Youth Summer Camps Prior to the 1960s

Summer camps for children have been around since the late 1800s, with organized camping for religious, ethnic, and educational purposes following in the early 1900s. The National Park Service established many facilities – “recreational sites for public use” – through New Deal programs in the 1930s.

As the sponsor of these sites beginning in the 1930s, the National Park Service acknowledged the history of such youth camps stretched back many decades prior to the Great Depression. The NPS summarized the camp trend in an undated article on their website titled “Historic Summer Camps Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.” None of the listed camps were marching band or other music-related camps, but inspiration for Camp Crescendo could certainly be gained by these predecessors:

“Beginning in the early 19th century, American Romantic and Transcendental writers like Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson promoted the beauty and restorative effects of America's natural landscape, encouraging Americans to embrace the wilderness that they had otherwise sought to control and commodify since colonization. As the country developed

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over the century, many Americans became increasingly wary of the country's rapid urbanization and industrialization. Spending time in the outdoors, which became more accessible as railroads were built, was soon presented by many thinkers, writers, and educators as the cure to the ills of modern life.

*"The idea that young boys, in particular, were "dying of in-door-ness" spurred the development of the first youth summer camps in the 1870s and 1880s. Early camping pioneers like Ernest Balch and George W. Hinckley believed that the natural environment would help young boys build character, uplift their spirits, and reclaim their masculinity from a "feminizing" society. In 1904, the camping movement received scientific credibility from G. Stanley Hall's *Adolescence*, which argued that immersion in nature was a necessary element of healthy development for children.*

"Over the next decade, the number of summer camps skyrocketed; while there were around 100 youth summer camps in the country, mostly in the Northeast, that number had grown to over 1,000 in 1918."⁴

Specialization of Summer Camps in Kentucky

In 1966, a *Courier-Journal* article addressed the trend of specialization in youth summer camps, "a development of the past 10 years and not unique to Kentucky," noting "Music camps are probably the most numerous of the specialized offerings."⁵ However, besides Camp Crescendo, only a "Fun With Music" day camp for children aged 9 to 14 was mentioned, held at McNeely Lake Park in southern Jefferson County, south of Louisville. Camp Crescendo was recognized as drawing "high schoolers from 11 states" to attend "training to become majorettes, drum majors, cheerleaders and band marchers."⁶ Band members would usually attend with their entire high school marching band as a group, but majorettes would often travel independently from various schools in the region and participate in training at the camp that way.

The 1966 article did not provide a list of Kentucky summer camps, only anecdotes on a handful of interesting ones. A 1964 list of accredited camps from the American Camping Association listed only 14 camps: 4 Girl Scout camps, 4 YMCA/YWCA camps, 3 religious camps, 2 camps for special needs children, and 1 independently-operated horseback riding camp. These camps "have shown compliance with the ACA Standards,"⁷ but it doesn't mean other organizations were not operating their own camps at the time. According to the report, accommodation for campers was in either cabins or tents, and some camps included amenities like a pool or lake. Most camps were nature-oriented and could host 80-150 children on site, with the maximum number listed as 500 for Cedarmore Royal Ambassador camp (now called Crossings Ministries at Cedarmore) in Baghdad, Kentucky, run by the Kentucky Baptist Convention.

By 1974, the *Courier-Journal* reported again on the many specialty camps, "about 80" at that time, available to children in Kentucky with an eye-opening national stat: "Estimates are that 8

⁴ "Historic Summer Camps in the National Register of Historic Places," nps.gov

⁵ *Courier-Journal*. "Creeping Specialization Is Summer Camp Trend," Jun. 26. 1966

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ "Kentucky Camps," 1964 list, provided by American Camp Association

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million youngsters throughout the nation this year will spend anywhere from a week to the entire summer at about 11,000 camps in the United States.”⁸ Camp Crescendo was the only music-related camp mentioned in the 1974 *Courier-Journal* article. Some examples of other camps in the article: the Kentucky State Police ran Trooper Island camp at Dale Hollow Lake, special needs children participated in activities at Camp Kysoc in Carrollton, the Department of Fish and Wildlife hosted a junior conservation camp, and 4-H had four camps in Kentucky in 1974. “Many Boy Scout and Girl Scout councils run summer resident camps. So do local YMCAs and YWCAs. The woods are also full of camps operated by church denominations... No two camps are the same.”⁹ Many campgrounds could probably host marching band groups, but Camp Crescendo was designed with those groups in mind.

Today, specialized youth summer camps are still a big business with options available in every state on nearly every theme for most socio-economic groups: specific sports, art, music, theatre, dance, scouting, leadership, high adventure, cooking, gaming, plus most other topics one could imagine.

History of Marching Bands and Band Camps

Musicians embedded within military groups date back to ancient times, where percussion or wind instruments would be used to help command troops in an audible way on a battlefield. Eventually the skills of playing music while marching in formation to a drumbeat led to the development of the marching bands we know today:

“In the United States, modern marching bands are most commonly associated with performing during football games. The oldest American college marching band, the University of Notre Dame Band of the Fighting Irish, was founded in 1845 and first performed at a football game in 1887. Many American universities had marching bands before the twentieth century and were typically associated with military ROTC programs before they were ever associated with the music departments of that university. In 1907, breaking from the traditional rank and file marching on a football field, the first pictorial formation known as the Block P was created by Paul Spotts Emrick, director of the Purdue All-American Marching Band. The first halftime show at an American football game was performed by the University of Illinois Marching Illini, also in 1907.”¹⁰

Music programs at high schools in the 1920s were limited, so early music camps were even less likely to exist. A few historical precedents of summer music camps have been discovered, although the intent varies: students apply and audition individually to attend these camps, and the groups are composed of musicians from different schools in a variety of cities and states. These exclusive training opportunities were not available to all students for a variety of reasons, including funding and travel required. Camp Crescendo was able to house and feed a school’s entire marching band, drum line, and/or majorette team in one location for a concentrated period of time. The whole group benefited from marching band camp.

⁸ *Courier-Journal*. “Camps are for fun and learning,” Mar. 14, 1974

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ “History of Marching Bands,” BetweenBands.org

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Interlochen Arts Camp: The National High School Orchestra Camp (later National Music Camp, and now Interlochen Arts Camp) was founded by Joseph E. Maddy and Thaddeus P. Giddings in 1927 in Interlochen, Michigan. One hundred fifteen students from across the United States attended the first camp in 1927. Maddy and Giddings were directors of the Music Supervisors National Conference (later known as the Music Educators National Conference, now National Association for Music Education). In 1923, they published “*The Universal Teacher*, the first textbook for class instruction of band and orchestra in the public schools. It remains one of the most important documents in the history of music education.”¹¹ They desired to:

“Create more opportunities for talented musicians to rehearse and perform together... reflecting on their own experiences at choral conducting retreats in upstate New York, conceived the idea of a secluded summer camp for young musicians... Through the 1930s, the Camp raised its national profile through performances and broadcasts nationwide... [By the end of 1930s,] the Camp had established itself as the national leader in music education.”¹²

Students apply and audition to attend the exclusive, one- to six-week summer programs at Interlochen Arts Camp. As new disciplines gained popularity over the years, the Camp added new arts classes to its curriculum including theatre, visual arts, dance, creative writing, and filmmaking. It is still in operation and has a long list of notable alumni.

Stephen Collins Foster Music Camp: Closer to Kentucky, following the establishment of the Interlochen Arts Camp, the Stephen Collins Foster Music Camp was founded in 1936 in Richmond, Kentucky. Founded by James E. Van Peurse, chairman of Dept. of Music at Eastern Kentucky State Teacher’s College (now Eastern Kentucky University).

“As chair of the music area, Mr. Van was constantly faced with the reality that the music programs in the public schools of the Commonwealth were sparse and often did not produce the trained young musicians needed to develop a strong program at the college level. As a result, Mr. Van founded the Stephen Collins Foster Music Camp following the concepts promulgated a year earlier with the founding of the famous Interlochen Music Camp. The concept was simple: Teenage musicians would be invited to the campus where college faculty could instruct them with lessons and provide them with performance experiences in band and orchestra; the campers would return to their homes and help improve the local school program; high schools would graduate better musicians who, in turn, would enter college and thus improve that program; the college would graduate higher caliber music educators who would secure positions in county schools, and onward and upward the ascending spiral would go!”¹³

The Stephen Collins Foster Music Camp is still in operation. Middle and high school students apply individually to attend summer week-long sessions for piano, string, band, percussion, and

¹¹ “Timeline,” Interlochen.org/about/history/timeline

¹² “Interlochen Arts Camp,” Interlochen.org/about/history

¹³ “Foster Camp History,” FosterCamp.org/history

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vocals. Students can reside on the campus of Eastern Kentucky University during the camp or commute to classes.

As school music and marching band programs continued to grow in the 1950s and 1960s, two other Louisville-area marching band camps supervised by the Board of Education other than Camp Crescendo were mentioned in a 1962 *Courier-Journal* brief: Atherton High School held their band camp at General Butler State Park in Carrollton (an hour's drive north from Louisville) and the duPont Manual High School band and orchestra went to the F.F.A. Camp near Hardinsburg (90 minutes to the southwest of Louisville). Now called the Kentucky F.F.A. Leadership Training Center, the Hardinsburg site began in the 1950s on an old Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp in Breckinridge County. The facility has since been updated and still hosts large groups for retreats, meetings, and conferences every summer. It is unknown if either of these camp locations still host marching bands like they did in the 1960s or what the facilities were like at the time, but neither one was specifically designed for marching band training.

Eastern Kentucky State College (now Eastern Kentucky University) hosted Lafayette High School, a Lexington-area marching band, for camp in 1965. Four large Louisville-area high schools were mentioned in a 1966 article about attending marching band camp at the University of Kentucky in Lexington: Durrett, Southern, Seneca, and Fern Creek. All of these high schools had strong marching band programs in the 1960s.

As the trend predicted in the mid-1960s, many high school marching band programs today host their summer band camps on college campuses, which are generally better equipped for large groups with updated facilities and air-conditioned lodging in dormitories. Some bands will still travel several hours via bus for an appropriate site. This author and a colleague – both marching band members at different schools in the region in the late 1990s and early 2000s – recall attending marching band camps at Middle Tennessee State University in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, about a 3.5 to 4 hour bus ride from Louisville.

Many band directors understood the value of hosting a marching band camp in the summer time to prepare for football season and competitions. An article about the Louisville-area Shawnee High School marching band in 1974 lamented the fact of recent director turnover in the band program and trying to grasp a challenging cadence step without the program ever having attended a summer band camp:

Both White and Higgins [band directors] feel some of the problems they face in disciplining the band and training members would be solved if they could go to band camp during the summer. "They would receive discipline, mentally and physically (at camp)," White said. Bands at summer camp are required to start practice marching about 5 am, he said, and after lunch spend the afternoon practicing music. "That's all they need," he said, "and they'd get it together."¹⁴

¹⁴ *Courier-Journal*. "Marching to beat the band," Oct. 27, 1974

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Bob Kratz, band director from Lyon County High School in western Kentucky, was quoted in a 1984 article saying he had no trouble recruiting members for his marching band, and that the students “want to perform. They’re a unit. It’s self-discipline. It’s like a big family – they’re making music and trying to make excitement.”¹⁵

In a general overview of “Who Are These Band Members?”, the informational website BetweenBands.org explains what marching band and music involvement does for the student¹⁶, including, but not limited to:

- *“Band members are smart. Reading music and playing an instrument enhances the learning process by integrated sensory, attention, cognitive, emotional, and motor capacities, which are shown to be the driving forces behind all other learning...”*
- *Band members are more likely to excel in all of their other studies, work better in teams, have enhanced critical thinking skills, stay in school, and pursue further education...*
- *Band members in American high schools trend 87.% to be in the top ten percent of each graduating class, and 94.9% of the valedictorians and salutatorians are band, orchestra, or choral members.”*

Roy Boesser & the History of Camp Crescendo

Music and band students are a benefit to society. The genesis and success of Camp Crescendo lies in the previous camp experience of band director, Roy E. Boesser. He graduated from Louisville Male High School, but he was not in the band program there. Boesser joined a band at the University of Louisville, where he earned a music degree in 1937. His master’s degree in music education was from the Jordan Conservatory of Music in Indianapolis, which later became part of Butler University. He also operated several music stores in the Louisville area, including founding the Cherokee School of Music.

A 1955 *Courier-Journal* article stated that Roy Boesser began directing bands at Louisville Male High School in the early 1940s. For many years, Boesser had taken his bands and majorettes to Camp Kavanaugh in Crestwood, Kentucky, about 20 miles northeast of downtown Louisville in Oldham County. This campground, named after its founder Bishop H.H. Kavanaugh, dates to the late nineteenth century as a meeting and retreat location for the Methodist Church community. Literature about Boesser at the time claimed that his idea for summer band camps for high school marching bands was novel. The 1955 article summarizing the Male band’s experience at Camp Kavanaugh boasted:

It was his idea back in 1942 to conduct the camp [at Kavanaugh Camp near Crestwood] to get the band in shape for football season before school opened. It was the first high-school-band camp in the United States, Boesser said. Since then the idea has caught on and others have been established.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Courier-Journal*. “Lyon band drums up spirit to beat odds,” May 3, 1984

¹⁶ BetweenBands.org, <https://www.betweenbands.org/whoarethesebandmembers.html>

¹⁷ *Courier-Journal*. “It’s Music All Day Long at This Camp,” Aug. 18, 1955

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When researching for more of these “other camps” that were established, only the few held at state parks and already mentioned came up. Boesser and the Male band had a strong program and trained at a high level, with the band marching in prestigious events such as President Eisenhower’s inaugural parade in 1953 as well as the first Pegasus Parade in 1956, a Kentucky Derby Festival tradition that still takes place today in downtown Louisville. In 1958, the Male band flew to California to march in the Rose Bowl Parade, the first Kentucky band to do so.¹⁸ “His bands also won Kentucky State Fair marching band championships from 1944 to 1952” and he later directed the contest for almost 30 years.¹⁹

After nearly two decades of directing summer marching bands at Camp Kavanaugh in the 1940s and 1950s – and a long search for a new location to build his own – a hunting buddy tipped Boesser off on available land in Bullitt County in 1959. Mere months after purchasing the Shawler farm property near Lebanon Junction, construction on the camp buildings began so it was ready for summer 1960.



Roy Boesser on the Lodge foundation, ca. 1964-65 (D. Strange article)



Boesser in 1953 (C-J)

Boesser spoke at band booster meetings in the region in the early years of Camp Crescendo to drum up attendance. “He made it plain that bands come to the camp for the purpose of improving the band and not for recreation alone, although facilities for recreation are plentiful also. The camp has all modern conveniences, including first aid room, modern dining facilities, good lodging and a new swimming pool.”²⁰

In a 1960 article celebrating the camp’s opening season, “Boesser said he desired “to make camping and music available to every youngster.” ... The cost for board, bed, instruction and everything is \$3.50 per day, or a total of \$35 for the period.”²¹ [Note: \$35 in 1960 is equivalent to about \$365 in 2024, a good rate for sleep-away camp!]

¹⁸ Courier-Journal. “Male grads still march to Roy Boesser’s tunes,” Dec. 6, 1982

¹⁹ Courier-Journal. Roy Evan Boesser obituary, Feb. 15, 1995.

²⁰ Interior Journal (Stanford, KY). “Camp Directors Tell Band Boosters of Summer Program,” Mar. 1, 1962.

²¹ Courier-Journal. “Camp Crescendo,” Aug. 28, 1960.

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“Band members marched around the lake at Camp Crescendo in August 1960, the first year it opened.”
(From 1991 Courier-Journal article)

Marching band camp was intense, “like a military boot camp in ways. Within a half hour of arriving, students would be on the field practicing. Up at 6:00 a.m. Marching practice; then instrument practice; then lunch; then repeat it all again in the evening.”²² Instrument practice, or sectionals, would often be at the pavilions spread out in the woods. Any free time was likely devoted to sleeping or recreational activities at the camp: swimming, boating, or playing sports.

Newspaper articles reference an “Ohio Division” of Camp Crescendo: at one point it was in Camden, Ohio, and in the early 1970s it was in Rio Grande, Ohio, on the campus of Rio Grande College (now University of Rio Grande / Rio Grande Community College). The 1972 season anticipated nearly 2,500 high school students training in band, majorettes, and cheerleading over the summer in Ohio: “Camp Crescendo has gained the reputation of being one of the foremost training centers for bands, majorettes and drum majors in the nation.”²³

Other organizations used the Camp Crescendo grounds and facilities for their own conferences and trainings over the years such as wildlife and natural history conferences, church retreats, as well as leadership training camps and emergency- and disaster-preparedness classes by the Red Cross in the 1960s. The on-site dormitories, cafeteria, gathering spaces, forested land, and swimming pool were appealing to many groups.

Boesser retired from teaching in 1969 and later transferred camp operations to his nephew, Roy Willis, in 1982. When the camp was later put up for sale in 1991 by Willis, an article stated: [In

²² Strange, David in the Courier-Journal. “A March Back Into Time,” Feb. 6, 2013

²³ Lancaster (OH) Eagle-Gazette. “LHS Band, Majorettes To Attend Camp.” Jul. 13, 1972

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the 1980s,] “Fewer bands were registering, and those that came had fewer members. Majorettes and cheerleaders stopped coming all together... Declining student interest in bands and the advent of instructors who will come to schools to give less expensive instruction spelled the end of the camp era.”²⁴

The camp finally sold in 1996 to the Kentucky Camping and Charities Fellowship, Inc., which was a coalition formed by 30 Lions Clubs in Kentucky. They sought a permanent location to host summer camps for blind and hearing-impaired children. Some cosmetic updates and general repairs and maintenance were completed at the camp near the time of purchase. Marching bands continued to use the Camp Crescendo location even after the transfer of ownership to the Lions Clubs.

Evaluation of the Significance of Camp Crescendo within the Context of High School Music Camps

Camp Crescendo was custom-designed in 1960 as an all-in-one training ground for high school marching band students. There were facilities and locations to sleep, eat, shower, practice music, run drills on the field, and recreate with team members. The surrounding forest lent a rustic, secluded feel to the camp, but the location was within a short driving distance of Louisville, Kentucky’s largest metropolitan area, as well as accessible via a longer, regional bus ride from many neighboring states. The days were long and the students and staff worked hard, but the concentrated time and effort often paid off with the marching bands better prepared for fall football season as well as band competitions across the state. The residential nature of the camp allowed band and majorette groups to bond as teams while also working on key fundamentals necessary for successful performances.

Camp Crescendo made a significant impact on the music education of high school students in Kentucky and the regional area. Tens of thousands of students have attended the camp since it was founded in 1960, taking the camaraderie and technical skills they gained back to their schools to perform more confidently in football halftime shows and marching band competitions. Camp Crescendo filled a need for the typical high school marching band director in the 1960s and 1970s. That band director could increase the quality of their band with the availability of a modern, centrally-located, and affordable summer camp for band members. The rural nature of the camp – still within driving distance of Louisville – was more accessible for smaller county schools than taking an entire high school band to a state college or university campus.

Youth camps gave students something to do when school was out for the summer, and specialization in the 1960s (and availability of their parents’ expendable income) allowed children to learn more about certain topics that interested them. People started camps for any number of reasons, many to take advantage of the great outdoors; other day and “sleep away” camps were hosted by nonprofits or religious organizations. Roy Boesser saw a need in the summer education of marching band students and created a regional solution. His musical

²⁴ Courier-Journal. “Playing taps,” Oct. 2, 1991.

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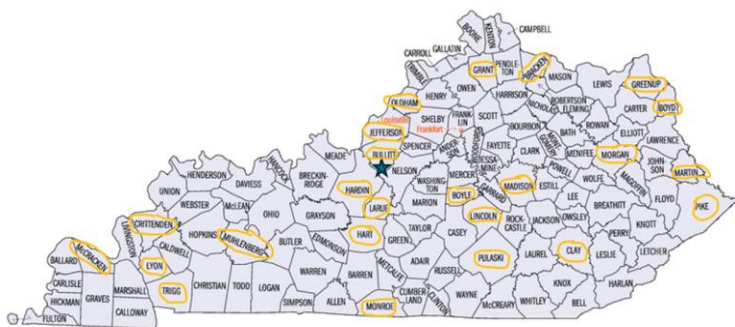
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experience and entrepreneurial skills led him to create an exclusive environment in which students could focus and practice at a higher level, on par with how college marching bands may have been training at the time. This professionalization of band instruction led to valuable days of concentrated effort on music, footwork, and team building that was difficult to achieve elsewhere. Music students likewise gained benefits that would serve them throughout life such as critical thinking skills and focus on education.

The steady use of the camp by high school marching bands over the period of significance testifies to the importance of the property as an educational opportunity. Its recreational amenities, such as a pool and lake, added to the property's appeal. Marching band halftime shows have been a part of the college experience since the University of Illinois performed the first one nearly a hundred and twenty years ago in 1907. These shows are entertainment for football fans, but also a testament to the learned skills, concentration, and focus of the talented young musicians marching on the field.

The camp is significant at a state level since it drew bands and majorette teams from around Kentucky as well as regionally for several decades. Archival files are missing from the site after a recent ownership change, so the actual names and locations of bands that attended camp at Camp Crescendo cannot be confirmed. Newspaper articles show that high school bands from more than 20% of Kentucky's 120 counties attended at least one summer at Camp Crescendo. This number is likely much higher. Other archival sources reference band and majorette groups attending the camp from up to 11 states, with these states for certain represented: Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Missouri, and Georgia.



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Evaluation of the Integrity between the Significance of Camp Crescendo and its current physical condition

This nomination claims the property meets Criterion A, which emphasizes the connection between our understanding of the property's significance and the ability of the physical property to support those understandings. The wording of the criterion emphasizes the property's relation to important historic events: the "Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history." Thus, qualifying for Criterion A calls for an analysis of the building's physical cues that help us understand those important events with which it is associated.

Location & Setting: Camp Crescendo has not moved from its original site and the buildings are in their original locations within the campus. The building site was chosen by camp founder, Roy Boesser, due to its proximity to Louisville, its dense forested areas for recreation, as well as its flat fields for marching practice drills. The camp also retains integrity of setting: it appears as it did historically with the placement of the buildings in a rural landscape, its circulation sidewalks and wooded trails, and recreational amenities such as the pool and lake in their original locations. This location and setting provide much of the experience of Camp Crescendo during the historic period and help account for its success.

Design, Materials & Workmanship: The buildings and structures at Camp Crescendo engage in the vocabulary of residential architecture popular at the middle of the twentieth century. They are constructed with simple and practical materials such as concrete blocks, brick, wood railings and steps and feature elements like deep overhanging roof eaves and high ribbon windows. The ca. 1960 main campus buildings were intended to be constructed quickly, but with materials that were durable and easy to maintain and update over the years. These materials made it practical to adapt the facility to continual cycles of high school students through the grounds. Boesser relied on his many years of experience as a music and band camp director to design Camp Crescendo to serve his purposes, with all necessary facilities for housing, practicing, and recreation to foster the education of high school musicians.

Feeling & Association: Because Camp Crescendo retains integrity of materials, design, location, and setting, it can be said to support the associations that make the place an important site of musical education in our culture. While the camp buildings have been updated with modern HVAC and semi-regular maintenance, they still retain the feeling of rustic dormitories in the woods next to a quiet lake. A band or majorette student from the early days of Camp Crescendo would likely still recognize it as a place they once spent their musical summer days.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

American Camping Association, 1964 list of accredited "Kentucky Camps"

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Courier-Journal (Louisville, KY) newspaper articles, accessed online via ProQuest:

1955 Aug. 18: "It's Music All Day Long at This Camp," by Jean Howerton.

1960 Aug. 28: "Camp Crescendo," by Howard Hardaway.

1966 Jun. 26: "Creeping Specialization Is Summer Camp Trend," by Stephen Neel.

1974 Mar. 14: "Camps are for fun and learning," by Mike Brown.

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1982 Dec. 06: "Male grads still march to Roy Boesser's tunes," by Katherine Kirwan.

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- BetweenBands.org
- BullittCountyHistory.org
- FosterCamp.org
- Interlochen.org

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Sections 9-end page 29

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- 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Group BU 01 (Resources BU 460-504)

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Approx. 48 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon whose vertices are marked by the following UTM reference points:

	Latitude	Longitude
A	37.857388	-85.704870
B	37.856986	-85.703919
C	37.854268	-85.703565
D	37.853352	-85.701774
E	37.850507	-85.699583
F	37.849754	-85.698406
G	37.849243	-85.699258
H	37.849391	-85.701041
I	37.851102	-85.705449



Verbal Boundary Description

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Boundaries are indicated by the accompanying map.



Boundary Justification

The western boundary line along Pine Tavern Road and part of the southern boundary line (red dashed outline) coincide with that of the larger camp parcel, Bullitt County Parcel 050-000-00-028 (blue solid outline).

The boundary includes a portion (approx. 48 acres) of the large parcel on the east side of Pine Tavern Road (total parcel acreage 160 acres), including the extent of the historic campus, including contributing buildings, wooded trails, circulation sidewalks, lake, pool, sewer system, and representative practice fields closest to the main camp. On the eastern side, the proposed boundary follows the contour of the lake shoreline. The acreage excluded from the larger parcel is mostly dense, undeveloped forest that was not used as part of the camp activities.



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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica Jewell McCarron, MHP / Historic Project Manager

organization: Weyland Ventures

street & number: 815 W. Market St. #110

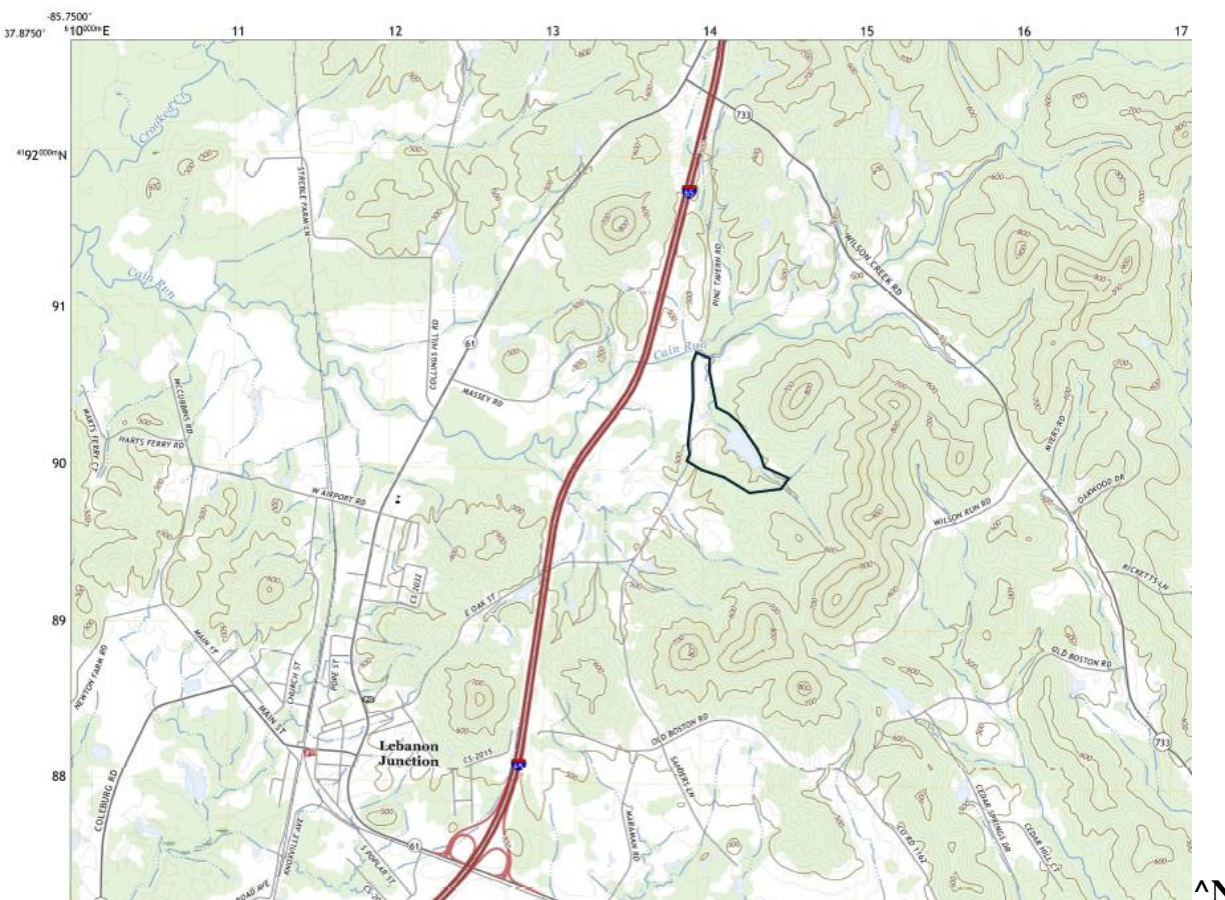
city or town: Louisville state: KY zip code: 40202

e-mail: Jessica@WeylandVentures.com

date: July-August 2024

Additional Documentation

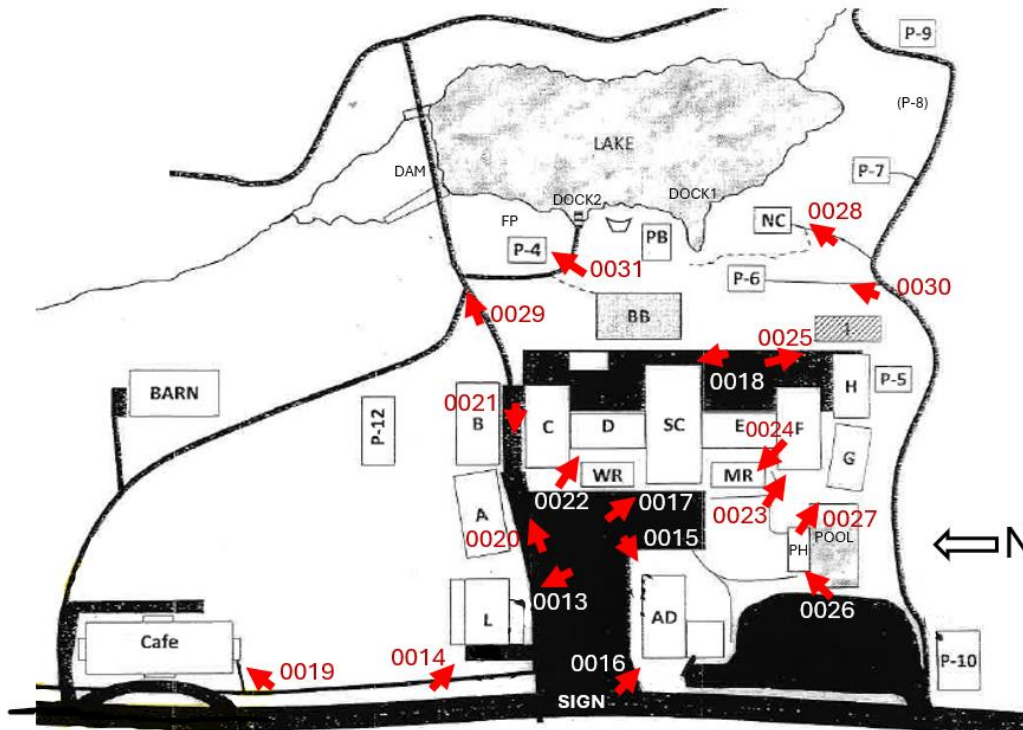
- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. **(2022) Lebanon Junction, KY**



- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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Photographs/Photo Log

Name of Property: Camp Crescendo
City or Vicinity: Lebanon Junction
County: Bullitt
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Jessica McCarron
Date Photographed: July 2024

Photo 0001: Facing E, camp entrance sign – Lodge on left, Admin on right
Photo 0002: Camp Crescendo sign closeup
Photo 0003: Facing SE, entrance to utility buildings, rear of Admin, pool area
Photo 0004: Facing N from patio of Lodge looking over cafeteria to fields
Photo 0005: Facing S, view of dock and lakeside from dam/spillway
Photo 0006: Facing E/NE from pathway looking over earthen dam and spillway
Photo 0007: Facing S/SE looking over former practice fields towards camp
Photo 0008: Facing N along Pine Tavern Road – practice fields on right
Photo 0009: Facing N towards pavilion 3
Photo 0010: Facing N towards water treatment lagoon
Photo 0011: Facing NE across lake and dock
Photo 0012: Facing NE across lake towards forested hill region
Photo 0013: Facing NW, front façade of Lodge
Photo 0014: Facing SE up hill towards rear of Lodge
Photo 0015: Facing SW, front façade of Admin
Photo 0016: Facing SE from camp entrance towards side of Admin
Photo 0017: Facing SE, front façade of Student Center
Photo 0018: Facing NW, rear façade of Student Center
Photo 0019: Facing NE, front façade of Cafeteria
Photo 0020: Facing NE towards dormitories A, B and C
Photo 0021: Facing W along circulation sidewalks between dorm C and B
Photo 0022: Facing SE towards dormitory D
Photo 0023: Facing SE towards dormitory F
Photo 0024: Facing NW from dorm F balcony over Men's Restroom
Photo 0025: Facing SE towards storage I and dormitory H
Photo 0026: Facing NE, front façade of pool house
Photo 0027: Facing SE across pool from pool house roof deck
Photo 0028: Facing NE, nature center building in woods
Photo 0029: Facing NE, soft surface trails on campus
Photo 0030: Facing NE, example of pavilion (P6) in woods
Photo 0031: Facing NE, another pavilion (P4) closer to campus, lake, and dock