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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See Instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street number 700 Howe Road not for publication
city Porter vicinity _____
state Indiana code IN county Porter code 127 zip code 46304

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

national statewide local

Adrian M. ... Deputy FPO, NPS 6/24/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

National Park Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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:)

Alex Ober... 8/8/2013
Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

5. Classification



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<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
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I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national ___ statewide ___ local

[Signature] 8/28/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

[Signature] 9/28/2012
Signature of commenting official Date

Deputy SHPO, Indiana Department of Natural Resources
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
 Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
 County and State

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
9	0	buildings
1	0	sites
7	1	Structure(s)
		objects
17	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Camp
RECREATION AND CULTURE / Outdoor Recreation

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER /Adirondack rustic

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/ limestone
 walls: WOOD/ white pine 1/2 log siding/dovetail joint
Later tongue and groove redwood siding
 roof: ASPHALT/ shingle
 other: _____

7. Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

The facilities of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp lie in their original setting and location obscured by woods on 63 acres near the center of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore in Porter County, about 2 miles south of Lake Michigan. Surrounded by fields and rolling woodland, the camp was designed by U.S. Steel engineers to harmonize with the environment while providing recreational opportunities for employees' children. The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp consists of an administration building (lodge) and grounds containing a gate house and flagstone wall; caretaker's house and garage; staff cabin; director's cabin; pump house; steel swimming pool and pool house; tennis courts, riflery range; 14 concrete pads which are the remains of 10 campers' cabins, a washhouse, a dispensary, a nature house and a handicraft cabin; and a utility shed. The camp's main buildings listed above stand asymmetrically arranged at the northwest corner of the tract on a moraine overlooking the Little Calumet River. Via a series of slopes and terraces, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp site descends from its highest elevations (around 690 feet) in the north to the banks of the Little Calumet River (elevation approximately 606 feet), which skirts the southern edge of the property. One reaches the camp from Howe Road, entering through a handsome curved flagstone wall built in 1946 and following the camp's original 20-foot-wide paved drive. After a series of tight curves the drive proceeds west along a straight stretch to a parking area at the lodge. Wrapping around the back of the buildings, the drive terminates at a small parking lot. From there a gravel path continues down the west side of the property to a stepped steel bridge over a deep swale.

During the camp's operation from 1941 to 1976, U.S. Steel kept about 35 of the 63 acres cleared for recreation. Today the camp site exhibits the volunteer growth of young ash, elms, multi-flora rose, and other foliage. Original plantings include a long row of white pines at the west edge of the site and six scotch pines grouped in a V-shape immediately northwest of the lodge. Deciduous and evergreen woods cover the north end of the camp. Upland hardwood species such as oak, hickory, and maple edge the southern part of the central area above the river's floodplain.

Narrative Description

Contributing features are those elements that survive from the period of significance, retain sufficient integrity to represent their historic appearance and function, and convey the character of the landscape during the period of significance. Noncontributing features are those elements that have become part of the landscape after the period of significance, or are features surviving from the period of significance that no longer possess integrity. The entire site of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp inside its original boundaries is a contributing feature. The contributing site contains various features including the main drive, gravel drive, lodge service access, main parking, cultural vegetation, cabin foundations, dispensary foundation, washhouse foundation, handicraft cabin foundation, nature house foundation, site furnishings, sewer access drive, flagstone walk, and culverts. Contributing buildings and structures within the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp boundaries include: the lodge; gatehouse; caretaker's house and garage; pool house; director's cabin; staff cabin; pump house; utility shed; steel footbridge; steel swimming pool; riflery; tennis courts and fencing; entrance limestone wall, gates and columns, and chain-link fencing connected to the entrance walls; river entrance limestone columns and iron gate; and the stone retaining wall along the river.

Contributing Site

The entire site within the original boundary of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is contributing. Within the site are various features associated with circulation, cultural vegetation, and building foundations. These features include:

Main Drive (1941) Photograph 6

The camp is accessed by the main drive at the intersection of Howe Road. This paved two-lane road approximately twenty feet wide forms the northern boundary of the camp. The road splits around the gate house at the entrance near the intersection with Howe Road. The road terminates at the main parking area along the western boundary of the camp. Originally gravel, the main road was paved and widened by six feet in 1997. Despite these changes, the main road is considered a contributing feature as it retains its original character and layout.

Gravel Drive (circa 1946) Photograph 18

A single lane gravel drive begins at the southern end of the main parking area and continues south where it terminates at the steel bridge. The gravel drive is contributing as it does not appear to have been altered since the 1940s.

Lodge Service Access (circa 1946)

On the west side of the lodge, a paved drive off the main road provides access to the lodge and service parking area. This lodge service access is approximately eighteen to twenty feet wide and terminates at the back of the lodge. The contributing lodge service access that once connected on either end to the main road has since been confined to only the western side of the lodge.

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Main Parking (circa 1946)

The main parking area at the terminus of the main drive currently provides thirteen parking spaces, two diagonal bus parking spaces, and one accessible space for persons with disabilities. The main parking area is a contributing resource though it was expanded and the parking arrangement reconfigured to include the bus parking spaces.

Cultural Vegetation (circa 1946-1960) Photographs 7, 13

During the period of significance, several species of trees were planted throughout the camp landscape. An alley of white pines (*Pinus strobus*) lines the main road near the lodge and continues down the east side of the road and main parking area. The alley lines the entire length of the gravel drive. More white pines are clustered in the open lawn on the northwestern side of the lodge. Similar to the white pine alley, Scotch pines *Pinus sylvestris* form an alley along the main road on the eastern side of the property. Hardwood trees were planted among the cabins and around the recreation areas to provide shade. However, much of these contributing original plantings have been lost to succession and hidden by encroaching vegetation. The once open field of the camp is now densely wooded. The Scotch pines along the main road east of the lodge are barely discernable. The white pines that lined the main road at the pool and main parking are not as prominent as they were during the period of significance due to the increase in surrounding vegetation. Likewise, the white pine alley along the gravel drive is less prominent as the edge of a thick forest instead of a field. As most of the camp landscape has converted to forest, trees that once scattered throughout the open landscape are now intermixed among other vegetation.

The vegetation within the lodge and cabin area shows higher integrity to the period of significance than other parts of the camp. The area between the lodge and the cabin area has been cleared and representative shade trees retained to interpret the landscape present during the period of significance. Within this area are two Scotch pines located at either side of the lodge porch, and two large arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) located at the lodge porch corners. Two apple trees (*Pyrus malus*) remain from the period of significance and one is located just north of the staff cabin and one is located east of the dispensary cabin pad along the woodland edge.

The plantings in the area around the entrance and caretaker's house retain their integrity more than any other area of the camp. Despite instances where volunteer trees have filled in the alley along the main road and chain-link fence, this area is still largely open lawn. Trees, most likely planted during the period of significance, are scattered throughout the mown lawn around the caretaker's complex. Contributing species include sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), elm (*Ulmus spp.*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), and ash (*Fraxinus spp.*).

Cabin Pads (10) ((1941-1956) Photograph 14

The 10 cabin pads are arranged in a horseshoe pattern. These concrete slabs are typically approximately twenty-two by twenty-two feet and several inches thick. Most of the pads appear to be in good to fair condition. Some pads have minor cracks with grass and weeds growing in the cracks. The concrete slabs were originally tent pads for canvas-topped tents on wooden frames. In 1951 U.S. Steel built redwood-sided cabins to correlate with other camp buildings on the sites of the original tent platforms. The new cabins were fully enclosed buildings, with hipped roofs covered with asphalt shingles, small cupolas for ventilation, painted wood plank walls, and window openings with screen and shutters. All the cabins were demolished circa 1980, as part of the NPS removal of deteriorated smaller buildings on the site.

Dispensary Foundation (1941)

The Nurse's cabin was initially constructed circa 1941. This first building was apparently of low quality. As seen in historic photographs, it was a rectangular building with wood siding (possibly vertically oriented board and batten) and a gable roof. The 1956 camp improvement memorandum describes it as a converted tool shed. The original building was demolished in 1956-1957 and replaced with a new building at the same location. The new Nurses' Cabin measured 20 feet by 26 feet. Similarly to the newer cabins, it was a fully enclosed wood frame building with a hipped roof. As described in the 1969 appraisal, it is apparent that the interior was subdivided to include a small kitchen and a bathroom, although the exact floor plan of this building is not known. The Nurses' Cabin was demolished circa 1980, as part of the NPS removal of deteriorated smaller buildings on the site. The concrete slab still exists on the site.

Washhouse Foundation (1941-1956)

Due to its necessary function, the washhouse presumably was constructed in 1941. Originally, it included half log siding matching the lodge. As seen in historic photographs, the building was rectangular in shape with a hip roof. It was sited somewhat diagonally to the centerline of the arc of the cabins; this orientation was generally parallel to the lodge. The building was remodeled in 1956-1957 by converting the disused shower half of the wash house into a toilet room and re-cladding the walls with red painted wood siding to match the 1950s cabins. The 1969 appraisal describes the building as 20 feet by 30 feet, used as showering and bath facility. The building was of wood frame construction, with an asphalt shingle roof, concrete floors, and contained twenty plumbing fixtures. The washhouse was demolished circa 1980, as part of the NPS removal of deteriorated smaller buildings on the site. The concrete slab still

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exists on the site as well as exposed piping.

Handicraft Cabin Foundation (1950-1956)

The original Handicraft House was an open structure with a tarp roof, similar to the camp cabins. In 1956-1957, it was converted to serve as the Nature House. A new Handicraft House was constructed at that time on a new site just to the north. The new building was to be about 24 feet by 30 feet. The 1969 appraisal describes the Handicraft House as a wood frame building equal to a residential garage, 20 feet by 30 feet, containing a sink and electric wiring and having a concrete floor and asphalt shingle roof. The Handicraft House was demolished circa 1980, as part of the NPS removal of deteriorated smaller buildings on the site. The concrete slab still exists on the site.

Nature House Foundation (1950-1956)

The original Handicraft House, constructed in the early 1940s, was located adjacent to the camper cabins at the west end of the arc. A U.S. Steel memorandum dated 16 August 1956 on improvements to the camp site describes this building as an open structure; as seen in historic photographs, it was a semi-enclosed cabin of wood construction with a tarp roof and without windows. The building was converted to use as a Nature House for the 1957 camp season, when the new Handicraft House was constructed just to the north. Apparently this conversion included construction of a complete hip roof and wall enclosure. The 1969 appraisal described this building as 20 by 22 foot wood frame building of "similar construction as the cabins" with a concrete floor, wood frame side walls, and an asphalt shingle roof. The Nature House was demolished circa 1980, as part of the NPS removal of deteriorated smaller buildings on the site. The concrete slab still exists on the site.

Site Furnishings (date unknown)

Remnant concrete benches survive the period of significance at the camp. They are scattered over the site and were located to take advantage of viewing recreational activities. Also, the two light fixtures atop the stone columns on either side of the entrance are replicas, but the original fixtures from the period of significance exist and are in the National Lakeshore's museum collection. The accent boulder placed in the grass median in front of the gatehouse appears in several historic photographs and is considered contributing. Recreation-related features that are considered contributing because they survive from the period of significance include the remnant play equipment such as horizontal bars and a concrete pad for a large checkerboard. The campers were the checker pieces. These are remnants of the playground area to the west of the tent platforms with swings, sliding boards, horizontal bars, and a merry-go-round. The free-standing shooting targets and metal backstop associated with the riflery also survive from the period of significance.

Sewer Access Drive and Pump Station

The gravel sewer access drive creates a tee intersection midway along the original gravel drive. This drive runs east and curves southward to provide access to the sewer pump station. The drive is in good condition though some tire ruts and standing water are present. It terminates in a roundabout with a manhole cover in the center.

Flagstone Walk at Staff Cabin

The new flagstone path at the staff cabin is non-contributing and does not appear to be based on any former path in this location.

Culverts

Culverts, including both concrete and black plastic with flared ends, are located throughout the camp area. These culverts typically accommodate drainage associated with roads and sidewalks. The culverts have been added by the NPS since the period of significance.

Contributing Buildings

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp Administration Building (Lodge) (1941) Photographs 9,11,12

The main portion of the administration building is essentially rectangular, with four bays and a flat, built-up asphalt roof. Sometime during its ownership of the camp, U.S. Steel raised the roof level to the top of the parapet to provide extra space for mechanical systems. The building also encompasses three hip-roofed wings to the north, south, and west. Observed from the west elevation, the three-story building resembles a wedding cake because of the octagonal observation tower, which has an overhanging asphalt roof.

Such original Craftsman details as exposed log rafters under the eaves enhance the administration building, as do two massive chimneys of rough uncoursed limestone which flank the north and south elevations. Originally, white pine ½ log siding with dovetail joints sheathed the exterior. In 1951 the white pine was replaced by 7-inch horizontal tongue-and-groove redwood siding. This gave the façade a plainer, flattened form. Sixty-seven original steel-framed casement windows on all elevations enliven the façade.

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There are three main entrances to the building: north, west, and east. The lodge's main entrance originally stood at the east under a long, covered porch supported by eight bark-stripped logs. The porch was removed in 1987. One reached the concrete porch deck, still in place, after ascending two steps adjacent to a flagstone path leading through the camp grounds and past campers' tent cabins. Remnants of these flagstones still exist in front of the lodge's main entrance, and down the slope under the grass. Park staff now enters the building at the north, through a vestibule that camp staff maintained as a reception area. Hewn handrails displayed in historic photographs are missing from the concrete steps at the north elevation entrance.

The interior of the third-story observation tower measures approximately 300 square feet in size. Original multi-paned casement windows surrounding the observatory provide an expansive view of the Valparaiso moraine at the horizon. Camp staff seated on log chairs on the observatory's asphalt deck at the second-story could survey camp activities about 21 feet below. Staff reached the deck through a tower doorway at the west elevation. Inside the observatory, original exposed round log rafters fan out from the ceiling like the spokes of a giant wheel.

In general, the administration building (lodge) retains most of its original interior detailing, including log joists, boxed steel columns and rafters, cedar ceiling and wall paneling, and oak flooring. An exception is the kitchen floor; its tongue-and-groove oak flooring has been covered with vinyl tile. During the 1950s, metal-shaded lantern-style lights replaced original glass-globed lighting.

The mezzanine (second story) level features an open area about 20 by 50 feet with a balcony along three sides. The balcony rests on rough log joists and its railing consists of round bark-stripped logs. The director's office was located in a partially enclosed area on the west side of this level. Pairs of handsome king post trusses mark the roof area around the second floor at the north wing in the former reception area and at the south wing in the kitchen.

Also on the first floor, the great hall and dining room of the 10,900-square foot Good Fellow Club Youth Camp administration building (lodge) measures 59 feet by 38 feet - 7 inches. With the interior of the building open to the second floor, the ceiling of the great hall and dining room reaches 17 feet - 6 inches at the center. Rising to the second floor, an imposing fireplace of limestone flagstone dominates the north end of the administration building. Above the rough log mantle formerly hung a stylized scene of a Native American encampment. Pairs of steel columns, boxed in wood, run the length of the dining room and great hall, dividing the lodge into thirds. These columns are intercut with wood-boxed steel beams transversing the ceiling. Exposed log rafters, cedar-paneled walls, and oak floors conjure the historic feeling and association of a woodland retreat used by the Good Fellow Club for camp events such as talent shows and by U.S. Steel for company meeting and banquets.

Historic photos show the dining area filled with long rectangular tables, benches, and captain's chairs of pine, which rested on bark-stripped, rounded supports. Correspondence between Good Fellow Club officers and J.B. Radigan, of Radigan Brothers, a Gary furniture store, indicates that these furnishings came from the Habitant Shops, Inc. of Bay City, Michigan. A Habitant Shops letterhead advertised the company as "fabricators of ready-made rustic and white picket fences" and "manufacturers of a complete line of distinctive hand-made pine furniture." South of the dining area, the kitchen contains steel cabinets, but none of the appliances for the hearty meals Good Fellow Youth Camp cooks fed up to 100 campers at a time.

The basement level still has two skittle ball alleys running along the exterior wall of the building, north to south and a log "store front" representing the fur trading post of Joseph Bailly, one of the area's first permanent settlers of European descent. Numerous other rooms include furnace and storage rooms, rest rooms, and a room with a pool table.

Caretaker's House (1941) Photograph 4

The four-room bungalow building with a steep gabled roof and two flagstone chimneys displays Craftsman influences such as bracketed eaves. Originally clad with white pine ½ log siding, the caretaker's cottage received redwood siding in 1951. The residence contains approximately 700 square feet of space, including an original sandstone fireplace. Topped by a gabled roof echoing the main roof line, an enclosed front porch contains ½ log siding. There is a wooden deck and ramp attached to the house. The deck and ramp, while providing universal access, does slightly alter the circulation flow within this area. However, the location of the ramp does draw upon the connection of the garage to house. The building is currently used as housing for student interns.

Caretaker's Garage (1941) Photograph 5

An overhead wooden door comprises most of the west façade of the one-car garage. Original pine log sheathing, arranged vertically, covers the three other facades. A broad, low-pitched gabled roof has asphalt shingles. The garage does not have gutters or downspouts. The building is currently used for storage.

Gate House (1946) Photograph 3

The gate house is a one-story structure located west of Howe Road. The building is constructed of concrete unit masonry with a veneer of random ashlar limestone masonry with large mortar joints on the north, west and south walls. The east façade is wood frame construction clad with vertically oriented redwood tongue-and-groove siding painted red. Wood quarter-round trim terminates the bottom edge of the wooden boards and rests directly on the stone porch slab. The gable roof is steeply pitched with the ridge running

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north to south and is covered with asphalt shingles. The east face of the roof extends as a low-sloped shed roof covering the exterior porch and is supported by four red oak columns.

The foundation is concrete, with a concrete porch at grade level on the east façade paved with flagstone. The building entrance is located from the porch at grade. The grass of the entrance yard abuts the stone walls of the building. The building is currently used as a warming shelter during winter hikes for students.

Pool House (1946) Photograph 20

The pool house is located adjacent to the swimming pool. The two-story pool house consists of concrete block walls and foundation that have been painted red. The roof is a low-sloped shed roof covered with asphalt shingles. There are three sets of concrete steps leading toward the pool house.

A square wooden shed addition on a concrete slab is constructed at grade with the east wall opening to the exterior. The shed roof is covered with asphalt shingles. There are no gutters or downspouts on the pool house.

Originally the lower level of the building was used to house the pool equipment. Currently, this space is used for water utility equipment serving the entire camp. A hand-painted sign listing rules such as "Take a hot soapy shower before going in swimming" and "No horseplay in the pool", now in the Lakeshore museum collection, was originally located inside, on the wall of the second floor of the pool house. The upper level of the building is unoccupied.

Director's Cabin (1951)

The four-room bungalow possesses its original redwood siding and broad, gabled roofs covered with asphalt shingles. Canopied doorways on the south elevations are enhanced by diagonal braces. The building is currently used as housing for student interns.

Staff Cabin (1951) Photograph 10

The cabin was divided into four one-room living units, each with its own restroom and exterior entrance. It possesses its original redwood siding and broad, gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Canopied doorways on the east and west elevations are enhanced by diagonal braces. The building is currently used as offices.

Pump House (1940s) Photograph 8

With its redwood siding, simple lines, and shallow gabled roof of asphalt shingles, the pump house reflects the other camp buildings. The pump house features its original 128-foot-deep well and 4-inch cast iron pipe casing which is still in use.

Utility Shed (circa 1946)

The utility shed, located near the riflery in the southeast part of the camp site was originally used for ammunition storage and other equipment. This small utilitarian building has painted concrete unit masonry walls. The nearly flat shed roof has a wooden structure. The door to the shed is wood; the door opening faces away from the riflery. The back wall of the shed has a window opening with glass block.

Contributing Structures

Steel Bridge (date unknown) Photograph 17

The simple single-span stepped footbridge was constructed by volunteers from U.S. Steel and Iron Workers Local Union #395 in Hammond sometime before 1961, according to oral sources. Leading to the picnic grounds and the campfire area, the bridge crosses a deep swale at the western edge of the camp. The bridge appears to be constructed of welded steel plate crimped onto steel railroad trusses. The stairs at either end appear to be prefabricated steel assemblies, likely recycled from mill renovation because of their dissimilarity in design and configuration.

Swimming Pool (1946) Photograph 19

According to *U.S. Steel News*, the all-steel swimming pool was constructed in 1943. It became a model for a line of prefabricated steel swimming pools produced by U.S. Steel in the mid 1950s. The 1969 appraisal describes the pool as being surrounded by an 8 foot high chain link fence and 2,700 feet of concrete paving. The 30 by 60 foot swimming pool is 31/2 feet to 9 feet deep and was fabricated by the American Bridge Company, a U.S. Steel subsidiary and featured its own filtering system. The pool is constructed of steel, including the coping; the pool interior was painted blue. Within the pool area, the diving boards, pool handrails, and entrance ladders remain. The chain link fence around the pool also remains. The pool was abandoned in the mid 1970s and currently is partially filled with debris and plant growth.

Riflery (circa 1951) Photograph 16

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Good Fellow Club campers took target practice at a riflery range still extant to the south of the tennis courts. The riflery range consists of a canopied, rectangular wooden shelter supported at each end by posts and a wooden backstop with seven metal funnels for catching ammunition.

Tennis Courts (1946) Photograph 15

Since the earliest descriptions of the activities at the camp include tennis, it is likely that the tennis court and enclosure were constructed circa 1946. The paving probably required repair or replacement over the life of the camp. The 1969 appraisal describes the court as asphalt paved, 120 by 205 feet, with a 10 foot high metal fence at the perimeter with four gates. The four camp tennis courts with four-inch macadam surfaces, surrounded by chain link fencing are still in evidence on the site, although greatly overgrown. Large portions of the pavement have been broken up by plants or are covered over with moss.

Entrance Limestone Wall, Columns, Wood Gates, and Chain Link Fencing and Iron Gate (1946) Photograph 2

This handsome curved wall and columns of limestone flagstone with grey cement mortar have provided a dignified entrance for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp since 1946. At three feet-10 inches tall, the wall is divided into two main sections, each approximately 89 feet long.

At the inner end of each wall section a lantern surmounts a pillar 9 ½ feet tall. U.S. Steel added the original lanterns sometime after 1952. The existing lanterns are reproductions of the original, and were installed by the National Lakeshore. Chain-link fence interspersed with flagstone columns continues along the property line from the wall sections, with an iron gate for pedestrians at the caretaker's house.

The wood swing gates attached to the gatehouse are contributing because though not original, they were reconstructed based on the original design. The original wood gates date to 1946, the same year as the gatehouse. The iron gate at the caretaker's house dates to the period of significance.

River Entrance Limestone Columns and Iron Gate (1946) Photograph 1

Defining the southeast corner of the camp boundary are two flagstone columns on either side of an iron gate. This stone gateway was also constructed as part of the initial development of the campsite in the 1940s. A pathway beyond this gate led to the Little Calumet River, where campers put in their canoes. The double iron gate, which dates to the period of significance, is supported on either side by stone columns, similar to those at the main entrance. The columns appear to be in good condition while the gate is in poor condition and has been damaged by a fallen tree.

Retaining Wall on the River (circa 1946)

A stone retaining wall flanks the northern bank of the Little Calumet River just west of Howe Road. The wall consists of stacked, large angular stone. It was not determined whether the stone is dry stacked or held together with mortar. This wall may be located in the former location of the camp canoe launch. Overall the wall is in fair to poor condition as some sections of stone are missing, which may compromise the structural integrity of the wall.

Non - Contributing Structure

Wood retaining walls

At the director's cabin, the slope has been stabilized by a wood retaining wall consisting of several sections of board mounted to wood posts. These wood retaining walls were added by the NPS since the period of significance.

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	Contributing	Non-contributing
Site	(1) Site within the original boundary of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main drive • Gravel drive • Lodge service access • Main parking • Fencing • Cultural vegetation • Cabin foundations (10) • Dispensary foundation • Washhouse foundation • Handicraft cabin foundation • Nature house foundation • Gates • Site furnishings = 1 Contributing Site	= 0 Non-contributing Sites
Buildings	(1) Administration building (Lodge) (2) Caretaker's house (3) Caretaker's garage (4) Gatehouse (5) Pool house (6) Director's cabin (7) Staff cabin (8) Pump house (9) Utility shed = 9 Contributing Buildings	= 0 Non-contributing Buildings
Structures	(1) Steel Footbridge (2) Steel Swimming Pool (3) Riflery (4) Tennis Courts (5) Entrance limestone wall, columns, wooden gates, chain link fence, iron gate (6) River entrance limestone columns and iron gate (7) Stone retaining wall along the river = 7 Contributing Structures	(1) Wood retaining walls = 1 Non-Contributing Structure
TOTAL	17 Contributing Resources	1 Non-Contributing Resource

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Industry

Social History

Period of Significance

1941 - 1962

Significant Dates

1941; 1951-1955; 1956

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

U.S. Steel Corporation

Period of Significance (justification)

Consideration of the historic associations of Good Fellow Club Youth Camp suggests an overall period of significance from 1941 – 1962. The period of significance encompasses the years of acquisition, development and use of the property by U.S. Steel for the benefit of employees and their children. This is the period when the camp became one of the few facilities of its kind in the U.S. providing an excellent material record of welfare capitalism. Although the characteristics and attributes of the camp were in place by 1962, the facility was owned by U.S. Steel and used continuously for camping, recreational and educational purposes by employees and their children from 1941 through 1976. In 1977 the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore purchased the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Comprised of 63 acres of rolling woodland bordering the Little Calumet River in Porter, Indiana, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is the only summer camp that U.S. Steel Company (USX) built for employees' children. Operated from 1941 to 1976, the camp remains one of the few facilities of its kind in the United States, providing an excellent material record of the system of employee benefits known as welfare capitalism. Because of its strong connection to the steel industry, which has long dominated Northwest Indiana's economy, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of industry. The camp also qualifies in the areas of social history and recreation because of its association with the social and educational values of the 1940's and 1950's as reflected in a one-week summer program. The camp clearly conveys the conception that a park-like recreational development would positively affect urban industrial workers' families.

The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp was sited on a 63-acre tract of land along the Little Calumet River near Lake Michigan, an area now located within the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The camp was created in 1941 to provide outdoor recreation for the children of Gary Works' employees. In addition to its recreational purpose, the camp was seen as having a social, physical, and moral benefit for the children, an idea derived from the progressive labor movements and welfare capitalism of the early twentieth century. In addition to organized sports and crafts, the activities of the camp emphasized an appreciation of the natural environment and the history of native peoples and pioneer settlers in the region. In 1976, due to the crisis in the American steel industry leading to plant closings, the last summer camp was held at Good Fellow Club Youth Camp.

When it was developed, the camp embodied visions of an Adirondack style summer camp, including a rural, rustic character that complemented the natural environment of the dunes region. The lodge and other buildings were originally clad in ½ log siding slabs, adding to their rustic appearance. However, the original log cladding was replaced in the 1950s with the board siding extant today. The National Park Service (NPS) purchased the camp in 1977, but funding for extensive maintenance and repairs was not available until the 1990s; many deteriorated structures were removed during that period, including the camp cabins. In 1993, a reconnaissance survey of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp site determined that it was potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to its association with regional industrial history. Consideration was also given to the significance of the camp under Criterion C as an example of rustic style architecture, but only the lodge relates to this style today, so the designation of the entire camp under this criterion is difficult to justify.

The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is nationally significant under Criterion A for its historic association with the U.S. Steel Gary Works, the welfare capitalism movement in the early decades of the twentieth century. The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is significant at the state level for its historic association with the social history of the 1940s and 50s. The camp reflected mid-twentieth century ideals of equality and social harmony by bringing together children of executives and mill laborers, but also reflected the racial segregation of the time. The camp is also significant at the state level for its historic association with entertainment and recreation. Good Fellow Club Youth Camp provided recreational opportunities for employees and their children and respite from the industrial city. Recreation in nature was assumed to have social and ethical benefits, an idea derived from the early twentieth century progressive movement. The appreciation for nature and educational portions of the camp programs also are part of the broader movement to protect and preserve the Indiana dunes.

Today the camp retains a high degree of integrity of location and setting. The main lodge is located in its original spot on the high bluff overlooking the flood plain, and the overall setting of the camp has remained relatively unchanged. To a slightly lesser degree the design and feeling of the camp have retained integrity to the period of significance. The increase in wooded vegetation has to some extent changed patterns of spatial organization and visual relationships within the camp, but overall the camp still conveys the historic and aesthetic quality of the period of significance.

1 The U.S. Steel Company became part of the USX Corporation in the 1980s.

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Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Theme: Welfare Capitalism

Now part of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp offers a prime example of late nineteenth and early twentieth century ideas on industrial relations. Anxious to quell labor strife and improve public relations, industrialists initiated such benefits as stock purchase plans, health insurance, and recreational perquisites.¹ Historians have termed these labor management strategies "welfare capitalism". They posit that this system of benefits arose with the reform ideals of the Progressive Era and declined with the pro-labor ideology of the Great Depression. U.S. Steel led the steel industry in establishing employee benefits to avert strikes and to stabilize its work force by attracting and retaining skilled labor. There is national significance in this area for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp.

The steel industry has long shaped the social, economic, cultural, and physical landscape of Northwest Indiana. U.S. Steel, which arrived in Northwest Indiana in 1906, became a magnet for other industries including Republic Steel, Midwest Steel, and Bethlehem Steel. By 1929 steel was the leading industry in Indiana, with an annual output valued at \$333,000,000.² Even after economic downturns, steel still dominates the region. In 1995 the largest employers in the Gary-Hammond primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) were Inland Steel in East Chicago and U.S. Steel (USX), with 11,000 and 7,000 employees respectively. By mid-1988 the region's steel production amounted to almost one-third of all steel produced in this country.³

Along with its Gary Works, once the country's largest steel plant, U.S. Steel built Gary housing, schools, parks, and playgrounds. The company funded local churches and community organizations such as the Young Men's Christian Association. It launched company-sponsored clinics and other health initiatives. Such efforts forged favorable relations between U.S. Steel and the community, mitigating labor unrest.⁴

U.S. Steel's Good Fellow Clubs stemmed from "enlightened" ideas on labor management. During the 1914 depression, many of the U.S. Steel plant managers founded Good Fellow Clubs to help needy members cope with problems. W.P. Gleason, general superintendent of U.S. Steel's Gary Works, initiated the formation of a Good Fellow Club at his plant. From 1914 to 1921 the club focused on Christmas and welfare activities. In 1916 the club held a Christmas party at the Broadway Theater in Gary for 1,500 employees' children and handed out hundreds of Christmas baskets for the poor. That same year the club handled 269 welfare cases, doling out groceries, milk, fuel, and medical aid to disadvantaged employees. At its welfare center at 15th Street and Commercial Avenue in Gary, the club sponsored bi-weekly infant health care clinics. The center also served educational purposes, with some 22 classes in English and other subjects.⁵

The club became dormant after 1921, a casualty of the 1919 steel strike, but its programs continued under the auspices of the Illinois Steel Welfare Association, a new mill organization directed by L.F. Burress, a plant superintendent.⁶ In 1938 E.E. Moore, general superintendent of the Gary Works (1937-40), revived the Good Fellow Club after plant foremen lobbied for a social club. In the wake of the Congress of Industrial Organization's (CIO) mass unionization drive of unskilled workers in mass production industries, Moore advocated a broader-based Good Fellow Club comprised of supervisors and other employees. However, the board of directors' roster for 1943 indicates that white-collar personnel

1 Stuart D. Brandes, American Welfare Capitalism, 1880-1940 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1970), 10.

2 Writers' Program, Works Project Administration in the State of Indiana, American Guide Series, Indiana, A Guide to the Hoosier State (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), 93.

3 Paul Brockman, Mary Ann Ponder, Errol Wayne Stevens and Robert M. Taylor, Jr., Indiana: A New Historical Guide (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1989), 580.

4 Kevin M. Dwyer, "Welfare Capitalism," in Encyclopedia of American Business History and Biography: Iron and Steel in the Twentieth Century (Brucoli Clark Layman, Inc. and Facts on File, Inc., 1994), 474.

5 Gary Works Circle, 1917-1918, Fosty Bella Papers, Crate 177, Box 1, Calumet Regional Archives (CRA), Indiana University Northwest (IUNW), Gary, Indiana; Gary Post Tribune, December 16, 1993.

6 Note: Illinois Steel, U.S. Steel's major subsidiary, will be referred to as U.S. Steel throughout.

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dominated Good Fellow Club leadership.⁷ Local labor leaders subtly protested the reorganization of the Good Fellow Club by refusing to serve on its board of directors because it would absorb time needed for union duties. "The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee is not opposed to any charitable organization or institution but feels that the C.I.O. steel union has done more to benefit steel workers than any other club or organization," commented Frank Grider, a Gary union official, in 1938.⁸

The reorganized Good Fellow Club, which still exists as a social club and store in its own building at U.S. Steel's Gary Works, emphasized employees' recreational over welfare needs. Since the early 20th century, according to historian Stuart Brandes, business executives had encouraged employees to participate in recreational activities. This attitude stemmed in part from company noblesse oblige, a sense of responsibility to meet the needs of the worker and a desire to promote company loyalty. Also, business executives believed in the moral value of recreation. Wisconsin Gas management announced, "[w]e feel that recreation makes for happy, close-knit families."⁹ The Gary Works Good Fellow Club offered basketball, baseball, football, bowling, trap shooting, rod and gun clubs, horseshoes, ping-pong, archery, golf, horseback riding, and travel clubs to mill members.¹⁰

From this context of industrial relations emanated the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp of the Gary Works, the only U.S. Steel plant to boast such a facility.¹¹ Operated from 1941 to 1976, the 63-acre camp still embodies Moore's vision of a recreation center for the children of Gary steel workers, "who usually spend their summers in hot dusty tenements and apartments."¹² Since the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, playground and park enthusiasts argued that open spaces and contact with nature would eliminate the banefulness of city living. Thus, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, a short train ride from Gary, would enable steel workers' children to enjoy the positive environmental benefits of healthful recreational activities in forests and fields near Lake Michigan.

The camp accommodated 60 to 100 children ages 8 to 15 for each 1-week segment of the 8-week summer session. The Illinois Steel Welfare Association owned the camp, and the Gary Works Good Fellow Club leased it, providing most of the financing for camp operations through club fees. The camp sprawled over eight acres of land owned by Moore northwest of the historic Bailly Homestead - the home of early settler and fur trader Joseph Bailly - and about 55 adjoining acres, purchased by U.S. Steel.

A U.S. Steel engineering team composed of Frank Gaydos, Frank Krane, and Alvin Wanthal designed the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp facilities and planned the layout to meet the company's program for a children's summer recreation center. Krane said that the engineering team conceived the buildings' exteriors of log to appear rustic and to blend with the natural surroundings. The engineers clustered the camp's main buildings in the northwest corner of the tract, placing the administrative building on a knoll at one of the highest points on the grounds (elevation about 690 feet). According to Krane, Gaydos situated the 10,900-square-foot administration building with a southern exposure to elicit maximum light and heat through its multi-paned steel-framed casement windows. Krane said it seemed logical to arrange cabin sites in a horseshoe in front of the main lodge and staff cabins within sight of each other. Drawing on readily available ideas from Architectural Forum and design textbooks, the engineers didn't "go shopping around" for camp designs, said Krane. The retired engineer also commented that U.S. Steel executives declared: "Sure, go ahead; that's what we want," when the engineering team presented their camp designs.¹³

7 Good Fellow Club minutes, 1938, 1943, Good Fellow Club files, USX Gary Works, Gary, Indiana.

8 Gary Post Tribune, August 4, 1938.

9 Brandes, 75-76, 145.

10 Gary Post Tribune, December 16, 1993.

11 Mistrust of unions and abhorrence of labor unrest still permeated the steel industry around 1941 when the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp was constructed. Steel officials remembered the aftermath of the Congress of Industrial Organization's mass organizational drives of the 1930s, especially the bloody battles over union recognition at "Little Steel" plants such as Republic Steel on Chicago's East Side.

12 Michigan City News-Dispatch, 1941.

13 Frank Krane, interview by Janice Slupski, July 1, 1994, Porter.

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Gradually the camp took shape; the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp opened on July 20, 1941. It featured the administration building with its cedar-paneled interior; a 4-room caretaker's house and garage near the main gate at Howe Road; 10 poured concrete tent platforms grouped in a semicircle around a washhouse, all in front of the administration building; and a dispensary at the eastern edge of the tent platforms.¹⁴

Wartime labor and material shortages impeded construction on the camp until 1946. At that time the Gary Post Tribune touted the expanded Good Fellow summer camp as, "one of the best equipped youth outing centers this side of the Adirondacks." New additions to the camp included a steel swimming pool, a combination water filtration plant and pool house, four concrete tennis and handball courts, three shuffleboard courts, and a playground area to the west of the tent platforms with swings, sliding boards, horizontal boards, and a merry-go-round. By 1946 the camp also boasted an archery range, horseshoe playing field, croquet lawns, and basketball and badminton courts. Until 1951, campers and ten counselors slept in canvas tents. "When the wind blew and the rain fell, you felt like a real pioneer," said Vernon Charlson, Good Fellow Club Youth Camp director from 1943 to 1957.¹⁵ Initially, Charlson and his family also stayed in tents with the campers. After a year or two they moved to the observation tower room topping the administration building. After a few more years a four-room director's cabin was added, which Charlson, his wife, and two children shared with the camp cook and program director.¹⁶ During the 1950's U.S. Steel installed a staff dormitory, handicraft cabin, 10 camper cabins, and a shooting range.¹⁷

The Good Fellow Club Youth camp generated much positive publicity for U.S. Steel, helping the company exert a strong presence in Northwest Indiana. Newspapers noted the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp's nominal fee for employees' children (\$4 per week in 1945) and the extension of camp scholarships to disadvantaged children. A major showpiece was the 30- by 60-foot all-steel pool, 3 1/2 to 9 feet deep. Aware of its excellent advertising potential for steel products, U.S. Steel executives from Pittsburgh traveled to Gary to dedicate the pool for the 1946 summer season. In later years, company visitors from as far away as Japan toured the camp to admire the merits of steel construction and other Good Fellow Club Youth Camp amenities. However, the pool did have its drawbacks. Management warned camp staff to evacuate the pool at the sign of a thunderstorm.¹⁸

Throughout its 35-year operating history, the camp fostered excellent relations between U.S. Steel and its surrounding communities. The company made the camp available for meetings of local organizations as well as holding its own divisional meetings there. From 1948 to 1955 the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp hosted such local groups as the Gary Kiwanis Club, Chesterton Lions Club, Lake County Credit Union, Chicago Motor Club Boys' Patrol, and the Gary University Club.¹⁹ In addition, the Good Fellow Club rented the facility for wedding receptions and other family events. Retired U.S. Steel employees, former campers, and local residents respond positively to mention of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp; they especially praise its "country-club atmosphere."

In 1977 the National Park Service purchased the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp for inclusion in Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. In its present state the camp remains emblematic of U.S. Steel's socio-economic impact on the area. Arnold Alanen, professor in the Department of Landscape Architecture and School of Natural Resources at the University of Wisconsin-Madison, finds the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp noteworthy because it demonstrates the persistence of welfare capitalist strategies for stabilizing labor. Historians concur that most industrialists abandoned welfare capitalism around the Great Depression when government expanded its caretaker role and enacted legislation against anti-union tactics. According to Stuart Brandes, three decades after the pro-labor Wagner Act only a few companies continued the old welfare programs. International Business Machines maintained company country clubs; E.I. DuPont de NeMours

14 Gary Post Tribune, June 18, 1946.

15 Vernon Charlson, interview by Janice Slupski, June 9, 1994, tape recording, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter.

16 Evelyn Charlson, telephone interview by Janice Slupski, August 4, 1994, Porter.

17 Good Fellow Club Youth Camp files, 1940-1960, USX Gary Works, Gary, Indiana.

18 Vernon Charlson 1994.

19 Good Fellow Club minutes, 1955 Good Fellow Club files, USX Gary Works, Gary, Indiana.

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employed company psychiatrists; and Reynolds Tobacco had company chaplains. Yet nearly 40 years after the Wagner Act, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp still encouraged company loyalty and sought favorable community relations. In a telephone interview Alanen could not recall another example of a company welfare program exactly like the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, which focused on industrial workers' children.²⁰

One similar facility, the Whiting Memorial Community House, 1923, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. Like the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, the community center originated through the beneficence of industry. The Standard Oil Company of Indiana donated the recreation center to Whiting residents to serve their social and recreational needs and to recognize the service of World War I veterans. The 3-story Southern Italian Revival building featured a 1,200-seat auditorium, 2 gymnasiums, bowling alleys, a swimming pool, a billiard room, a library, and a club room. Like the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, the Whiting Memorial Community House procured good publicity for its benefactor. "Community House Pride of Whiting," proclaimed one headline.²¹

Another similar facility, Camp Brookside, located on the New River within New River Gorge National River in West Virginia, was constructed in 1947 and has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Like Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, this camp also originated through the beneficence of industry. The Union Carbide Corporation provided the camp as a job benefit for employees to enhance their quality of life. Camp Brookside was built solely for the use and enjoyment of employees, retirees and their families to encourage positive social interaction and foster corporate "goodwill". The simple vernacular structures found at Camp Brookside retain their integrity of design, materials, feeling and association and the original spatial and circulation network and similar to Good Fellow Club Youth Camp, the camp plan remains largely as it was originally designed. Both Good Fellow Club Youth Camp and Camp Brookside are significant as excellent built examples of welfare capitalism in Indiana and West Virginia and the last vestiges of these efforts by industrial companies in the United States to provide benefits in the form of recreational facilities, programs, and activities to attract qualified workers while keeping labor unions at bay.

Theme: Social History

Besides demonstrating industry's impact on Northwest Indiana, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp also offers particular insight into the social history of the 1940s and 1950s. There is state-wide significance in the area of social history for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp. The camp meant more than a week of swimming, croquet, and tennis. Camp staff and Good Fellow Club sponsors intended that campers learn values of sportsmanship, democratic living, proper etiquette, outdoor appreciation, and spirituality during their week at camp. Camp staff capitalized on the facility's setting in the Baileytown area to emphasize "the atmosphere of friendship that existed between the early American pioneers and Indians." The "Indian Appreciation Program" stressed Native American lore, nature study, local history, and handcrafts.²² From the opening day pow-wow to cabins named Potawatomi, Waubensee, Pontiac, Chekagou, and Shabbona, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp employed Native American symbols to bond campers in a spirit of cooperation.

On a typical day in 1943 a camp counselor named Hawkinson dressed himself as "Red-Tailed Hawk" to lead campers on a boat trip down the Little Calumet River at the southern edge of the property. "Rail-tailed Hawk" lectured campers on local Native American tribes, duneland natural history, and the history of the Bailly Homestead. Campers heard the story of Joseph Bailly, "the first white settler in Northwest Indiana." At the camp closing ceremony campers gathered at - "The Bailly Marriage Tree," - an intertwined oak and elm at the southeast corner of the camp commemorating the marriage of

²⁰ Arnold Alanen, telephone interview by Janice Slupski, July 13, 1994, Porter.

²¹ The Hammond Times, March 20, 1923, in Community Center file, Local History Collection, Whiting Public Library, Whiting, Indiana.

²² Good Fellow Club Youth Camp Guide, late 1940's, Good Fellow Club Youth Camp file, Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Porter.

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Joseph's daughter Rose and Francis Howe. Campers floated boats down the Little Calumet River, with lighted candles representing the spirit of Good Fellow, and recounted what camp meant to them. Thus, Good Fellow Club Youth Camp staff used Native American lore to unite campers ranging from steel executives' children to laborers' children. According to Charlson, staff expected campers to forget their differences and perform duties equally.²³

However, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp expressed the values of its time. The camp proved a microcosm of Northwest Indiana which became segregated before, during and especially after World War I when employment opportunities in the steel industry drew large numbers of African Americans from the South. By 1910, more than half of Gary's 17,000 residents were either African American or classified as foreign-born. Yet, as late as 1930, only 17 blacks lived in Porter County, which remained unindustrialized until the 1950s.²⁴ During the 1940s, 6 weeks of the 8-week summer program were reserved for white children, leaving 2 weeks for African American children. Camp and Good Fellow Club staff kept separate records for different racial groups. A 1943 Good Fellow Club Youth Camp Committee Report recorded that 312 white campers had gained an average 2 pounds and ¾ ounce on camp cuisine while 91 "colored" children had gained an average 4 pounds and 4 ounces. Boys and girls also were separated.

Theme: Entertainment and Recreation

With its use of natural materials and local craftsmanship, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp retains the historic feeling and association with the type of rustic architecture popular in the 1930's and 1940's for recreational camps. These styles derived from the country's first great leisure camps built in the Adirondack Mountains for the social elite. The Adirondack camps, constructed from the Civil War to the Great Depression, expressed the American infatuation with the wilderness as the country grew tamer each day. These camps were characterized by giant, peeled logs for structure and design, and massive fieldstone chimneys and foundations. The National Park Service so admired the way the camps blended with their surroundings and provided comfort and amenities that it adapted their design for buildings at Yellowstone and Glacier National Park. Later the Civilian Conservation Corps and other government agencies employed simpler versions of these designs for their park recreational structures.²⁵ By 1940 the use of rustic motifs even grew popular for the roadside camp and filling station market. "The reason for this interest in the rustic design is that when people leave the city or towns where they live, they want a change," explained American Builder in July 1940.²⁶

Thus the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp exemplifies the outdoor recreational experience that the U.S. Steel engineering team wanted the camp to convey. The interior of the main lodge, sheathed in knotty cedar, appears much as it did when campers gathered in its 59 by 30 foot dining hall. Here each cabin of 10 campers ate at 10 dining tables with cross-buck supports. Here campers gathered before a massive flagstone fireplace for talent shows, sing-a-longs, movie nights, open houses for parents, and lectures.²⁷

With a distinctive blend of steel structural and natural materials, the Good Fellow Club Youth Club camp offered its own version of rustic architecture conjuring the illusion of wilderness living. Good Fellow Club Youth Camp year-round caretaker Wallace Ahrendt kept the lodge's paneling varnished and gleaming. And he carefully cultivated 2,000 scotch and white pines to complement the stone entrance and grounds "natural" look.²⁸ Hand-made log furniture on the lodge front porch, removed some years ago, further added to the ambiance of roughing-it in style. For U.S. Steel executives who used the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp for divisional meetings, the lodge became a duneland retreat far away from

23 Vernon Charlson 1994.

24 Sarah S. Marcus, "Battlefields of Sand: Recreation, Industry, and Definitions of the Sublime at the Indiana Dunes," master's thesis, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1994, p.20.

25 Lionel Atwill, "The Great Adirondack Camps, Roughing It in Style," Architectural Digest, June 1986, 54; "Recreational Camps, New York and Pennsylvania," The Architectural Forum, February 1942, 69-78.

26 "Rustic Cabins and Filling Stations," American Builder, (July 1940), 68-69.

27 Vernon Charlson 1994.

28 Gary Post Tribune, June 18, 1946.

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the smoke and steel of the Gary Works. For many campers the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp meant their first taste of country living and first vacations, according to Charlson.²⁹ However, blending rusticity and industry, the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp offers tangible evidence of U.S. Steel's concept of a major recreational development as a suitable benefit for its employees' children. There is state-wide significance in the area of entertainment and recreation for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp.

Evaluation of Integrity

The camp and its setting retain a high degree of integrity of **location**. Situated atop a bluff adjacent to the Little Calumet River, the camp retains its original location. Primary site features and the boundaries of the camp are generally unchanged since the period of significance and use.

The camp retains some integrity of **design** relative to the designated period of significance, although the landscape and buildings have changed somewhat since originally constructed. The integrity of the overall design of the camp is retained through the continued expression of historic patterns of spatial organization, and clustering of features in groupings by use. The spatial organization, massing, scale, materials, and orientation of the buildings, as well as the interior and exterior spaces that they create, reflect the original design concepts of the engineers.

The camp retains a high degree of integrity of **setting**. Today, as during the period of significance, the camp site is set among farm, woodlands, and open areas adjacent to the Little Calumet River and near Lake Michigan. Construction and development have not noticeably encroached on the camp and its environs. The establishment of first the Indiana Dunes State Park, and then the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, as well as preservation of nearby historic sites such as the Bailly Homestead and the Chellberg Farm, have helped to maintain the setting and context of the camp as they appeared during and prior to the period of significance.

The buildings of the camp retain a moderate degree of integrity of **materials and workmanship**. Although repairs have been performed to the exterior walls and the buildings have been re-roofed, the buildings retain character-defining features including wood wall cladding, simple wood trim, and steel framed windows. The basic vernacular design common to all of the buildings unifies the camp. Roofs are flat or have broad low-pitched gables. Facades and fenestration are generally simple, usually rectilinear. Rough cut limestone from Bedford, Indiana, accents the chimneys and facades of the lodge, gate house, and entrance wall. Most of the buildings have a redwood tongue-and-groove siding. The Good Fellow Club Youth Camp demonstrates the popularization and vernacularization of camp architecture prevalent in wilderness resort areas such as New York's Adirondack Mountains, as well as the influence of the federally-sponsored park architecture of the Great Depression era.

The camp retains a moderate degree of integrity of **feeling**. Despite some changes to the site, alternations to the lodge and modifications to the other buildings, the camp still conveys the historic and aesthetic feeling of the period of significance. The natural systems and features, including topography, soils, hydrology and native plant communities, continue to provide the environmental context within which the camp originally derived its sense of respite. Although there is more "nature" on the site at present due to an increase of dense woodland, integrity of feeling has been diminished by the loss of open fields and recreational facilities that were present during camp operations.

The camp retains a moderate degree of integrity of **association**. The camp is significant primarily for its associations with the Good Fellow Club, as it represents welfare efforts on behalf of workers and their families, and for its use for recreational camping. These associations are further maintained by interpretation of the site as a former recreational camp. Based upon the historical significance of the camp, aspects of integrity that are particularly vital to determining the integrity of this property are location, setting, design and association. Aside from association, these aspects of integrity remain relatively high and well represent the camp's significance.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

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Newspaper Articles

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Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

“Dream of Gary Man Gives Children of Steel Workers Chance to Play.” *News Dispatch*. Michigan City, Indiana.
“Gary Works Circle, 1917-1918, Fosty Bella Papers, Crate 177, Box 1, Calumet Regional Archives (CRA), Indiana University Northwest, Gary Indiana: *Gary Post Tribune*. December 16, 1993.
Lynch, Agnes. “Steel Company Summer Camp Nearing Close.” *Chicago Tribune*. August 23, 1953.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 63 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

A	<u>16</u>	<u>491382</u>	<u>4608133</u>	C	<u>16</u>	<u>492088</u>	<u>4607386</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>16</u>	<u>492088</u>	<u>4608133</u>	D	<u>16</u>	<u>491382</u>	<u>4607386</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp is the original camp property, with the following legal description:

“Tract 36-103, namely, all that part of the southwest ¼ of the southeast ¼ of Section 27, Township 37 North, Range 6 West, which lies West of the public highway running through the southwest corner of said ¼ section, and now called the Howe Road. Also, a triangular piece of ground being all that part of the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of Section 34, Township 37North, Range 6 West, lying North and West of the Little Calumet River. Also, the South 50 acres of the East ½ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 27,

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Township 37 North, Range 6 West, excepting there from a parcel of land located in the Northeast corner thereof, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point 998.25 feet south of the Northeast corner of the Southwest ¼ of said section 27, running thence West 872 feet; thence South 250 feet; thence East 872 feet; thence North 250 feet to the place of beginning. Also, all that part of the Northwest ¼ of Section 34, Township 37 North, Range 6 West, which lies North of the Little Calumet River and East of a line commencing 29 rods West of the Southwest corner of the East ½ of the Southwest ¼ of Section 27 aforesaid, and running thence South to the said River, all in Porter County, Indiana.”

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected because it is the original boundary of the Good Fellow Club Youth Camp.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title_ Janice Slupski, former NPS Historian; Jane J. Jacobs, Historical Landscape Architect; Laura L. Knott, Historical
Landscape Architect

organization_ John Milner Associates, Inc date_ July 11, 2012

street & number_ 300 West Main Street telephone_ (434) 979 - 1617

city or town_ Charlottesville state_ VA zip code_ 22903

e-mail_ jjacobs@johnmilnerassociates.com; lknott@johnmilnerassociates.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional Items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Entrance gates and columns at the Little Calumet River, west of Howe Road**

1 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Gatehouse and stone columns at the original camp site entrance.**

2 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **East façade of the gatehouse**

3 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Caretaker's House looking northeast from the entrance drive.**

4 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Caretaker's Garage looking east from the entrance drive.**

5 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Entrance drive alignment approaching the Lodge.**

6 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **Entrance drive alignment approaching the Lodge with pine allee.**

7 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **West façade of the pump house.**

8 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Northwest façade of the Lodge.**

9 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Northwest façade of the staff cabin.**

10 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Southeast façade of the Lodge.**

11 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2005**

Description of Photograph: **Southeast façade of the Lodge from the extended landscape.**

12 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: 2006

Description of Photograph: **Southeast view across the landscape from the Lodge with cabin foundations in horseshoe pattern along the woodland edge.**

13 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **Concrete cabin foundation pad.**

14 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **Concrete tennis courts overtaken by vegetation and basketball hoop in the distance.**

15 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **Shooting targets at the riflery range.**

16 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **Steel bridge located south of the main parking and the gravel drive.**

17 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: **2006**

Description of Photograph: **View of the gravel drive toward the steel bridge.**

18 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp
Name of Property

Porter, Indiana
County and State

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: 2006

Description of Photograph: **Steel swimming pool with slumping concrete walks and vegetation growing through the fence and overtaking the pool structure.**

19 of 20

Name of Property: **Good Fellow Club Youth Camp**

City or Vicinity: **Porter**

County: **Porter** State: **Indiana**

Photographer: **John Milner Associates, Inc.**

Date Photographed: 2006

Description of Photograph: **Southeast façade of the pool house with concrete steps providing access to the pool.**

20 of 20

Property Owner:

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

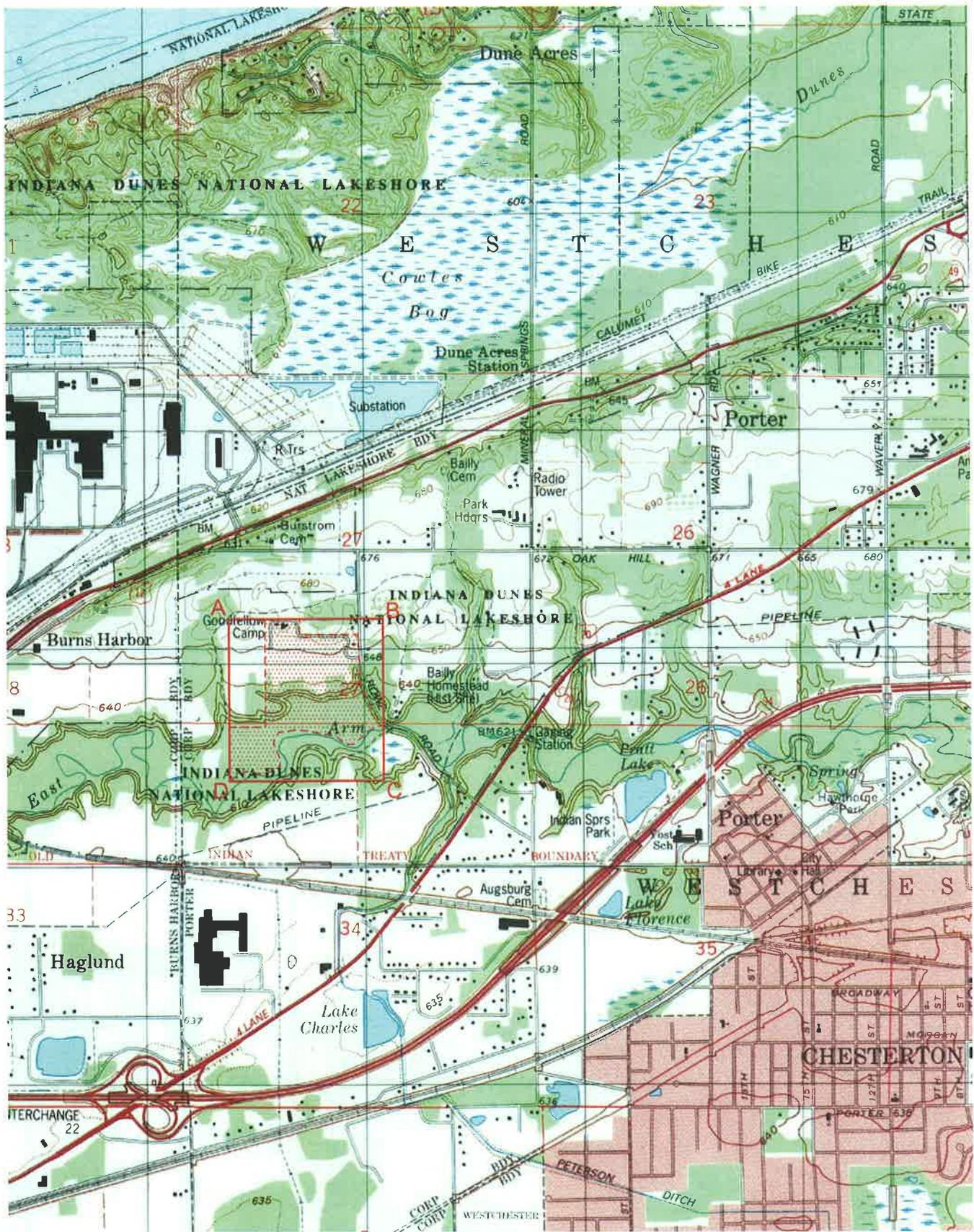
name Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore / National Park Service

street & number 1100 N. Mineral Springs Road telephone (219) 395 - 1986

city or town Porter state IN zip code 46304

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



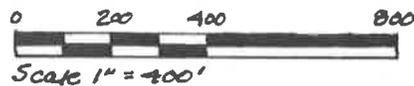
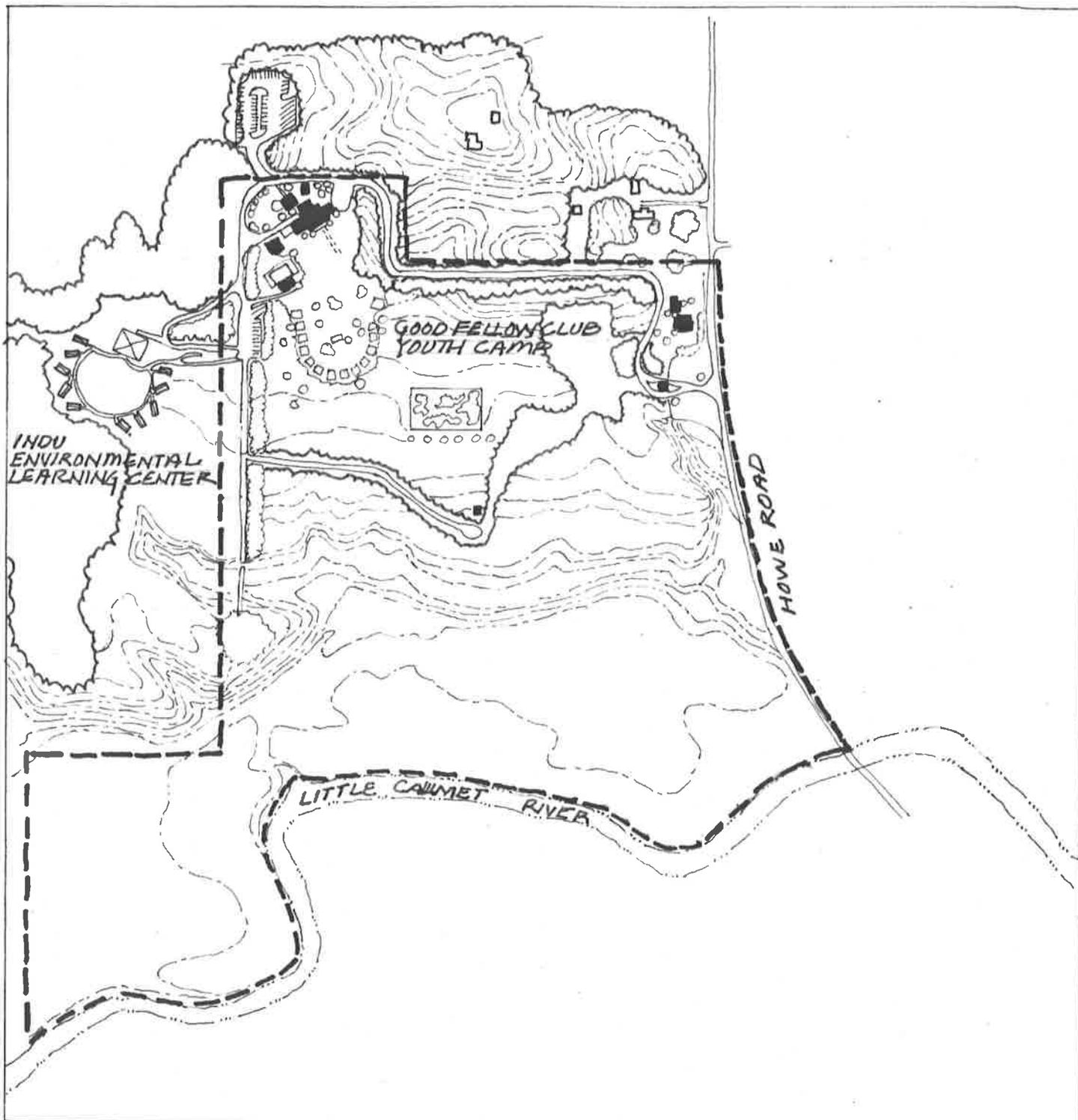
Source: USGS Topographic Maps, Chesterton (1991) and Dune Acres (1991) Quadrangles

Good Fellow Club Youth Camp

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore

A. 491382E 4608133N C. 492088E 4607386N
 B. 492088E 4608133N D. 491382E 4607386N





LEGEND

-  ORIGINAL GOOD FELLOW CLUB PROPERTY BOUNDARY
-  BUILDINGS
-  ROADS
-  TREES
-  CONTOURS

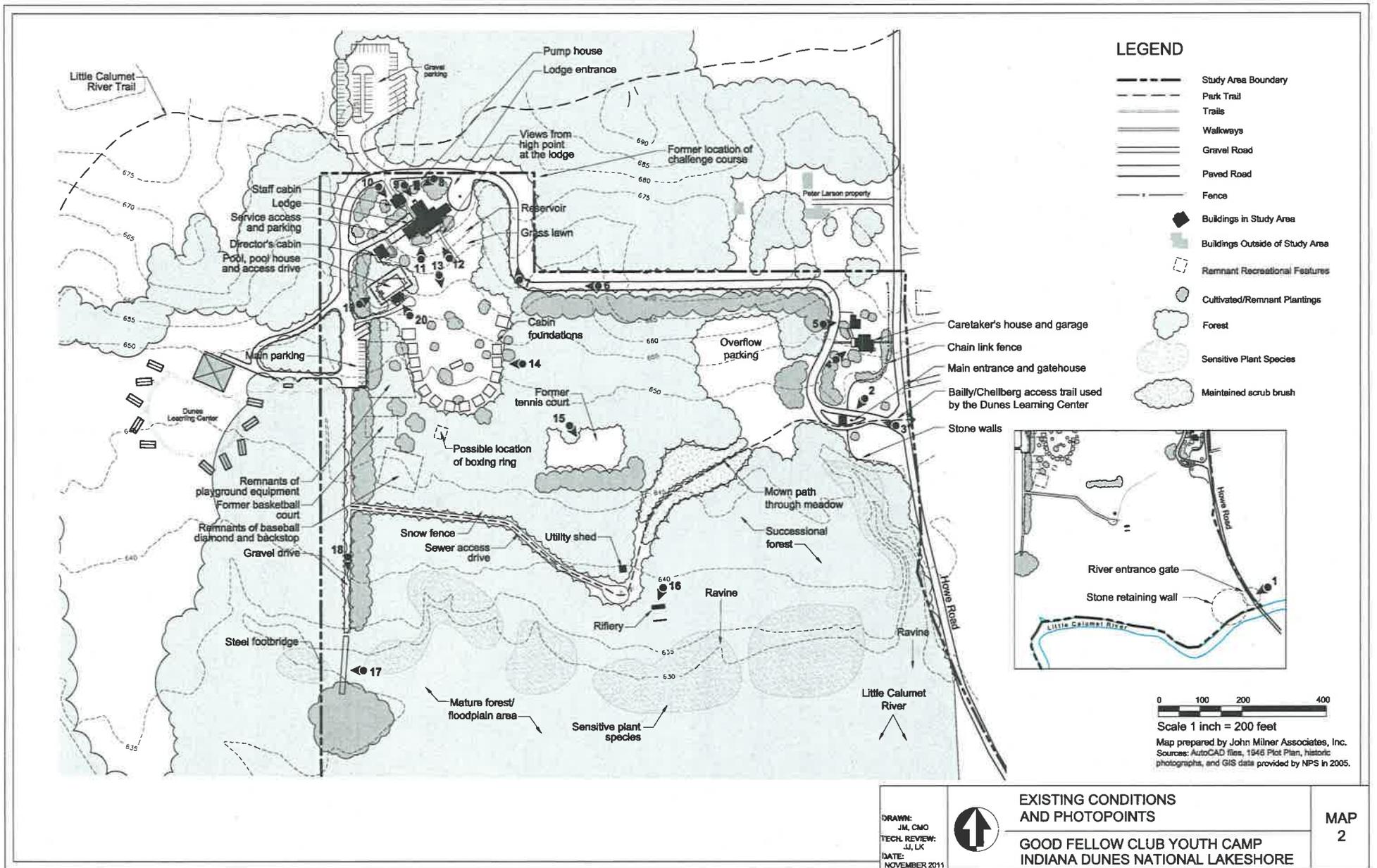
MAP PREPARED BY JOHN MILNER ASSOC., INC
 SOURCES: AUTOCAD FILES, HISTORIC MAPS,
 AND GIS DATA PROVIDED BY NPS.
 DATA VERIFIED IN THE FIELD.



**PROPERTY
 BOUNDARY**

GOOD FELLOW CLUB YOUTH CAMP
 INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

MAP 1



Little Calumet River Trail

Pump house
Lodge entrance

Views from high point at the lodge
Former location of challenge course

Staff cabin
Ledge
Service access and parking
Director's cabin
Pool, pool house and access drive

Reservoir
Grass lawn

Peter Larson property

Main parking

Cabin foundations

Overflow parking

Caretaker's house and garage

Chain link fence

Main entrance and gatehouse

Bailey/Chellberg access trail used by the Dunes Learning Center

Stone walls

Dunes Learning Center

Possible location of boxing ring

Mown path through meadow

Successional forest

Remnants of playground equipment
Former basketball court

Remnants of baseball diamond and backstop

Snow fence

Utility shed

Rifery

Ravine

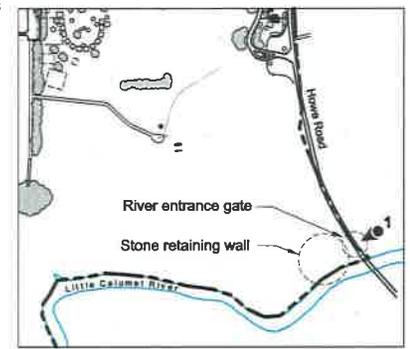
Ravine

Little Calumet River

Steel footbridge

Mature forest/floodplain area

Sensitive plant species



Scale 1 inch = 200 feet
 Map prepared by John Milner Associates, Inc.
 Sources: AutoCAD files, 1946 Plot Plan, historic photographs, and GIS data provided by NPS in 2005.



DRAWN:
J.M. CMO
TECH. REVIEW:
J.L. LK
DATE:
NOVEMBER 2011

EXISTING CONDITIONS
AND PHOTOPOINTS
GOOD FELLOW CLUB YOUTH CAMP
INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

MAP
2





































AUTHORIZED
VEHICLES
ONLY



