

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

OCT 28 1994

1372  
MB NO. 1024-0018, NPS FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classifications, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Camp Wapanachki

other names/site number Zen Mountain Monastery

**2. Location**

street & number South Plank Road (Old County Route 28) [n/a] not for publication

city, town Shandaken (Mount Tremper) [n/a] vicinity

state New York code NY county Ulster code 111 zip code 12457

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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  nationally  statewide  locally. ([ ] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

David S. Gilley  
Director, Field Services Bureau  
Signature of certifying official

10/14/94  
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register.  
[ ] See continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register. [ ] see continuation sheet.  
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register.

[ ] removed from the National Register.  
[ ] other, (explain:)

for  
Signature of keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

11-25-94

Entered in the  
National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (do not include previously listed resources in the count)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	17	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site			sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		1	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		1	18	Total
<b>Name of related multiple property listings</b> (enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)		<b>Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register</b>		

6. Function or Use

Historic Function (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Roman Catholic Retreat Center	Zen Buddhist Monastery

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)	Materials (enter categories from instructions)
OTHER	foundation Stone
	walls Stone, Wood (clapboard)
	roof Asphalt shingles
	other

Narrative Description

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

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Camp Wapanachki is located on the northeast side of South Plank Road (old Ulster County Route 28) in the rural town of Shandaken, Ulster County, New York. The property is sited on the south slope of Mount Tremper, overlooking the confluence of the Esopus River and Little Beaverkill. The property is bounded by the Catskill State Forest Preserve to the north and east, South Plank Road on the west, and an inn and restaurant on the south side. The property contains a total of 235 acres, which are historically associated with the camp. Located on the property is a massive, stone and wood frame former retreat house and chapel [contributing], 17 non-contributing, small modern cabins (located in the woods surrounding the retreat house), and a non-contributing gazebo.

The retreat house is sited at the edge of a bowl-shaped piece of open land, which is the last plateau before the ground slopes down to the flat bed of the Esopus Valley. Built in two phases, between ca.1935 and ca.1938, the building features stone and wood frame construction. The building is arranged on an east-west axis and is based on a Latin cross plan. The four story "main house" is the earliest portion of the building. Built ca.1835, this portion of the building contains living spaces, libraries, a small cellar and a large kitchen. The two-story, ca.1938, part of the building is constructed wholly of bluestone and was designed to house a large dining hall below grade and a chapel.

EXTERIOR FACADES

Although not the location of the building's formal entrance, the west facade would appear to be the principal elevation. This formal elevation, which faces the entrance road, is dominated by a rounded, three story, projecting window bay, which is surmounted by a carved balustrade and gable dormer with carved vergeboards and a king post. The window bay is flanked on the north by a two story stone wall and on the south by a two story stone wall, surmounted by a single wood frame story.

The south elevation of the original block features stone construction on the first two stories, which is surmounted by a projecting, wood frame third story. The wood frame construction continues up into the gable. The gable is decorated with carved verge boards, gable work, and a king post. The main entrance to the building is located on the first level of this elevation. It is composed of a massive wood plank door with hand-wrought hardware. The south elevation of the ca.1938 building features one and one-half story stone walls. The roofline of this elevation is pierced by three gabled, wall dormers.

The east facade of the building is dominated by the formal chapel/hall entrance and an outdoor amphitheater. The four story, gable end wall is constructed of bluestone. In the middle of the upper part of the east facade the stone work gives way to a create a huge cruciform niche. Fit into this niche is the 800 pound, eleven foot wood statue, entitled "Bidding Christ." Carved by Brooklyn artist William Hoppe the statue was installed in 1938. Beneath the niche is a below grade entrance to the hall. The segmentally arched entrance is deeply recessed within the wall. It is composed of a pair of massive wood plank doors fitted with elaborate wrought iron hardware. The entrance and niche are flanked by recessed, two story window bays.

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Ascending from the below grade entrance is a stone-stepped amphitheater, which fans out from the building. The amphitheater was originally meant to serve as an outdoor altar, with the Christ figure above and the windows on either side, with their radiating stone arches, meant to resemble lit candles.

Flanking the amphitheater, are carved stone stairs, which flow down on both the north and south side from the level of the second floor chapel to the ground. Both sets of stairs are flanked by monumental stone banisters giving the stairs the appearance of buttresses.

The north side of this building features the side elevation of the chapel and the gable end wall of the main block. This elevation features stone construction. The north elevation of the chapel is identical to the south side with three wall dormers piercing the roof line. The gable end wall of the ca.1935 building is dominated by a massive chimney, which rises along the outside of the wall. An entrance is located at the junction of the two sections of the building. Like all entrances in the building, this one is composed of a massive, plank door with elaborate hardware.

A more detailed description of the decorative aspects of the building follows:

STONEMWORK

The exterior stonework is comprised of a random pattern of horizontally coursing, small pieces of bluestone set with over-sized blocks, which are also used as quoining at the corners. The overall composition of the stonework creates an elaborate pattern in terms of coloration, stone shape and orientation. Each stone was carefully beveled to allow water to be shed away from the mortar joints. The mortar is rough-textured and slightly recessed helping the emphasize stone color and pattern. Over the windows the stone is worked into either radial, segmented or flat arches.

WOODWORK

Following continuously around the roof line of the two-story section of the building is a fascia made of hand-hewn, carved oak timbers. Punctuating the fascia at six places around the perimeter are round openings from which barrel-shaped wood scuppers project to pour off rainwater. The fascia, eave brackets, vergeboards, corner posts and the like are variously shaped and adorned with carving which varies from elaborate to simple. The king-posts at the peak of each dormer were meant to be intricately carved, Scandinavian-type totems. Only one of these exists in finished form; several others have some degree of carving.

ROOF

The roof plane of the two-story section was intentionally undulated by placing shims of wood between the sheathing and supporting members in order to give the massive roof plane an undulating, rustic effect.

The structure and overall roof construction of this part of the building was, for the time period, both an innovative and economical solution to spanning a large

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space below and upholding what might have been a quite heavy slate roof above. The roof truss is a scissor configuration using steel plates and conventional lumber to support an independent system of rafters and sheathing. The entire roof rafter system bears on each truss at only four points. The scissor configuration allows for maximum span and height of the vaulted ceiling in the chapel while keeping the exterior mass of the roof as low as possible. The plaster ceiling in the chapel hall is hung from the independent rafter system by metal straps.

WINDOWS

The many windows around the building contain either casement or hopper type sash with small divided lights. The mullions and muntins of each sash are chip carved to provide a rusticated effect.

DOORS

A four exterior entrance doors are over scaled in size. Each door is composed of a number of thick, oak planks that are beveled at the joints.

METALWORK

All doors and some windows are adorned with cast and hand-wrought metal hardware with exquisitely rendered representations of local flora and fauna - birds, bees, squirrels, crayfish, acorns, etc.

CHIMNEYS

The fireplaces have carved bluestone mantels and surrounds which continue up through the floors becoming double-sided, ashlar chimneys which accommodate the fireplaces on each floor. In kitchen is a giant, stone-lined hearth with an equally huge chimney that runs up the north side of the building.

INTERIOR

The ca, 1938 portion of the building features a large dining hall, 60 feet by 36 feet in size, <sup>with</sup> a high ceiling. On the west wall of the hall, opposite the double entrance doors at the base of the amphitheater, is a massive, but simple, fireplace. Above the dinning hall is the former chapel. This space is relatively simple in its design. It features a vaulted ceiling, stucco walls and wide-board pine flooring.

The ca. 1935, four-story portion of the building was constructed for residential use. The large, ground-floor kitchen has a huge inset hearth with an arched, stone surround which houses the industrial-sized stove and storage space. The floors above the kitchen feature various meeting and gathering spaces surrounded by small monastic-style cells. Finishes, with the exception of the rusticated window sash and elaborate hardware, are relatively simple and austere.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark an "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.
[X] C Property that 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 pre-history or history.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1925 - 1938

Significant Dates

ca.1925, 1938

Criteria Considerations

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

- [X] 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Haffner, V.L.S., Architect

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested [X] State historic preservation office
[ ] previously listed in the National Register [ ] Other State agency
[ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register [ ] Federal agency
[ ] designated a National Historic Landmark [ ] Local government
[ ] recorded by Historic American Building Survey # [ ] University
[ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # [ ] Other

Name of repository:

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The retreat house at Camp Wapanachki is significant under National Register Criterion C (criterion consideration A) as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Arts and Crafts aesthetic. The building is an architecturally distinguished example of mid-twentieth arts and crafts design blended with features of traditional Scandinavian design. Built in two phases between ca.1935 and ca.1938, the massive four story, bluestone and wood frame building typifies the philosophy and aesthetic associated with the arts and crafts aesthetic as popularized by in the early twentieth century. The siting of the retreat house, the style chosen for its design, the use of natural materials, its hand worked ornamentation, and interior plan all reflect the ideals of this popular architectural movement. With its pristine setting, spectacular vistas, monumental scale and elaborate craftsmanship the retreat house of Camp Wapanachki is an outstanding example of the aesthetic as applied to large residential architecture. The building and its setting retain an outstanding degree of integrity setting, location, feeling, association, design, materials and craftsmanship.

**PROPERTY HISTORY**

The Retreat house at the camp is located in town that has been known since the 1880s as Mt. Tremper, a small rural community that grew up around the confluence of the Esopus and Little Beaverkill Rivers in the early nineteenth century. It was a stopover point on the Ulster & Delaware Turnpike, a throughway on which local bluestone, forest and farm products were driven down from the mountains into Kingston and onto the tidewater at the Rondout for shipment up and down the Hudson River. As early as the 1830s and '40s, The Corners (as it was then called) was well-known to sportsmen. During this time period it was also the sight of one of the region's large tanneries. In ca. 1880 a steamboat captain, Jacob H. Tremper, bought the mountain and surrounding lands and built an inn, the Tremper House, in nearby Phoenicia. In 1871 the Ulster & Delaware Railroad was established. The establishment of the railroad opened up the region for development as a regional resort area.

About 1918 a Father Joseph Scully, a young Roman Catholic Priest, was assigned to serve as pastor of St. Francis de Sales in Phoenicia. It is during his tenure there that Father Scully became familiar with the area, its architecture and its popularity as a camping and resort area. In 1922 he was named Rector of St. Mary's Church in Kingston. Soon thereafter he was named superintendent of diocesan schools in Ulster and Sullivan counties. One of Father Scully's most significant achievements was transforming Benedictine Hospital in Kingston from a small, outmoded facility into one of the best-equipped, scientifically advanced hospitals in this part of the country. In 1932 Father Scully was promoted to permanent pastor of Holy Trinity Church in Manhattan where he served 21 years.

Father Scully is fondly remembered both upstate and down for a broad range of accomplishments including the special interest he took in young people. It was this interest that led him to found the retreat center in Mount Tremper. According to oral tradition, Father Scully had planned to establish a retreat house for young men to enter after completion of high school. It was Scully's hope that a period of

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reflection and meditation would help these men to focus on their futures and lay the plans to attain these goals.

In 1921, while still at St. Francis in Phoenicia, Father Scully bought the property in Mount Tremper. The property contained about 168 acres and a large wood frame building. Father Scully converted the building into the first retreat house on the property. Local men were hired to construct some of the out-buildings, parts of which are still extant (the core of the parsonage and some of the cabins).

In the mid 1920s Father Scully undertook plans to construct a new retreat house on the property. During the construction of the front portion of the retreat house a fire destroyed the original retreat house, which was located on the site of the ca.1938 rear portion of the building. The architect listed on the blueprints for the new building is V.L.S. Haffner. Oral accounts obtained from family members and local citizens claim that Father Scully's brother, Edmund, who is also said to be an architect, played a key role in the building's design and construction. From all accounts it seems that the building was the result of a close collaboration between Father Scully, Edmund Scully and Haffner.

Judging from old photographs, the building was constructed in two phases; the first being the four-story on the west end, the second being the two-story section to the east. Apparently, construction was halted or slowed to some extent as the building did not actually open until 1938.

During these intervening years various cabins were built on the hill. Most of these original cabins have either been removed or have been extensively altered and, as such, are considered non-contributing to the property.

By 1938, when the new facility opened, Father Scully, for financial reasons decided to change the retreat house and property into a religious summer camp for boys. He named it *Camp Wapanachki*. The property was operated as such until 1952. By that time the demographics of Father Scully's New York City parish were changing as the affluent were moving to the suburbs and this change seemed to affect his ability to keep the camp going. In 1952 the property was sold to the Esopus Holding Company which leased the property to a group of people with communist sympathies who for one year ran a summer camp for young adults called Camp Wyandot.

In 1953 the property was sold to the Augustana Lutheran Church, which retained the name Wapanachki and continued to run the place as a co-educational summer camp. In 1968 the Augustana Church merged with the United Lutheran Church of America, and the camp became Mount Tremper Lutheran Camp.

The Lutherans sold the property in 1971 to Harold Haar whose family continued to run a religious summer camp, expressly geared to bringing disadvantaged youths from the streets of New York into contact with nature.

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In 1980 John Loori bought the property with the intent of starting an arts-oriented Zen Buddhist retreat center. This ultimately evolved into the current Zen Mountain Monastery.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The arts and crafts style of architecture has its roots in Europe's Arts and Crafts movement, which was lead by English architect William Morris (1834-1996) and the English Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, formed in 1888. This group was responsible for the publication of a number of articles promoting the virtues of handcrafted art and denouncing the use of machinery. This movement spread to the United States in the 1890s, primarily through the influence of English architect C.R. Ashbee, who lectured on the virtues of the movement. By the close of the nineteenth century a number of Arts and Crafts societies had been formed in this country.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the ideals and aesthetics extolled by the American Arts and Crafts movement had begun to influence all aspects of residential living. Architecture, furniture, decorative arts and landscapes were being designed using the principles of the movement. In this idiom the arts and crafts inspired building was a simple, functional, and beautiful structure with all parts carefully integrated so that it would be "a factor in the growth and happiness of the people [who lived in it]." [1] In plan, the spaces flowed easily into one another in order to maximize socialization and to ease the burdens of maintenance. Arts and crafts aesthetic required the use of natural materials (e.g. wood, stucco, stone, concrete, plaster), with the quality of craftsmanship of great importance. In addition to the importance of materials and craftsmanship, the building was sited in a location that harmonized with its landscape.

As designed and built, the retreat house at Camp Wapanachki is an outstanding example of this aesthetic as applied to large, institutional style architecture. The influence of the arts and crafts movement can be seen in a variety of features associated with the building. The choice of utilizing locally quarried and produced materials each carefully selected and hand worked for use in a building dedicated to contemplative thought and introspection, sited in a pristine rural setting with spectacular vistas and views clearly epitomizes the theories associated with the movement. [2] In addition to the materials, the design of the building features a number of characteristic elements associated with both the American and English interpretation of the aesthetic. These distinctive features include the buildings complex roof line with its undulating surface, gable projections, paired, multiple

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1. Gustav Stickley, "The Relation of Craftsman Architecture to Country Living," in Gustav Stickley, *More Craftsman Homes*, New York: Craftsman Publishing, 1912; reprinted, New York: Dover, 1982, p. 5.

2. The bluestone used in the construction of the building was taken from two quarries located on the camp property. In addition, most, if not all of the white pine and oak used in the construction was taken from the slopes of Mount Tremper.

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light casement sash, massive beamed ceilings, monumental oak columns, over scaled oak plank doors and massive fireplace hearths and chimneys. The building also displays the attention to every detail that is synonymous with the Arts and Crafts movement. This aspect of the idiom is most evident in the hand-wrought and cast iron metal work. Each element including the massive door strap hinges and pulls, lighting fixtures, window hinges and locks display local flora and fauna cast and rendered with intricate detail.

The building derives additional architectural significance and interest as a result of the designer's use of traditional Scandinavian details in its exterior design and decoration. A number of elements used on the wood frame section of the building as well as along the roofline of the entire retreat house are clearly drawn from the Norwegian *loft* building tradition. This ancient Scandinavian building type has its roots in regional Medieval architecture. These utilitarian structures were characterized by their overhanging second stories, which were supported by carved brackets, and their heavy overlay of ornamental carved structural elements. As built, the retreat house at Camp Wapanachki exhibits a number of these classic *loft* details. These elements include the building's distinctive turned corner posts and window dividers, hand-carved fascia with its barrel-shaped water spouts and the carved, king-posts totems (only one of which was competed). Whether this influence derived from travel, pattern books or other examples of this building type is unknown.

In terms of architectural integrity, the extremely high level of craftsmanship seen immediately in the exterior stone and wood work is carried through to every detail of the building's exterior and generally, to all parts of the building. The building survives virtually as built.

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**9. Bibliographical References**

Brochure for Camp Wapanachki, 1948.

Evers, Alf The Catskills. Woodstock, New York: Overlook Press, 1982.

Holan, Jerri Norwegian Wood: A Tradition of Building. New York: Rizzoli, 1990.

Correspondance from Loretta McGuinness, daughter of Edmond Scully

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 235 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 8	5 6 0 4 7 2	4 6 5 5 3 9 1	2	1 8	5 6 0 3 5 2	4 6 5 5 3 5 1
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
3	1 8	5 6 0 3 0 7	4 6 5 5 2 7 6	4	1 8	5 5 9 8 4 7	4 6 5 5 0 8 1
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Explain the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John A. Bonafide, Historic Preservation Program Analyst  
organization NYS Office of Parks, Rec. & Historic Preservation date August, 1994  
street & number Peebles Island, PO Box 189 telephone 518-237-8643  
city or town Waterford state NY zip code 12188-0189

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Zen Mountain Monastery  
street & number South Plank Road  
city or town Mount Tremper state New York zip code 12457

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

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

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#### 10. Geographical Data

##### **Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for Camp Wapanachki is shown as a heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Camp Wapanachki Shandaken, Ulster County, New York.

##### **Boundary Justification**

The boundary for the nomination has been drawn to coincide with the current and historic legal lot line for the property.

##### **UTM References** CONTINUED

1.	18	560472	4655391
2.	18	560352	4655351
3.	18	560307	4655276
4.	18	559847	4655081
5.	18	559817	4655011
6.	18	559648	4655081
7.	18	559238	4655500
8.	18	559273	4655560
9	18	559113	4655645
10.	18	559862	4656000

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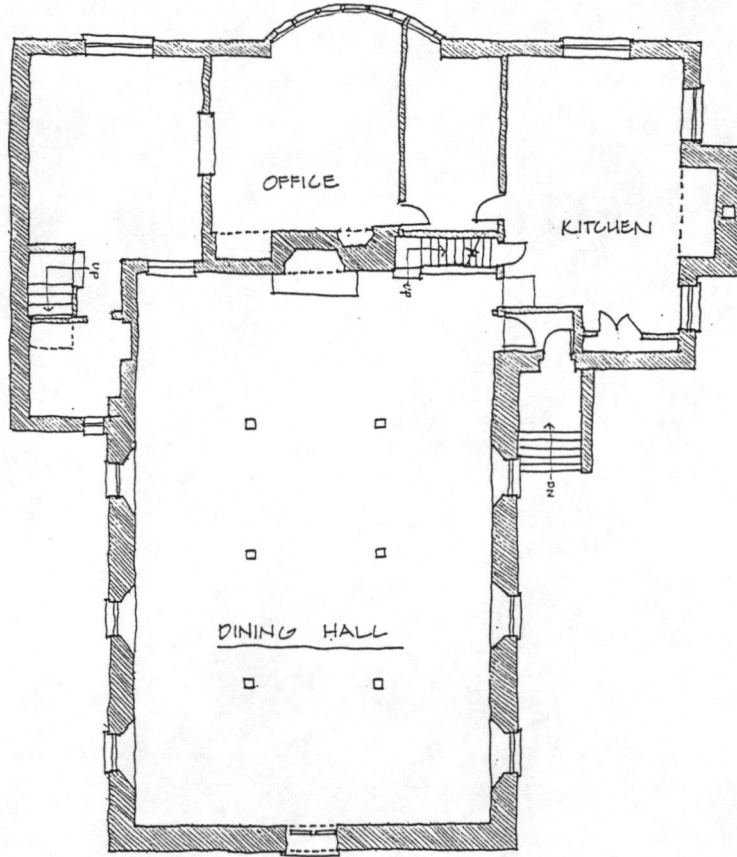
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**11. Nomination Prepared By:**

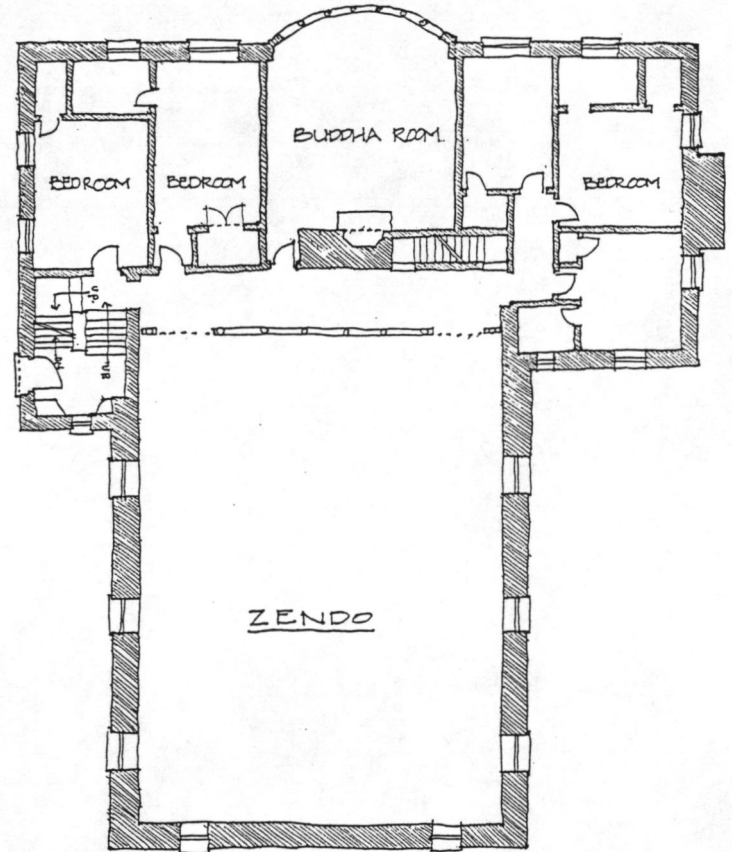
Initial research and documentation provided by:

Nita Friedman  
5381 Route 212  
Mt. Tremper, NY 12457

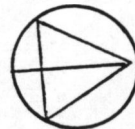
Camp Wapanachki  
Shandaken, Ulster County, New York  
Floor Plan (current)



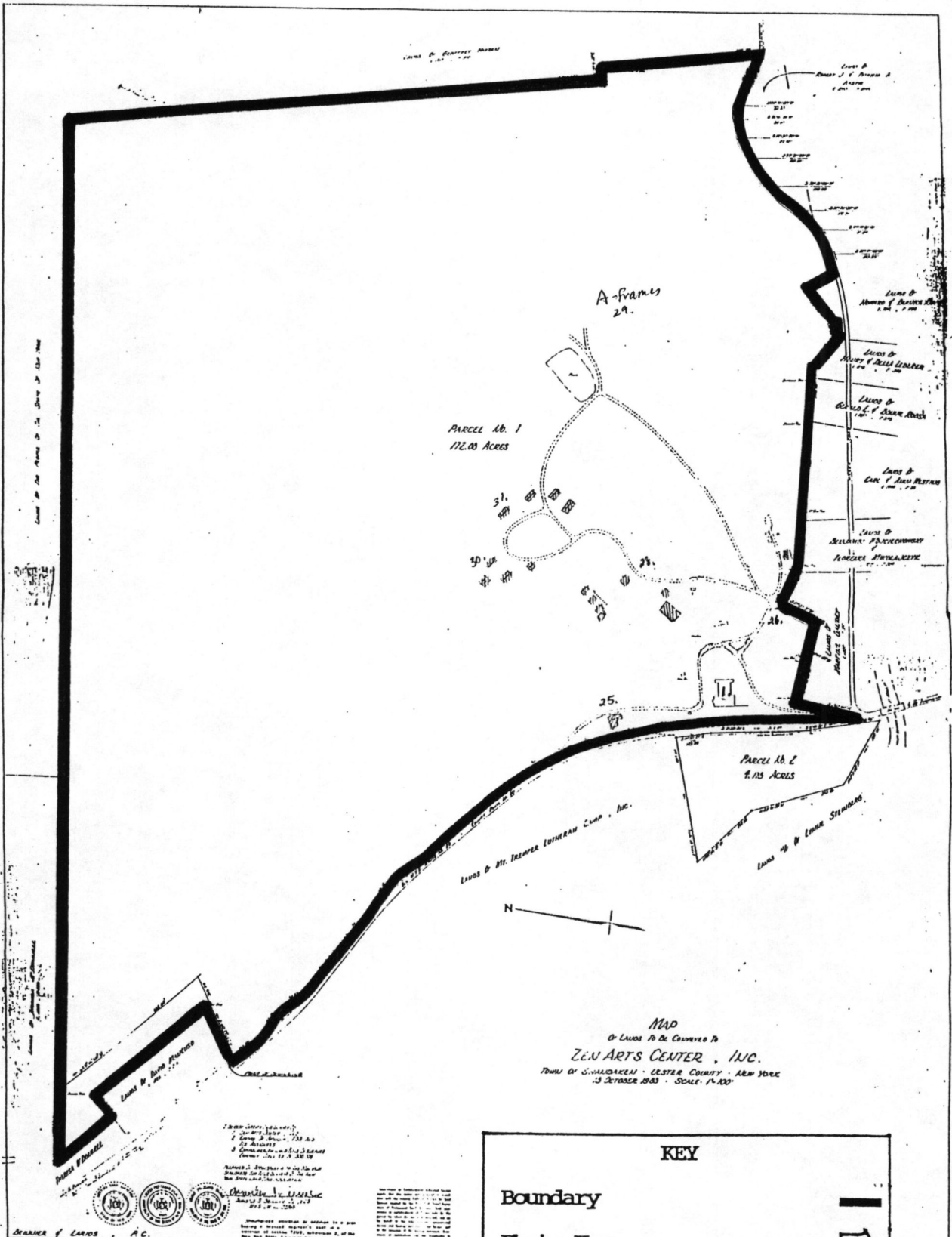
ZEN MOUNTAIN MONASTERY  
1ST. LEVEL FLOOR PLAN N.T.S.



ZEN MOUNTAIN MONASTERY  
2ND LEVEL FLOOR PLAN N.T.S.



# Camp Wapanachki Shandaken, Ulster County, New York



MAP  
Of LANDS TO BE CONVEYED TO  
**ZEN ARTS CENTER, INC.**  
TOWN OF SHANDAKEN - ULSTER COUNTY - NEW YORK  
13 JANUARY 1963 - SCALE: 1" = 528'


KEY	
Boundary	—
Photo Key	⬠
Non-contributing feature	▨
Scale	1" = 528'


**SHANDAKEN & LANDS, INC.**

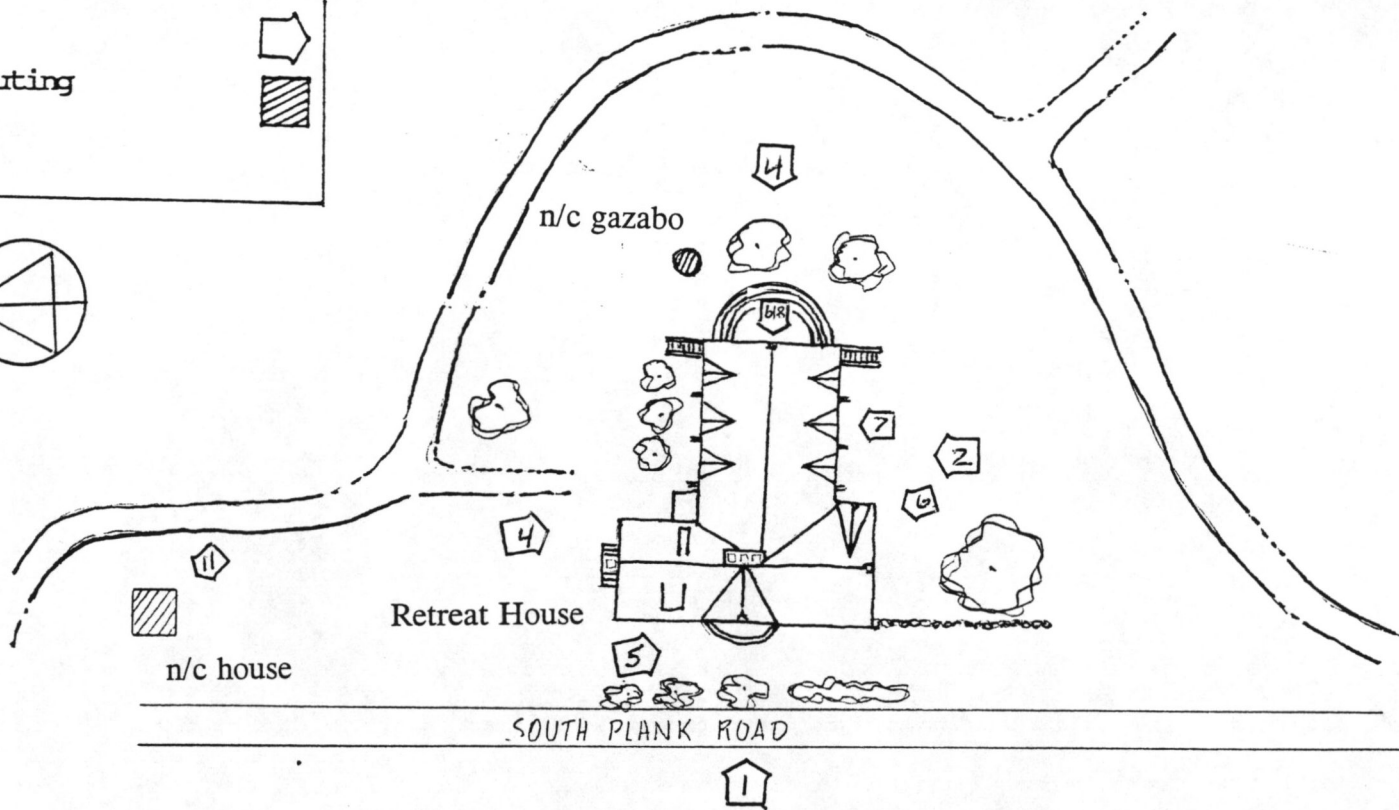
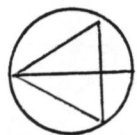
*(Small text and stamps regarding land survey and legal proceedings)*

*Camp Wapanachki  
Shandaken, Ulster County, New York  
Site Plan*

KEY

Photo Key 

Non-contributing feature 



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Camp Wapanachki

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Ulster

DATE RECEIVED: 10/28/94      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/08/94  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/24/94      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/12/94  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 94001372

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    11.25.94 DATE

Entered in the  
National Register

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_  
REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_  
DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

---

CLASSIFICATION

count       resource type

---

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY CERTIFICATION

---

FUNCTION

historic       current

---

DESCRIPTION

architectural classification  
 materials  
 descriptive text

---

SIGNIFICANCE

Period      Areas of Significance--Check and justify below

Specific dates      Builder/Architect      -  
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

summary paragraph  
 completeness  
 clarity  
 applicable criteria  
 justification of areas checked  
 relating significance to the resource  
 context  
 relationship of integrity to significance  
 justification of exception  
 other

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

acreage       verbal boundary description  
 UTM's       boundary justification

---

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTATION/PRESENTATION

sketch maps       USGS maps       photographs       presentation

---

OTHER COMMENTS

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to

\_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



Camp Wapenackki  
Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shandaken, N.Y. 1994  
No 1, West Face



Camp Wapanachki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, 1994

No. 2, South elevation



Camp Wasnatchki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Sandaken, N.Y. 1994

No. 3, East Elevation



Camp Wapanucki  
Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shandaken, N.Y. 1994  
No. 4, North Section



Camp Wapanachki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Sandakom, N.Y., 1994

No. 5, West Façade detail



MAIN ENTRANCE  
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE  
MEDITATION HALL

Camp Wapanachtie

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shandaken, N.Y., 1994

No 6. , Corner Post detail



Camp Wapamacki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zou Mt. Mansley, Shandaken, Ulster Co., N.Y. 1994

No. 7, King Post detail



Camp Wapanschki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shandaken, N.Y. 1994

No. 8, Hardware detail



Camp Wapawacki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shendalen, N.Y. 1994

No. 9. Hardware detail



Camp Wapanucki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. Monastery, Shandaken, N.Y. 1994

No. 10 N/C cabin



Camp Wapanachki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen Mt. McNAULZEY, Strandalen, N.Y. 1994

No. 11, NK House

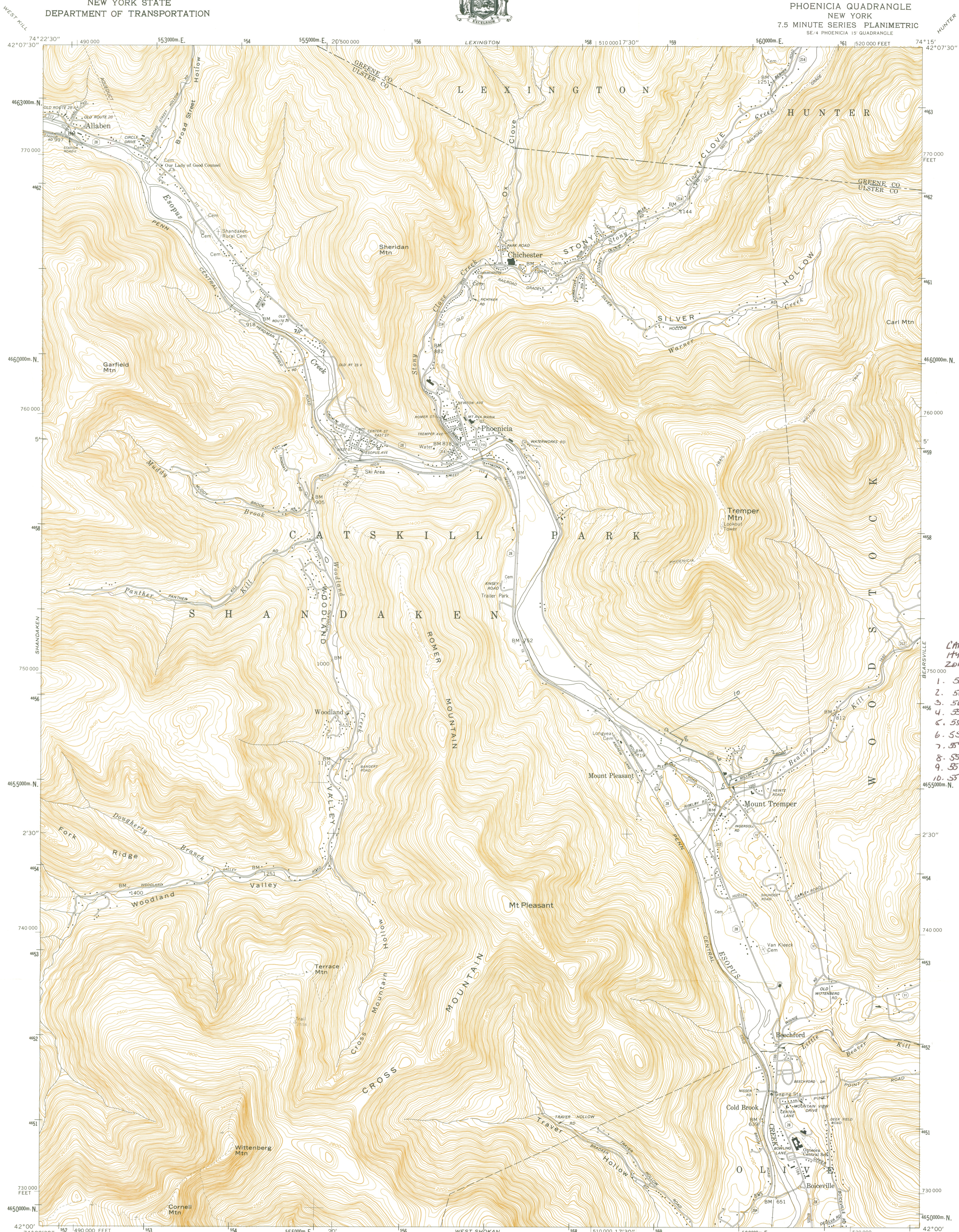


Camp Wasparachki

Ulster Co., N.Y.

Zen mt. monastery, Stroudalen, N.Y. 1994

No. 12, NYC cabin



L'AMO L'AMANAKI  
1406 PARK QUAD  
ZONE 18 SCALE 1:24,000

1.	560472	4655391
2.	560352	4655351
3.	560307	4655276
4.	559847	4655081
5.	559817	4655011
6.	559648	4655306
7.	559258	4655500
8.	559273	4655560
9.	559115	4655245
10.	559862	4656000

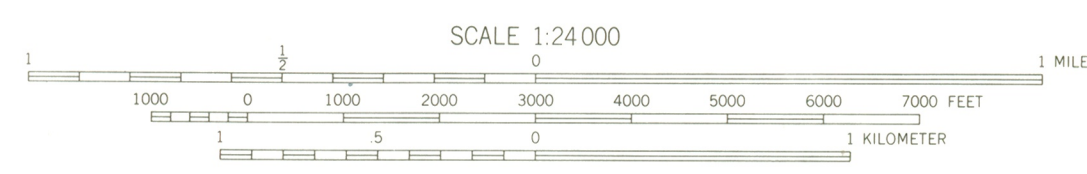
Prepared and published in 1973 by the New York State Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Map base from 1960 U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Map revisions made using 1972 aerial photography, construction plans, official records and other sources. Features revised include: highways and other transportation facilities; civil boundaries; recreation sites; hydrography; and buildings. Grey tint indicates intensively developed areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.

Revisions may not comply with National Map Accuracy Standards.

Correspondence concerning this and other maps of the Department of Transportation should be directed to: Map Information Unit, New York State Department of Transportation, State Campus, Albany, New York 12226.



SCALE 1:24,000

Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum.

1,000-meter ticks based on the New York Transverse Mercator grid.

Between 72° and 78° West Longitude, this grid is identical to Zone 18 of the Universal Transverse Mercator grid. Areas east of 72° and west of 78° are direct mathematical extensions of Zone 18.

10,000-foot ticks based on the New York Plane Coordinate grid, East Zone.

**SPECIAL TOPOGRAPHIC EDITION**  
Contours, at 20-foot intervals, shown unrevised from 1960 U.S. Geological Survey map. Datum is mean sea level.

**BOUNDARIES:**

State .....  
County .....  
Town or City .....  
Incorporated Village .....  
Federal-Aid Urban Area .....

**ROADS:**

Touring Route markers:  
Interstate ..... (I)  
U.S. .... (U.S.)  
State ..... (S)

State Highway number and limit ..... (H)  
County road ..... (C)

Interchange number ..... (I)

Divided highways and streets:  
Wide mall .....  
Narrow mall or barrier .....

Undivided highways and streets:  
4 or more lanes .....  
Less than 4 lanes .....

Vehicle track; trail .....