

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

843

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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Shepard Hill Historic District

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

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

2. Location

Street & number: 109, 135, 177, 180, 200 Shepard Hill Rd; Asquam Rd (all); 6, 19, 31, 33, 35, 41 Coxboro Rd.; 584 US Rt 3

City or town: Holderness State: NH County: Grafton

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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
Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Elizabeth H. Murray</u>	<u>8/7/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>NH State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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County and State

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Name of Multiple Listing

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:)

Joe Edson No. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.8.14
Date of Action

5. Classification

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>37</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u>5</u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>43</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RELIGION/religious facility
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Shingle Style

Queen Anne

Stick/Eastlake

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Clapboard, Shingle, OTHER/novelty siding, Brick, Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Shepard Hill Historic District includes approximately 111 acres and is located in the southwestern part of the Town of Holderness, about a mile southeast of the town center. Most of the acreage comes from building lots ranging from less than one to barely four acres. The district also includes a largely wooded lot of fifty-five acres and a sixteen-acre parcel that is a mix of field and woods.

The core of the district is Asquam Road, a private road atop Shepard Hill that once linked Shepard Hill Road to the Daniel Webster Highway (NH Route 25/US Route 3). At the foot of Asquam Road, the district extends about a quarter-mile to the west, south and east along Shepard Hill and Coxboro roads, which intersect close by the start of Asquam Road. The district also includes a fourth and short road, historically known simply as the 'cross road.' Discontinued but retaining a discernable, if untraveled, roadbed, it linked Coxboro and Shepard Hill roads as early as the 1850s. Many of these roadsides are edged with stone walls.

The district's height of land, 325' above the lake and 1,000' above sea level, is on Asquam Road, approximately halfway between Shepard Hill Road and Daniel Webster Highway. For many years a hotel stood on that spot. From the hill are commanding and panoramic views of Squam

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Lake and its surrounding and distant mountains: the Squam Range to the north and northwest, Mt. Chocorua framed to the north, and Red Hill to the east. From the hotel site, the view once included Little Squam, and where trees do not obscure the view, cottages on the eastern slope also overlook White Oak Pond. The ridge of Shepard Hill runs north-south. The eastern slope is far steeper and the location of most of the district's cottages, which perch just below the brow and enjoy outstanding views. Two cottages occupy the gentler northwest slope.

The district's resources include twenty primary resources, all but one of which are contributing resources. Two were built during the 1870s, five during the 1880s, seven during the 1890s and one, as well as a major addition, in 1900-01. The last cottage appeared in 1921. The sole non-contributing primary resource is a house, Sweet Fern (#10), that replaced a cottage of the same name and on the same site in 2003.

Fourteen of the contributing resources are purpose-built cottages: Pinecrest (#16, 1871), Hazelwood (#20, ca. 1878), Briarfield (#17, 1882), Greycote (#8, 1884), Longfellow (#4, 1887), Tree Tops (#7, 1887), DeForest (#5, 1891), Gray Birches (#11, 1891), Birkeneck (#14, 1891), High Orchard (#19, 1894), Tannenruh (#1, 1895), Pine Ledge (#9, ca. 1890/1900), The Ledge (#6, 1901) and High Haven (#12, 1921). The cottages front on all three of the district's roads and are generally visible from the road. Some are screened by woods or have sufficient setbacks from the road to be fully hidden from view. All of the cottages are sited on the hillside and oriented for optimal lake and mountain views.

In addition to the purpose-built cottages, the district includes four other dwellings: a house that was later used seasonally for staff to one of the cottages (Green House, #13, ca. 1894); a dwelling built for a liveryman and later leased as a cottage (Tea House, #15, ca. early 1880s); a guest house that later became a separate cottage (The Caboose, #18, ca. 1895); and a chapel with Stick and Gothic features and later converted into a house (St. Peter's-in-the-Mount, #2, 1888). Finally, the district includes an historic site (#3) on which the Asquam House stood from 1881 until 1948.

Secondary resources within the district are as follows: a guest house (now separate cottage), sleeping cabin, studio, five barns or stables (one is attached to the house via ell/shed), seven garages (three are non-contributing due to age), two ice houses (one was converted to a sleeping cabin and the other is attached to a garage), spring house, two above-ground fieldstone wells, and two tennis courts. The district crosses Daniel Webster Highway to incorporate another two-plus-acre, wooded lot with more than 400' of shoreline. Since the 1890s, this spot has been a private beach parcel owned jointly by a number of Shepard Hill cottage owners. Nine bath/boathouses, only one of which has been rebuilt within the past fifty years, line its shorefront.

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Narrative Description

1. Tannenruh, 109 Shepard Hill Road.

Photo #1, 2, 3; Fig. 11

Tannenruh is the westernmost property within the district; the nearly eight-acre lot extends from Shepard Hill Road to Routes 3/25. The perimeter of the lot is defined by stone walls. The buildings are deeply set back from Shepard Hill Road, accessed via a long driveway, which affords the only frontage on that road. Though the driveway is flanked by woods, the lot opens up around the buildings, with northerly views of Squam Lake and the Squam Range. White pines, ledge and granite boulders stud the clearing; north of the buildings, the lot is cleared before it slopes steeply downhill to Routes 3/25. A stone bench with arms and fashioned from large slabs of field granite sits at the crest of the hillside; it was erected during the Nicolay era (1895-1954) as a viewing spot out at the lake.¹ Scattered religious statuary on the grounds reflects the property's ownership during the second half of the 20th century. The stone foundation of an ice house is visible between the garage and cottage; it was taken down after heavy damage from an ice storm in late 1981.

1a. Cottage, 1895. Contributing building.

The cottage, which occupies the high point of the lot, is a 1 ½ story, T-plan building. Walls are covered with wooden shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. Trim consists of flat, narrow boards and molded cornices that return at the gable ends. There are two brick chimneys on the ridge. The cottage's present appearance reflects changes undertaken during the mid-1980s, particularly to fenestration and the two porches.

The 'stem' of the "T," which extends northeast toward the lake, has a porch and a full-length shed dormer on each side and a deck along the front. The northwest porch was extended during the 1960s and fully enclosed in 1986, at which time a fieldstone chimney was built on its exterior wall. (Both porches once featured chamfered, square posts and sawn, curved brackets; and the windows in the dormer originally had diamond-pane upper sash – all features similar to those seen elsewhere in the district.) Many of the windows now have replacement 1/1 sash, and some openings have been enlarged, but original 2/2 and multi-light casements survive in some openings, especially on rear walls.

The cottage extends to the southwest with various service-type appendages that have been in place since the 1920s or '30s, given their open, deep eaves with exposed rafter tails and stick-like brackets. The extension on the southeast side was renovated into a three-season porch in 1986.

¹ The story of the bench, as passed down to the current owners, is that some of the locals who worked for the Nicolays built it as a gift for Helen Nicolay.

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1b. Studio, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

Helen Nicolay's studio is south of and below the cottage, connected by an informal set of stone lawn steps. It is a 1 ½ -story, gambrel-roof building that is little altered. A brick chimney rises from one end of the ridge. Like the cottage, it has wooden shingles on the walls. All but one pair of windows have 1/1 sash with diagonal panes in the upper sash; the non-conforming pair has 2/2. The entrance, which is sheltered by a simple doorhood, retains its original glass-and-wood-paneled door.

The hip-roof appendage off the southwest corner is early, if not original, and was once an open shed.

1c. Garage, ca. 1910-20. Contributing building.

The garage is a 1 ½ story, one-bay wide, gable-front building with novelty siding and open eaves with exposed rafter tails. Windows have 2/2 sash. In 1986 the front was extended forward to accommodate winter storage of a boat. The rear gable end has a doorway on the upper story that opens onto a deck and steps leading down. The garage had quarters upstairs for the chauffeur.

1d. Well, ca. 1920s-40s. Contributing structure.

A round, fieldstone well with a hipped-roof canopy is found southeast of the house.

History

Statesman and diplomat John George Nicolay, with his daughter Helen, constructed Tannenruh in 1895. Born in Bavaria, Nicolay (1832-1901) came to the United States in 1838, and his family settled in Illinois. An orphan by the age of fourteen, Nicolay found employment in the Pittsfield, Illinois printing office of a weekly paper put out by the Whig party. At twenty-two, he had worked his way up to editor and owner. It was there he met and became close friends with John M. Hay. In 1856 Nicolay secured a job with Illinois' secretary of state and first met Abraham Lincoln for whom he printed campaign literature. After his nomination, Lincoln appointed Nicolay as his private secretary. Seeking assistance, Nicolay persuaded Lincoln to hire Hay, as well. The two men, who became life-long friends, served Lincoln throughout his first term as president.

After leaving the White House, both Nicolay and Hay went to Paris. Nicolay served as United States Consul for four years, and his daughter Helen was born during that time. Upon his return to the United States, he edited the *Chicago Republican* and later served as marshal of the United States Supreme Court from 1872-1887.

Following the death of her mother, Therenia Bates, in 1885, Helen Nicolay (1866-1954) became her father's companion for the remainder of his life. The pair traveled extensively in Europe, Egypt and the American West. She was his chief assistant for the ten-volume history of Lincoln,

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which Nicolay wrote with Hay and remains a definitive work on the former president. To escape the Washington heat, the pair began spending time each summer at the Asquam House.² In 1890 Nicolay purchased land from John S. Perkins, a local carpenter who lived on Shepard Hill Road. Nicolay's new cottage, quite possibly constructed by Perkins, was ready for occupancy the summer of 1895. Its name, "Tannenruh," is Bavarian for "place of quiet pines."³

Both Nicolays were artists—John Nicolay worked in watercolors and specialized in wildflowers—but it was Helen who formally studied art and became a recognized artist. She was a student of J. Wells Champney, and her paintings were exhibited at the Corcoran, the National Academy of Design and the Washington Watercolor Club. She painted primarily landscapes, in both oil and watercolor, of the many places they traveled to. Her art was often accompanied by a fluid and observational narrative. A number of her paintings depicted the Squam region, where she painted in a studio that still stands behind the cottage.

Helen Nicolay was only thirty-five years old when her father died, and she lost her full-time companion. Remaining a resident of Washington, DC, she considered her cottage at Squam a refuge, and she spent at least part of each summer there for the remainder of her life, leaving a legacy of friendship and paintings of the area. It was during those years that she turned to writing and authored most of her books. In fact, it was as an author that she was most remembered, as reflected in her *New York Times* obituary. She wrote twenty-one books, including five biographies of presidents and many children's books. Helen was also a facile linguist; during World War II she served as an interpreter for the State Department.⁴

After Helen Nicolay's death in 1954, three priests from Boston—Msgr. Joseph P. Burke, Father Arthur L. Reardon and Msgr. James E. Tierney—purchased the property, which they used as a rural, recreational and spiritual retreat until 2000. They renamed the property "The Mountaineers" and converted the studio into a chapel. On the grounds, they created an ecclesiastical garden with statuary and other iconoclastic pieces.

From 2000-2007, Christopher and Mindy Hofmeister owned the property. They sold it to their friends and frequent guests at Tannenruh, Mitchell and Kathryn Drew, a year after the Drews' marriage, which occurred at Tannenruh. The Drews have recaptured the cottage's original name.

² The Nicolays had hoped to stay at the Isles of Shoals, off the coast of Portsmouth, NH and not far from Greenland, NH where the family had previously stayed. However, "they couldn't get in," suggesting the Shoals' hotel was fully booked, so instead they headed to Squam Lake.

³ *Holderness Inventories*, 1890-96. John Perkins was the builder for Tree Tops and probably of other Shepard Hill cottages.

⁴ *New York Times*, September 13, 1954.

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2. ST. PETER'S IN THE MOUNT, 135 Shepard Hill Road

Photo #4; Fig. 13

St. Peter's occupies a square, ¾-acre lot bounded with stone walls. The land is elevated above Shepard Hill Road. An open, gabled structure with two built-in benches that stands close by the road is original to the site.

Chapel (now dwelling), 1888. Contributing building.

The chapel sits high above, and is oriented parallel to, the road. It is a distinctive, rectangular structure with both Gothic and Stick Style features. It has a high, steeply pitched roof and a high base of mortared, native rubble stone and granite quoins. A stone chimney rises from the northwest gable end. A few sawn, scroll brackets ornament the raking eaves. Along each long side of the building, there is a band of pebbled stucco and applied stickwork above the stone base.⁵ Three eave dormers with conical caps and metal finials rest on the band that separates the two wall materials; they are a primary source of light for the interior. They contain paired windows with leaded, stained glass surmounted by a transom. (Early photographs indicate the windows originally held diamond panes with clear glass.) The rear dormers have replacement casement sash in two of the openings and stained-glass sash in the third.

The main entrance is in the side wall of a gable-roof, stone projection off the southwest corner. The front, stone wall continues above the roofline as a belfry, with a pointed-arch opening for the bell. (The bell no longer hangs within.) The entrance itself has a steep, gabled hood with sawn, trefoil ornament.

The fenestration on the southeast gable end reflects an alteration when the chapel became a dwelling: the stucco band has been replaced by wooden shingles and three pairs of small windows; and the group of three windows with diamond-pane sash above have been replaced by two, widely spaced window openings with paired, multi-pane casements.

A sympathetically designed addition that was constructed in 1979 extends diagonally from the northeast corner before shifting direction to parallel the main building, thus leaving the southeast gable end of the original building fully exposed. The roofline of the addition is far lower and less steeply pitched than the main building. Stone is used on the lower portion of the walls and wooden shingles above. The entrance features an original doorhood that matches that at the main entrance and once sheltered the entrance into the sacristy. All windows have multi-pane, casement sash. The addition terminates in a two-bay garage.

⁵ The late Dorothy Allyn, who lived on Shepard Hill nearer the village, told the current owner that the stucco walls used to have Native American artifacts embedded in them, especially around the front door. She added that the local children would sneak up and dig them out of the walls with pocket knives.

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History

With the construction of the Asquam House, the Shepard Hill summer colony gained a community gathering spot. Among the hotel's activities were Sunday church services, held in the parlor. On the last Sunday of July, 1887, Reverend William Nichols suggested that Shepard Hill might benefit from a church. It could serve not only summer residents, but also year-round residents as an extension of the Diocese's missionary work. The church could be under the jurisdiction of the local Episcopal Church, St. Mark's Church in Ashland. The idea took hold.

Subscriptions from summer and local residents permitted a committee of three—Nichols, who had just built Tree Tops; Professor Charles F. Johnson, who soon built Pine Ledge; and Rev. Lorin Webster of St. Mark's—to acquire a small lot from Ira Jones that fronted on Shepard Hill Road. Through Nichols, who had recently taken a position in Philadelphia, the committee hired Wilson Brothers & Company of that city to prepare plans for a small, Gothic chapel. Concord contractor Mead, Mason & Company constructed the building, and Smith Brothers of Plymouth undertook the masonry work. By the summer of 1888, construction was underway. The Bishop of Connecticut laid the cornerstone in early August, and the chapel held its first service that Christmas. Its bell was hung a decade later, in memory of Ellen Terry Johnson of Pine Ledge, who had underwritten much of its cost. It was not until 1903 that the chapel was considered finished; it was consecrated that year.⁶

An early photograph of the chapel shows it placed in the middle of a cleared field—it had a commanding view of Little and Big Squam lakes—and its lot clearly defined by a low stone wall.⁷ It was constructed without electricity or plumbing; heat came from a large stove that sat in the basement, allowing year-round use. A contemporary description of the interior called out its chestnut wall sheathing and ash floors.

The chapel served the local community for nearly ninety years, but its peak years were during the 1890s and early 1900s, when services were held twice monthly from October through June and weekly during July, August and September. Mrs. Goodrich of Briarfield organized a flourishing Sunday school. In addition to residents, campers from nearby youth camps attended the summer services. Offerings benefited local charities. Preachers were Shepard Hill residents, their guests and from elsewhere around the area. For many years in the 20th century, Arthur Hargate preached the entire month of August, staying in the hotel's staff cottage.⁸ Summer resident Alice A. Main (1889-1983), who lived further up Coxboro Road, served as organist for many years.⁹ The florid sermon delivered at the consecration likened Shepard Hill to the Mount

⁶ GCRD 391/113 (9/3/1887); *Ashland Item*, August 4, 1888; *The Echo*, September 8, 1888. Wilson Brothers had an illustrious practice that combined architectural and engineering projects. The firm was best known for its institutional and commercial projects and particularly churches. It designed St. James Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, where Nichols was later minister. ("American Architects and Buildings Online Database") According to Nichols' autobiography, *Days of My Age* (p. 82), Joseph Wilson was the warden for the rector of St. James.

⁷ Bo Perkins, a local resident, recounted to the current owner that when the land was still completely cleared, he and a friend could stand atop Shepard Hill, near the Asquam House, and ring the bell with a .22 rifle.

⁸ Dorothy Smith interview.

⁹ Carley, 2004: 161-62.

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of the Transformation, Squam Lake to the Sea of Galilee, and a simple summer cottage to a tabernacle.

As early as 1904, chapel records noted that its congregation had been considerably diminished by the newly completed, outdoor chapel on Church Island. Attendance continued to dwindle slowly; ultimately, services were limited to the summer months. In 1976 the Diocese elected to shut the chapel down altogether and sell the building. Its furnishings, including carved pews, went to the newly built Church of the Transfiguration in Derry and its bell to St. Paul's Church in Lancaster. After two years on the market, the church was sold to Plymouth businessman Russell Harris and his wife Barbara, who had been married in it. They converted it into a four-bedroom house.

The Harrises used the sanctuary with its 20' ceiling, stained-glass windows and carved-oak altar as their living/dining room. The east end of the space became the master bedroom and bath; additional bedrooms were placed upstairs. Most architectural features, such as oak doors and the original cross, were incorporated into the rehabilitation work. Some of the stained glass was removed and reused as panels set into interior walls. They constructed a thoughtfully designed addition off the northeast corner for a solarium and garage, and added an access drive.¹⁰ The Harrises resided here until 1991. The building stood vacant for five years before current owner, Larry Mowbray, the postmaster of Holderness, and his late wife Clare, who was a counselor at the Smyth Road School in Manchester, acquired it.¹¹ Clare was known locally as an artist. Her underwater photographs of White Oak Pond were published in book form shortly before her death.

3. ASQUAM HOUSE SITE, Asquam Road.

Fig. 5, 6

The semi-level site of the Asquam House, which stood at the top of Shepard Hill from 1881-1948, remains undeveloped and open. It shares a fifty-five-acre lot with three cottages (DeForest, Gray Birches and Sweet Fern). Two road beds, no longer in use but discernable, curve around the hotel site.

3a. Hotel Site, 1881-1948. Contributing site.

The ledge on which the sills of the hotel rested are still observable in the open area immediately south of the tennis court.

3b. Tennis Court, ca. 1900. Contributing structure.

¹⁰ "St. Peter's." (Unpublished manuscript by Barbara Harris, 1990.) The Harrises understood there is a time capsule buried in the dated cornerstone.

¹¹ News article (source unknown), ca. 1996. Russell Harris was with Harris Brothers Furniture, Inc. in Plymouth and Laconia.

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This clay tennis court was built for Asquam House guests (and perhaps those living in private cottages along the road), probably shortly after Samuel Dorr assumed ownership of the hotel.

History (see section within Statement of Significance)

4. LONGFELLOW, 53 Asquam Road.

Photo #5, 6; Fig. 3

One of two cottages on the west side of Asquam Road, Longfellow is on a .86-acre lot on the northwestern slope of Shepard Hill with views to the north and northwest of Squam Lake and the south end of the Squam Range. The rectangular lot is wooded and unusual in that it is entirely surrounded by former hotel land and lacks road frontage. A stone wall delineates the rear lot line.

Cottage, 1887. Contributing building.

Longfellow is a 1 ½ story, vernacular, Queen Anne dwelling. It terminates in a steep, hipped roof that flares out at the eave line to cover a porch that wraps around the front (west), south and part of the rear elevations, ending at the back door. Walls are clad with clapboards and the roof with asphalt shingles. Hip and shed wall dormers are found on all roof slopes, and two brick chimneys, each with decorative corbeling and openings at the top, rise from below the ridgeline. Windows have molded caps and a mix of Queen Anne, 2/2, 12/2 and 9/1 sash, as well as some casement sash. (Historic photos show a spire rising above the ridgeline from the southwest lower slope, removed by the 1940s.) The lakeside (northwest) elevation features an octagonal dormer that is above a centered bay window.

The lakeside porch has square posts and balusters, and elongated, sawn, scroll brackets. A portion of it is screened. Doors into the cottage are white oak and feature two rows of bulls-eye panes and an oversized, iron, strap hinge. There is a secondary inset porch in the northeast corner, as well as a service porch off the east corner; though small, they employ the same details as the main porch. The four-panel door below the northeast porch leads to privies.

History

In 1886 the owners of the Asquam House sold a small, rectangular parcel of land set some distance back from the hotel's access road to Israel Tisdale Talbot of Boston. The following summer, Talbot and his wife, Emily, erected Longfellow. They also acquired a beach lot from Charles R. Cox.¹²

Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot was a pioneer in the field of medical education. He was one of the founders of New England Female Medical College, the first school to medically train women.

¹² GCRD 388/573 (9/14/1886); *Holderness Inventories*, 1886-1888.

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After it merged with Boston University in 1873, he became the first chairman of the Department of Surgery at Boston University, as well as its first dean, positions he held concurrently.¹³

Even before acquiring this land, Talbot was a Squam property owner. After Francis P. Hurd's death in 1884, he purchased Hurd's sixty-acre farm. Talbot's son, Winthrop Tisdale Talbot, founded Squam's second youth camp, Camp Asquam, on that farm in 1887. (Camp Deerwood now occupies that site.) The younger Talbot chose the site for its proximity to the Asquam House: parents could enjoy adult activities as guests of the hotel, while their sons stayed busy at camp.¹⁴

Talbot's daughter, Marion Talbot (1858-1948), regularly stayed with her parents at Longfellow and in 1900 inherited the cottage.¹⁵ Miss Talbot was dean of women at the University of Chicago from 1895-1925; co-founder of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae (now the American Association of University Women); and a strong advocate for equal educational opportunities for men and women. She received a bachelor of science degree from MIT and taught at Wellesley College in the early 1890s.¹⁶

In 1918 Marion Talbot sold the cottage, together with personal property, to the Asquam House. It was frequently featured in hotel brochures, referred to as "Talbot's Cottage." It was occasionally called "Longfellow," after Alice Mary Longfellow, who was a guest of Talbot's.¹⁷ Longfellow (1850-1928) was the eldest daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. She lived her entire life in Cambridge, where she was active in a variety of educational and charitable activities. A visit she made to Shepard Hill in 1900 is documented in a series of photographs.¹⁸

In 1927, when Asquam House was acquired by George and Eleanor Smith, Longfellow was one of two cottages owned by the hotel. (The other was DeForest.) In 1952 the Smiths sold Longfellow to the Grumman, who had spent the previous ten summers in Greycote as renters. S. Ellsworth Grumman (1891-1975) was a professor of music at Yale, as well as a professional pianist. For many years, he gave Sunday afternoon concerts in the Asquam House parlor. After the hotel came down, he continued to offer them in Longfellow, eventually switching to using records rather than live music. The cottage passed to two daughters, Burr Grumman and Ethel

¹³ "History of the Department" (Boston University School of Medicine).

¹⁴ Winthrop Talbot was an influential pioneer in children's camps. For more information, see *Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community* (Hengen, 2012, p. 34).

¹⁵ *The Echo*, September 8, 1888; *New Hampshire Farms...*, 1904. GCRD 545/498 (2/9/1918).

¹⁶ "Marion Talbot 1858-1948" (chapter by Ellen Fitzpatrick in *Lone Voyagers: Academic Women in Coeducation Universities, 1870-1937*, Geraldine Joncich Clifford, ed., 1989).

¹⁷ Holderness town records continued to refer to the cottage as Talbot's through at least the mid-20th century.

¹⁸ Alice Longfellow's papers are housed at the Longfellow National Historic Site in Cambridge, MA. The several photographs of Miss Longfellow at Squam are mistakenly labeled "Squam Lake, Maine." They include images of "Holmewood Cottage," "Miss Hunter's Camp" and some that include a Mr. F.C. Stone, all taken in 1900. (See Collection No. 1007/002.002, Item Nos. 025-028 & 1007/002/003, Item Nos. 015-016) Holmewood Cottage was on Mooney Point (Holderness), one of five camps constructed by Ellen Balch Huntington by the summer of 1902 and another friend of Longfellow's. (See Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, "Camp Ossipee National Register Nomination," 2013)

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“Chick” Grumman Ackley. (A third child, Sterling Grumman, died tragically in the Himalayas.) A Steinway concert grand remained with the cottage until the Grumman family sold Longfellow to present owner William Sharp in 2009.¹⁹

5. DEFOREST COTTAGE, 57 Asquam Road

Photo #7, 8

DeForest is one of three cottages that shares a fifty-five-acre lot atop Shepard Hill. Surrounded by trees, DeForest is on the west slope with screened views of Squam Lake and the Squam range to the north and east.

Cottage, 1891. Contributing building.

DeForest Cottage, one of the smaller cottages within the district, is a 1 ½ story building with a two-story wing to the northwest. The cottage is clad with wooden shingles and, on the roof, asphalt shingles. The gable peaks have staggered shingles for a decorative effect, a nod to the Queen Anne style. Plain, brick chimneys are found on the ridge and along the southwest wall of the wing. The southeast roof slope has a shed dormer. Windows contain 2/2 sash, with the exception of a few six-light casements.

The primary feature of the cottage is its porch, which spans the northeast elevation and wraps around half of the southeast side. Square posts with sawn, scroll brackets support it; the railing consists of square balusters and a simple handrail. A portion of the porch is screened. A Dutch door with glazed panels in the upper section leads from the porch into the cottage.

History

In 1890, Lillian Ives DeForest (sometimes spelled DeForrest) acquired land “on the hotel grounds of the Asquam House on Shepard Hill” from the hotel’s owners. The lot, roughly 100’ x 70,’ was just large enough for a summer cottage that she and her husband built the following year. She also purchased a shorefront parcel abutting the Dunns of The Ledge in 1900.²⁰

Lillian and her husband, Charles Sturgis DeForest were from New Haven, where he was president and secretary of the DeForest & Hotchkiss Lumber Company. The company started as Steele & DeForest in 1847, with Charles’ father Andrew, a prominent New Haven businessman, as a partner; the firm became DeForest & Hotchkiss in 1852. After Andrew retired in 1880,

¹⁹ Carley, 2004: 215; Ethel Grumman Ackley telephone conversation (May 2014). The Grummans were close friends with the Campbells (Tea House and Deforest), as well as with Sid Lovett, longtime minister at Yale, and his family, who summered on Coxboro Road, just beyond the district.

²⁰ GCRD 401/591 (6/2/1890), 403/323 (9/30/1890), 446/436 (12/13/1899), 446/434 (1/20/1900). A separate building known as the Asquam Annex Building (no longer extant) was owned by ‘Bishop DeForest;’ it was built ca. 1895 and absorbed into the hotel’s holdings a few years later. It is not clear how Bishop and Charles DeForest were related, if at all.

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Charles and his brother Eugene assumed control. (In later years, the company dropped "Lumber" from its name. Among its ventures was publishing books of house plans.²¹ The DeForests summered here until 1915 when they sold the cottage and all of its contents, to Forest Products Company.²²

Sometime between 1915 and 1925, the Asquam House acquired DeForest. (Like Longfellow, DeForest had another name, "James Cottage.") By 1952 DeForest was the only cottage remaining with the hotel property, which had by then closed and been taken down. Among its summer tenants were two Presbyterian ministers and their families, Reverend Roger (and Bess) Huber, whose Philadelphia ties acquainted him with Squam; and Reverend Fay Campbell, a member of the Yale faculty. (The Campbells had previously rented the Tea House from the Smiths and were close friends of the Grummans at first Greycote and later Longfellow.) DeForest continues to be a rental cottage and in the Smith family.²³

6. THE LEDGE, 81 Asquam Road

Photo #9, 10; Fig. 14

The Ledge is located on the northeastern flank of Shepard Hill, the last cottage on Asquam Road. Fieldstone posts mark the entrance to the drive, which descends steeply to the cottage where the view opens up to capture a splendid panorama to the north and east of Squam Lake, Red Hill, Squam Range and distant mountains. The cottage is perched near the edge of a promontory to capture the exquisite view and below which the land drops sharply as it continues down to Routes 3/25. Both curved and straight fieldstone retaining walls, as well as terraces and steps, dot the grounds to the rear and side of the cottage.

Cottage, 1901. Contributing building.

The Ledge is a sprawling, 1 ½ story, asymmetrically designed cottage with a variety of intersecting hip roofs; it blends elements of the Shingle and Swiss Chalet styles. It consists of a main building that is laterally sited to the lake and a service ell in the rear; the two are linked via a flat-roof, enclosed porch with a band of newer casement windows on each side. (An historic photograph taken while the cottage was under construction, shows this was a covered passageway without walls.) Wooden shingles clad the walls of the entire building, and asphalt shingles cover its roofs. Eaves have exposed rafter tails. There are three brick chimneys that rise from various points on the roof slope, as well as a massive, stepped, fieldstone chimney found against the southwest wall near the main entrance, which is off the inset porch described below.

²¹ *New Haven Chamber of Commerce Yearbook*, 1898: 52-4. The DeForests' house in New Haven, built ca. 1900, still stands at 412 Humphrey Street. Lillian DeForest died in 1926.

²² No information about Forest Products Company could be gleaned, but given DeForest's longtime associations with the lumber business, it may have been his own company.

²³ 1927 & 1952 plans; Dorothy Smith interview; Susan Davies interview.

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The windows have varying sizes and sash configurations, but mostly 1/1, 2/1 and four-light casements.

On its lakeside (northeast elevation), the main building has an inset porch, now screened, that spans the northerly half of the elevation and continues down the side elevation under an extension of the main roof. (The historic photograph shows that this porch was originally open and supported by birch log posts and railing, which were still in place as late as the 1960s.) Exceptionally wide, Dutch doors with massive, iron strap hinges lead inside from the porch. The southerly half of the lakeside elevation has an open, upper-story balcony with oversized, supporting roof braces and a sawn, patterned balustrade. An inset porch is found at the far, outer corner. Two dormers, one with a steep, gabled roof and the other with a low-slung, hip roof, provide additional lake views. The southwest (rear) elevation features another upper-story balcony that matches that on the lakeside.

The service ell has a low-slung, jerkin-head, hip roof with exposed rafters on the deep overhang. Most of the windows have four-pane, casement sash; the rear wall also includes a larger, 8/1-sash window within a centered, two-story, bay window. A second-story doorway opens onto the roof of the connecting porch, probably to afford access to bedrooms in the main house. There is a small, open, service porch in the rear of the ell.

History

In 1900 or early 1901, Thomas Dunn of Newport, RI acquired the land at the northern end of Asquam Road and immediately set about building an "excellent, very Japanese, late shingle style pavilion" from plans prepared by Angell and Swift of Providence.²⁴ At its completion, the new cottage was the most valuable of any on Shepard Hill. It was also the last of the eight cottages erected atop the hill in the hotel era.²⁵ Thomas and his wife, Kate Hunter Dunn, spent the entire summer of 1902 in their new summer house, The Ledge. They also acquired a shorefront parcel immediately across Daniel Webster Highway where they built a boathouse.²⁶

²⁴ *The Shingle Style and The Stick Style* (Vincent J. Scully, Jr., New Haven: Yale University Press, 1955, p. 56/FN7). Vincent Scully, Jr., who attributed the design of The Ledge to Angell, was a grandson-in-law of Nathaniel and Helen Bacon (Pine Ledge) and an eminent architectural historian who taught at Yale. He would have known Anna Dunn through summers spent on Shepard Hill, beginning in the early 1940s. For information about Angell and Swift, see Pine Ledge's history. Whether the Dunns were introduced to Frank Angell through their Rhode Island connections or on Shepard Hill, when Angell was preparing plans for the Bacons' addition to Pine Ledge, is unknown.

²⁵ *Holderness Inventories, 1900-01*; GCRD 443/540 (7/27/1899). The land that Asquam Hotel owner Henry F. Dorr sold to Kate Dunn in the summer of 1899 appears to include the building site for The Ledge. The Ledge's value of \$3,000 was more than double that of any other Shepard Hill cottage.

²⁶ "The News of Newport" (*New York Times*, September 24, 1902); *Holderness Inventories, 1899-1901*; *New Hampshire Farms...*, 1904. The boathouse is understood to have been moved across the ice to Cromwell Point. A small camp also stood on the shore parcel, probably built by the Dunns. It had a double fireplace and living area that extended out over the lake on concrete pilings. It was removed by the current owners as ice had completely cracked the pilings and undermined their soundness. The new building on the site matches the footprint of the camp. (Email from Laura Nash to author)

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Thomas Dunn (1835-1916) was a merchant in the China Trade and owner of a fleet of clipper ships. Kate Hunter Dunn (1849-1930) was the daughter of Charles and Mary Rotch Hunter. The Dunns' marriage in 1873 united two of Newport's oldest and most venerable families. The couple's primary residence was in Newport, but they maintained a home in Katonah, New York, in addition to their Squam cottage.²⁷

The Dunns were probably introduced to Squam through Holderness' only other summer residents from Newport, Oliver and Edith Balch Huntington. Edith Huntington acquired Mooney Point in 1895 and proceeded to build a string of camps along its southern shore that were occupied by family and friends. Alice Longfellow was photographed in front of one in 1900. That same summer, she also recorded a visit to "Miss Hunter's Camp." Miss Hunter was Anna F. Hunter, one of Mrs. Dunn's sisters and a close friend of Longfellow's. Since Hunter did not own property of her own, the reference may have been to The Ledge, which would have been under construction. Another clue to a link between the Dunn and Huntington families involves the Cloyne School, a preparatory school in Newport headed by Oliver Huntington and which relocated to the Dunns' Newport home in 1919.²⁸

The Dunns had three children, Dr. Charles Hunter Dunn, a Boston surgeon; Robert Dunn, a war correspondent and author; and Anna Caroline Rotch Dunn (1879-1959), who never married and inherited the majority of her mother's estate, including The Ledge. Anna was said to be a proficient fisherman and spent much time in the boathouse. She owned The Ledge until her death.²⁹

In 1960 Doris and Edward Westburgh bought the cottage from Anna Dunn's estate. Edward Westburgh (1899-1974) first came to Squam for a fishing weekend at the behest of Philadelphia friends. Entranced by the lake, he began bringing his family for several weeks every summer starting ca. 1935. Westburgh was a clinical psychologist and chief of psychological services at Pennsylvania Hospital. After his death, the house transferred to his daughter and her husband, Marcella and Kenneth R. Knox. The Knoxes bought another cottage in Livermore Cove in 1980 and sold The Ledge to Mary S. and Robert Howland Denison. Mary was the daughter of Eleanor

²⁷ "The Hunter-Dunn Family Chippendale Mahogany Block-and-Shell Tall-Case Clock" (Catalog for Christie's Auction, January 21, 2000). Further research would establish whether Kate Dunn's mother was a descendant of the prominent Rotch family in New Bedford, MA. A few years after her marriage, Kate Dunn hired prominent architect Charles Follen McKim to design a house for the couple in Newport, but it was never built. Instead, they built a two-story, mansard-roof house with towers on the bay shore.

²⁸ *Holderness Inventories, 1895-1902*; *The Newport Daily News*, April 1, 1919; "The Hunter-Dunn Clock," 2000; "Camp Ossipee National Register Nomination" (Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, 2013). The photo of "Miss Hunter's Camp" is among Alice Longfellow's papers, housed at the Longfellow National Site in Cambridge, MA, where they are erroneously labeled 'Squam Lake, Maine.' (Collection No. 1007/002.002, Item Nos. 025-028 & 1007/002/003, Item Nos. 015-016).

²⁹ *New York Times*, July 2, 1930; "The Hunter-Dunn Clock," 2000. According to Christie's, Anna Dunn maintained a diary for many years, which may yield information on her summers at Squam. It is probably in an archive in Newport.

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and George Smith who owned the Asquam House property; Mary and her husband had previously summered in the Tea House.³⁰

The property passed from Mary Denison to her son, Robert Wells Denison, in 1983, from whom current owners, Laura Nash and Thomas Beal, bought The Ledges in 2004.³¹

7. TREE TOPS, 66 Asquam Road

Photo #11; Fig. 12

Tree Tops is situated on the eastern slope of Shepard Hill. Several tiers of fieldstone retaining walls terrace the land along the approach to the cottage from the road. From the lakeside of the cottage, the land drops sharply and is terraced with additional retaining walls and informal stone slab steps.

7a. Cottage, 1887. Contributing building.

The cottage is a three-story (only two stories are visible from the roadside), hip-roof, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling that faces east for views of Squam Lake and distant mountains. The roofline of the cottage extends to the north to extend the first floor with an additional room in the northwest corner. Walls are sheathed with clapboards on the first story and wood shingles on the second. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. All but the south slope has a shed dormer containing two or three windows; a tall, broad, brick chimney rises from the lower portion of the north slope. Windows have 9/2 sash, many flanked by wooden blinds; the dormer sash is 6/6. The front entrance, found in the north bay of the west elevation, has a distinctive gabled portico with a braced arch and sawn, incised balusters on the railing.

The lakeside has three levels of porches, though the lowest-story porch was enclosed in the late 1970s. The remaining porches, originally open, are now screened. Arched braces link the supporting porch posts. Due to the sloping site, there is an exposed, unfinished level beneath the lowest (enclosed) porch. An additional, open, octagonal porch is found on the north side of the cottage, projecting from the first story; it was added in the late 1970s.

7b. Garage, 2010. Non-contributing building.

A garage was built across Asquam Road from the cottage in 2010 to plans prepared by local designer, David Driscoll. It is a 1 ½ story structure with a high, deeply overhanging, hip roof that has a gabled dormer on the east slope. Walls are covered with wooden shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. The two vehicular bays are tucked below a wall dormer on the south side. A modified Palladian window is found in both the wall and roof dormers.

³⁰ Dorothy Smith interview.

³¹ GCRD 1487/172 (10/20/1983); 3043/956 (8/30/2004).

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Reverend William Ford Nichols acquired land from local Holderness resident Charles R. Cox ca. 1886 and was constructing Tree Tops by the end of that year. Though Cox was a carpenter by trade, Nichols turned to another nearby property owner, John S. Perkins, to build his cottage. Nichols also purchased a shorefront parcel for beach access.³²

Nichols (1849-1924) was a graduate of Trinity College (1870) and the Berkeley Divinity School (1873) in New Haven, where he later taught church history for several years. He was the rector of Christ Church in Hartford when he and his wife Clara came to Shepard Hill. He soon relocated to Philadelphia to head up St. James's Church. In 1890 he moved to California as a bishop coadjutor, becoming Episcopal bishop of that state in 1893. He remained in San Francisco for the remainder of his life; at his death he was one of the senior prelates of the Episcopal Church in the United States.³³

During his first summer at Tree Tops, Nichols planted the seed for a summer chapel to serve Shepard Hill. He and two others served on a committee that bought land and oversaw the construction of St. Peter's-in-the-Mount. Nichols was a frequent preacher in the new chapel.³⁴

In 1894, Nichols sold Tree Tops and its beach parcel to George Jarvis Brush of New Haven.³⁵ Brush (1831-1912) was a mineralogist who graduated from Yale in 1852. He joined the newly formed Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1855 and remained there for the rest of his professional life, becoming professor emeritus in 1898. The school was the beneficiary of his extensive collection of minerals, accompanied by a handsome endowment for its care. Brush served as both dean of the school and president of the board of directors. He was also a director of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. Brush married Harriet Trumbull in 1864, and the couple had three daughters. After the Brushes' death, their daughter Eliza T.B. Pirsson of New Haven became the owner of Tree Tops.³⁶

In the late 1920s, the Chamberlins purchased the cottage. Roland Chamberlin was a professor at the University of Chicago. His wife was the sister of Eleanor Smith, who with her husband had just purchased the Asquam House. After more than forty years of summers in Tree Tops, the Chamberlins sold the cottage to Arthur Taylor, who sold it to Jane E. Ott (now Jane Huntoon) and George Ott in 1974. (Taylor retained the beach parcel and sold it separately.) The Otts were the first to reside year-round on Asquam Road; since the road was not plowed during the winter,

³² *Holderness Inventories*, 1886-1888. An historic photo of Tree Tops is labeled on the back: "Cottage built 1887 by John S. Perkins. John S. Perkins with kind regards Geo. J. Brush 1899."

³³ *New York Times*, June 6, 1924. Nichols' autobiography, *Days of My Age* (p. 82), has a brief reference to his summers on Shepard Hill.

³⁴ It was Nichols who brought the Philadelphia architects to this project.

³⁵ GCRD 418/485 (11/28/1894).

³⁶ *New York Times*, February 7, 1912; GCRD 523/144 (6/28/1913). The Brushes' two older daughters gave their interests in Tree Tops to their younger sister. One daughter was Bertha DeForest Brush, suggesting a possible close relationship between the Brushes and DeForests in DeForest Cottage immediately across Asquam Road.

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for a number of years it necessitated snowshoeing in from Shepard Hill Road. Jane and Ronald Huntoon currently own the cottage.

8. GREYCOTE, 52 Asquam Road

Photo #12, 13, 34, Fig. 4

Greycote is on a 2.7-acre lot on the eastern flank of Shepard Hill. There are views to the east and northeast of Squam Lake, Red Hill and distant mountains.

Cottage, 1884. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with a fully exposed lower level on the east (lakeside) due to the steep site. Walls are covered with clapboards and the roof with asphalt shingles. A brick, corbeled chimney perches on the ridge. The cornice has returns at all gable ends. The majority of the windows have 12/2 sash. The west elevation has a gabled projection occupying the right bay. The main entrance is found in the left bay of that elevation, tucked within a shallow, inset, open porch. The eight panels on the oak front door are unusual for the extent to which they are raised. To its right there is a band of narrow, elongated windows with 6/1 sash. Both the main roof and the projection have an octagonal dormer.

On the north gable end, there is a hipped-roof extension that is partially incorporated into the lakeside porch. The lakeside porch is two stories, spanning both the first and lower levels. It is supported by chamfered posts with plain braces and has a sawn, openwork railing. The upper level is now screened in. The lakeside elevation also features a broad, gabled dormer and a shed dormer to maximize views.

History

In the fall of 1883, the four owners of the Asquam House sold some of their land to Francis M. Bunce on which he built Greycote, the second cottage atop the hill. Between 1885 and 1889, Bunce purchased additional land to enlarge his house lot, as well as to add a shorefront parcel.³⁷

Rear Admiral Francis Marvin Bunce (1836-1901) was born in Hartford, CT, which remained his permanent residence. He graduated from the Naval Academy in 1857 and was working his way up the ranks when the Civil War broke out. He first served as chief executive officer of the Penobscot, fighting at Yorktown, VA. Promoted to Lieutenant Commander in 1863, he was assigned to the monitor Patapsco and took part in the siege of Charleston and the night attack on Fort Sumter. By war's end, he had commanded several monitors, his favorite type of fighting ship. He steered the Monadnock from Philadelphia to San Francisco to demonstrate the seaworthiness of these vessels. Toward the end of his career, he was commander of the Brooklyn

³⁷ GCRD 374/382 (9/8/1883), 383/462 (9/5/1885), 392/453 (4/9/1888), 395/486 (8/22/1888), 395/488 (8/23/1888), 398/295 (8/21/1889); *Holderness Inventories*, 1884, 1885. The shorefront parcel was acquired in 1888 from Charles R. Cox. A carpenter, Cox may have been involved in building the cottage, as well.

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Navy Yard. At his retirement in 1898, Bunce was the highest ranking officer of the United States Navy and been in active service for forty-six years.³⁸

After Bunce's death, his widow Mary continued to stay at Greycote until she died in 1911/12. Her estate sold the property to William M. Proctor of Wrentham, MA in 1912. After Proctor's death ca. 1929, most of the beach property was sold separately, and the cottage was acquired by the Keiths, who lived next door at Pine Ledge and used it as a rental. Among those who stayed here were the Grummans from New Haven and who purchased Longfellow in the early 1940s.³⁹

George and Eleanor Smith, owners of the Asquam House property, purchased the cottage in the late 1950s, adding to their substantial holdings atop the hill. Their son and daughter-in-law, Stephen and Dorothy Smith, spent summers here for the first several years of their marriage. After Eleanor's death ca. 1978, the cottage passed to her son George; it is now owned by his children.⁴⁰

9. PINE LEDGE, 40 Asquam Road

Photo #14, 15; Fig. 4

Pine Ledge is on the steep, eastern flank of Shepard Hill with views to the northeast and southeast of Squam Lake, White Oak Pond, Red Hill and distant hills. Its square lot is wooded and unusual in that it is entirely surrounded by former hotel land and lacks road frontage. A path of stone steps leads from the road down to the cottage. A stone wall delineates the south and east sides of the lot.

9a. Cottage, ca. 1890/1900. Contributing building.

The cottage was built in two sections—the older part is the south half—that are distinctly different, but unified through common materials and continuous porches. The entire building is clad with wood-shingle siding and asphalt shingles on the roof.

The older section was a small, 1 ½ story, side-gabled building with cornice returns that retains its original form despite the expansion. Its 12/2 window sash is probably original, as is the portion of the two-story lakeside porch that spans this section. It is less clear whether the hip dormers with paired 2/2-sash windows that appear on both roof slopes date from the original cottage or were part of the expansion that was completed in 1900. The large, shed dormer that extends across much of the roof along the lakeside was added during the expansion, if not later. The porch is perfectly positioned to catch the summer's morning sun, as well as the afternoon sun reflecting off the water at Sunset Point.

³⁸ *New York Times*, October 20, 1901.

³⁹ *New Hampshire Farms...*, 1904; GCRD 498/333 (4/13/1912); Plan dated September 12, 1930 of Proctor shorefront property (collection of Dorothy Smith); Ethel Ackley interview.

⁴⁰ Dorothy Smith interview.

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The 1900 addition is a 1 ¾ story, gambrel-roof building oriented perpendicularly to the original cottage. It employs a number of stylistic elements associated with the Shingle Style, including shingled walls; eaves wrapped with shingles; windows set within a curved recess in the gambrel peak; multi-pane upper sash, some with diamond panes; eyebrow windows; two stories tucked within the gambrel roof; a low-profile tower restricted to the lower slope of the roof; and minimal decorative detailing.

Above the first story, the wall is treated decoratively with two rows of scalloped shingles. The lower section of the roofline flares out along the north wall to form a roof over the porch that continues along the lakeside elevation. The main entrance, located on the west elevation, repeats the flared roofline in its doorhood. The doorway features a wood-and-glass-paneled door and sidelights with muntins arranged in a geometric pattern. Windows have a variety of sizes and sash configurations, including 6/1, 1/1, multi-pane casements and diamond panes. A flat-roof dormer was added to the inner roof slope sometime in the early 20th century; it accesses a stairway that leads to a viewing spot on the top of the roof.

The lakeside elevation of the cottage has a fully exposed lower level due to the sloping site. The two-story porch of the original cottage was continued to span the addition and wrap around its north wall, as well. Plain, square posts support it. At the lower level, which was a service porch, it is open and lacks a railing. On the first story, it has a railing with square balusters. The south half is enclosed with screens and protective, interior storms that swing up when not in use. The hip-roof projection over the lakeside porch is a sleeping porch.

9b. Ice House/Bunkhouse, 1890s. Contributing building.

Close by the southeast corner of the cottage stands an ice house, later converted into a sleeping cabin. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. The two windows with 2/2 sash on the lakeside and north gable end were added when the conversion occurred, as was the doorway on the west wall. The structure retains the traditional, double-wall system of ice houses, with sawdust filling the cavity.

History

Ellen F. Terry Johnson (1840-96) acquired this house lot from the owners of the Asquam House in 1886.⁴¹ The Johnsons built the original portion of Pine Ledge sometime between 1889 and 1891.⁴² Ellen Johnson (then Terry) previously owned land on Coxboro Road, where she was Shepard Hill's second summer resident (see Hazelwood).

Ellen Johnson grew up in Cleveland, Ohio. During the Civil War, she was a founder and officer of Cleveland's branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, a relief agency that supported

⁴¹ GCRD 388/558 (9/14/1886). The land was part of the thirty acres the four investors of the hotel acquired in 1880.

⁴² The house lot was surrounded by land owned by Elizabeth and Samuel Johnson, who owned Sweet Fern immediately to the south. There is no known relationship between Charles and Samuel Johnson.

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sick and wounded soldiers. After she married Charles Johnson in 1883, she moved to Hartford, where she was active in the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames and the D.A.R.⁴³

Charles Frederick Johnson (1836-1931) was a Yale graduate (1855) who became a literary historian, critic, author and poet. He taught mathematics at the U.S. Naval Academy from 1865-70. In 1883 he joined the faculty of Trinity College as professor of English literature and retained the position, first active and after 1906, emeritus, until his death. He was one of three to oversee the construction of St. Peter's in-the-Mount, and his wife underwrote most of the cost of its bell.⁴⁴ The Johnsons were active in the Holderness Library. Ellen Johnson was a founder, and her husband donated a large number of books, particularly in the wake of the library's fire in 1906.⁴⁵

After his wife's death, Johnson sold the cottage to Helen Hazard Bacon of Peace Dale, RI, in 1899. Helen Hazard Bacon (1861-1925) was a well-known welfare worker and active member of the Colonial Dames of which she was national vice-president. Her family were the leading industrialists of Peace Dale (now South Kingston), which was named for her great-grandmother.⁴⁶

Mrs. Bacon's husband, Nathaniel Terry Bacon (1858-1926), was an eminent chemical and molecular engineer. He began his career as a surveyor for railroads, but spent the rest of his professional life at the Solvay Process Company, which he joined in 1884. The company pioneered the manufacture of soda ash, used for a wide variety of highly profitable industrial purposes. Rowland Hazard II (Helen Bacon's father) had provided much of the initial capital to incorporate the company in the United States and became its first president in 1881. Helen's brothers were officers in the Solvay Company. Both a brother and her husband were president of the family-owned Narragansett Pier Railroad, which passed through Peace Dale and served the family mills.⁴⁷

Nathaniel Bacon was introduced to Squam ca. 1877 when, as an engineering student at Sheffield Scientific School, he and others spent the summer using the Squam region as a field school under the tutorship of Professor William Norton, who was already summering at Pinecrest on Coxboro Road. After his graduation in 1878, Bacon returned each summer for a visit. Bacon married Helen Hazard in 1885 and immediately set about coaxing her to visit Squam. The family story relates that she relented in 1898. When the couple arrived in Ashland after dark, it was pouring rain, and she complained the entire distance to the Asquam House. However, as the next morning dawned with clear, blue skies, she looked out her hotel window at the extraordinary view and was instantly smitten. In the foreground, she spotted a small cottage with a For Sale sign. Before

⁴³ *Annual Report of the Connecticut Historical Society* (1897, pp. 12-13). Ellen Johnson was included on the Soldiers' Monument in Cleveland for her war services.

⁴⁴ Johnson had two sons from an earlier marriage: Woolsey McAlpine Johnson and Jarvis McAlpine Johnson.

⁴⁵ *Holderness Inventories*, 1887-1894; 1892 map; *Town Register*, 1908: 62-63; *New York Times*, January 10, 1931.

⁴⁶ GCRD 442/422 (2/3/1899). Helen's sister, Caroline, was president of Wellesley College from 1899 to 1910.

⁴⁷ *New York Times*, January 4, 1926; "Solvay Process Company Records" (Rhode Island Historical Society). In 1921 the Solvay Process Company was absorbed by Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

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lunch, she and her husband were its new owners. The story undoubtedly has its roots based in fact, but has been embroidered over the years. The Bacons actually purchased Pine Ledge in 1899 and in the middle of winter, when the hotel would have been closed.⁴⁸ By then, Nathaniel Bacon already had two members of his family, both aunts, at Squam: Ellen Bacon, who married Henry Closson and was summering on Shepard Hill at High Orchard, and Alice Mabel Bacon, the founder of Deephaven Camp.

The couple immediately set about expanding the cottage, adding the north half to plans that were more than likely prepared by Angell & Swift of Providence, RI. They became the sixth party to acquire a share in Cottagers' Cove, in 1900.

Architect Frank W. Angell (1851-1943) was a life-long resident of Providence and first worked for William R. Walker, one of the city's leading practitioners. After forming the firm Gould & Angell and practicing with Thomas Gould for a number of years, Angell became principal in Angell & Swift in 1897 and remained there throughout his professional career. Angell is credited with Blackstone and Wilson Halls at Brown University and many institutional, commercial and residential projects in Providence, Fall River and their environs. The Hazard family of Peace Dale was among Angell's best clients, and he enjoyed a long professional association and friendship with them, particularly with Rowland G. Hazard II, Helen's brother and an amateur architect in his own right. Among the buildings Angell designed for the family were Hazard Memorial Hall/Peace Dale Public Library; Peace Dale Railroad Station and other depots along the Narragansett Pier Railroad; clusters of company-built housing; Oakwoods, the family seat he enlarged and remodeled; and most likely The Acorns, which he remodeled for Rowland and further reworked for Helen and Nathaniel in 1894-95. Thus, it is probable that the Bacons imported Angell to Squam to remodel their new cottage.⁴⁹

Nathaniel and Helen Bacon died within six weeks of each other.⁵⁰ Pine Ledge passed to their daughter, Susan Bacon Keith (1889-1980), who split her time between Shepard Hill and a more rustic camp she built on nearby Sunset Point. Her husband, Elmer Keith, was an Oxford-educated classicist and serious antiquarian of early houses in Connecticut, owning two: a magnificent brick house built by the builders of Connecticut Hall at Yale and a very early and unaltered lean-to (saltbox) type. His expertise was sought when Mystic Seaport was formed.

Susan Keith also bought Greycote next door and rented it out. Mrs. Keith was an active member of the Squam community. In 1926 she was among the first to protect a piece of land in the area

⁴⁸ The Bacons bought Pine Ledge on February 3, 1899 (see GCRD 442/422).

⁴⁹ *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects* (Henry F. and Elsie Withey, Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970, p. 22); "Peace Dale National Register Historic District" (David Chase, 1986). Whether the Dunns were introduced to Angell at Squam or in Rhode Island is unknown, but within a year of preparing plans for the Bacons, he was designing The Ledge.

⁵⁰ *New York Times*, January 4, 1926. Helen Bacon was stricken by "apoplexy" (probably a stroke), while her husband was in the Balkans. His emergency trip back entailed special charters of airplanes and boats to get him home before she died. ("Historic and Architectural Resources of South Kingston, Rhode Island: A Preliminary Report." Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission, 1984, p. 32)

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purely for conservation purposes. Located on Sandwich Notch Road, the parcel included Cow Cave and Beede Falls and is now a town park. In 1963 she penned a history of the Squam Lakes Association, and she was one of the five original incorporators of the Squam Lakes Natural Science Center. Like many others at Squam, she was a talented, amateur painter.

The Keiths' daughter Susannah (1921-2005) married Vincent Scully, Jr. in 1942. He is an eminent architectural historian who taught at Yale and coined the Shingle Style. His academic schedule allowed their family to spend much of the summers of 1953 through the early '60s, and shorter periods after that, in Pine Ledge. Today, the cottage is the only one on Shepard Hill that is still owned by its original family.

10. SWEET FERN, 30 Asquam Road

Photo #16; Fig.

Sweet Fern is one of three dwellings that share a fifty-five-acre lot atop Shepard Hill. It stands close by Gray Birches, facing east for views to the east, northeast and southeast of Squam Lake, White Oak Pond, Red Hill and distant mountains. The land slopes gently down behind the house, continuing into an open field. In front of the house, Asquam Road is edged with a stone wall interrupted for posts at the drive, which the cottage shares with Gray Birches.

House, 2003. Non-contributing building (due to age).

The house is a 1 ½ story building sited laterally to the view with a wing to the north. The entire building is clad with wooden shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. The gable ends have ornamental trusses. A fieldstone chimney rises from the juncture of the two sections. Windows have 6/1 sash and are largely grouped in pairs or triples.

The lakeside (east elevation) of the house includes a fully exposed lower level due to the sloping site. An open porch spans the first and lower levels; it has paneled posts, square balusters and, on the lower level where it lacks a railing, flared posts clad with shingles. Along the roof slope, there are three gabled dormers. The lakeside of the wing is more simply designed and lacks any projections; two groups of triple windows punctuate the first story and smaller windows the lower level.

A two-bay garage is attached to the rear (west) elevation of the house.

Despite its recent construction and year-round purpose, the house incorporates design elements that are associated with the older cottages. It was designed by Vuane Dugan of Wolfeboro and constructed by Alan Vittum of Tamworth.

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In 1881 Samuel and Elizabeth Johnson built the original cottage known as Sweet Fern on land acquired from the four Asquam House investors. It was the first of eight cottages to be constructed atop the hill. (The existing cottage was built on the same footprint.)

Samuel William Johnson (1830-1909) grew up in Lewis County, New York. At the age of sixteen, he became an instructor in the local district schools, simultaneously teaching himself in the sciences. In 1848 he secured a teaching position at the Flushing Institute on Long Island, where he planned to further his own education. He soon decided to become a chemist with a specialty in agriculture. It was an interview with Professor John Pitkin Norton, the founder of the Sheffield Scientific School, that steered him to that institution in 1850.⁵¹

Johnson taught agricultural chemistry at the school from 1856 until 1896. He achieved prominence in the new field of scientific agriculture with his writings, teaching and experiments. His work led to the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, and he served as director of the State of Connecticut's, initially housed within the Sheffield Scientific School, from 1877 until 1900.

However, twenty-five years and countless hours of laboratory conditions in air "heavily laden with noxious fumes" undermined Johnson's health. He had often visited Professor and Mrs. Norton at their cottage (Pinecrest) on Shepard Hill and viewed it as a true place of refuge. With the construction of his own cottage, Sweet Fern, he became the first of a wave of teachers and former students from the Sheffield Scientific School to join Norton on Shepard Hill. He spent every summer there until his death in 1909.⁵²

In 1891 the Johnsons gave their daughter and only surviving child, Elizabeth A. Osborne, land south of Sweet Fern where she and her husband, Thomas Burr Osborne, constructed Gray Birches.⁵³ After her parents died, Sweet Fern passed to Elizabeth Osborne and was used as a guest house.

The Osbornes were childless. In 1942 and after Elizabeth's death, George and Eleanor Smith, the owners of the Asquam House, acquired her two cottages, by then on a single parcel, from her estate. For the next sixty years, various members of the Smith family stayed in Sweet Fern. In 2003 and after the Smiths' son Stephen had died, his widow Dorothy replaced Sweet Fern with the existing residence and garage in order to live on Shepard Hill year-round.⁵⁴

⁵¹ *From The Letter Files of S. W. Johnson* (Elizabeth Osborne, ed., 1913, pp. 1-30). Johnson's letters, edited by his daughter, provide tidbits about the scientist, as well as his time at Squam. Among the letters was one penned in June, 1906, to his daughter at a time he was staying in her cottage, Gray Birches. It speaks of "fixing the screens on Tom's [Osborne] balcony window" and walking "down my path to the lake" where "I inspected all the houses (bath and boat) on our beach, and walked back by the easy public road."

⁵² *Ibid*, pp. 37, 179, 189, 264-66; *New York Times*, July 22, 1909.

⁵³ GCRD 408/151. The transaction was for a dollar.

⁵⁴ GCRD 707/457 (6/20/1942); Dorothy Smith interview.

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11. GRAY BIRCHES 20 Asquam Road

Photo #17, 18

The first cottage upon entering Asquam Road, Gray Birches is on the east side of the road with a gently sloping field behind the cottage. The open site affords views to the east, northeast and southeast of Squam Lake, White Oak Pond, Red Hill and distant mountains. Gray Birches is one of three cottages that share a fifty-five-acre lot atop Shepard Hill, much of it land that was accompanied the Asquam House. In front of the cottage, Asquam Road is edged with a stone wall interrupted for posts at the drive, which the cottage shares with Gray Birches.

Cottage, 1891. Contributing building.

Gray Birches is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled, vernacular Queen Anne dwelling with a variety of appended forms for an asymmetrical, eclectic appearance. Throughout, walls are clad with wooden shingles and roofs with asphalt shingles. Three brick chimneys rise from various points of the roof. Windows have a mix of double-hung Queen Anne sash and multi-light casement sash. The front (west) elevation features a two-story, shallow projection that is an open porch on the upper level. The lower roofline extends to the south to shelter an arched doorway at the main entrance.

The lakeside (east) elevation has a centrally positioned, hip-roof, square tower with a band of multi-light casement windows around the top story. South of the tower there is a hip-roof, one-story (plus fully exposed lower level) wing with open porches on either end (one of which has arched spandrels) and an enclosed section lit by a band of multi-light casements in the middle. North of the tower, a shed-roof porch (now screened) projects from the middle level. At the far end of the exposed lower level, there is a deck accessed by sliding glass doors, all of which was added in the latter part of the 20th c.

History

After Thomas and Elizabeth “Lily” Osborne received land from her parents in August of 1891, they immediately began to build this cottage.⁵⁵ The cottage shared a driveway and garage with Sweet Fern, which was built and occupied by her parents. (The two cottages still share a driveway.) The Osbornes had their own beach, which was north of the Cottagers’ Cove and Asquam House beaches.

Like a number of the other Shepard Hill summer residents, including his father-in-law, Thomas Burr Osborne (1859-1929) taught at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale. A graduate of Yale (1881, PhD 1885), he was an internationally noted chemist and research specialist in nutrition. Much of his work occurred in conjunction with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station run by his father-in-law. Together with colleague Lafayette Mendel, in 1913 Osborne discovered a fat-soluble nutrient in butter that was soon known as Vitamin A.⁵⁶

⁵⁵ GCRD 408/151 (8/22/1891); *Holderness Inventories*, 1892, 1893.

⁵⁶ *New York Times*, January 30, 1929.

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The Osbornes were well-entrenched in the Shepard Hill social circle. Not only were they surrounded by his New Haven colleagues, but Osborne was a close friend of John Nicolay, owner of Tannenruh, and his wife of Nicolay's daughter Helen. Helen Nicolay described meeting poet John Greenleaf Whittier at the Osborne's cottage, when he fled from the Asquam House and the overly hovering attentiveness of the ladies.⁵⁷ Thomas Osborne was one of the nine men who gathered in July 1904 to form a lake association, the Squam Lake Improvement Association (now Squam Lakes Association), which was founded the next year and of which he was its fifth president.

Thomas Osborne died in 1929 of a heart attack thought to be tied to a burglary of his house. In 1942 and after Elizabeth's death, George and Eleanor Smith, the owners of the Asquam House, acquired her two cottages, by then on a single parcel, from her estate.⁵⁸ Since then, various members of the Smith family have spent all or part of the summer in Gray Birches.

12. HIGH HAVEN, 177 Shepard Hill Road

Photo #19, 20; Fig. 10

High Haven enjoys a site with sweeping views to the north, east and southeast. The four-acre lot is on the east flank of Shepard Hill and largely open. The two buildings are set well back from the road and placed in the middle of the lot.

12a. Cottage, 1921. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled Craftsman bungalow on a high, mortared, fieldstone foundation. It is oriented to face east for maximum views. Walls are clad with wooden shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. The eaves are open, molded and characterized by deep overhangs and widely spaced, sawn modillions that extend past the end of the eave. There are two fieldstone chimneys, one appended to the south wall and threaded through the raking eave, and the other on the rear slope. Windows, arranged in singles and pairs, contain 6/1 or 8/1 sash, with the exception of those on the north gable end, which were replaced in the 1980s with a single-light casement that incorporate a band of vertical panes across the top. The north elevation also has a shallow, squared bay window with an extended shed roof on the first story.

The east (front) facade features an open, full-width porch with shingle-clad posts. Folding French doors for maximum ventilation and light open onto the porch from the interior. Due to the sloping site, the stone foundation beneath the facade porch is a full story in height and punctuated by segmental-arch window and door openings, as well as arched drainage holes. The ascending stairs at the south end have a stone parapet wall. A deep, gabled dormer is centered on the porch roof. Originally open and likely intended for a sleeping porch, the dormer was

⁵⁷ Maguire, 1997.

⁵⁸ GCRD 707/457 (6/20/1942).

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enclosed soon after the cottage was constructed with folding, multi-pane, casement window sash. (The owners undoubtedly discovered how fiercely the wind blew, rendering an open porch all but unusable.) The existing, one-light, sliding sash replaced the casement sash in the 1980s. On the rear roof slope, there is a smaller gabled dormer. Both dormers incorporate the same decorative modillions as found on the raking eaves of the roof.

12b. Ice House/Garage, ca. 1921. Contributing building.

To the west (rear) of the cottage stands a dual-function, shingle-clad building that rests on stones. The north end was built as an ice house. In its front-facing gable end, there is a full-height, narrow doorway with a small door in the gable peak and a long door directly beneath—an arrangement designed to facilitate removal of blocks of ice. The south end of the building, which extends perpendicularly to the ice house, is a garage with a single vehicular bay in the gable end.

History

Henry B. Closson, who built and summered at High Orchard, built this cottage in 1921 for his sister, Julie, on a small lot he carved out of his holdings on the north side of Shepard Hill Road. According to a penciled notation found on a board in the house, the builder was F.O. Lyford of Concord, NH, and the cottage's frame was constructed in fewer than thirty days, between September 19th and October 16th. The mason was A.A. Heath.⁵⁹

Julie Closson Kenly (1869-1943) was an authority on plants, insects and bees and wrote prolifically on those subjects, particularly in the years following her husband's death. Most of her books were for children; *Cities of Wax* (1935), *Wild Wings* (1933), *The Astonishing Ant* (1931) and *Voices from the Grass* (1940) were among the titles. Book reviews admired her lively and imaginative writing, and her ability to use entertaining facts to draw readers in. Her son Henry illustrated several of her books, often using humor to further engage their audience. Kenly also wrote poems that were published in *The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Century Magazine*.⁶⁰

Julie's husband, Colonel William L. Kenly (1864-1928), played a key role during World War I preparing the United States for aerial warfare. A West Point graduate, he served as the first chief of the Air Service of the American Expeditionary Forces in France from August, 1917 until February, 1918, when he returned to the United States as director of military aeronautics. For his service, Kenly received the Distinguished Service Medal for World War services, the British Order of Companion of the Bath, the French Legion of Honor and the Italian Order of the

⁵⁹ Concord city directories list a "Frederick C. Lyford," who was a carpenter in the early 1920s. (The "O" on the board may actually be "C.") Lyford was probably one of many on the job, rather than the primary builder. A photograph of the cottage dated 1922 provided the mason's name. A local resident told the current owner that the cottage was intended to be entirely stone, but the masonry work went so slowly that a switch was made. Closson turned the title over to his sister in 1922, a year after the cottage was completed. (GCRD 570/550 (11/25/1922)).

⁶⁰ *New York Times*, May 14, 1933, July 10, 1938, January 9, 1943.

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Crown. After his retirement in 1919, the Kenlys lived in New York City. Three years later, they began to enjoy summers in this cottage.⁶¹

In 1944 and after Julie Kenly's death, her brother facilitated the sale of the cottage to Filmer S.C. Northrop. Northrop and his wife Christine spent summers here for twenty-five years.⁶²

Northrop's introduction to Shepard Hill came through Charles K. Davenport, his advisee at Yale who summered across the road at Birkeneck for most of his life. During the summer of 1938, the Northrop and Davenport families, a total of eight people, squeezed into Birkeneck. Northrop was sufficiently enthralled with Squam to spend subsequent summers on nearby Pine Needle Point, before he acquired High Haven. One of many Yale faculty members to summer on Shepard Hill, Northrop gave the cottage its name, in reference to the refuge it offered from New Haven. He also expanded the size of its lot, buying four small pieces from the Clossons to more than double its original acreage. In 1958 Eleanor Goodrich sold him three shares in Cottagers Cove, to supplement the one that came with the purchase of High Haven.⁶³

F.S.C. Northrop (1893-1992) was born in Wisconsin and christened Filmer Stuart Cuckow Northrop, but he used only the initials of his first three names. He graduated from Beloit College in 1915 and received a master's from Yale, followed by a doctorate from Harvard in 1924. He taught at Yale for nearly forty years. Considered an expert in the diverse fields of philosophy, science, anthropology and law, Northrop related major scientific advancements of the early 20th century to cultural conflicts that emerged from the two world wars. At the outbreak of the Cold War, he argued that "it was not ideological, political or economic issues, but rather science that offered the basis for improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union." Yale conferred upon him its highest scholarly honor, a Sterling endowed professorship. He was also one of the few non-attorneys to teach at Yale's law school.⁶⁴

In 1969 and following the death of his wife, Northrop walked across the road to inform Richard Davenport (see also Birkeneck) of his intent to sell. Davenport convinced a rival party of his more serious interest and was the successful buyer of High Haven. It came fully furnished and equipped, including kitchen utensils and appliances, furniture in every room, linens, a canoe with two paddles in the bath house, tools, firewood – even snow shoes, old boots and a baseball glove. Davenport rented High Haven until he retired from his long career as a physics teacher in 1989 and moved across the road. He winterized the cottage to make it his full-time residence and, in 1994, brought in Derry Woodhouse, a prominent, Irish-born, Boston actor and frequent participant in Barnstormers productions in nearby Tamworth, as a partner.

⁶¹ *New York Times*, January 12, 1928. Though he achieved the rank of major general, he reverted to the permanent grade of colonel upon his retirement.

⁶² GCRD 723/411 (8/22/1944). Christine Northrop was from Manchester, NH; it is thought she was a member of the Hood dairy family.

⁶³ GCRD 723/477 (10/27/1944), 815/5 (9/11/1951), 912/300 (7/11/1958); Richard Davenport interview. Four shares is the norm for Cottagers' Bathing Cove ownership.

⁶⁴ *New York Times*, July 23, 1992.

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13. GREEN HOUSE, 200 Shepard Hill Road

Photo #21

This property, sometimes called the Green House, is at the east edge of the district. It has a long and narrow, ½ acre lot that fronts on a steep section of Shepard Hill Road and affords a limited northerly view of Squam Lake and Mt. Chocorua. The north end of the lot abuts the so-called cross road, which was in place as early as the 1850s and provided a second route to access Coxboro Road from Shepard Hill Road.

House, ca. 1894. Contributing building.

The original (1890s) house consists of the 1 ½ story, gable-front section at the west end, the first story of the wing, the garage (originally a small barn) and the connecting link between the wing and garage. A stone foundation is beneath the original building. The second story of the wing was added in the early 1990s and a rear deck more recently.

The entire building is clad with clapboards and trimmed with flat corner pilasters and frieze board. The molded cornice returns at each gable end. Window openings have molded caps and replacement 1/1 sash (with interior applied muntins). The main entrance features an early 20th century, glass-and-wood-paneled door and a late 20th century pedimented porch that wraps around the east side.

History

Joseph and Pauline Roberts, year-round Holderness residents, owned this property in the late 19th century. Roberts was a carpenter and probably constructed the house after the couple sold their former dwelling on Coxboro Road to Henry B. Closson in 1893. (Closson developed High Orchard on that site.) In 1908 the Roberts also sold this property to Closson, who used it for the next forty years to house his servants.⁶⁵ The dwelling's function—and origins as the home of a local family—explain its placement on a lot close to the road with a limited view. Under the Clossons' ownership and for a number of years thereafter, it was known as the "Green House," referring to the color of the clapboards.

The Clossons' servants were mostly African-American—one exception was their chauffeur, Carbury, who did not reside at the Green House—and they often invited the staff at Rockywold-Deephaven Camps, many of whom were college students at the Hampton Institute, to Sunday gospel sings. Dorothy Cole Wallner, who lived directly across the road at Severance Farm, claimed that the music emanating from the Green House was the best vocal music she ever heard. During the 1930s, Ella, Daisy, Clara and Garfield, the butler, constituted the household staff. Garfield was in charge of cranking the ice cream freezer for the Sunday noontime dinner, a chore he happily turned over to children of summer residents, who could then claim licking rights to the dasher and paddles.

⁶⁵ 1900 US Census; GCRD 491/84 (11/21/1908). The Roberts moved to Ashland in 1908.

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After Closson's death in 1949, his son and heir, Henry W. Closson, sold this dwelling and a small amount of land to contractor Irving Marsh. A bachelor, Marsh lived here with his brother Austen and renovated the house for year-round living. He was a valued member of the neighborhood, in which he performed many carpentry jobs, and served on the Holderness board of selectmen. After Marsh's sudden death from a heart attack, the property was sold to the Lovetts, who used it as a summer house for a couple of years before building a place on Sunset Point. Present owners Robert Harrity and Janet Madigan bought the house ca. 1994.

14. BIRKENECK, 180 Shepard Hill Road

Photo #22

Birkeneck occupies a slightly elevated and sloping, 0.41-acre lot at the intersection of Shepard Hill and Coxboro roads. Stone walls bound the lot.⁶⁶ The lot is cleared in front of the cottage, and wooded to the rear and sides. Near its northwest corner and behind the garage, there is a level area that was a clay deck tennis court. The cottage is oriented to face northeast across Shepard Hill Road and toward Squam Lake, but its view is now partially obstructed by trees.

14a. Cottage, 1891. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story, three-bay-wide, gambrel-roof building with some Queen Anne detailing. Walls are covered with wooden shingles and the roof with asphalt shingles. An off-center, brick chimney rises from the ridge. Windows hold a mix of sash types—1/1, 4/4, 6/1, 8/1, 9/1 and 12/1—and are often arranged with a large window flanked by two smaller ones, lending a picturesque look to each elevation. As recently as 1989, louvered blinds flanked the windows. The dominant feature of the facade is a hip-roof porch that projects forward from the left bay and wraps around the southeast elevation. It has square posts and balusters and sawn, scroll brackets. At its south end, it continues as a fully enclosed space that continues along much of the rear elevation. Both the facade and the rear roof slopes have a centered and pedimented wall dormer.

Projecting from the northwest gambrel end, there is a one-story kitchen addition that originated as a wood shed and makeshift kitchen. (The shed was added sometime after the cottage was built. It was gutted and made over into a full kitchen in 1957.) The roofline is shallow-pitched on the lower slope, but steeply pitched on either side of the ridge. The end wall has two pairs of small, one-light, casement windows, where originally there was a doorway and, on either side, a window.

A notable interior feature is the brick fireplace with the cottage name spelled out in wrought-iron letters.

⁶⁶ One of the roadside rocks was inscribed "ELP" for the first owner.

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14b. Garage, ca. 1930s. Contributing building.

Birkeneck's garage fronts onto Coxboro Road and sits right up against the roadbed. It is a gable-front structure with novelty siding, exposed rafter tails and a single vehicular bay with a paneled, overhead door. The 6/6-light window on the southeast side wall lights the interior.

History

In the fall of 1890, Elizabeth E. Norton, who owned adjacent Pinecrest, gave a piece of her land, with "love and goodwill," to Edith Laura Parks of New Haven. Parks soon erected Birkeneck. She constructed the cottage with only a make-shift kitchen, as for many years, occupants took all of their main meals at the Asquam House. When it was built, the cottage enjoyed a fine view of Squam Lake, since obscured by trees.⁶⁷

Edith Parks (1861-1932) was born in Great Barrington, MA, the daughter of a doctor. She obtained an education in music in Germany, studying in Berlin and Dresden. In 1892 she married Charles E. Hotchkiss, a New York lawyer with a noted expertise in corporate reorganizations. Hotchkiss (1861-1939) grew up in Connecticut and graduated from Trinity College, where he was named a trustee many years later, and Columbia Law School. The couple lived in Brooklyn, NY. After they sold Birkeneck in 1910, they maintained a summer house in Great Barrington.⁶⁸

Mrs. Hotchkiss sold the cottage to Maria Louise Kidder and her sister, Fannie Maude Kidder Davenport. They obtained ownership in Cottagers Cove by purchasing Elizabeth Norton's (Pinecrest) shares.⁶⁹ Fannie Maude had previously been staying at the Hyde Cottage with her husband, Dr. Charles A. Davenport, and their son, Charles K. Davenport. The couple divorced at about the time she purchased Birkeneck.

For unknown reasons, Maria Kidder turned her shares in Birkeneck and the cove over to her sister in 1920. Fannie Maude soon married Judge Rollin U. Tyler of Haddam, CT, a graduate of Yale (1895) and Yale Law School and unsuccessful candidate for United States senator. In 1925 she transferred ownership of both the cottage and cove to her son.⁷⁰

⁶⁷ GCRD 402/386 (9/30/1890); *Holderness Inventories*, 1890-93. The close friendship between Edith Parks and Elizabeth Norton is confirmed by a short notice in the *New York Times* announcing that Mrs. Norton's funeral service would be hosted at Parks' home. (*New York Times*, July 22, 1903)

⁶⁸ *New York Times*, September 27, 1926, August 26, 1932, January 18, 1939.

⁶⁹ GCRD 503/506 (11/5/1910). Edith Parks Hotchkiss later sold half of her shares back to Elizabeth Norton.

⁷⁰ *New York Times*, January 7, 1936; Richard Davenport interview. Family history has it that when Fannie Maude's new husband announced he would run for governor of Connecticut—an unsuccessful bid—she envisioned living on a grander scale than at Birkeneck. Long after she gave the cottage to her son, she was a frequent, and often meddlesome, visitor.

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Charles Kidder Davenport (1900-1955) summered here for the next thirty years with his wife, Frances "Dutch" Hildreth, and their two daughters.⁷¹ Though Davenport was surrounded by neighbors who were avid tennis players, he did not share their enthusiasm. In fact, he leaned toward ridiculing their addiction. One summer in the late 1930s, he decided to offer an alternative to tennis. He engaged Dixie Roberts to construct a clay court above his cottage for deck tennis, a fashionable sport at the time.⁷²

A graduate of Yale, Davenport was a bacteriologist with the New York State Health Department before he became an associate professor of philosophy at the University of Virginia. While running an annual auction of magazines for the Colonnade Club, he dropped dead of a heart attack. Since neither his widow nor his children were interested in the cottage, it was offered to his half-brother Richard who had been a frequent visitor since ca. 1930.⁷³

Richard Davenport (b. 1923) had a forty-three-year career as a science teacher in various schools in Westchester County, NY. While teaching in Scarsdale, he became president of the teachers' association. Despite a lack of labor relations training, his efforts resulted in the highest teachers' salaries in the nation. Davenport served on the board of the Squam Lakes Conservation Society for nine years and is now an honorary trustee. For twenty-five years, he ran a highly popular tennis tournament that used many courts in the greater neighborhood and was open to all interested doubles partners.

Davenport spent the next thirty-three summers here, until he moved across the road to High Haven in 1989, which he had purchased twenty years earlier, but had been renting out. For another twenty-six years, he continued to hold Birkeneck as a guest house and rental property. When he sold it to Lee A. Cameron-Jones in 2005, the Davenport family had been owners for nearly a century.

15. TEA HOUSE, 6 Coxboro Road

Photo #23

The Tea House sits on a 4 ½-acre parcel directly across from the juncture of Shepard Hill and Coxboro roads. The opening around the cottage is studded with pine trees; the west half of the lot is wooded. The level ground on which the Asquam House stables and garage once stood is visible at the northwest corner of the lot.

⁷¹ The lemon-scented, yellow daylilies at the porch stairs were planted by neighbor Dorothy Cole Wallner to welcome Davenport's new bride to Birkeneck. Due to thinning, they are the progenitors of numerous clumps of lilies around Shepard Hill.

⁷² Richard Davenport interview.

⁷³ *New York Times*, December 7, 1955; Richard Davenport interview.

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15a. Cottage, ca. early 1880s. Contributing building.

The cottage is a one-story, gable-front building with a wing to the northwest. It rests on a stone foundation, in places obscured by a vertical-board screen, and is clad with clapboard siding. Trim includes flat corner and eave boards, as well as door and window casings; windows are capped with molded cornices. Windows have 2/2 sash, with the exception of those in a rear, 1960s addition, which are single-light casements. All of the gable peaks feature simple, ornamental gable trusses, a detail associated with the Stick Style and that are repeated in the gabled doorhood of the main entrance. Two brick chimneys rise from the ridge line. A small, shed-roof appendage projects from the end of the wing.

The large screen porch that extends from the south corner of the cottage was most likely added in the mid-1920s. In the early 1960s, a shed-roof extension was added to the rear of the wing for additional living space.

15b. Barn, ca. late 19th c. Contributing building.

A small, side-gabled barn stands some distance behind the cottage, tucked in the woods. It is covered with wooden shingles on the front (east) and clapboards on the remaining walls. The roof is sheathed with corrugated metal. The structure has close-cropped eaves. The wagon opening has a rolling door of vertical boards and is centered on the front wall. A shorter opening with double, hinged doors occupies the right bay.

History

This cottage started as quarters for the Goodrich family's livery man. Mary P. Goodrich built Briarfield in 1880-82 and purchased Pinecrest in 1906 for her son Chauncey. It was probably she, rather than her son, who built the structure, but it was undoubtedly used by both. The gable-front section at the southeast end comprises the original building.

In the mid or late 1920s, Mary P. Goodrich's daughters, Frances (Fanny) and Julia, with Helen Nicolay, who summered in Tannenruh, opened a tea house in the building. All were in their sixties and had long been close friends. Though all had been summering on Shepard Hill since the 1880s, their friendship probably developed even earlier. Fanny's childhood friend in Cleveland, Clara Stone, married John Hay in 1874; Hay was private secretary to President Lincoln with John Nicolay, Helen's father. Even after Frances and Julia Goodrich moved to western North Carolina in 1890, they returned to Shepard Hill every summer. Though their tea house operated for only a few summers, it was likely for that purpose that the porch was added.

Beginning in 1929 and for the next three decades, the Goodrich family rented the cottage to Reverend Fay Campbell, a member of the Yale faculty and Presbyterian minister, and his family. The porch was the site of many Shepard Hill social gatherings.

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After Frances' death, surviving siblings Chauncey W. and Julia sold the Tea House in 1945 to George and Eleanor Smith, owners of the Asquam House.⁷⁴ (Years earlier, a rectangular parcel in the northwest corner of the lot had been carved lot to create a site for the Asquam House's stables and, later, garage.) The Smiths continued to lease the cottage to the Campbells until the early 1960s, when their newly married daughter, Mary Denison, began to use it. At that time the Smiths added the northwest section.⁷⁵

16. PINECREST, 19 Coxboro Road

Photo #24, 25

Pinecrest is perched on a sloping, largely open lot of 1 ½ acres that is terraced with fieldstone retaining walls on the lower section. A broad, curved, stone wall follows the property's Shepard Hill Road frontage and runs partway down the driveway. The cottage is oriented to the east—it originally faced the so-called cross road, which is still the east boundary of the lot—for views to the east and northeast of Squam Lake, Mt. Chocorua and Red Hill.

16a. Cottage, 1871. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled, wood-frame dwelling with some vernacular Stick Style features. It sits on a late 20th century, poured-concrete foundation. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles, and eaves have exposed rafter tails. The front (east) slope has gabled dormers with 2/2 sash on either side of a centered wall dormer. A brick chimney rises from just below the ridge. The rear slope has shed dormers with paired, six-light sash. Walls are covered with replacement vinyl siding and trimmed with early, flat door and window casings. Chamfered, ornamental gable trusses appear in each gable end. Windows have 2/2 sash and replacement vinyl blinds. The east-facing facade features a flat-roof, open porch that spans most of the facade. Chamfered, braced, square posts support the porch. The railing consists of a square handrail and occasional plain balusters and chamfered posts. (The post/railing system is nearly identical to that at Hazelwood.) Narrow, double doors lead from the porch into the house. The north end of the house was extended ca. 1910s to add an inset screened porch on the first story and a sleeping porch above.

The cottage has a small kitchen ell in the rear.

In the early 1980s Pinecrest was renovated and winterized, at which time the vinyl siding was applied. In 1987 the cottage was raised about eight feet to improve the view and accommodate a cellar.

⁷⁴ GCRD 727/373 (6/5/1945).

⁷⁵ Dorothy Smith interview. The displaced Campbells became longtime renters of DeForest Cottage, also owned by the Smiths.

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16b. Sleeping Cabin, ca. late 1930s. Contributing building.

A partially enclosed connector that angles out from the northwest corner of the cottage leads to a one-story, gable-in-hip building with flush-board siding and vertical strapping. It was built for Chauncey Goodrich and his wife in their later years, when climbing the cottage stairs became onerous.

16c. Stable, ca. 1880s. Contributing building.

A small, gable-front stable stands across Coxboro Road. It is covered with clapboards and trimmed with plain, flat boards. The structure rests on piles of field boulders. A wagon door, man door and hay door punctuate the front gable. There are two stall windows in the rear and a shallow, shed-roof extension along the north side.

The stable was most likely built by the Goodrich family, as they housed their livery man in the nearby Tea House. After the Goodriches acquired Pinehurst in 1906, the stable would have served both cottages.

*History*⁷⁶

Pinecrest bears the distinction of being the first cottage to be built on Shepard Hill—and the first summer house anywhere at Squam. It was constructed by Professor William A. Norton and his wife, Elizabeth, after the latter paid a brief visit to Squam in the summer of 1869 and was enthralled by its beauty and charm. In late September, 1870, Norton purchased three acres of land bound by Coxboro, Shepard Hill and the “cross road” from Jane and Helen Severance, whose farmhouse still stands just below High Haven.⁷⁷ It was reported that the Nortons imported their own crew of carpenters from New Haven to build the cottage, probably the following season and completed for a cost of \$1,000. (Given its similarity to Briarfield and Hazelwood, it may well be that local builder Henry Harrison Shepard had a role in its construction.) They named their new summer home “The Pines” after two magnificent trees behind the cottage.⁷⁸

William Augustus Norton (1810-1883) was a graduate of West Point (1831) and began his academic career there as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. In 1833 he left to teach natural philosophy and astronomy at the University of the City of New York. After six years, he joined the faculty of Delaware College as chair of the mathematics and philosophy departments and, in 1849, its president. In 1850 he accepted a professorship at Brown University, where he remained until his appointment at the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale in 1852,

⁷⁶ The author thanks Elsbeth Falk for sharing her considerable research on Pinecrest and its owners.

⁷⁷ GCRD 316/492 (9/22/1870). The Severances obtained the land in 1851 from George L. Shepard and George W. Shepard. (The Severances and Shepards were related through marriage.) According to Eleanor Chauncey Goodrich, George L. Shepard was somewhat of a ne'er-do well who irresponsibly sold off his wife's land; he sold this three-acre parcel for \$10.

⁷⁸ *The Echo*, September 8, 1888. Oddly enough, the first record of William Norton paying property taxes in Holderness is not until 1883, when his house and three-acre parcel were assessed for \$700.

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where he founded its engineering program. Norton spent the rest of his life at Sheffield, a tenure of thirty-one years. In 1873, he was elected to the United States National Academy of Sciences. Norton married Elizabeth Emery Stevens (1815/16-1903) of Exeter, NH in 1839.⁷⁹

After their summer house on Shepard Hill was finished, the Nortons often invited colleagues, students and friends from New Haven to visit, a number of whom constructed cottages of their own. William Norton was among the four to acquire the land atop Shepard Hill and construct the Asquam House. Elizabeth Norton was among the four who founded the Cottagers' Bathing Cove in 1891. At some point a tennis court was added in the southeast corner of their property (no longer extant).

A few years before he died, William Norton sold the southern section of his triangular parcel to his New Haven friend and widow, Mary P. Goodrich, on which she built Briarfield in 1880-82. In 1890, Mrs. Norton sold the northern portion of the parcel to her dear friend, Edith L. Parks, who erected Birkeneck. Elizabeth Norton continued to stay in Pinecrest until she died in 1903. Her heirs sold the cottage to Mary P. Goodrich in 1906.⁸⁰

Pinecrest was one of several parcels Mrs. Goodrich acquired over the years, eventually totaling roughly twenty-five acres that was mostly across Coxboro Road. She purchased Pinecrest for her only son, Reverend Chauncey Goodrich, and his family. Shortly after, the Goodriches added the two-story porch at the north end of the cottage. The family also built a stable (#16a) across Coxboro Road that still stands and quarters for their livery man (see Tea House).

Chauncey William Goodrich (1864-1956) graduated from Yale and followed his father into the ministry. After Union Theological Seminary, he was involved with a number of churches over the years, including a stint in Cleveland and close to a dozen years in two separate assignments in Paris, both places he had spent time in as a child. (His younger daughter later recalled hearing Big Bertha, a German howitzer, during one of the Paris stints.) Chauncey retired in poor health to Brunswick, Maine, where he had once headed the First Parish Congregational Church at Bowdoin College. In 1894 he married Annie Blair Stephens (1867-1943). By the time his mother bought Pinecrest for his family, they had two children.⁸¹

After Mary Goodrich's death in 1911, her estate went to three of her children: Julia, Frances and Chauncey. Chauncey and his family continued to stay in Pinecrest, as did their two daughters, Mary Pritchard Goodrich (1896-1981) and Eleanor B. Goodrich (1897-1995), neither of whom married. After his sisters died, Chauncey became sole owner of the entire estate. He died in 1956 and left the estate, then consisting of Pinecrest, Briarfield and acreage across the road, to

⁷⁹ "Memoir of William A. Norton, 1810-1883" (W.P. Trowbridge for the National Academy of Sciences, ca. 1884, pp. 191-199); *New York Times*, September 23, 1883. Yale's engineering program did not become a separate school until 1932.

⁸⁰ *New York Times*, July 22, 1903; GCRD 481/386 (1906).

⁸¹ Annie Stephen's uncle was Dewitt Clinton Blair, an extremely wealthy New York banker.

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Eleanor.⁸² Eleanor sold Briarfield in 1962, but continued to summer at Pinecrest until she sold it in 1978, finding the trip from her hometown of Brunswick too arduous.

She first sold it to the Schatzles, who soon sold it to Robert and Emma Elliott of Hollis. Current owner Elsbeth T. Falk and her then-husband, Richard Erbe acquired it from the Elliots in 1981.⁸³ Falk, a graduate of the University of Michigan, was a consulting actuary employed by a worldwide management consulting firm, while Erbe was a geneticist then at Massachusetts General Hospital. Squam's landscape reminded the couple of their home state, Michigan.

In 1987 Falk and her second husband, John T. Magnarelli, a part-owner of a chain of women's specialty stores, raised and winterized the cottage. Falk switched careers in 1994 when she entered the Preservation Studies program at Boston University. After marrying Alfred Falk in 1997, she became a full-time New Hampshire resident.

When Falk first bought Pinecrest, the seller held onto the barn. Six years later, she was able to buy it, thus returning it to its rightful property.

In 1971 and again in 1988 there were land transfers between the owners of Pinecrest and Briarfield. The former tennis court land in the southeast corner in Pinecrest's lot was conveyed to the owners of Briarfield in 1971 (ostensibly to remove the disturbance of bouncing balls). All but one-third acre of that land was returned to Pinecrest in 1988, at which time a quarter-acre fronting on Coxboro Road and containing an early fieldstone well was conveyed to the owners of Briarfield. (Owners of Pinecrest retain rights to draw water.)⁸⁴

17. BRIARFIELD, 31 Coxboro Road

Photo #26

Briarfield occupies a one-acre, mostly open lot on the eastern slope of Shepard Hill. It is one of three cottages that occupies the triangle formed by the intersections of Shepard Hill Road, Coxboro Road and the so-called cross road. A stone wall runs along its Coxboro Road frontage. The southeast edge of the lot aligns with the cross road, which is also edged with a stone retaining wall. New retaining walls are found closer to the cottage. The cottage is oriented to the east—originally facing the cross road—for views to the east of Squam Lake, Mt. Chocorua and Red Hill.

⁸² Grafton County Probate Records.

⁸³ GCRD 1434/774 (11/8/1981).

⁸⁴ "Proposed Boundary Line Adjustment between Elsbeth T. Erbe and Eugene F. and Mary D. Hilliker, Coxboro Road, Holderness, NH." Plan by Robert Rhines, October 22, 1987.

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17a. Cottage, 1882. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled building with some vernacular Stick Style features. Walls are clad with clapboard siding, and the steeply pitched roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The rear slope has three low-slung, early shed dormers, one of which is placed close to the ridge. Twin brick, corbeled chimneys rise from the ridge. Trim includes cornice returns, flat casings and chamfered, ornamental gable trusses. Windows have replacement 1/1 sash (originally 2/1 or 2/2).

The facade features a one-story, screen porch that spans the width of the cottage. The porch was rebuilt in 2000 to incorporate a deck on part of its roof. Sliding, glass doors on the second story access the deck and are placed within a broad, wall dormer. A small, flat-roof, open service porch projects from the rear entrance.

In 2000, a 1 ½ story addition with garage was constructed, linked to and set back from the cottage to extend to the south. (It replaced an earlier and smaller extension on the south wall.) The addition was designed by Meredith architect, Christopher P. Williams as part of a project to winterize the cottage; the addition references some of the primary architectural details found on the original cottage.

17b. Well, ca. 1900. Contributing structure.

In the woods north of the cottage, there is a fieldstone well with a concrete cap and an iron pipe frame to hold a bucket and pulley system. The structure has a fieldstone platform and a single step to access it. The well was originally part of the Pinecrest property, conveyed to Briarfield with a quarter-acre of land in 1988.

History

Mary Prichard Goodrich (1827-1911), a Boston native with many Mayflower ancestors, decided to build a cottage on Shepard Hill in August, 1880 after spending that summer in the Henry/Myra Piper boarding house in Holderness Village.⁸⁵ A widow, Mrs. Goodrich had been married to William Henry Goodrich (1823-1874), a Presbyterian minister and product of three generations of Yale professors. William digressed from academia and chose the ministry. The couple gradually moved westward until they landed in Cleveland, where Goodrich was minister of the First Presbyterian Church from 1858-72. His deteriorating health took the family to Europe, where he died in Lausanne. After a brief period back in Cleveland, the family settled in New Haven.

It was undoubtedly through their New Haven connections that the Goodriches were introduced to Shepard Hill. Mary Goodrich acquired land from Yale professor William A. Norton, who lived next door at Pinecrest and owned the entire three-acre triangle bounded by Shepard Hill,

⁸⁵ Goodrich, ca. 1900: 1.

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Coxboro and the so-called cross road. She engaged local builder and neighbor Henry Harrison Shepard to start construction that fall. By July 1881 her cottage was ready to move into, but the family had barely settled in, when it was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. They spent the rest of the summer with the nearby Bruce Pipers, persuading them to take them in as boarders.⁸⁶ That fall, Mrs. Goodrich started construction anew, again hiring Henry Shepard and Mr. Fifield for finish carpentry; the nearly identical replacement cottage was finished in 1882. In addition to the cottage, she built a barn and quarters for her livery man across the road (Tea House).⁸⁷ She was also among the four who started the Cottagers' Bathing Cove in 1891.

The Goodriches had four children, who had nearly all reached adulthood when Briarfield was built. (A fifth child died in 1875 at the age of twenty-four.) Chauncey William Goodrich (1864-1956) followed his father into the ministry (see Pinecrest). The other three children were all daughters, none of whom married. Frances Louisa (1856-1944) spent four years at the Yale School of Fine Arts and moved to New York City to paint. As daughters of the professional and merchant class in that era often did, Goodrich strove to help a declining, impoverished culture improve itself and retain its rural life. In 1890 she visited Asheville, North Carolina, where she found her calling in missionary work in Appalachia. She started a school for children and founded Allanstand Cottage Industries to revive the region's tradition of woven coverlets, which she marketed to northern urban markets.⁸⁸ Frances' older sister, Julia Webster Goodrich (1853-1951), was her lifelong companion.⁸⁹ Though they settled permanently in western North Carolina, the two sisters returned to Holderness every summer of their lives, where they were known as "the aunties."⁹⁰ The youngest daughter, Ellen Chauncey Goodrich (1863-?), was a companion to her mother.⁹¹

In 1906, Mary Goodrich purchased Pinecrest next door for Chauncey and his family. It was one of several parcels Mrs. Goodrich acquired over the years, eventually totaling roughly twenty-five acres, mostly on the opposite side of Coxboro Road.

⁸⁶ *The Echo* 1888; Goodrich, ca. 1900: 8. The Bruce Piper farm was a short distance farther south on Coxboro Road and later called Innisfeld. The Pipers had taken in two ladies the previous summer, but did not run an organized boarding house until after the Goodriches' stay.

⁸⁷ A short entry in the *Ashland Item* in the Fall of 1881 read, "Mrs. Goodrich is putting up a new cottage near the place where the house burned stood."

⁸⁸ *Mountain Homespun*, first published by Yale University Press in 1931, is Goodrich's account of her work in Appalachia. In 1989 it was reprinted in conjunction with an exhibit on coverlets organized by the Mountain Heritage Center at Western Carolina University that toured nationally under the aegis of the Smithsonian Institution.

⁸⁹ Frances and Julia Goodrich were close friends of Clara and Flora Stone, the daughters of railroad tycoon Amasa Stone, and whom they met while children in Cleveland. They remained lifelong friends, and members of the Stone family were benefactors of Frances' work in North Carolina. Clara Stone married John Hay, who was Abraham Lincoln's private secretary with John Nicolay; Nicolay and his daughter summered on Shepard Hill in Tannenuh. (Goodrich, 1931/1989: 10, 34)

⁹⁰ Goodrich, 1931/1989. During her summers back at Squam, Goodrich was undoubtedly in touch with Mary Coolidge, founder of Sandwich Home Industries.

⁹¹ Ellen Chauncey Goodrich's memoir of life on Shepard Hill, penned ca. 1900, remains a good record of its early years.

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After Mary Goodrich's death in 1911, her estate went to three of her children: Julia, Frances and Chauncey. Julia and Frances stayed in Briarfield each summer during their lifetimes, after which it was at times rented out. (Margaret Mead rented it one summer.⁹²) The cottage remained in the Goodrich family until 1962 when Chauncey's daughter and heir to the estate, Eleanor B. Goodrich, decided it had lain fallow for long enough and sold it to the Knipes from Connecticut. Mr. Knipe was a teacher. After a couple of summers they sold it to Edward F. and Mary Hilliker. Eugene Hilliker was a pilot during World War I; he was shot down and captured by German soldiers. After the war he became a biology teacher in Scarsdale, where he was a colleague of Richard Davenport (Birkeneck and High Haven). The family had visited Davenport at Birkeneck and thus were already familiar with the area. (Hilliker had spent much of his childhood with his mother in Laconia. When he was quite young, she 'farmed him out,' and he once stayed on a farm on Hawkins Pond Road, a short distance south of White Oak Pond.)⁹³

In 1988 there was a land transfer between the owners of Pinecrest and Briarfield. A quarter-acre fronting on Coxboro Road and containing an early fieldstone well was conveyed to the Hillikers of Briarfield, while a third-acre in the lowest (southeastern) corner and originally part of Pinecrest was returned to that property.

The Hillikers sold Briarfield to Bonnie Hunt in 1999, who renovated, enlarged and winterized the house to plans prepared by Meredith architect Christopher P. Williams, great-grandson of Nathaniel and Helen Bacon (Pine Ledge).

18. THE CABOOSE, 33 Coxboro Road

Photo #27; Fig. 9

The guest house is located in the southwest corner of a 2.8-acre lot that slopes steeply to the east. The western edge of the lot coincides with the so-called cross road. Remnants of an old apple orchard are on the lower portion of the slope and, in the northeast corner, there is a tennis court.

18a. Cottage (former guest house), ca. 1895. Contributing building.

The Caboose is a 1 ½ story building with some vernacular Queen Anne features. It terminates in a gambrel roof and has wooden shingles on its walls. It sits on a poured-concrete foundation that is fully exposed in the rear (east) and dates from its ca. 1960 relocation by the Thurburs (see History below). Braces and scrolled brackets ornament the west eave. The main entrance is at the far left of the west elevation, facing the cross road. It is sheltered by a shed-roof portico, now enclosed and somewhat extended. Both the door and windows along the west wall have diamond-pane sash, while windows on the two end walls have 12/1 sash.

⁹² Bonnie Hunt email.

⁹³ Richard Davenport interview.

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In the mid-1980s and after the cottage was solely in the Stevensons' ownership, it was extended along part of the east elevation for a kitchen addition under a shed roof and lit by a band of windows. The Stevensons also constructed the existing concrete foundation and deck that runs along the remainder of the east wall and continues along the north side. The two chimneys also date from post-move. (An historic photograph shows an exterior fieldstone chimney on the north gambrel end, which was removed at the time of the move.)

18b. Tennis Court, early 20th c. Contributing structure.

A clay tennis court occupies a leveled spot in the open field, near the east corner of the lot. It has been part of the High Orchard complex since the early 20th century. One of only two tennis courts within the district, it is the only one associated with a cottage.

History

This small cottage originally stood further down the hill behind the service wing of High Orchard and was its guest cottage. Presumably constructed at about the same time as the main house, it was affectionately called The Caboose. Both Henry W. Closson and his son, David, honeymooned in it.

The Caboose was sold with the rest of High Orchard to Davis and Amy Thurbur in 1959, who moved it to its present spot sometime during their six-year ownership, probably to improve its view. They placed it practically on the roadbed of the so-called cross road that linked Coxboro and Shepard Hill roads. Since the mid-1980s it has been on its own subdivided lot, but it is still owned by the same family that owns High Orchard.

19. HIGH ORCHARD, 35 Coxboro Road

Photo #28, 29

High Orchard sits on the east flank of Shepard Hill. A stone wall that edges the so-called cross road defines the west edge of the lot. The two-acre, sloping lot is mostly open field, with terracing below the cottage. Other structures include a stable, garage and spring house; all of the buildings are located on the western half of the lot. Standing mid-way between the cottage and The Caboose is a specimen weeping beech tree dating from the early days of High Orchard.

19a. Cottage, 1894. Contributing building.

The cottage reflects two building campaigns: it incorporates the dwelling erected by local residents in 1893 and then refashioned into a summer cottage by Henry B. Closson the following year, resulting in a 2-½ story, asymmetrical building with elements of the Queen Anne style. It sits some distance below Coxboro Road and rests on a stone foundation. Wooden shingles cover the walls and asphalt shingles the roof. Two brick chimneys (probably part of the earlier dwelling) with tapered caps rise from near the ridge. Windows are an eclectic mix of 1/1, 2/1,

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6/2, 6/6, 8/8 and 10/10 sash, as well as casements filled with diamond panes. The east facade has a projecting, seasonally screened porch at the south end that sits high above the ground due to the slope. Folding French doors create a wide opening from the cottage onto the porch. To the right of the porch, the first story extends forward, with a band of twenty-pane windows that open the interior up to the view. Two gabled dormers punctuate the roof slope. The north elevation features a full-height turret capped with a metal finial.

The rear of the cottage is more service-oriented in appearance, particularly toward the south end where there is an open service porch that links the kitchen to a small, one-story, structure understood to have been the servants' dining room.

19b. Stable, ca. 1895. Contributing building.

The stable (now garage) is immediately south of the servants' dining room and at right angles to it. The gable-front structure has double, glass-and-wood-paneled doors in the west gable end, a hay door above, and a small ventilator on the ridge. Like the cottage, the stable rests on a stone foundation and has wooden-shingle-clad walls and asphalt shingles on the roof.

19c. Garage, early 20th c. Contributing building.

Located near Coxboro Road and right on the so-called cross road, the garage is a gable-front structure covered with novelty siding. There is a single vehicular bay with a board-and-batten, pivoting, overhead door in the west gable end, which is the only part of the garage that rests on the ground; the rest of the building is cantilevered over the steep slope.

19d. Spring House, ca. 1910s. Contributing structure.

The spring house is in the woods in the southwest corner of the lot and close by Coxboro Road. It is a low, square structure built of rough-faced, concrete block.

History

In 1878 Ellen F. Terry of Cleveland, Ohio acquired 2 ½ acres from George W. and Sarah G. Shepard, who resided in the farmhouse at the eastern foot of Shepard Hill (now owned by David Closson). It abutted an earlier and smaller piece of land she purchased four years earlier, also from the Shepards. As of April, 1878 neither parcel had a building, and they were surrounded by Shepard's pasture, field and orchard and, on the west, by Coxboro Road. It was not long, however, before Terry had built a summer cottage, Hazelwood (#20), on the smaller parcel.⁹⁴

In 1881, Terry sold both tracts to Alfred W. Woodbridge, who settled into Terry's summer house. In 1892 Woodbridge sold the larger, northern parcel to Holderness residents, Joseph N. and Pauline Roberts. The Roberts owned the land for only a year, but long enough to build a

⁹⁴ GCRD 349/330 (4/27/1878).

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modest house. In October, 1893, they sold the dwelling and 2 ½ acres to Henry B. Closson for \$1,100, an exorbitant amount for a property valued at only \$200.⁹⁵

Henry Burke Closson (1858-1949) grew up in Vermont. He first became acquainted with Squam in 1879 when he and his Dartmouth Shepard Hill roommate, Charles Merrill Hough, together with Ellen Terry's nephew (see Hazelwood), spent the first of three summers roughing it in a temporary structure near what became the Asquam House beach. (Local tradition states once the hotel was built, guests complained about the young men and caused their ouster.) Closson was also friends with fellow classmate Ernest Balch, who founded the first youth camp in the country on Squam Lake in 1881.

Closson went on to practice law in a New York City firm, commuting from his home in Orange, New Jersey for his entire professional life. In 1885 he married Ellen Brinley Bacon, the sister of Alice Bacon, who founded Deephaven Camp (now part of Rockywold-Deephaven Camps) in 1897. Ellen and Alice's nephew, Nathaniel Terry Bacon, joined the Clossons on Shepard Hill in 1899, when he purchased Pine Ledge.

Soon after taking possession of their Squam property, the Clossons began to improve upon and enlarge the existing dwelling to create the large summer cottage known as High Orchard. By early 1896, they had added a stable and carriage house to the property and, at some point, a guest house known as The Caboose, that was located just below the main cottage and a tennis court. In 1894 the Clossons were the fifth party to acquire a share in the Cottagers' Bathing Cove. Until it was surpassed by The Ledge, High Orchard was the most valuable cottage on Shepard Hill.⁹⁶

Like a number of Squam seasonal residents of this era, the Clossons brought a retinue of servants, including their chauffeur, with them each summer. In 1908, Closson bought additional property from Joseph Roberts, which included the house the Roberts were then occupying on Shepard Hill Road, later known as the Green House (see #13). Closson used it for servants' quarters. Most of the Clossons' help were African-Americans, who hosted Sunday evening sing-songs.⁹⁷

Henry B. Closson further increased his land holdings on Shepard Hill by acquiring land on the north side of Shepard Hill Road and continuing all the way to the lake shore. In 1921 he built

⁹⁵ GCRD 364/488 (5/20/1881), 411/534 (10/11/1892), 417/48 (10/30/1893). The 1894 Holderness Inventory described the Clossons' place as "J.N. Roberts House" and placed a value of \$200 on it. The Clossons were not the only ones to pay top dollar for a spectacular view on Shepard Hill. Six years later, the Bacons bought a small cottage, the early part of Pine Ledge, for \$1,673—property valued by the town at less than half that. After selling to the Clossons, the Roberts built a dwelling at 200 Shepard Hill Road, the so-called Green House (#13) and later bought by Closson to house his servants.

⁹⁶ *Holderness Inventories*, 1894-96. The stable and carriage house alone were valued at \$800, more than most cottages.

⁹⁷ GCRD 491/84 (11/21/1908); David Closson interview. Long-time Shepard Hill resident Richard Davenport recalls watching the Closson servants walk between the Green House and High Orchard in their starched uniforms.

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High Haven for his sister, Julia Closson Kenly and her husband, William. He also bought the rest of the George W. Shepard Farm at the foot of Shepard Hill.

The Clossons enjoyed a particularly long tenure at Squam, earning the titles Duke and Duchess of Holderness. Shortly before his death in 1949, Closson conveyed all of his Holderness property—four tracts on Shepard Hill—to his son, Henry W. Closson, a composer and musician who played the clarinet. The younger Closson had met his wife, Elizabeth Dickinson, at Squam; her family rented the adjacent Hazelwood cottage for several summers. The two honeymooned in The Caboose and continued to spend summers at High Orchard until the late 1950s.⁹⁸

In 1959, Closson sold High Orchard and The Caboose to Davis P. and Amy Thurber of Nashua.⁹⁹ Thurber was vice-president of the Second National Bank and later chairman of the Bank of New Hampshire. They owned it only six years—but during that period moved The Caboose to higher ground—before selling it to three couples from Hartford, CT. In 1977 one of the couples, Edward M. and Marie H. Stevenson, bought out the other owners. A decade later, the Stevensons and their children subdivided the property into two parcels, putting The Caboose on its own lot. Both parcels remain in the Stevenson-Desloge family.¹⁰⁰

20. HAZELWOOD, 41 Coxboro Road

Photo #30, 31; Fig. 2

Hazelwood occupies a 1.9-acre, steeply sloping lot at the southern end of the district. The cottage and carriage house sit well back from, and below, Coxboro Road on the eastern slope of Shepard Hill to enjoy easterly views of the Ossipee Range. (Until trees grew up, the view included Squam Lake, Mt. Chocorua, Red Hill and White Oak Pond.) A stone wall follows the road frontage and defines the south and east lot lines. The lot is wooded between the buildings and the road and largely cleared in front (east) of the cottage, where there are remnants of terracing. Fieldstone posts mark the entrance to the drive, which winds down the steep slope to the buildings.

20a. Cottage, ca. 1878. Contributing building.

The cottage is a 1 ½ story dwelling with some Stick Style features that faces east for views of Red Hill. It rests on a stone foundation on a built-up and leveled-off site. The asphalt-shingled roof has twin brick chimneys on the ridge. Exposed rafter tails punctuate the raking eaves. The

⁹⁸ GCRD 845/303 (4/16/1947); Closson interview.

⁹⁹ At about the same time, Closson also sold the shore parcel to a motel company; the property (and former motel) is now the headquarters for Squam Lakes Association and Squam Lakes Conservation Society. Clossons' land on the inland side of US Route 3 was ultimately acquired by Stephen Smith, who owned substantial acreage on Asquam Road.

¹⁰⁰ GCRD 920/449 (4/30/1959), 1029/96 (12/17/1965), 1320/586 (9/26/1977), 1320/589 (9/28/1977). Henry B. Closson's grandson, David Closson, is still in the Shepard Hill neighborhood. His childhood summers at Squam led to a desire to live there full-time, so he took a job with the *Plymouth Record*. In the 1970s he moved into the George W. Shepard farmhouse where he continues to live. His brother later erected a house in the back field.

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south gable end has an ornamental truss (the north gable end is missing its truss). Walls are covered with replacement vinyl siding. Windows have 2/2 sash and wooden blinds. (An historic photograph shows that the window openings originally had shallow, shed hoods, probably supported by brackets; they were likely removed when the vinyl siding was applied.) In the rear, there is an additional row of small windows at the eave.

The facade (east elevation) features a hip-roof porch that continues around both side elevations and is now partially screened. It is supported by chamfered, braced posts, and has a simple railing and spindle screen, each with a square rail and occasional, square intermediary members. (The post/railing system is nearly identical to that at Pinecrest.) The first story has three doorways, all of which open onto the porch and provide extraordinary light and ventilation to the interior. The outer doorways have paired, three-pane, glass doors flanked by full-length wooden blinds. The middle doorway has a door with an elongated upper panel filled with diagonal panes. Other primary facade details are the centered wall dormer (with a ca. 1970s horizontal window) flanked by gabled dormers with simple eave brackets.

The south elevation has a bay window on the first story and a doorway with balcony on the second story, a 20th century alteration.

A modest, one-story kitchen ell projects from the southwest corner. It is connected to a shed-roof service structure with a wide, rolling door on the longer south wall and a newer doorway on the east.

20b. Stable, ca. 1881. Contributing building.

The stable stands behind (west) of the cottage, facing east. It is a narrow, 1 ½ story structure on a stone base with a gambrel roof, a mix of clapboard and shingle siding, flat trim and an asphalt-shingle roof. The cornice has boxed returns. A shed dormer with a 2/2-sash window is centered on the front slope, and paired, narrow windows with 1/1 sash light the two gable ends. A narrow, wagon bay with narrow, double doors is at the far left of the facade. The center bay has a smaller doorway with double doors surmounted by a tall transom. The right bay has an elevated doorway accessed by makeshift, wooden steps.

20c. Garage, ca. 1971. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Located directly on Coxboro Road, the garage is a gable-front structure with two vehicular bays, each containing an overhead door. Wide clapboards sheathe the walls, excepting in the gable peak, which has vertical tongue-and-groove boards. The roof is clad with metal. The structure was built by the Hydes shortly after they bought the cottage.

History

In 1874 George W. and Sarah G. Shepard, who resided in the farmhouse at the foot of Shepard Hill (now owned by David Closson), sold a 1 ½-acre parcel to Ellen F. Terry of Cleveland,

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Ohio.¹⁰¹ In 1878 Terry acquired a second parcel from the Shepards, a 2 ½ acre lot that abutted her other lot to the north.¹⁰² At about the same time, she built a summer house, probably the existing cottage, for herself on the smaller, first parcel. The parcels were surrounded by the Shepards' pasture, field and orchard and, on the west, by Coxboro Road.

Ellen Terry (1840-96) grew up in Cleveland, Ohio. During the Civil War, she was a founder and officer of Cleveland's branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, a relief agency that supported sick and wounded soldiers. Cleveland's organization actually preceded the federal agency; it also lasted the longest and was among the best funded, thus serving as a model for similar organizations around the country. It improved military camp hygiene and soldiers' diets, and initiated a program to inspect field hospitals. It provided food, lodging, transportation and clothes for disabled veterans. It also worked to uplift the intellects of soldiers through reading materials, games, stationery and free postal service. Ellen Terry's arduous work on behalf of the Commission undermined her health, and she was forced to take a long rest after the commission closed down in 1869. She later moved to New York State where she assumed the secretary position of its Charities Aid Association and became engaged in its American Indian affairs.¹⁰³

Though it is unclear how she came to summer at Squam, she may have known the Goodrich sisters or Clara Stone, all of whom lived in Cleveland; the latter married John Hay, a close friend of John Nicolay. It was Terry's nephew who joined Henry B. Closson—who later built High Orchard—and Charles Hough in 1879 in a rough-shod camp called Nirvana above Piper Cove, considered Squam's first shorefront camp.

In 1881, Ellen Terry sold both of the Coxboro Road tracts to Alfred W. Woodbridge. Woodbridge retained both parcels until 1892, when he sold the larger, north one to Joseph N. Roberts (who subsequently sold it to Henry B. Closson).¹⁰⁴ (In 1886 Terry, by then married to Charles F. Johnson, purchased a lot on Asquam Road – see Pine Ledge.)

Alfred W. Woodbridge (1819-1898) was a native of Hartford, CT who became a New York businessman. Initially, he worked with a silk dealer, Lane, Lamson & Co., manning their Paris office for many years. He was later associated with William Turnbull & Co., dry goods merchants. Woodbridge retired ca. 1883.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰¹ GCRD 333/444 (8/26/1874). The same parcel was conveyed back and forth between Shepard and Terry three times in 1874 and 1875 – see also 339/196 (10/2/1875) and 338/538 (10/8/1875) – and then from Terry to Alfred Woodbridge and back again to Terry; see 338/545 (10/8/1875) and 343/114 (12/10/1875). Neither of the 1875 deeds mentions a building.

¹⁰² Book 349/330 (4/27/1878).

¹⁰³ "History of the United States Sanitary Commission," Cleveland Branch (accessed through OhioLINK Finding Aid Repository); *The Indian's Friend* (February, 1897, p. 8).

¹⁰⁴ GCRD 364/488 (5/20/1881), 411/534 (10/11/1892). The 1881 deed mentions a building, and town tax records in early 1881 describe Woodbridge's property as that "formerly occupied by Helen [sic] F. Terry, summers." Valued at \$700, the property did not increase in value over subsequent years, suggesting Woodbridge neither enlarged nor replaced her cottage.

¹⁰⁵ *New York Times*, February 3, 1898.

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Woodbridge acquired his Squam cottage shortly before he retired; it was only the second summer dwelling built thus far on Shepard Hill. It is likely that Woodbridge built the stable, with its living quarters for his livery man above. Woodbridge was one of the four investors in Asquam House in 1880.¹⁰⁶ He was also one of the four who founded the Cottagers' Bathing Cove in 1891. Woodbridge died at the age of seventy-nine at a private sanitarium of Bright's (kidney) disease; he was unmarried and the last of his siblings.

After Woodbridge's death, the cottage went to a niece, two of her daughters, and another relative.¹⁰⁷ For an unknown period, the cottage was rented out; Henry W. Closson met his future wife while her family was staying here, and Fannie Maude Kidder Davenport rented this cottage with her family prior to purchasing Birkeneck. In 1942 Barry T. Mines, a great-great-nephew of Woodbridge's, became sole owner. Twenty years later, Barry and Emma Mines passed the property to his niece, Elizabeth Mines Anderson of Ashland. In 1971 the property left the Woodbridge-Mines family, when Harold and Rita Hyde acquired it.¹⁰⁸

Harold Hyde came to New Hampshire from Binghamton, New York in 1948 to head up research for the NH State Department of Education. In 1951 he was tapped by the State Board of Education to become president of Plymouth Teachers College, now Plymouth State University, a position he held for twenty-seven years. Rita Hyde taught American literature at Plymouth High School from 1961 to 1978. Under the Hydies' ownership, there were frequent musical evenings with guests singing or playing popular songs or listening to the Hydies' extensive jazz collection; their laughter and music could be heard all over the hill.¹⁰⁹ The Hydies winterized Hazelwood and built the garage up on the road. The cottage is now owned by their only child, Mary Anne Hyde Saul and her husband, Bert Saul.

21. COTTAGERS' BATHING COVE, 584 US Route 3

Photo #32

Nine small bath/boathouses are strung in an arc along the shore of this 2 ¼-acre, wooded parcel that backs onto Rt. 3/25. A wooded footpath leads from the road to the lake. The site offers a

¹⁰⁶ Woodbridge was clearly introduced to Squam prior to 1881, as he had traded deeds with Ellen Terry in 1875. In *Squam* (p. 97), Rachel Carley makes reference to Ellen Terry as Woodbridge's housekeeper. However, it is more likely that she was his social peer. Since she sold the two lots to him for only \$1, it suggests there was some sort of relationship between them. Perhaps he had a primary role in building the cottage.

¹⁰⁷ The four Woodbridge heirs to the cottage were his niece, Mary W. Woodbridge; her two daughters, Julia D. Noble (later Julia D. Burr, then Julia D. Smith) and Mary E. Ross; and another relative, Mary W. Mines. In 1905 Woodbridge and Ross/Bidwell passed their shares to Julia Noble/Burr/Smith. In 1942 and by then a widow, Julia passed her share to Barry T. Mines, as did Edith Bidwell and Dorothy Mines Waters, making him sole owner.

¹⁰⁸ GRCD 967/403 (1962)). Mary Anne Hyde Saul email.

¹⁰⁹ *On The Edge: Growing Up in Plymouth, NH 1951-1969*. (Mary Anne Hyde Saul, 2013).

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superb view to the northeast that frames Mt. Chocorua in the distant center. The land within this parcel is owned in common, but each boat/bathhouse is assigned to an owner based on cottage ownership. Unless otherwise specified, the buildings are gable-front structures with dark or weathered siding, asphalt-shingled roofs and small in size. Docks are modest and often incorporate ledge.

The following description starts at the north end.

21a. Pine Ledge Bath/Boathouse, ca. 1900. Contributing building.

This structure has vertical wooden sheathing, window openings with shutters on the north side, and a new deck on the lakeside. It was built by the Nathaniel and Helen Bacon, owners of Pine Ledge.

21b. High Haven Bathhouse, ca. 1921. Contributing building.

This structure has board-and-batten siding and is one of the smallest bath houses on the parcel.

21c. Closson Bathhouse (“Low Orchard”), ca. 2008. Non-contributing building (due to age).

Board-and-batten siding clads this bath house, which has a seamed-metal roof. This bathhouse is a replacement for one of two bathhouses that were built by Henry B. Closson of High Orchard. When the Closson family sold the cottage in 1959, they kept the bathhouse on this site and relocated the other (see 21e). Circa 2008 David Closson replaced the bathhouse with the existing, the first new structure in the cove in more than fifty years.

21d. Puffin House, 1903. Contributing building.

Puffin House is both significantly larger and more forward-positioned than any of the other structures on the parcel. Its walls are covered with wooden shingles. Side walls have windows with 2/2 sash. The boat house is named for the boat it has always sheltered. Over the years Henry B. Closson consecutively owned three, large, speed boats, each named Puffin and the newest of which, built in 1927, is still driven by his grandson, David Closson.

21e. High Orchard Bathhouse, ca. 1894. Contributing building.

This bathhouse has board-and-batten siding, a shed roof and double doors in the gable front that are cut to follow the roofline, thus allowing the entire front wall to open up. It originally stood right on the shoreline to the left of the Puffin House and was attached to its back corner. When the Closson family sold High Orchard in 1959, they kept the Puffin House, but detached the bath house and moved it to its present location for the use of the cottage’s new owners.

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21f. Birkenneck Bath/Boathouse, 1959. Contributing building.

This structure was built to replace an earlier bath/boat house. Its original location was right on the shore, between the High Haven and the Closson bath houses. In 1979 Richard Davenport moved it to this setback spot to increase beach space for the cottagers. It has board-and-batten siding and double doors on the gable front.

21g. Briarfield Bath/Boathouse, ca. 1892. Contributing building.

This is one of the original structures in Cottagers Cove, erected by Mary Goodrich ca. 1892. In 1979 it was moved directly back from its original site right on the shoreline to increase beach space for the cottagers. It has a shed roof, board-and-batten siding and double doors on the lakeside.

21h. Hazelwood Bath/Boathouse, ca. 1892. Contributing building.

This is one of the original structures in Cottagers Cove, built for Alfred Woodbridge ca. 1892. It is one of two bath/boathouses to face northeast, reflecting the arc of the cove. Its walls are clad with wooden shingles.

21i. Norton-Goodrich Bath/Boathouse, ca. 1892. Contributing building.

This is one of the original structures in Cottagers Cove, erected by Elizabeth Norton ca. 1892. Eleanor Goodrich, the last of the Goodrich owners, called it the "boatee." It is one of two bath/boathouses to face northeast, reflecting the arc of the cove. It is also the only structure with a hip roof and the only one that is screened. The building has board-and-batten siding and an enclosed changing area in a back corner.

History (see section within Statement of Significance)

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1870-1964

Significant Dates

1870

1881

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frank Angell

Henry Harrison Shepard (builder)

John S. Perkins (builder)

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Shepard Hill Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

It is significant under A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its strong associations with the evolution of Squam as a destination for summer homes. It was not only the first summer colony to evolve in the Squam area, but the location for the first cottage built anywhere around the lake.

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Shepard Hill evolved as a summer enclave populated largely by residents of New Haven and, to a lesser degree, Hartford, Connecticut. Most were academics or ministers and nearly all had direct ties to Yale University. Though after the first decade of cottage construction only three had been built, the area was already so popular with friends and colleagues, that a small group of investors erected a hotel on the apex of the hill. The hotel was instantly booked by diverse parties, necessitating two additions. It also served as the catalyst for a series of privately constructed cottages along the hotel's private road. The colony also built a small chapel that could serve both the summer and local communities.

Not only is Shepard Hill an early example of a Squam summer colony, but it was the most cohesive. Its residents were largely interconnected socially, professionally, or both, and brought those connections to their summers at Squam.

The Shepard Hill Historic District is significant under Criterion C as an excellent and unique—for its size and integrity—example of a grouping of summer cottages, a primary property type identified and described in the Multiple Property listing entitled “Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community.” The district retains not only all but one of its historic cottages, but also its chapel, the undisturbed site of the hotel long associated with it, and a group of bath/boathouses on the shoreline. Despite the loss of the hotel more than fifty years ago, the district's built resources and their surrounding natural environment retain a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Prior to the arrival of summer residents, the land that encompasses Shepard Hill was in the hands of several owners. Upon her marriage to George L. Shepard, Nancy Shepard received the greater part of the west slope of Shepard Hill from her father. The couple settled in the village. George Shepard was somewhat of a ner-do well and well before his death in 1893 had incrementally sold off all of her land, generally for little money.¹¹⁰ It was the subsequent owners who benefited from property sales atop the hill and at the junctions of Shepard Hill and Coxboro roads to summer people. (*Fig. 1*)

The land on the east side of Shepard Hill, fronting on Coxboro Road, was part of the George Washington Shepard (1809/10-1887) farm; deeds describe it as former orchard, field and pasture. (The two Shepards were not directly related to the each other.) George W. married Sarah Fowler, daughter of Holderness' longtime minister, and their farmhouse sat at the foot of the hill (now 220 Shepard Hill Road and long in the hands of the Closson family). It was this Shepard family

¹¹⁰ Chauncey, ca. 1900. Shepard sold the three-acre triangle formed by the junction of Shepard Hill and Coxboro Roads for a mere ten dollars.

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that lent the hill its name. Their son, Henry "Hat" Harrison Shepard was to figure prominently in the hill's early development. Two local residents, Joseph and Pauline Roberts, built and occupied two separate dwellings on Shepard Hill that were later acquired and used by summer resident Henry B. Closson (see High Orchard and the Green House).

Across Shepard Hill Road was the Severance Farm (now 197 Shepard Hill Road and long owned by the Wallner family), where George W.'s sister lived. That farm extended up rest of the east slope of Shepard Hill nearly to today's Asquam Road.

Shepard Hill's First Summer Residents

Dr. Frances P. Hurd of Boston and Mrs. William A. Norton of New Haven are credited with discovering not only Shepard Hill, but Squam as an ideal place to spend the summer. A trip in 1869 from Campton to Center Harbor brought the pair through the Squam area. The brief introduction was enough to compel Hurd to purchase a sixty-acre farm just south of Piper Cove in Holderness and close by Shepard Hill where he subsequently spent summers. (That property later became home to Camp Asquam for boys, now the site of Camp Deerwood.)

The next September, Elizabeth Norton returned with her husband William, a professor at Yale, to acquire land and build Squam's first summer house, apparently importing carpenters from their home town to do so. Sited on Shepard Hill, their cottage, The Pines (now Pinecrest, #16), was the first of fifteen cottages to be built on the hill. The Nortons' land encompassed the entire three-acre triangle formed by Shepard Hill Road, Coxboro Road and the so-called cross road.¹¹¹ For the next several decades Shepard Hill was the fastest growing summer colony at Squam. Although there was plenty of shoreline available, these early summer residents purposely chose an elevated spot to avoid the insects and pestilences linked to the lake shore. The hill's elevation more than compensated with spectacular views encompassing Big Squam, White Oak Pond, Red Hill, the Squam Range, Sandwich Mountains and the Ossipees.

It was eight years before another cottage appeared on Shepard Hill. In 1874 Ellen Terry of Cleveland bought a small amount of land on Coxboro Road from George W. and Sarah Shepard. About four years later, she built Hazelwood (#20, *Fig. 2*), where she summered for only a few seasons before selling it to Alfred Woodbridge, a lawyer from New York City.¹¹² At about the same time, and as plans for a hotel were underway, Mary P. Goodrich, seized by "the building fever," erected the third cottage, Briarfield (#17), also on Coxboro Road.¹¹³ Goodrich was a

¹¹¹ The cross road, in place as early as 1858, was part of the neighborhood's early road system. Sometime around the 1930s it was discontinued, but its road bed remains discernable, leaving Coxboro Road at High Orchard and running along the southeast lot lines of Pinecrest and Briarfield.

¹¹² The relationship between Terry and Woodbridge is obscure. In her reminiscences penned ca. 1900, Ellen Chauncey Goodrich, stated Terry "kept house" for Woodbridge. Yet it was Terry who bought the land and first owned the cottage, though before it was built, title transferred back and forth between the two parties.

¹¹³ Goodrich, ca. 1900

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friend of the Nortons, who sold her the southern portion of their lot. Her cottage burned in 1881, the first summer the family occupied it, but they immediately rebuilt it.

Thus, the first decade of Shepard Hill summer settlement ended with three cottages, all on the east side of Coxboro Road. Holderness was still considered an outpost, lacking any sort of hostelry and receiving mail only three times a week. One local farm took in boarders, but the family was not accustomed to putting up urbanites; the Goodriches found them inhospitable. "The top of Shepard Hill was still a treeless place without a thought of the Hotel and all the people who would swarm over it. We considered it a fine place from which to see the sunset."¹¹⁴

In addition to Squam's first cottage, its first shorefront camp was in this area, at the foot of Shepard Hill. In 1879, three young men, including recent Dartmouth graduates Henry B. Closson—who later built High Orchard (#19)—and Charles Hough, as well as Ellen Terry's nephew (first name unknown), erected a rough-shod camp above Piper Cove. Ellen Goodrich described the spot thus:

.....the beach was then a remote and lonely spot approachable only by water.....The hut was shaded by trees.....They did their cooking on an oil stove and lived chiefly by their own account, on fish, eggs and canned tomatoes. I know their living cost only \$2.00 a week.¹¹⁵

A Hotel Atop the Hill

In 1880, three summer residents—Norton, Hurd and Woodbridge—and one local resident—Henry Harrison Shepard—banded together to buy thirty acres on the top of Shepard Hill and including an unspecified amount of shorefront from Ira Jones. (This land was formerly owned by the George L. Shepards.)¹¹⁶ Already the number of guests and visitors drawn to the hill and the greater Squam area was placing sufficient demand on the handful of summer residents to call for additional lodgings.¹¹⁷ One or two local farms had begun hosting summer boarders, but those facilities were limited, particularly in the vicinity of Shepard Hill.

Henry "Hat" Harrison Shepard (1846/47-1916) ran a saw mill on White Oak Pond and built at least one cottage, Briarfield, and probably Hazelwood, which bears a strong resemblance to Briarfield.¹¹⁸ An astute businessman, Shepard successfully petitioned the town to re-route the

¹¹⁴ Goodrich, ca. 1900.

¹¹⁵ Goodrich, ca. 1900. Goodrich places the camp next to what became Tree Tops' beach parcel (now 668 US Route 3), somewhat beyond the hotel beach. The Daniel Webster Highway (Routes 3/25) was not yet built.

¹¹⁶ GCRD 358/362 (7/12/1880).

¹¹⁷ The hotel obviated the need for spacious guest accommodations. Only High Orchard had a separate guest cottage, dubbed The Caboose. The only other guest house within the district was created by default when Elizabeth Osborne inherited her parents' cottage, Sweet Fern, next-door to her own.

¹¹⁸ In her memoir of Shepard Hill, Ellen Chauncey Goodrich, whose mother built Briarfield, wrote that Shepard "was for several years the only house builder to be had." Ca. 1885 Shepard built a new sawmill and residence on the shore of Little Squam Lake, where he remained until the mill burned in the late 1890s and he relocated to Ashland.

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highway between Meredith and Holderness as it passed over the steep slopes of Shepard Hill, so it would skirt the foot of the hill—and facilitate hauling lumber from Shepard’s sawmill to job sites. The “new highway”, today’s Daniel Webster Highway (Routes 3 & 25), was ready for travel in 1880. Shepard clearly recognized the value of summer visitors and the hilltop vistas. Whether he was a financial investor in the Asquam House project or contributed construction labor and materials is unknown.

The Asquam Hotel opened for business in the summer of 1881. Standing 325’ above the lake, it enjoyed a commanding view of Squam Lake, Little Squam, White Oak Pond, the Squam Range, Whiteface and Mt. Chocorua, the Ossipees and Red Hill. Hotel literature boasted cool breezes, dry air and no dust, hay fever or mosquitoes. A stage daily met guests at the Ashland Depot. Once on Shepard Hill, they could walk down the hotel’s private “shady, winding road,” cross the highway and reach the hotel beach with its row of “commodious” bathhouses, and boathouse holding boats for sailing, rowing and fishing, and a “pleasantly appointed camp for the convenience of guests.” Alternatively, they could take any number of horse-drawn vehicles from the hotel’s livery to explore the “varied, beautiful drives and fine roads” in the vicinity.¹¹⁹ (Fig. 3)

Poet John Greenleaf Whittier stopped by the hotel more than once. During a visit in August, 1887, he wrote that he was “on the border of the Asquam Lake – one of the loveliest of the lovely New Hampshire lakes, but I should search as vainly here for the “Fountain of Health” as Ponce de Leon did in Florida.” His poem “A Storm on Lake Asquam” was penned during a stay at the hotel.¹²⁰

In 1896, Anna Muirson Bellamy wrote her sister in Europe from the porch of the Asquam House.

Squam is especially beautiful with windings and deep bays and long tongues of land running out, and islands, surrounded by beautiful picturesque ranges of mountains and hills....Almost every minute the view changes under the changing sky and light, the shadows of clouds on distant hills.¹²¹

Before the end of its first decade, the hotel underwent two expansions, creating a building capable of housing 100 guests and giving every room a view. (Figs. 5 & 6) The hotel introduced hundreds of people to the Squam scenery, and many went on to rent or build a cottage of their own on the lake.¹²² The hotel was a handy place to put up their visitors. Its owners left day-to-day management to Leon H. Cilley, who lived with his family in a small dwelling near the

¹¹⁹ “The Asquam House,” undated brochure (1890s) in collection of NH Historical Society; The Asquam,” undated brochure (ca. 1905) in collection of Samuel Laverack. The referenced road is the east end of Asquam Road, long discontinued.

¹²⁰ *New York Times*, August 9, 1885, June 21, 1908.

¹²¹ Reprinted in *The Weirs Times*, July 19, 2001.

¹²² Among the many who stayed at the Asquam House were Frank G. and Mary Webster, who later assembled a large country estate at Squam.

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entrance to Asquam Road. Within only a few years of the hotel's opening, two of the four owners died, William Norton in 1883 and Francis Hurd in 1884. The remaining owners soon brought in Samuel Dorr of Sandwich as a partner. By 1900, Dorr was the sole owner of the hotel.

As the owner of the Sandwich House, Dorr brought hotel experience to the operation. That hostelry opened in 1888 and was the largest of several hotels in Center Sandwich. It also had one of the first tennis courts in town. In addition to running hostelries, Dorr worked as an agent for the Publishers Paper Company, a land holding corporation that owned vast tracts throughout the White Mountains and surrounding region.¹²³ Under Dorr's ownership, the Asquam House was updated with electric bells, gas, open fireplaces in public rooms, new laundry building, "perfect sanitation," and pure spring water. And more than likely, it was Dorr who added the tennis court. Fresh vegetables, milk, cream and eggs came from "Asquam Farm."¹²⁴

In 1927 George and Eleanor Smith acquired the Asquam House and all of its accompanying buildings and acreage: two staff buildings (one was called Westover Cottage), two of the formerly private cottages atop the hill (Longfellow and DeForest), a stable/garage across Shepard Hill Road, and several shorefront parcels. The Smiths gradually expanded their holdings through the purchase of four additional cottages: Sweet Fern and Gray Birches in 1942, the Tea House in 1945, and Greycote in the late 1950s. Several of these cottages came with beach parcels, bringing the Smiths' shorefront acreage to 1400'.¹²⁵ (Fig. 7)

As a child, George Dresser Smith attended a summer camp at Squam, possibly nearby Camp Asquam, and his parents rented Sweet Fern across from the hotel. Smith was a lawyer practicing in Chicago, work he returned to every winter even after purchasing the hotel. Asquam House was open only during the summer months. Eleanor Smith's family operated a hotel in Fort Lauderdale during the winter months, and the staff rotated between the two hotels.

The hotel closed during World War II and reopened for only a few years afterward. By then, the era of long-term stays was over. In 1948, in part due to economics and in part fear of fire, the Smiths took the hotel down, but remained in the cottage rental business, usually filling them with longtime friends. After Eleanor Smith died ca. 1978, her two sons divided up her property. Stephen Smith, who worked locally as president of Pemigewasset Bank in Plymouth and had long kept an eye on the Holderness property, inherited most of the Shepard Hill property, but his brother George took Greycote.

¹²³ *Sandwich, New Hampshire, 1773-1990: "A Little World By Itself."* (Sandwich Historical Society, 1995, pp. 113, 158).

¹²⁴ "The Asquam," ca. 1905. Asquam Farm may have been the farm first owned by Francis P. Hurd and later Israel Talbot and which supplied produce and dairy products to Camp Asquam. On the hotel property there was a building known as the Annex Building, owned by Bishop DeForest, that Dorr acquired. The Annex, which is no longer standing, differs from DeForest Cottage, built by Charles DeForest and still standing. Despite shared last names, the two men do not seem to have been related.

¹²⁵ 1927 "Map of Asquam House Property;" *Holderness Inventories*, 1962. The Smiths later sold Longfellow, but DeForest remained with the hotel property.

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A Frenzy of Cottage Construction

As soon as the hotel opened, it brought a flurry of new cottage construction on the hill—ten over the space of two decades. All but one were built by local builders and only a couple were architect-designed. Ten of the twelve cottages lined the hotel's private Asquam Road. In separate but coincident transactions, several of the new property owners acquired a beach parcel. (Fig. 8)

The first of the new cottages was Sweet Fern (#10), built in 1881. (It is the only cottage that has been replaced with a new dwelling.) Greycroft (#8) was built in 1884 and Longfellow (#4) in 1887. The following decade brought Pine Ledge ca. 1890 (#9; expanded in 1900), DeForest (#5) and Gray Birches (#11). All of these cottages stood on Asquam Road. Elsewhere Birkeneck (#14) was constructed in 1891, High Orchard (#18 & 19) in 1894 and Tannenruh (#1) in 1895. The last cottage atop the hill was The Ledge (#6), constructed in 1901. More than twenty years lapsed before the construction of the last cottage, High Haven (#12) in 1921.

[Those] who have been welcomed to their little hillside summer cottage overlooking the beautiful lakes and valleys of Holderness, New Hampshire, will ever remember the 'unity of spirit and the bond of peace' which pervaded their lives....¹²⁶

Seven of the Asquam Road cottages—Longfellow, DeForest, The Ledge, Greycote, Pine Ledge, Sweet Fern and Gray Birches—were on land purchased from the hotel's owners. (By the time The Ledge was built, Henry Dorr was the hotel owner.) Only Tree Tops stood on land not part of the hotel property; it was acquired from Charles Cox, a local resident and carpenter.¹²⁷

Both the State of New Hampshire and the Town of Holderness touted the emergence of Shepard Hill as a summer colony. It was an era of promoting rural New Hampshire to urbanites as a means to boost economic development and rescue abandoned farm properties. In its annual publications of such properties for sale, the state listed the names and home towns of its summer residents. The edition released in 1904 listed seventy names for Holderness, of which nearly twenty resided on Shepard Hill.¹²⁸ By then, a similar, but smaller, summer community had begun to develop farther up Coxboro Road. Though its members often interconnected with those on Shepard Hill, it was a distinctly separate group of people in cottages and old farmhouses oriented toward White Oak Pond.

¹²⁶ Trowbridge, ca. 1884:199.

¹²⁷ Though none of the cottages was directly associated with the hotel, for many years, those on Asquam Road relied on it for their water. The hotel pumped water from the lake and stored it in a water tower that was constructed in the 1920s. It was not until the 1970s that wells were drilled for each cottage.

¹²⁸ *New Hampshire Farms...*, 1904.

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A Web of Interconnected Friends

Personal and professional connections were tightly intertwined within the early Shepard Hill summer community. A good number of these relationships emanated from Yale College and its neighboring Sheffield Scientific School.

Through their extensive New Haven network, William and Elizabeth Norton at Pinecrest were the catalyst for many future Shepard Hill summer residents. Norton taught at the Sheffield Scientific School, where he founded its engineering program and had been a professor since 1852. Founded in 1847, the school quickly became one of the premier scientific schools in the country.¹²⁹ Initially known as the Yale Scientific School, it was renamed the Sheffield Scientific School in 1861. The following year, it awarded the nation's first PhD in engineering. For the first several decades, the school was entirely separate from Yale College. However, by the 1890s, the two institutions were sharing some extracurricular and social activities. In 1945, Sheffield Scientific formally became part of Yale College.¹³⁰

The Nortons frequently hosted colleagues and students from that school, as well as friends from Yale, at Pinecrest. More than a few returned in subsequent summers, either to stay at the Asquam House or to build a cottage of their own.¹³¹ Samuel W. Johnson was a former student (class of 1854) and colleague of Norton's. A chemist in the new field of scientific agriculture, Johnson spent his forty-four-year teaching career at the Sheffield Scientific School. His pioneering work led to the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, and he served as director of the State of Connecticut's, initially housed within the Sheffield Scientific School, from 1877 until 1900. During his frequent visits, Johnson found the Nortons' cottage a true place of refuge from the noxious laboratory fumes associated with his work. He and his wife Elizabeth built the first cottage on Asquam Road, the original Sweet Fern. Their son-in-law, Thomas Osborne (Yale 1881), was also a chemist at Sheffield and a key contributor to the discovery of Vitamin A. Since much of Osborne's work was in conjunction with Connecticut's agricultural experiment station, he probably met his wife, Elizabeth Johnson, through those channels. The couple built Gray Birches next door to her parents. Yet another professor at Sheffield was August Jay DuBois, who taught mechanical engineering and wrote four, widely used textbooks. Though he bought and held onto a Shepard Hill house lot, he never developed it, preferring to stay at the Asquam House.

Mineralogist and Yale graduate (1852) George Brush, who bought Tree Tops in 1894, was Norton's colleague for over forty years as professor, dean and president of Sheffield Scientific until 1898. Nathaniel Bacon, another student of Professor Norton's, participated in the summer field school Norton ran at Squam. Bacon became an eminent chemical and molecular engineer

¹²⁹ Other early, elite programs in the applied sciences appeared at Harvard and Dartmouth. They all emerged in response to technological developments during the first half of the 19th century.

¹³⁰ Stone, 2008.

¹³¹ Graduates of Sheffield Scientific School also landed in other parts of Squam Lake. One example was Frank Cole Pratt (class of 1888), who summered at his family's camp compound on Brown Point.

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and spent most of his professional life at the Solvay Process Company. The company pioneered the manufacture of soda ash, used for a wide variety of highly profitable industrial purposes. His father-in-law was president of the Rhode Island-based firm. Bacon eventually convinced his wife, Helen Hazard Bacon, to visit Shepard Hill through a stay at the Asquam House; they soon became the second owners of Pine Ledge. Two of Bacon's aunts were already Squam summer residents: Alice Mabel Bacon, the founder of Deephaven Camp, and Ellen Bacon Closson, who summered at High Orchard.

Ellen Closson's husband, Henry Burke Closson, was one of the three young men who spent several summers in the first camp on the Squam Lake shoreline. Closson went on to reside in New Jersey and commute to New York City where he practiced law. By the time he built High Orchard, he had made sufficient money to build one of the larger cottages on Shepard Hill and the one with the most outbuildings. After acquiring the rest of the George W. Shepard Farm and parts of the Severance Farm across Shepard Hill Road, Closson was the hill's largest landowner. In 1921 he built High Haven, the last summer cottage to be constructed on the hill, for his sister and her husband, Julia and William Kenly.

Yet another Yale graduate built the original section of Pine Ledge. Charles Frederick Johnson (Yale 1855) was a literary historian, critic, author and poet. He joined the faculty of Trinity College in 1883, where he spent the rest of his career.

Each of the two cottages on either side of Pinecrest was built by friends of the Nortons. As already mentioned, the Nortons sold the south portion of their lot to Mary P. Goodrich, widow of William Henry Goodrich, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather were Yale professors. After her husband's death, Elizabeth Norton gave the northernmost part of her lot, with "love and goodwill," to Edith Laura Parks of New Haven. There Parks constructed Birkeneck a year before she married Charles E. Hotchkiss. (Fig. 9)

Shepard Hill remained a community with deep ties to Yale well into the 20th century. Yale music professor S. Ellsworth Grumman and his family rented Greycote for a few summers before purchasing Longfellow. His colleague, Reverend Fay Campbell, was a longtime renter of the Tea House and later DeForest. Fannie Kidder Davenport, co-owner of Birkeneck in the 1910s, married Judge Rollin Tyler, who held two degrees from Yale. Her son Charles also attended the college and went on to teach philosophy at the University of Virginia. He introduced his Yale professor, Filmer S.C. Northrop, to Shepard Hill. Northrop, an expert in the diverse fields of philosophy, science, anthropology and law, began his nearly forty-year career teaching at Yale in 1923. In 1944 he bought High Haven (and years later sold it to Charles Davenport's half-brother). At about the same time, Helen and Nathaniel Bacon's granddaughter Susannah married Vincent Scully, Jr., a holder of three Yale degrees who went on to become an eminent architectural historian on its faculty. Their family, which later included yet more Yale graduates, spent a good part of each summer at Pine Ledge.

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At least two early residents were affiliated with the University of Chicago. Marion Talbot, who inherited Longfellow from her parents, was dean of women there from 1895-1925. Roland Chamberlin, who bought Tree Tops in the late 1920s, was on the university's faculty. He and his wife were undoubtedly introduced to Shepard Hill through her sister, Eleanor Smith, the new owner of the Asquam House.

Several of Shepard Hill's early summer residents were ministers. Reverend William Ford Nichols, a graduate of Trinity College (1870) and New Haven's Berkeley Divinity School, where he later taught church history for several years, erected Tree Tops in 1887. He enjoyed it for only a few summers, before he was called to the West Coast and soon appointed Episcopal Bishop of California. During his tenure on Shepard Hill, Nichols led the effort to build St. Peter's to serve the summer colony.

Chauncey Goodrich, a graduate of Yale College, was the only son of Mary Goodrich, who built Briarfield. After her son's marriage, she bought adjacent Pinecrest for his use. Chauncey Goodrich followed his father into the ministry, serving at churches in Cleveland, Paris and Brunswick, Maine. His final years on Shepard Hill overlapped with the Roger Huber family, who rented Deforest; Huber was a Presbyterian minister from Philadelphia. Already mentioned Reverend Fay Campbell was also a Presbyterian minister.

Only one physician numbered among the earliest residents on the hill. Dr. Israel Tisdale Talbot, who built Longfellow, was a pioneer in the field of medical education. He became the first chairman of the Department of Surgery at Boston University, as well as its first dean, positions he held concurrently.

Two early residents had high-ranking military careers. Rear Admiral Francis Marvin Bunce, who built Greycote, was the highest ranking officer of the United States Navy when he retired in 1898 after a lengthy career. During the Civil War, he took part in the siege of Charleston and the night attack on Fort Sumter. Colonel William L. Kenly, original owner of High Haven, played a key role during World War I preparing the United States for aerial warfare.

The original owner of Tannenruh was statesman and diplomat John George Nicolay. While working as an editor and newspaper publisher in Illinois, Nicolay met John Hay. When President Abraham Lincoln appointed Nicolay as his private secretary. Nicolay persuaded him to hire Hay, as well. The two men, who became life-long friends, served Lincoln throughout his first term as president and later co-authored the president's definitive biography. Nicolay spent four years as United States Consul in Paris, edited the *Chicago Republican* and served as marshal of the United States Supreme Court.

A few of the early summer residents came from the world of law and business. Henry B. Closson, who established High Orchard, and Charles Hotchkiss, who summered briefly at Birkeneck, each practiced law in New York City.

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Thomas Dunn and previously mentioned Nathaniel Bacon were both Rhode Island businessmen who arrived on Shepard Hill in 1899-1900. The Bacons brought the family architect from Providence to design their substantial addition to Pine Ledge. The following year, Frank Angell also designed a cottage, The Ledge, for the Dunns. Thomas Dunn was a successful sea merchant, and his wife, Kate Hunter Dunn, hailed from a prominent Newport family. They were probably introduced to Squam through Holderness' only other summer residents from Newport, Oliver and Edith Balch Huntington, who were on Mooney Point.

Businessman Charles S. DeForest was president and secretary of the family-run DeForest & Hotchkiss Lumber Company. The company was based in New Haven, so DeForest may well have learned of Squam through hometown channels. With his wife Lillian, he built DeForest. Another businessman was Alfred W. Woodbridge, who summered in Hazelwood during the 1880s. Woodbridge was affiliated with a silk dealer and later with dry goods merchants; both firms were based in Hartford.

Many of the women—some wives and some unmarried—were strong, highly accomplished individuals. Helen Nicolay was not only her father's companion, but chief assistant for the ten-volume history of Lincoln. She was thirty-five when her father died and spent the remainder of her long life as a facile writer and linguist. She considered her cottage at Squam a refuge and spent at least part of each summer there leaving a legacy of friendship and paintings of the area. (After Helen Nicolay's death in 1954, three priests from Boston purchased the property for a rural, recreational and spiritual retreat. They remained there for nearly fifty years.)

Dr. Talbot's daughter Marion graduated with a science degree from MIT. She was a strong advocate for equal educational opportunities for men and women. She left a position at Wellesley to become dean of women at the University of Chicago, where she remained thirty years. Among her guests at Longfellow was Alice Mary Longfellow, eldest daughter of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow and herself active in a variety of educational and charitable activities. (It is for her that the cottage is now known.)

Ellen Terry Johnson, original owner of Hazelwood, built Pine Ledge (the original portion) with her new husband, the aforementioned Charles Johnson. As a young woman during the Civil War, Johnson was a founder and officer of Cleveland's model branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, a relief agency that supported sick and wounded soldiers. (While in Cleveland, she may well have known either the Goodrich or Stone families – see below.) After her marriage and relocation to Hartford, she was active in the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames and the D.A.R.

Helen Hazard Bacon was a well-known welfare worker and also an active member of the Colonial Dames of which she was national vice-president. Her daughter, Susan Bacon Keith, was an involved member of the Squam community and among the first to protect a piece of land in the area purely for conservation purposes.

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Frances Louisa Goodrich, who attended the Yale School of Fine Arts, spent most of her adult years in western North Carolina, where she found her calling in missionary work in Appalachia. She started a school for children and founded Allanstand Cottage Industries to revive the region's tradition of woven coverlets, which she marketed to northern urban markets. Her older sister Julia was her lifelong companion. The sisters returned to their family cottage, Briarfield, every summer of their lives. They were firm friends with Helen Nicolay, a friendship whose origins may have predated Squam. As children living in Cleveland, the Goodrich girls were very close with Clara Stone, daughter of industrialist Amasa Stone and later wife of John Hay, the lifelong friend of Helen's father.

With rare exception, the Shepard Hill cottages have had longevity of owners over the years. Sweet Fern and Gray Birches did not leave their original family until the early 1940s. Tannenruh, High Orchard and The Ledge remained in original family ownership well into the 1950s and Briarfield into the 1960s. Hazelwood, Birkenneck, Pine Ledge and Pinecrest initially changed owners relatively quickly, but then remained in the same family for many decades: Hazelwood until 1971, Pinecrest until 1978, Birkenneck until 2005 and Pine Ledge to present day. The Smith family, which acquired the Asquam House in 1927 and five cottages thereafter, continue to own them.

DeForest, Greycote and Longfellow all retained their original owners for 25-30 years. Tree Tops quickly shifted owners, but the second owner held onto the cottage for thirty years and the subsequent owner for forty. Each of High Haven's first three owners owned the cottage for a couple of decades, and its current owner has been in possession for forty-five years. Similarly, High Orchard (and The Caboose), Hazelwood and Tree Tops have not changed families since the 1970s.

Life on the Hill

Life on Shepard Hill revolved around the water, lakeside porches and the Asquam House. From its first season in 1881, the Asquam House was far more than a hotel; it served as an informal community center for those summering on the hill. And hotel guests, who frequently stayed for the entire season, were an integral part of the summer colony. The Nicolays spent ten years at the hotel before moving into the newly built Tannenruh. Guests and residents partook of the hotel's meals, tennis court, concerts and even its water, which the hotel piped from the lake to its water tower and from there to surrounding cottages. (Birkenneck initially lacked a full kitchen, as its occupants took their main meals at the hotel.) Until St. Peter's was erected, the hotel hosted church services in its parlor every Sunday morning. Hotel horses and carriages could be rented for excursions around the lake and into the mountains. The hotel's multi-sided porch with its unmatched views was a draw for all.

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Because the hotel provided amenities, most of the cottages had only a room or two and perhaps a back stairway set aside for household help. At Hazelwood, the stable had quarters in the upper level. The Ledge was unusual for its separate and sizeable servants' pavilion that was connected to the main house via an open porch. High Orchard had a similar arrangement connecting the kitchen to a small servants' building. Owner Henry B. Closson ultimately bought a separate house for his help, a dwelling at 200 Shepard Hill Road that was known as the Green House (#13) after his 1908 purchase. (The dwelling was built ca. 1894 for local residents Joseph and Pauline Roberts, after they sold Closson their previous house where he developed High Orchard.) Those of the Closson family servants who lived in the Green House were African-Americans. On Sunday evenings and often joined by staff from Rockywold-Deephaven Camps, who were college students at Hampton Institute, they sang gospel music. At least one neighbor remarked that the music emanating from the house was the best vocal music she had ever heard.¹³²

In 1887 Dr. Israel Talbot's son, Winthrop Tisdale Talbot, opened Camp Asquam for boys at the foot of Shepard Hill on the farm previously owned by Francis Hurd and recently purchased by Dr. Talbot. The camp's proximity to the Asquam House was symbiotic and good business. Parents could enjoy adult activities as guests of the hotel, while their sons were kept busy at camp.¹³³

A number of the Shepard Hill residents were amateur artists who captured the stunning Squam scenery. Both Helen Nicolay and her father John were painters; Helen's sketches, watercolors and oils often depicted scenes and gardens from the surrounding area. Her studio at Tannenruh was the only such purpose-built structure on the hill. Like her friend Helen Nicolay, Frances Goodrich received formal training in art; views of Squam were among those she exhibited and sold. Susan Bacon Keith worked in watercolors; her paintings of the American Southwest exhibited a particular talent for capturing light and space. Shepard Hill was also a refuge for writers. Undoubtedly at least some of the nearly two dozen books penned by Helen Nicolay were written in Holderness. Julie Closson Kenly (High Haven) wrote prolifically on plants, insects and bees, publishing books often illustrated by her son Henry. Summering ministers would have found inspiration in their surroundings as they worked on sermons for the upcoming year.

For a short period in the late 1920s, sisters Julia and Frances Goodrich, joined by Helen Nicolay—and all in their sixties at the time—ran a tea house out of the building since called by that name. Tea houses emerged during the 1920s as popular places for lunch and, to a lesser degree, dinner. They were seasonal operations and usually run by women. Owners emphasized

¹³² The comment came from a member of the Severance family, who summered across the road. Right up until the late 1940s, the servants in their starched uniforms walked along a path between their house and High Orchard to or from their duties, an atypical scene in New Hampshire.

¹³³ Talbot was an influential pioneer in youth camps. (See *Squam: The Evolution.....*, p. 34) He married Edith Armstrong, whose mother later started Rockywold Camp.

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fresh, local ingredients and simplicity of preparation. The Shepard Hill tea house was one of three in Holderness during this era. Its broad porch was probably added for diners.¹³⁴

Many activities centered around the water to which nearly every owner had direct access. In addition to the hotel beach and Cottagers' Bathing Cove (see below), there were private beaches that early owners of Tree Tops, The Ledge, and Gray Birches/Sweet Fern had purchased. Fishing, swimming and all manner of boating were near-daily occurrences for most. Picnics and canoe rides to Sunset Rock for an evening picnic lingered in many minds during the cold winter months.

Two cottages—High Orchard and Pinecrest—had a private tennis court. The High Orchard court saw daily, near-obsessive action in the 1930s and '40s. Each day at 3pm sharp, the ritual began. Henry W. Closson first played a set of singles. Then a foursome, usually made up of Closson, two Wallners (from nearby Severance Farm) and Filmer Northrop, would play doubles. When done, Closson would retire and others invited to join in. Doubles games continued until cocktail hour beckoned. (To ridicule this addictive tennis behavior, Charles Davenport installed a deck tennis court at Birkeneck.) Richard Davenport, one of the younger tennis hangers-on—who was either overlooked or included only in the final round after the better players had left—later ran a highly popular, doubles tournament that used the Shepard Hill courts and many others in the surrounding area.

The lakeside porches hosted parties and the traditional cocktail hour. Without fail, the Closson (High Orchard), Davenport (Birkeneck), Wallner (Severance Farm) and later the Northrop (High Haven by 1944) families enjoyed a daily and lively cocktail party at one of their cottages during the 1930s and '40s. Sometimes, a visitor of particular note joined them. Two such people were composer Virgil Thompson and his partner, painter-writer Maurice Grosser, who spent two weeks in the neighborhood in 1940.¹³⁵

Older residents today recall Sunday concerts in the Asquam House offered by S. Ellsworth Grumman, a music professor at Yale. After the hotel came down, concerts continued in his cottage, Longfellow. Even when Grumman shifted from live music to records, music lovers faithfully attended. On the Hazelwood porch, Harold and Rita Hyde hosted many musical evenings with guests singing, and some playing, popular songs. They also drew from their extensive collection of jazz records for music that could be heard all over the hill.

One memorable event involved a film-maker guest of the Closson family at High Orchard. In 1931 he scripted a murder mystery, "Boisterous Bedtime," featuring a cast of Shepard Hill

¹³⁴ Tea houses were sufficiently popular that commercial publications offered advice on setting up and running them. The State of New Hampshire, in its May 1931 issue of *New Hampshire Highways*, reprinted a talk on the subject that covered all facets of how to manage a successful tea room: location, advertising, the importance of the right name, interior atmosphere, presentation of the food, and record keeping.

¹³⁵ During their stay, Grosser painted a full-length pastel portrait of Richard Davenport.

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residents. High Orchard's guest house, The Caboose, was the site of the murder and Charles Davenport its victim. After the crime, the action took the camera all over Shepard Hill.¹³⁶

A Summer Chapel

In 1887 Reverend William Nichols (Tree Tops), Charles F. Johnson (Pine Ledge) and local minister Lorin Webster, manned a committee to buy land and erect a chapel for Shepard Hill and the local community, funded through subscriptions. Beginning in 1889, St. Peter's-in-the-Mount (#2) held weekly services during the summer and twice monthly for the rest of the year. Preachers were Shepard Hill residents, their guests and from elsewhere around the area. Offerings benefited local charities. Mary Goodrich (Briarfield) organized a flourishing Sunday school, and Ellen Terry Johnson paid for a bell. In addition to residents, campers from nearby youth camps attended the summer services. (Fig. 13)

As early as 1904 the chapel started to lose members of its congregation to the newly completed, outdoor chapel on Church Island. Though services continued until 1976, they occurred less and less frequently.

Cottagers' Bathing Cove

While several Asquam Road property owners purchased private shorefront parcels, most Shepard Hill owners lacked such direct access to the water. In late December 1891, four parties jointly purchased a shorefront parcel from Henry Harrison Shepard and formed the Cottagers Bathing Cove Association.¹³⁷ The four parties were Alfred Woodbridge (Hazelwood), Elizabeth E. Norton (Pinecrest), Mary P. Goodrich (Briarfield) and Erasmus D. Leavitt. Both Norton and Goodrich were widows. Mrs. Norton and Woodbridge were also part-owners of the Asquam House. Erasmus Darwin Leavitt, Jr. (1836-1916) was from Cambridge and the only one of the group who apparently did not own property in Holderness.¹³⁸ A mechanical engineer famous for his work on steam engines, he resided in Cambridge.

Additional Shepard Hill summer people joined the association's ranks as they built new or purchased existing cottages: Henry B. Closson (High Orchard) in 1894, the Bacons (Pine Ledge and the only members from Asquam Road) in 1900, Fannie Maude Davenport and Maria Kidder (Birkeneck) in 1910 and F.S.C. Northrop (High Haven) in 1944. The Knipes (later Briarfield owners) later joined in, and some of the original families passed their shares to another family,

¹³⁶ Dick Davenport interview. The movie survives on DVD.

¹³⁷ GCRD 409/276 (12/28/1891). Some sources suggest Shepard sold the land because his nearby sawmill had just burned. However, Eleanor Chauncey Goodrich, in her reminiscences of 1900, states the mill burned a number of years later.

¹³⁸ There are no deeds between 1870 and 1900 that record Woodbridge purchasing land. There is one, however, for a Mary Leavitt, who owned a substantial summer house elsewhere in Holderness. (Mary was the name of one of Woodbridge's daughters, but it is unknown whether it was she who owned the house. Leavitt's wife was Elizabeth; she died in 1889.)

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but ordinarily, shares remained with the cottage.¹³⁹ The traditional number of shareholders has been nine.

Each shareholder had an informal right to erect a bath/boathouse, and all but Leavitt did.¹⁴⁰ Though the land and buildings are held in common, the bath/boat houses have always been treated as if owned individually. All but one of the houses were modest; the exception, Puffin House, caused quite a stir when it was built, as its size and forward site were greatly out of character with the rest of the cove.

Cottagers' Bathing Cove was immediately south of the hotel beach. For many years, the land did not extend back to the road, and the cottagers accessed their beach from the hotel property. The cove's back lot was held by Henry W. Closson, who sold it to a developer in the 1950s. The cottagers quickly bought the developer out, to secure their privacy, as well as afford them better access and a place to park.

From Shepard Hill, cottagers reached their beach in a variety of ways. Those staying in Pine Ledge on the top of the hill could either take a path immediately off the northeast corner of the cottage that went down the hill and across the highway to the beach or follow the hotel's private road to the highway. Coxboro Road cottagers could walk along a path that crossed the rear of their properties and skirted the west side of the High Orchard tennis court to arrive on Shepard Hill Road. From there, they walked down to the Severance-Wallner farmhouse and took an established footpath (that is referenced in some deeds) that ran from its yard into the woods. Another footpath just below High Haven paralleled the other some fifty feet away and informally connected to it at one point in the woods. For the past forty-five years, all Cottagers have been welcome along the High Haven footpath.

When Shepard Hill was clear of trees, swimmers could hear the various dinner bells calling them out of the water and back up the hill to their respective cottage.¹⁴¹

Ties to the Greater Squam Community

Ellen Terry Johnson (Hazelwood & Pine Ledge) was a founder of the Holderness library, to which the family donated numerous books. Israel Talbot (Longfellow) catalogued much of the library's collection. After the library burned in 1906, notable donations for the new library came from Charles DeForest, Admiral Bunce, and Charles Johnson.¹⁴²

Susan Bacon Keith, who inherited Pine Ledge, was an early conservationist who, in 1926, acquired land on Sandwich Notch Road and later gave it to the town for a park. She was also one

¹³⁹ For instance, Northrop acquired only a single share when he bought High Haven, but bought another three from Eleanor Goodrich in 1958.

¹⁴⁰ It is not known how Leavitt used the cove and why he apparently did not erect a bathhouse.

¹⁴¹ Daniel Scully email.

¹⁴² 1908 Town Register: 62.

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of the five original incorporators of the Squam Lakes Natural Science Center. Thomas Osborne was one of the founders and fifth president of the Squam Lake Improvement Association (now Squam Lakes Association).

Thomas Osborne was one of the nine men who gathered in July 1904 to form a lake association, the Squam Lake Improvement Association (now Squam Lakes Association), which was founded the next year and of which he was its fifth president.

ARCHITECTURE

The Shepard Hill Historic District evolved over a fairly short period of time with most of the cottages constructed between 1881 and 1900. Three appeared prior to 1881 (including one that was rebuilt in 1881-82 after a fire destroyed the barely completed original building), and one was added in 1921. All of the resources took advantage of Shepard Hill's elevation, save the bath/boathouses, which are on the shore of Squam Lake.

As a cluster, the Shepard Hill district is a harmonious grouping of buildings and natural features. While there was no over-arching plan, general design principles were affected by topography and remained consistent. The buildings were mostly built in a single building campaign, rather than continually added to. Cottages were sited on the hillside and oriented for optimal lake and mountain views. Rather than a front and rear elevation, the cottages have a 'lakeside,' and a 'roadside' elevation. Each cottage is approached from the roadside; front entrances are understated and sometimes obscured within a wrap-around porch. Due to the steeply sloping sites, the lakesides have one or more stories of elevated porches that typically span the entire elevation and wrap around a side elevation. Upper-story porches are often sleeping porches. Below the porches, there is a full story of exposed, usually screened, cellar, service or crawl space. One cottage has a porch off this service level.

When the district was first settled, the slopes of Shepard Hill were barren and the view unimpeded. While woods have filled in much of the lower slopes, each cottage has maintained a clearing around it to retain the panoramic views that initially drew summer people to the site. The cottages along Coxboro Road have broad, open areas below them, reflecting the open farm field and orchard on which they were constructed.

Typical of most cottages at Squam, only a few of the Shepard Hill dwellings are architect-designed. Instead, local builders were responsible for their plan and construction, and a few can be definitively identified: Henry Harrison Shepard built Briarfield and John S. Perkins built Tree Tops. These two men, as well as carpenter Charles R. Cox, had all benefited from selling their land to the Shepard Hill summer people. In all likelihood, they built most, if not all, of the cottages. (The one exception may be Pinecrest, the first cottage and understood to be constructed by imported builders from New Haven. However, the similarity of it to Briarfield and Hazelwood suggests Henry Shepard had a hand in all three.) Shepard, perhaps assisted by the

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other men, probably oversaw the design and construction of the Asquam House, the district's summer hotel, as he was one of its investors.

Two outside architects were responsible for three of the district's buildings, in each instance engaged by a client who knew their work from their hometowns. Frank Angell of Providence designed The Ledge and most likely the sizeable addition to Pine Ledge, both executed between 1900 and 1901. These two buildings are also the only examples within the district of the Shingle Style. Joseph Wilson of Wilson Brothers & Company in Philadelphia designed St. Peter's-in-the-Mount, the district's only building with Gothic features, fitting for a chapel.

Architecturally, all of the cottages have fairly simple exteriors with decorative features focused on porches, gable peaks, roof eaves and window sash. There are clear similarities between many of the cottages, but topographical constraints imposed by ledge and steep slopes dictated ultimate appearances. Porches, dormers (particularly on the lakeside), bay windows and chimneys punctuate the largely rectangular forms. Gable roofs prevail, though gambrel roofs are found on Birkeneck and the north (later) half of Pine Ledge (as well as the Hazelwood stable and Tannenruh's studio). Dutch or fully glazed (usually French) doors are found in doorways that open onto lakeside porches; the doors are generally paired and often capable of rolling or folding to create an especially wide opening for maximum light and ventilation. Exposed rafter tails along the eaves are a nod to rusticity. (The Ledge had rustic log posts and railings on the porch when first constructed, but they have since been replaced with stock lumber.)

Where architectural styles can be identified—the Stick, Queen Anne, Shingle and Craftsman Bungalow styles—they are expressed vernacularly. Stick style elements, including steep roofs, shed dormers and decorative gable trusses, appear on Pinecrest, Briarfield and Hazelwood, the three oldest cottages and each constructed by 1882. Gable trusses are also found on the Tea House, which was probably built in the early 1880s to accompany either Pinecrest or Briarfield.

Queen Anne detailing is far more common. Features such as turrets, spires, towers, octagonal dormers, sawn scroll brackets, arched braces, multi-pane upper sash (12/2, 9/2, 9/1 and so-called Queen Anne sash), diamond-pane sash, decorative porch railings and corbeled chimneys can be found on most of the Asquam Road cottages—Longfellow, Tree Tops, Greycote and Gray Birches—as well as Birkeneck and High Orchard, all built between the mid-1880s and mid-1890s. DeForest is of the same vintage, but simpler; staggered shingles to create textured wall surfaces is its characterizing feature.

The remaining two Asquam Road cottages, Pine Ledge (north section) and The Ledge, both constructed 1900-01, exhibit Shingle Style characteristics, such as shingled walls and eaves, curved wall recesses, eyebrow windows, diamond-pane casement windows, doors with oversized strap hinges, two stories tucked within the gambrel roof, multi-level eaves, a low-profile tower, exterior stone chimney, and minimal decorative detailing. The Ledge's flat, patterned, balcony balustrades are typically associated with the less common Swiss Chalet style.

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The district's newest cottage, High Haven, was influenced by the Craftsman Bungalow. Its low-pitched roofs, deeply overhanging eaves, extensive use of stone, threaded chimney, squared bay window, 8/1 sash and porch with a high parapet and squat posts are typical of that style.

Nearly every cottage or house along Shepard Hill and Coxboro roads has one or two accompanying historic outbuildings or structures, such as stable, garage, ice house, spring house, and well. Two cottages still have tennis courts. Tannenruh is the only cottage with a studio building. The most diverse complex is High Orchard, with its stable, garage, spring house and, though no longer on the same lot, guest house and tennis court. The Asquam Road cottages lack outbuildings, perhaps because owners partook of meal, livery and recreational services offered by the hotel, thereby reducing the need for a stable, garage, or separate servants' quarters. An exception is The Ledge with its substantial servants' ell that is linked to the main cottage via an open passageway. High Orchard has what is believed to be the servants' dining room in a small building across the service porch from the kitchen.¹⁴³

Though at least five of the cottages have been winterized, with little exception their exteriors (and their interiors) remain unaltered. Replacement or new buildings within the district are rare. Only one cottage, Sweet Fern, has been replaced by a new house; it was built on the same footprint and continues the historic name. A garage was recently constructed to accompany Tree Tops, and one of the bath/boathouses in Cottagers' Bathing Cove was rebuilt within the past ten years.

There are two dwellings that did not originate as cottages, but have strong historical associations within the district. The Tea House, constructed as servants' quarters, became a full-fledged cottage by the late 1920s. The Green House started as a modest, late 19th century, year-round residence, but became seasonal servants' quarters for forty years before reverting to year-round use in 1949. Its current appearance reflects all three phases of its history.

¹⁴³ David Closson interview.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Maps & Plans

- | | |
|------------|--|
| 1858 | <i>Map of Squam</i> . Private collection. |
| 1892 | “Holderness.” <i>Town and City Atlas of the State of New Hampshire</i> . Boston: D. H. Hurd. |
| 1927 (Jan) | “Map of Portion of Asquam House Property.” |
| 1945 (Mar) | “Plan Showing Land Belonging to The Goodrich Estate.” |
| 1952 (Dec) | “Plan Showing Land of Asquam Hotel Property for Eleanor W. Smith.” |
| 1971 (Aug) | “Plan Showing Property of Eleanor B. Goodrich.” |

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1977 (May) "Plan of Land in Town of Holderness...." Prepared for William H. Hollister, Samuel S.D. Marsh & Edward M. Stevenson." K.A. LeClair Asso., Inc., Hanover, NH.

Interviews

Ethel "Chick" Grumman Ackley, April 2014.
David Closson, January 2014.
Dick Davenport, Various, 2013-2014.
Dorothy Smith, January 2014.

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

Acreeage of Property approx. 111 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 292380	Northing: 4844740
2. Zone: 19	Easting: 292530	Northing: 4845050
3. Zone: 19	Easting: 293365	Northing: 4844735
4. Zone: 19	Easting : 293080	Northing: 4844320
5. Zone: 19	Easting : 293190	Northing: 4844190
6. Zone: 19	Easting : 292080	Northing: 4844015
7. Zone: 19	Easting : 292985	Northing: 4844010
8. Zone: 19	Easting : 292840	Northing: 4844270

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

The nominated district includes the following tax parcels in their entirety, as shown on Map 241 of the Town of Holderness's tax maps dated 2011: Lots 18, 79-85, 89, 97-105.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the Shepard Hill Historic District under both Criteria A and C includes the cohesive cluster of seasonal cottages prompted by the construction of the William Nortons' cottage in 1870-71 and erected almost entirely over the following three decades. The core of the district is Asquam Road and the slopes of the hill to either side, but the boundary also includes the earliest cottages along Coxboro Road, as well as those on the upper slopes of Shepard Hill Road, as all of those occupants were part of the same interconnected social and professional network. The district is further defined by the shared views enjoyed by these cottages. The chapel and site of the hotel established by this summer colony are also included within the boundary, as is a cottage that evolved from servants' quarters and another that was adapted for such purpose.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant

organization: _____

street & number: 25 Ridge Road

city or town: Concord state: NH zip code: 03301

e-mail ehengen@gmail.com

telephone: 603-225-7977

date: May 30, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **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, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Shepard Hill Historic District
City or Vicinity: Holderness
County: Grafton State: NH
Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date Photographed: April 2013 & April-May 2014

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Photo #1

Description of view: Tannenruh (#1), looking northwest at Tannenruh, from L to R, studio, garage and cottage

Photo #2

Description of view: Tannenruh, looking southeast at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #3

Description of view: Tannenruh, looking southeast at the Nicolays' stone bench

Photo #4

Description of view: St. Peter's-in-the-Mount (#2), looking north

Photo #5

Description of view: Longfellow (#4), looking southwest at roadside elevations of cottage

Photo #6

Description of view: Longfellow, looking northeast at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #7

Description of view: DeForest (#5), looking southwest at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #8

Description of view: DeForest, looking northwest at roadside elevation of cottage

Photo #9

Description of view: The Ledge (#6), looking northeast at roadside elevation of cottage and showing servants' pavilion at right

Photo #10

Description of view: The Ledge, looking south at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #11

Description of view: Tree Tops (#7), looking east at roadside elevation of cottage

Photo #12

Description of view: Greycote (#8), looking east at roadside and south elevations of cottage

Photo #13

Description of view: Greycote, looking south at east elevation and showing lakeside porches of cottage

Photo #14

Description of view: Pine Ledge (#14), looking northeast at roadside and south elevations and showing ice house/sleeping cabin at far right

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Photo #15

Description of view: Pine Ledge, looking west and lakeside elevation of cottage and showing ice house/sleeping cabin at far left

Photo #16

Description of view: Sweet Fern (#10), looking west at lakeside elevation of house

Photo #17

Description of view: Gray Birches (#11), looking east at roadside elevation of cottage

Photo #18

Description of view: Gray Birches, looking west at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #19

Description of view: High Haven (#12), looking north at south elevation of cottage and showing lakeside porch and view

Photo #20

Description of view: High Haven, looking northwest at garage/ice house

Photo #21

Description of view: Green House (#13), looking southwest at facade (north) elevation of house and showing attached former barn at far left

Photo #22

Description of view: Birkenneck (#14), looking south at facade (north) elevation of cottage

Photo #23

Description of view: Tea House (#15), looking southwest at facade (northeast) elevation of cottage

Photo #24

Description of view: Pinecrest (#16), looking south at lakeside and north elevations of cottage and showing sleeping cabin at far right

Photo #25

Description of view: Pinecrest, looking west at stable

Photo #26

Description of view: Briarfield (#17), looking west at lakeside and south elevations of cottage

Photo #27

Description of view: The Caboose (#18), looking northeast at facade (west) and south elevations of cottage

Photo #28

Description of view: High Orchard (#19), looking east at roadside elevation of cottage and showing connected servants' building and stable at far right

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Photo #29

Description of view: High Orchard, looking west at lakeside elevation of cottage and showing connected servants' building and stable at far left

Photo #30

Description of view: Hazelwood (#20), looking west at lakeside elevation of cottage

Photo #31

Description of view: Hazelwood, looking northeast at stable and south elevation, kitchen ell and shed of cottage

Photo #32

Description of view: Cottagers' Bathing Cove (#21), looking southwest, from left to right, at bath/boathouses of Hazelwood (21h), Birkeneck (21f), High Orchard (21e) and the Puffin House (21d)

Photo #33

Description of view: View from east slope of Shepard Hill and looking north, from left to right, at lakeside porches of Gray Birches (#11), Sweet Fern (#10), Pine Ledge (#9) and Greycote (#8).

Photo #34

Description of view: View from site of Asquam House (#3) and looking east at Squam Lake and Red Hill; Greycote (#8) is at far left

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 100 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.

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Fig. 1: 1858 Map of Squam, showing Shepard Hill detail
Private collection



Fig. 2: Hazelwood (#20), ca. early 1960s
Courtesy Mary Anne Hyde Saul

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Fig. 3: View looking north from the Asquam House (#3), showing Longfellow (#4). Circa 1890s.
Courtesy Peter Francesca

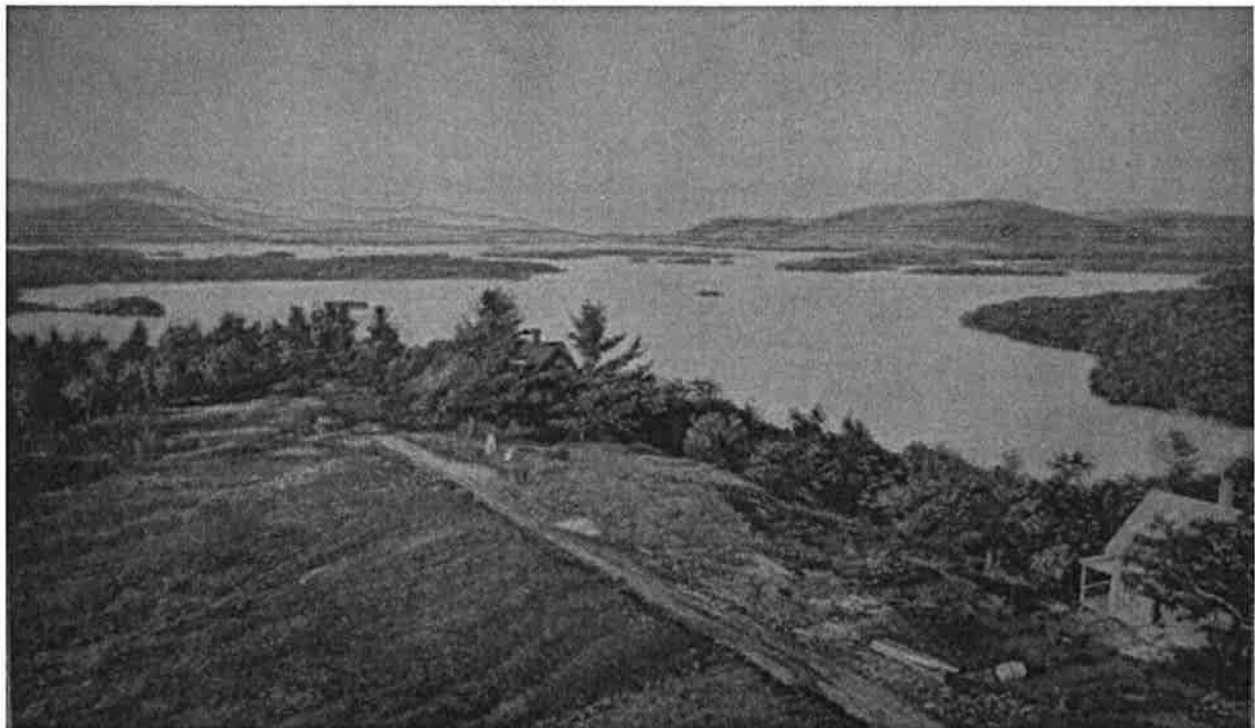


Fig. 4: View looking east from the Asquam House (#3), showing Pine Ledge (#9) at right prior to its addition and Greycote (#8) left of center. Photographed prior to 1899. *Holderness Historical Society collection*

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Fig. 5: Asquam House (#3), early 20th c.
Courtesy Peter Francesca



Fig. 6: Panoramic View of Asquam House and tennis court atop Shepard Hill. Circa 1910.
Courtesy Dorothy Smith

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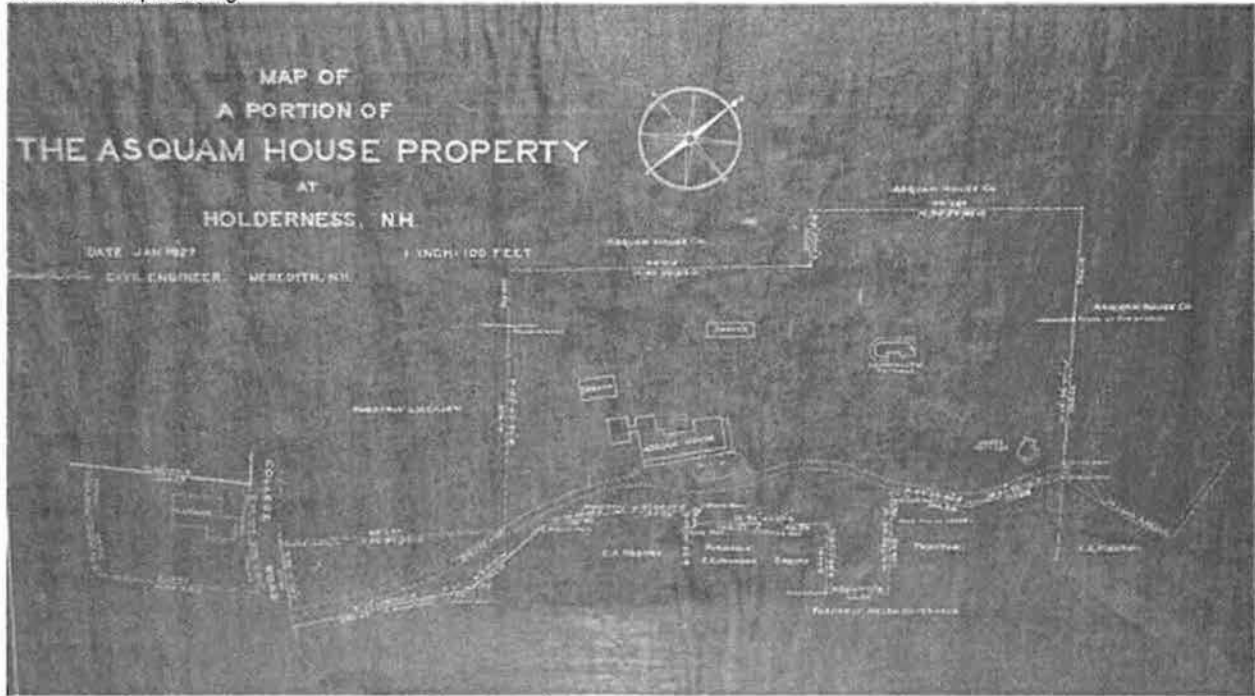


Fig. 7: Plan of Asquam House property, 1927.
Courtesy Dorothy Smith



Fig. 8: 1892 Map of Holderness, detail showing cottage growth on Asquam Road

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Fig. 9: The Caboose (#18), shown in its original location behind High Orchard's cottage
Courtesy David Closson



Fig. 10: High Haven (#12), photographed shortly after its 1921 construction
Courtesy Richard Davenport

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Fig. 11: Helen Nicolay's sketch of her studio at Tannenruh (#1)
From "Helen Nicolay. A Victorian Artist Rediscovered," (Ann Marie Maguire, 1997)



Fig. 12: Tree Tops (#7). Circa 1910s.
Courtesy Jane Huntoon

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Fig. 13: St. Peter's-in-the-Mount (#2). Circa 1890s.
Holderness Historical Society collection



Fig. 14: The Ledge (#6) under construction, 1901.
Courtesy Laura Nash

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BOUNDARY MAP



--- district boundary

- contributing
- non-contributing
- resource number



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SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY 1



- contributing
- non-contributing
- resource number
- > photo number



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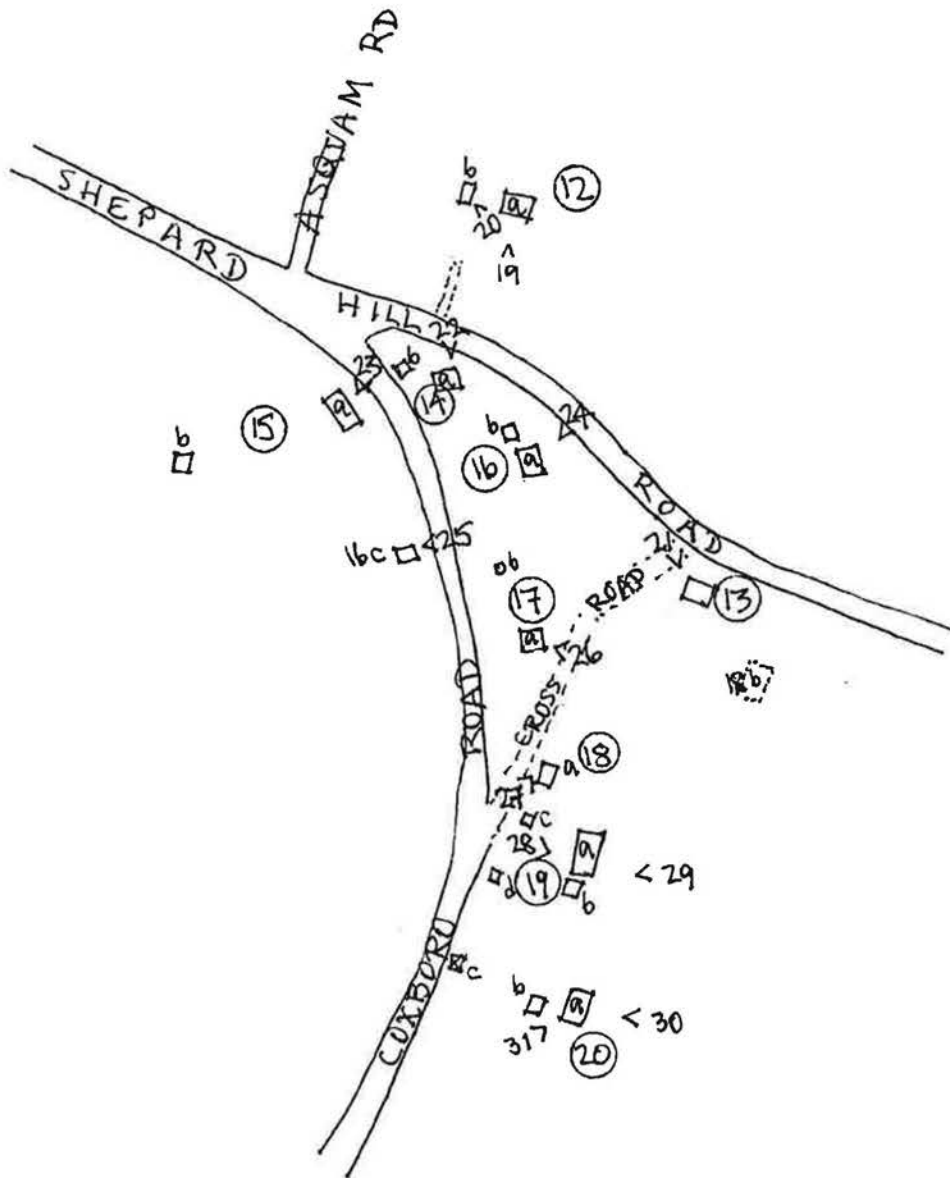
Grafton Co/NH

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SKETCH MAP & PHOTO KEY 2



- contributing
- non-contributing
- resource number
- photo number



Shepard Hill Historic District

Grafton Co/NH

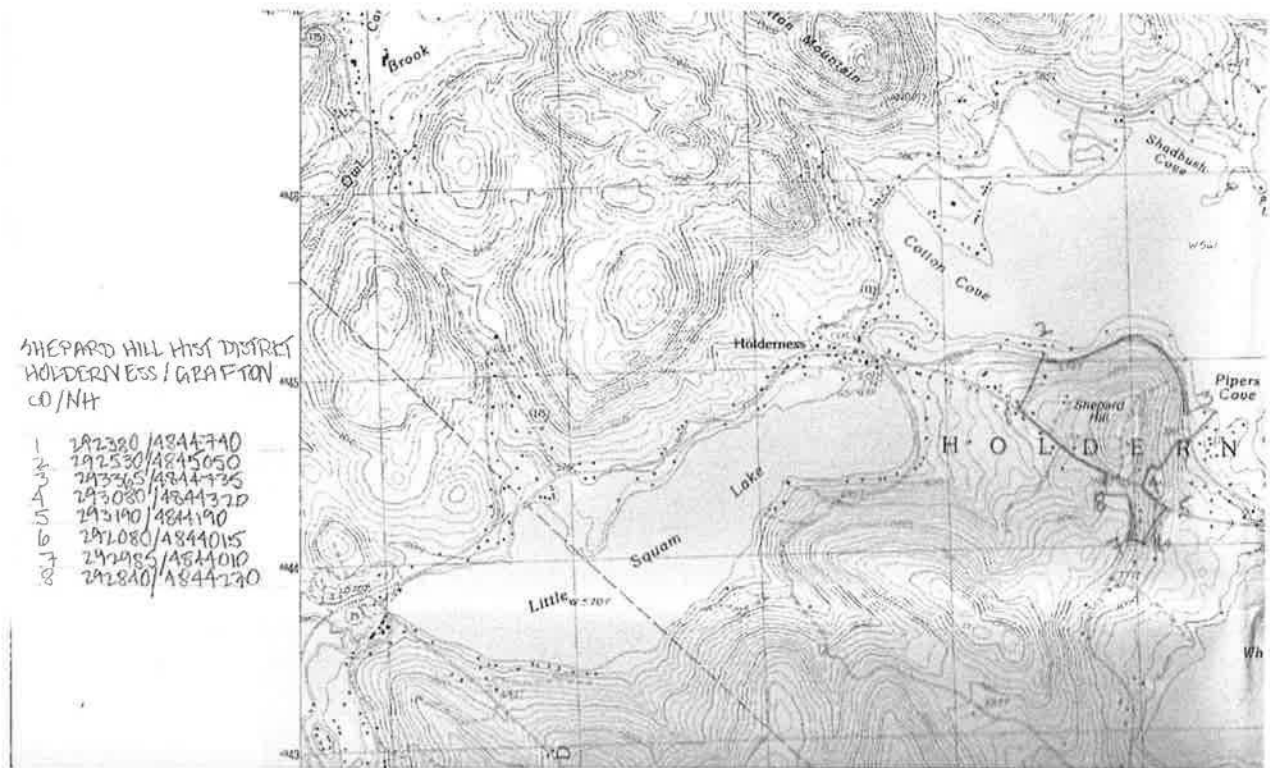
Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of Multiple Listing

LOCATION MAP





SHEPARD HILL HIST DISTRICT
HOLDERNESS / GRAFTON
CO / NH

1	292380	4844740
2	292530	4845050
3	293365	4844735
4	293080	4844320
5	293190	4844190
6	292080	4844015
7	292985	4844010
8	292840	4844270

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY: U.S.G.S. AND NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1981
FIELD CHECKED 1983. MAP EDITED 1987
PROJECTION: TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 100-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE
UTM GRID DECLINATION: 1°46' WEST
1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION: 16°09' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM: NATIONAL GEODETIC DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM: 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(4 meters south and 39 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map.
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
photography.

SCALE 1:24 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
CONTROL ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST 0.1 FOOT
OTHER ELEVATIONS SHOWN TO THE NEAREST FOOT
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808

ROAD LEGEND
Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Plymouth
2			2 Squam Mountains
3			3 Center Sandwich
4			4 Ashland
5			5 Center Harbor
6			6 Bristol
7			7 Winnisquam Lake
8			8 Laconia

HOLDERNESS, NEW HAMPSHIRE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1987
43071-F5-TF-024

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092



































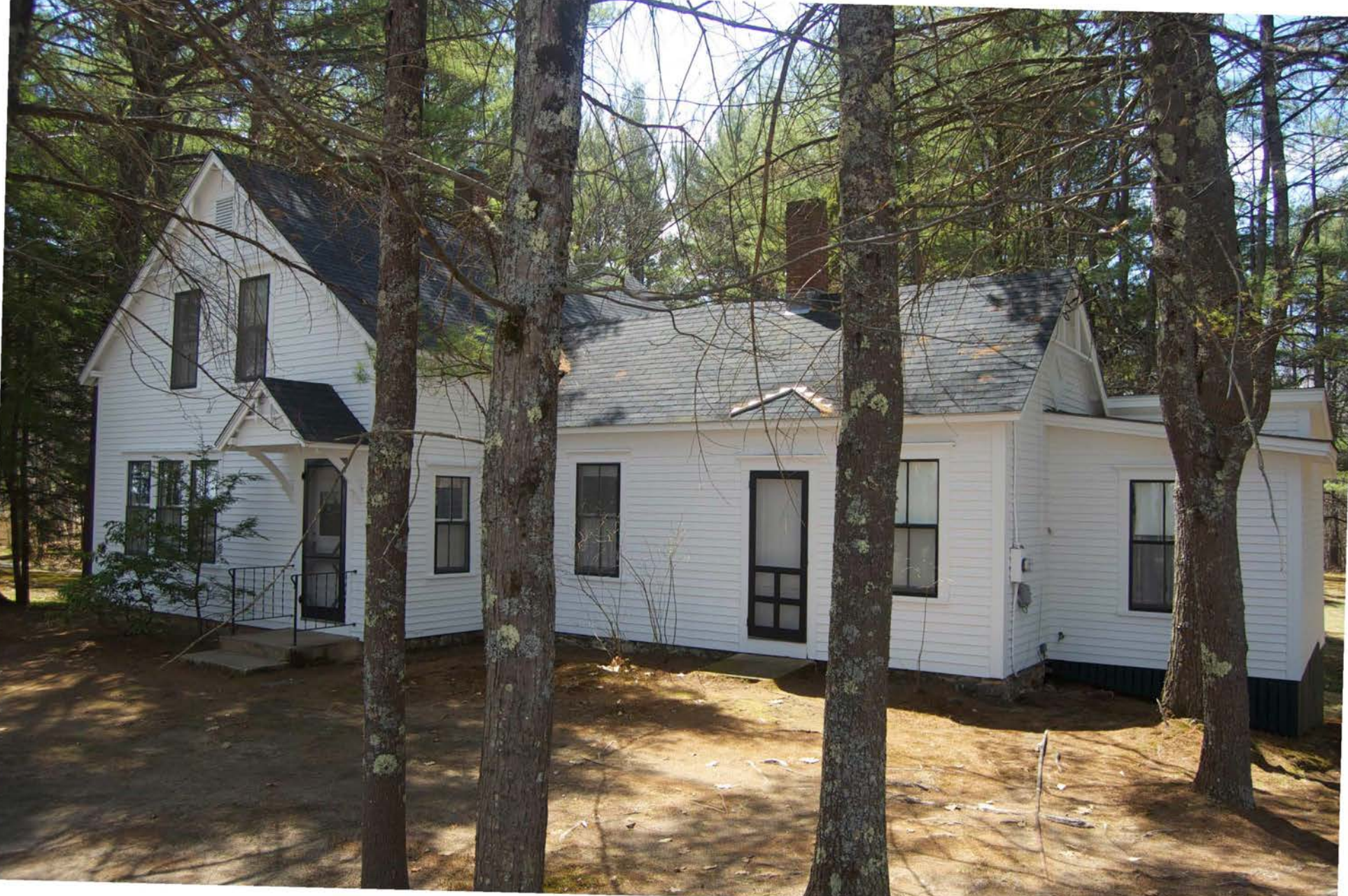


































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shepard Hill Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME: Squam MPS

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Grafton

DATE RECEIVED: 8/22/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000843

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 OCT - 8 2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.