

4470

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Camp Cinnamon
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 37 Camp Cinnamon Road
City or town: Norway State: Maine County: Oxford
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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>Kirk F. Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>8/13/2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</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 Government	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

for [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

9/30/19
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

2

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

2

1

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 / secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / camp

DOMESTIC / secondary structure

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: folk Victorian

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: Stone; Walls: Wood/weatherboard, board and batten; Roof: Metal/tin, steel; Other: Brick

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

Camp Cinnamon is a privately-owned hunting camp in Norway, Oxford County, Maine. The wood frame house and stable sit on a 2 ½ acre, level, wooded lot along a gravel road. The camp is in a developed rural area approximately 7 miles west of the town center, near the town's western edge. The area around the camp is wooded, but it is not secluded as there are three houses within a quarter mile as there were historically. The one-and-one-half story clapboarded house was built ca. 1895 on a stone foundation near the center of the lot. The steep pitched, cross gable roof is clad in metal as is the full width porch. The building has a brick chimney and one-story, shed additions at the north and west. A 17' x 20' one-story stable is along the west property line and the gravel road. It also sits on a stone foundation has a steeply pitched, side-gable metal roof and has board and batten siding. The interior retains horse stalls and loft. A small stream spanned by a modern foot bridge separates the stable and camp. A non-contributing, ca. 1980 outhouse is northeast of the house. The camp and stable were somewhat altered during the period of significance, but as changes were made during its use as a member-owned hunting camp, they have achieved significance as well. As a result, both buildings have a high level of integrity.

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Narrative Description

Camp Defined

The term camp as used in Maine indicates a seasonal vacation dwelling, usually without a full foundation, often lacking indoor plumbing and/or electricity. Camps although usually uninsulated and not suitable for year-round use can be insulated for winter snowmobiling or ice fishing. Most have at least a wood stove or fireplace for cool evenings or winter use. They can be on a pond or lake or deep in the wood and may have many other camps nearby or be isolated and remote. Most camp owners also have a house, and the distance between the two can vary from one to hundreds of miles. A camp generally does not have all the luxuries of a home, but due to personal definitions of luxury the actual condition and furnishings vary widely. Vacation homes on saltwater are usually called cottages. A summer camp for children, a logging camp or a sporting camp for outdoorsmen are typically larger ensembles with lodge, multiple cabins, and support buildings.

Grounds

The property is bordered on the north and west by gravel roads. On the 1857 county atlas, the road to the south of the camp existed as did two farm houses. By the time of the 1896 topographic map, Camp Cinnamon road exists and connects to the north with another road. At the junction of these roads approximately three-quarters of a mile north are three houses. To the south within a quarter mile of the camp are two additional houses. The camp from its beginning was remote though not isolated. Currently and in a 1943 aerial photo the area around the camp is wooded with small clearings around the nearby farm houses. It appears the camp was similarly situated at its creation. The feeling once on the property is of isolation although the route there from the south passes the several close-by houses.

Camp, contributing building

Exterior

This building consists of a one-and-one-half story, central mass to which multiple additions have been added. The center section of the building was built ca. 1895. The large story-and-one-half side-gable addition to the east and the one-story, shed roof addition to the west were added by 1906. By that time, the full width porch was also present. The final one-story shed roof addition was added to the north ca. 1940.

The façade of the cross-gable building faces south with a one-story, full length shed roof porch. The gable end rises above the porch at the center with a half story eave line to the east and a shed roof addition to the west. The center and west addition wall are one foot forward of the east section. The building sits on a field stone foundation with no basement or crawlspace. Exterior wall finishes are painted clapboards with flat stock trim. The steep pitched metal roof has no overhang at gable or eaves. The porch is eight bays wide with a simple railing between square posts. The porch ceiling is exposed framing. At the first-floor level of the building, there are six bays, three in the central mass and three in the addition. From west to east, the first and third are two-over-two, double-hung wood windows. The fourth and sixth are two-over-one, double-hung wood windows. The second bay is a wood door with four lights over three panels. The fifth bay is a reused Victorian style door with two long, round top lights over two

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short wood panels. Though reused from another building, it appears to be the original door for this opening. This appears to be common for many of the doors and windows in the camp. At the second floor, there are three bays. A six-over-six, double-hung, wood window is located in the gable end of the central mass and two six-light, single sash windows are located under the eave of the addition. The chimney rises behind the ridge line running east and west near the intersection of the cross gables. The gable end of each roof ridge terminates in a slightly raised and projecting metal ball. This subtle peak detail is the extent of exterior architectural decoration visible in photos 1 and 2.

The east side of the building is the story-and-one-half gable end wall with the end of the porch to the south and the side wall of the northern shed roof addition to the north. Details are as previously described. The gable end has a single bay at each level containing a two-over-one window in each. The porch has no railing at this end and shows its open framing with only a collar tie and no end wall. The side wall of the addition to the north is clapboards.

The north side of the building has the story-and-one-half side gabled section to the east, the north addition in the center foreground with the gable end of the main section above, and north side of the west addition. At the east there are two two-over-one, double-hung wood windows on the lower level and a single six-light fixed sash under the eaves near the center. The north addition's north wall is unrelieved clapboards with the shed roof visible above the wall. The gable end of the main building rises above the addition with a nine-over-six, double-hung wood window centered in the wall. The one-story west addition has a two-over-two, double-hung wood window centered in its north wall.

The west side of the building shows the single-story west addition wall with its shed roof rising into the main roof of the main house. Above the center of the ridge, the end of the taller cross gable projects about three feet above the lower ridge. The west side wall of the north addition has a twelve-over-twelve, double-hung, wood window near the addition's connection to the main building. The west addition has two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows. The side of the porch is visible at the south. It has an irregular hip section at the transition from the addition shed roof to the lower eave line of the porch roof.

Interior

The interior of the camp has two main rooms on the first floor: a sitting room to the east and kitchen/dining room to the west with a small storage room to the north off the kitchen. There are two bedrooms on the second floor. See Figures 5 and 6 for sketch plans. Only the sitting room is finished; the other rooms have exposed framing.

The building's two exterior doors are under the porch with one opening into each main room. The 16' x 20' sitting room has a painted matched board floor with beadboard walls and ceiling. The beadboard is horizontal on the sidewalls. Window and door trim is flat stock with simple corner blocks and a narrow windowsill. Wood throughout appears to be pine, fir or similar softwood. The room has a large floor safe in the southeast corner which appears to be an early addition. The southwest corner has a built-in corner cabinet. It has an upper and lower cabinet of vertical beadboard with a small counter. A brick chimney rises through the room just inside of the west wall's midpoint. An old, deteriorated woodstove is present by is not functional. The

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chimney is in the process of being lined and a new woodstove installed. Between the corner cabinet and chimney is an interior, nine-light-over-two-panel wood door which opens into the kitchen. The interior of the entry door on the south wall is finished with grain painting. As stated in the exterior discussion, this door appears to be an original feature of this building though recycled from another building. Except for the entry door and floor, finishes are limited to a clear sealer.

Through the sitting room door is the 12' x 17' kitchen with the 10' x 17' dining area further to the west. These two spaces create an open floor plan 22' x 17' which was created by removal of the original exterior wall dividing the original camp section from the west addition. The addition and the connected dining and kitchen space at the first floor was in place by 1906. A header supports the second floor from the south wall to the stairs at the north giving the kitchen section a lower ceiling than the open shed roof frame in the dining area. The kitchen has freestanding plywood cabinets in the southeast corner between the south wall and the sitting room door. North of the door is a kitchen stove and built-in pantry. A door leads to the north addition at the north wall with 1970s kitchen cabinets in the northwest corner of the kitchen. Two lower cabinets have a Formica countertop with a two-bowl stainless steel dry sink. The steep stair to the second floor rises along the north wall of the west addition. From the open space of the dining area in the west addition, a portion of the original exterior wall of the first section of the camp is visible. Vertical boards with some remaining wood shingles are visible above the header on this former exterior wall. Throughout this area the walls and ceiling are open framing. Windows and doors have no interior casings. Even the cast iron window weights are visible. The matched board flooring is painted as in the sitting room. The interior of the 12' x 12' north addition is similarly unfinished with exposed framing.

The two bedrooms on the second floor correspond to the kitchen and sitting room spaces below. See Figure 6. They are reached by the stairs in the northwest corner of the west bedroom. A board and batten door provides access to the east bedroom. Both rooms have unfinished exposed framing open to the roof peak. The matched board floor is also unfinished. The knee wall is five feet high at the eave with one-inch-thick collar ties holding the two-inch-thick roof framing. The brick chimney continues from the sitting room below through the east bedroom. The west wall of this room shows the board and batten siding and wood shingle roofing of the original section before the cross-gable section was added.

Although the camp has been altered over time, major additions and changes occurred within the period of significance. The modern cabinets in the corners of the kitchen are freestanding and can be removed. The chimney lining and electrical upgrade from the 1931 knob and tube wiring are required for safety and have minimal impact on appearance and integrity.

Stable, contributing building

The 17' x 20' one-story stable has board and batten siding, a steeply pitched, side-gable, metal roof and sits on a foundation of stone piers. The roof has no over hang at rake or eaves. The lone opening is an 8' sliding door at the north end of the west façade. The board and batten door slides on an interior wheel and track system. The interior of the stable shows exposed stud construction. There are four open horse stalls across the south end of the stable with a hay loft above the stalls. The loft is created by ceiling joists spanning east/west at the wall

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plate. An unattached wood ladder provides access to the one-inch thick loft flooring. The stall in the southeast corner of the stable was converted for use as a second outhouse. Knob and tube lighting serves the stall suggesting it was installed around 1931 when the camp was electrified or soon after. There appear to have been no changes to this building outside the period of significance.

Outhouse, non-contributing

Other features present on the property are an outhouse and small bridge. The outhouse was built within the last thirty years and is a small building. It does not contribute to the significance of the property, but it is identified because of its importance in an unplumbed camp. This recently built building is not significant, but the type of feature is characteristic of a camp. The bridge is a small unimportant ancillary site feature which was added in the last 20 years.

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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.)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

ca. 1895-1969

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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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.) (Refer to photographs)

Camp Cinnamon was founded as a private hunting club in rural Norway, Oxford County, Maine. Hunting camps and clubs are common in northern Maine. Camp Cinnamon is a good example of a specific type of hunting camp: a single building with a local membership in a rural location relatively close to member's homes. The camp was visited by the entire membership periodically but also used by smaller sub-groups. Members were mostly local men who had grown up together or those who interacted in daily work or business life. The club was formed specifically to hunt fox and filled a role similar to that of a fraternal organization. While not easily accessible prior to widespread automobile use, Camp Cinnamon could be accessed without long distance travel by train or boat and was therefore practical for brief weekend visits. The camp building evolved over time from ca. 1895 to 1940 and achieved its core appearance by 1906. The associated, contributing stable was built ca. 1900. The camp is significant under Criteria C for Architecture as an example of a type, period and method of construction. The simple, rustic construction and finishes reflect a utilitarian recreational building. The camp is also significant under Criteria A for Entertainment/Recreation for its association with the tradition of Maine hunting and fishing camps. The camp and stable are locally significant with a period of significance from ca. 1895 to 1969 which represents the construction of the existing camp buildings to fifty years before the present day when the camp was still in active use by the hunting club.

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

Architecture

Camp Cinnamon originated at its current location in 1876 on the land later deeded to the hunting club by four members of the Cummings family in 1895. Early hunts were staged from tents prior to the club's first construction on the site in 1876. The original building was reported to be 8' x 12' with a later shed addition. That building was torn down after several years and a new two-story, 14' x 18' building was built. That building is the gable-front main mass of the current building.¹ The ca. 1895 building with board and batten siding appears in a ca. 1900 photo. See Figure 3. The building had the one-and-one-half-story east addition and the one-story west addition in place by the time of a *Lewiston Evening Journal* article in 1906.² See Figure 4. At that time the appearance of the camp was close to its present form. It appears that the north shed addition was added around 1940 at which time the camp building achieved its current form. The stable appears to have been in place by ca. 1900.

¹ Camp Cinnamon timeline. Camp Cinnamon records.

² "Three Picturesque Norway Clubs." *Lewiston Journal, Illustrated Magazine Section*. March 3-7, 1906. Pages 5 and 16.

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As defined earlier on page 5, a camp in Maine is often a rough, minimal shelter. Camp Cinnamon retains camp characteristics outlined in that definition. It has a minimal foundation, no insulation, no plumbing, minimal electricity, and unfinished interiors. As defined, this camp lacks many luxuries expected in a home. Camp Cinnamon holds all these characteristics of a camp whether modern or historic with good integrity to its construction date ca. 1895. In addition to general camp characteristics, Camp Cinnamon also is a representative type of a specific sub-type of hunting camp.

The first built portion of the camp reflects a type of common camp construction in Maine as outlined in Stephen Cole's, *Maine Sporting Camps Report*. Cole notes that large camps typically contain a lodge with smaller sleeping cabins or cottages and often other support buildings. These were typically larger commercial sporting camps although this pattern is also common in larger family or association camps as well as later hotel camps. Most of these camps were located on a lake to provide both fishing and hunting. Camp Cinnamon is more similar to the out-camp or guide camp defined by Cole. This type of camp was run by an individual guide or set up as a remote camp from a large commercial hunting camp. In either case it was a single building, of log or frame construction providing a more primitive, remote experience than that of a multi-building camp.³ These out-camps often had a lake or streamside location to accommodate fishing. Camp Cinnamon represents a less common setting and location in its distance from water.

Camp Cinnamon reflects the out-camp style in its building even with its additions. The building remains remote, primitive and not part of a complex. Over the same period from the 1870s into the 1920s, large commercial camps grew in number of buildings and small single building camps added additions. Camp Cinnamon reflects the minimalist rustic style of Maine camps in general and sporting camps specifically in its construction and finishes. The earliest section of the current Camp Cinnamon originally had board and batten siding which is still visible on the now interior walls where additions covered early siding. The framing of the building is utilitarian and basic with a bare minimum of framing members widely spaced and no interior finishes in most rooms. Only the first-floor sitting room is finished at Camp Cinnamon, and the finished interior walls are undecorated beadboard with flat trim. Windows and doors are second hand and mismatched creating a sense of basic shelter. The current face nailed metal roofing is also low cost and easy to install. Altogether the framing and finishes create the sense of a rough make-do shelter providing minimal shelter from nature which is typical of this type of camp building whether its use be general or hunting specific.

Entertainment/Recreation

Camp Cinnamon is an excellent example of a local hunting camp in the Maine woods that evolved as a result of the economic expansion and technological advances after the Civil War. After the Civil War and particularly from the 1870s to the depression at the end of the 1920s, summer tourism to remote, scenic and natural environments was an increasing trend. Initially tourists came from the larger cities to escape pollution and hot weather while getting closer to nature. Economic growth after the Civil War generated larger urban environments around

³ Stephen A. Cole, "Maine Sporting Camps." Un-published manuscript, last modified 1990, p. 25.

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business and industrial growth. With greater productivity and lower cost manufacturing techniques, wealth and leisure time expanded for the middle- and upper-classes. Because of this industrial expansion, cities became polluted and overcrowded which created a particularly unpleasant environment during the hot summer months. At the same time and partially as a result of expanding urbanization and industrialization, there was a resurgent interest in rural and natural environments. With greater disposable income, more leisure time to travel, and improved transportation systems in place, remote natural environments like Maine which seemed relatively pristine saw tourism expand greatly.

Tourism to locations viewed as clean, healthful, and natural was also driven by a back to nature interest. The prosperity that allowed a comfortable education and home life were considered by some to run the risk of creating a soft generation of Americans. For upper class men with time and money, travel to wild places where they could camp, hunt, and recapture a sense of pioneer self-sufficiency was a remedy for this soft life. Teddy Roosevelt voiced this fear and embodied the rugged outdoorsman ideal he espoused. Vigorous outdoor activities provide a respite from the urban environment and kept men in touch with the America's pioneer heritage and ready to respond in times of crisis. Initially tent camping or a stay in a remote cabin housed hunters or fishermen, but as the impulse and ability to travel for sporting trips increased, purpose-built camps were constructed with local guides and rural residents to staff them. Some groups of hunters or fishermen created their own camp, but more often they stayed at a commercial sporting camp specific to hunting or fishing. Promoting travel, maintaining camp buildings and providing support services for "sports" as they were known in Maine became a common specialization in Maine's tourist industry.

Whether building a camp for club members, building a privately-owned camp for personal use or using a commercial sporting camp, the goal was the destination. The principle hunting and fishing centers in Maine in the late 1800s were in the Rangeley and Moosehead Lakes regions. These locations more often catered to out-of-state individuals as did other less well-known areas of northern Maine. Whatever the type of sporting camp, guests staying in the northern Maine camps purchased a large number of non-resident hunting and fishing licenses in proportion to the number of in-state licenses. In areas less remote in the western part of Maine and south of the Rangeley regions, like Norway, hunting licenses were more evenly balanced between residents and non-residents.⁴ In-state licenses were comparatively more common in Norway, but this does not indicate a local farmer or townsman walking out his door into the woods as was possible from Norway. Walking to the nearby woods or lake happened, but as with the northern sporting camps the destination mattered. As with modern camps which may be less than a mile from home, camp is a world apart psychologically if not in distance. Some Mainers left home for distant north Maine camps, but many also created the emotional distance with a nearby camp.

While Camp Cinnamon is seven miles from town where most of its members lived, it is not any more remote or isolated than other areas closer to town. The members could have hunted closer to their home. In a similar way some of the members of the Camp Cinnamon hunting club also belonged to the Bass Island Club which had a camp for fishing on the namesake

⁴ Stephen J. Hornsby, and Richard W. Judd editors. *Historical Atlas of Maine*. Orono, Me.: University of Maine Press, 2015. Plate 60.

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island in the nearby Lake Penneesseewassee. That camp was a 45-minute paddle from the Norway town center. In both cases, it is not the distance physically as it is the psychological distance. Like travel to a Northwoods camp it is the separation from day to day life that the camp provides. These two examples also highlight a common distinction between camps offering fishing and hunting only camps. Because of its hunting focus, Camp Cinnamon's location and setting are separate from bodies of water with game fish, and since town is relatively nearby, there is no need for a large camp complex to support activities.

The Town of Norway was incorporated in 1797 with the local intent for the name to be Norage which means "falls" in the local Native American language. Likely due to a spelling correction or illegible writing, the town was created as Norway. The falls referenced in the intended name were located at the outlet of Lake Penneesseewassee which is a large body of water northwest of the town center. The town center developed around this water power where grist and saw mills were established early. Later with the arrival of the railroad in 1879 other industries also thrived, including a wood turning mill, shoe factories and snowshoe factories. The lake did not develop as a recreation area until after 1890. According to Charles Whitman in his *History of Norway, Maine*, there was one cottage built on the lake in 1900. By 1903 he reports thirty cottages on the lake and all occupied.⁵ The growth to forty or fifty cottages along the lake by 1908 is partially attributed to the founding of the Bass Island Club there.⁶ The Cobblers Club, Cinnamon Club and Bass Island Club all shared some members in common and many from Norway. These local clubs are reported on in a 1906 *Lewiston Journal* article as forming the early base of sporting clubs in Norway from which grew the later expansion of summer fishing camps along the shores of Lake Penneesseewassee.

Camp Cinnamon evolved out of the earlier Cobblers Club which was focused on boys' sports and located in borrowed or rented rooms in the town. Whether boxing, wrestling or otherwise active, there was considerable noise in their room. As a sarcastic response to questions of what they were doing to make all the noise, C. M. Smith replied, "cobbling shoes." Shoe manufacturing was a prominent industry in Norway and one that did employ some of the boys. The flippant reply stuck, and they became the Cobblers Club. As time passed, members of the Cobblers Club organized the Bass Island Club for fishing and the Camp Cinnamon hunting club.⁷ As the young men of the Cobblers Club matured and achieved greater financial standing they developed the two hunting and fishing camps. These camps shared some members in common, but members were also from neighboring towns.

This development of recreational sporting camps in Norway is a little later than in major sporting areas of Maine like the Rangeley Lakes and Moosehead Lake areas. These more remote regions were identified and promoted early on in print and sometimes with the assistance of railroads. The arrival of the railroad in Norway in 1879 helped foster the spread of sporting camps in the area, but most sports moved further north to more sparsely settled areas. There were generally small brochures and pamphlets distributed by the town or individual camps that advertised the Norway camps as opposed to railroad publications like *In*

⁵ Whitman, Charles F. *A History of Norway, Maine from the Earliest Settlements to the Close of the Year 1922*. Lewiston, ME: Lewiston Journal Printshop and Bindery, 1924, p 265, 268.

⁶ "Three Picturesque Norway Clubs."

⁷ "Three Picturesque Norway Clubs."

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the Maine Woods which the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad published. Brochures for other Norway camps did target visitors from Boston or New York like large northern camps, but the members of Camp Cinnamon were predominately from Norway or surrounding towns. The very few out of state members had close ties to Norway. Sporting camps in Norway are reflective of the broader Maine trend, but Camp Cinnamon reflects the close to home, in-state interpretation of a camp.

As described in a 1906 edition of *Indoors and Out* magazine, the common camp experience was a train ride of several hundred miles followed by a ride in a horse drawn wagon or carriage into the woods. The article focused on Adirondack and Maine camps and similar to other quasi-promotional vacation articles extolled the clean air and tranquil rustic environment. While the article discussed large camps constructed of logs in the Adirondacks, it mentions Maine camps which were more likely to be constructed of milled lumber like Camp Cinnamon. As with the larger cities of the east coast, Norway center had mills and factories: grist and lumber mills, shoe factories, a wood novelty factory, snowshoe factories, and a corn canning factory. While Norway is no New York or Boston, it is a much larger, built-up environment compared to the gateway towns to the northern Maine woods. With the short carriage ride, Norway's upper-and-middle class residents could escape to camp life near home but with as much psychological distance as the New Yorker in a north Maine sporting camp.

Camp Cinnamon has a decided connection to alcohol consumption which is seen through both historic accounts and interior signage. While drinking may be a standard presence for many sporting camps, successful fishing and hunting hinges on moderation. The number of signs present in Camp Cinnamon and the references to the "Temple of Bacchus" in files suggest excessive drinking. No documentation exists to determine whether liquor played an important or negligible part in the Camp.

Since Maine had experimented with several forms of legal prohibition between 1851 and 1934, a remote quiet place like Camp Cinnamon may have simply evolved into an acceptable location for modest drinking. The camp is not represented in historic sketches or books on Norway. The same sources list Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a large temperance organization, and other small social or literary clubs. With drinking likely frowned upon at fraternal, social or literary clubs and certainly a temperance organization, it seems likely that Camp Cinnamon provided a secluded location where a few drinks could be had without censure by those opposed to alcohol. Camp Cinnamon appears to have been a refuge in nature and a place to have a drink with like-minded hunters more than a drunken frat house. The signage in the camp and talk of drinking may have been accentuated as another reflection of the separate ness of the camp from town which was only 7 miles away.

Because it served a more local population, Camp Cinnamon is in some ways different from the larger camps typical of the Rangeley Lakes or Moosehead Lake area, but it is very similar overall. Where large, distant camp patrons were often coming from out of state by train with a final leg of the journey by horse or car, Camp Cinnamon had only the seven-mile ride from town. While the location was still remote and provided the hunting they sought, it allowed the same benefits at a lower cost and with greater ease from their town location. While a variety of camps large and small were present throughout Maine, the larger camps are most

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known and identified as extant today. Whatever the type or location of the camp, the natural environment, rustic conditions and the psychological separation from day-to-day life are central. Many hunting camps, particularly the smaller local camp, have been modernized and updated for convenience if continued in use as a camp or as a year around residence. When compared to other known camps of this type, Camp Cinnamon retains a high level of integrity to its period of significance.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Barnes, Diane, and Jack Barnes. *The Oxford Hills: Greenwood, Norway, Oxford, Paris, West Paris, and Woodstock*. Dover, N.H.: Arcadia, 1995.

Cole, Stephen A. "Maine Sporting Camps." Un-published manuscript, last modified 1990.

Hornsby, Stephen J. and Richard W. Judd editors. *Historical Atlas of Maine*. Orono, Me.: University of Maine Press, 2015.

"Three Picturesque Norway Clubs." *Lewiston Journal, Illustrated Magazine Section*. March 3-7, 1906. Pages 5 and 16.

Maine Register, State Year-Book and Legislative Manual. Various years 1875 to 1952 Edmund S. Hoyt. Portland, Hoyt, Fogg & Donham or Fred L. Tower Co. or Grenville M. Donham

McAllister, Rev. Don L. *Bound By Memories' Ties: A Pictorial History of Norway, Maine*. Norway, Maine: Twin Town Graphics & Stationers, 1988.

Norway Sesqui-Centennial 1786- 1936: Souvenir Program of Events. Norway, Maine: Advertiser-Democrat Print, 1936.

Whitman, Charles F. *A History of Norway, Maine from the Earliest Settlements to the Close of the Year 1922*. Lewiston, ME: Lewiston Journal Printshop and Bindery, 1924.

United States Census, Maine, 1860 to 1920. (Accessed online at <https://www.ancestry.com/> June 17, 2019.)

Camp Cinnamon
Name of Property

Oxford County, Maine
County and State

Vallandigham, E. N. "Summer Camps in Northern Woods: The Joys of Cabin Life in the Wilderness." *Indoors and Out*, August 1906.

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): 320-0170

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 and 1/2 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Camp Cinnamon
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Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 367368 | Northing: 4898249 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The nominated property is located on the parcel described by the Town of Norway tax map 9 lot 151.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above represents the current extent of the Camp Cinnamon property. The boundary includes the original Camp Cinnamon property and the land acquired while the club was active. The boundary represents the extent of the Camp Cinnamon property within the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael W. Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 287-5435
date: June 5, 2019

Camp Cinnamon

Name of Property

Oxford County, Maine

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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: Camp Cinnamon

City or Vicinity: Norway

County: Oxford State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: June 8, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_001.tif
View of the south and east sides, looking northwest.

2 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_002.tif

Camp Cinnamon

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View of the north and west sides, looking southeast.

3 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_003.tif
View of the sitting room, looking east.

4 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_004.tif
View of the kitchen and dining room, looking northeast.

5 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_005.tif
View of the second-floor, east bedroom, looking west.

6 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_006.tif
View of the north and east sides of the stable, looking southwest.

7 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_007.tif
View of the south and west sides of the stable, looking northeast.

8 of 8 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_CAMP CINNAMON_008.tif
View of the stable interior, looking southeast.

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.

Camp Cinnamon
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Oxford County, Maine
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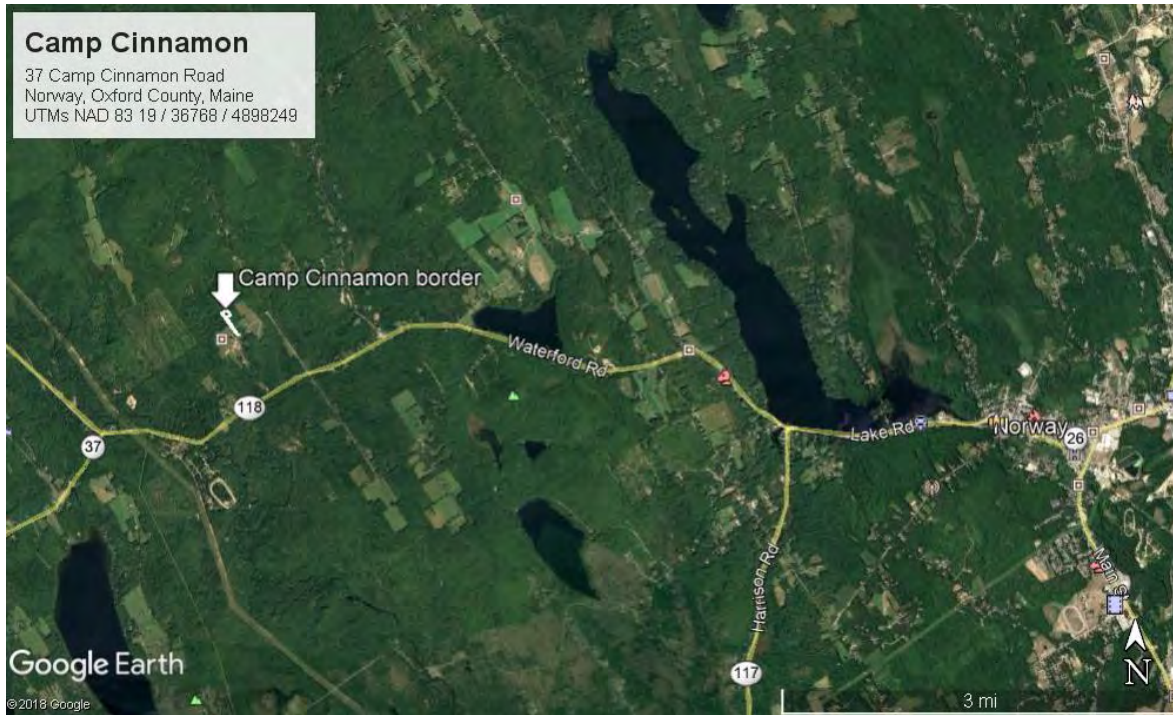


Figure 1 Wide view location map.



Figure 2 Close view location map.

Camp Cinnamon
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Oxford County, Maine
County and State



Figure 3 Camp Cinnamon historic photo, ca. 1900.

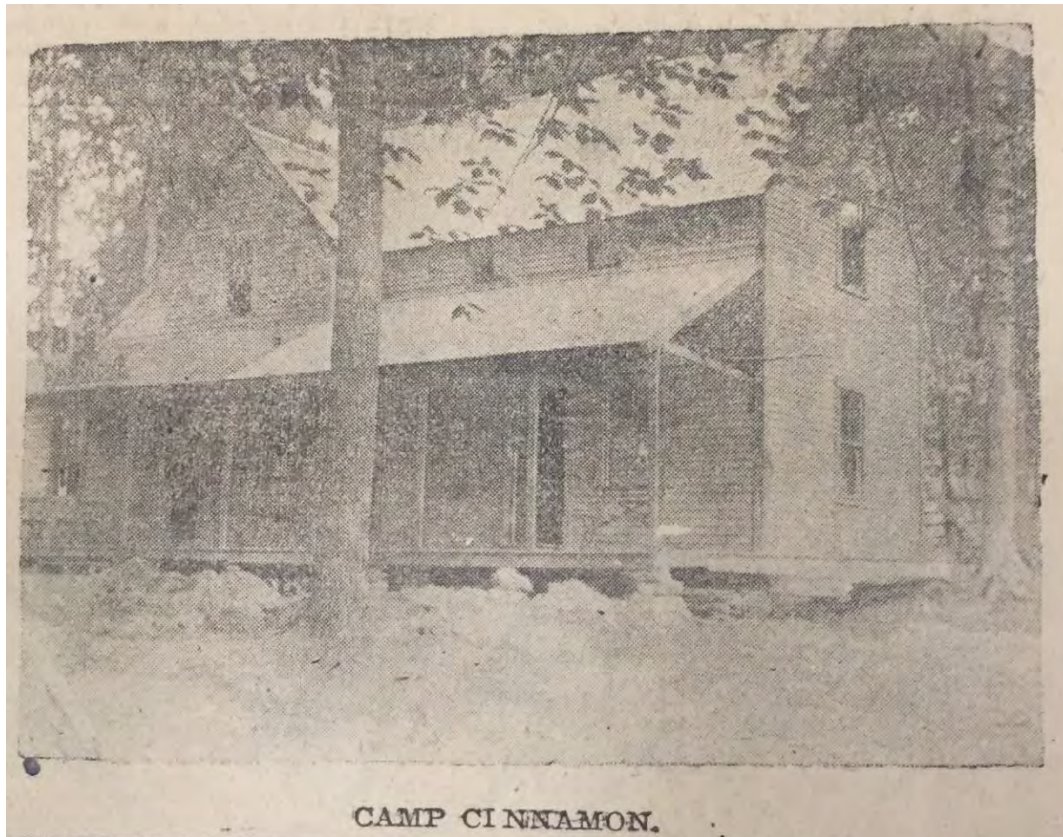


Figure 4 Camp Cinnamon historic photo, 1906.

Camp Cinnamon
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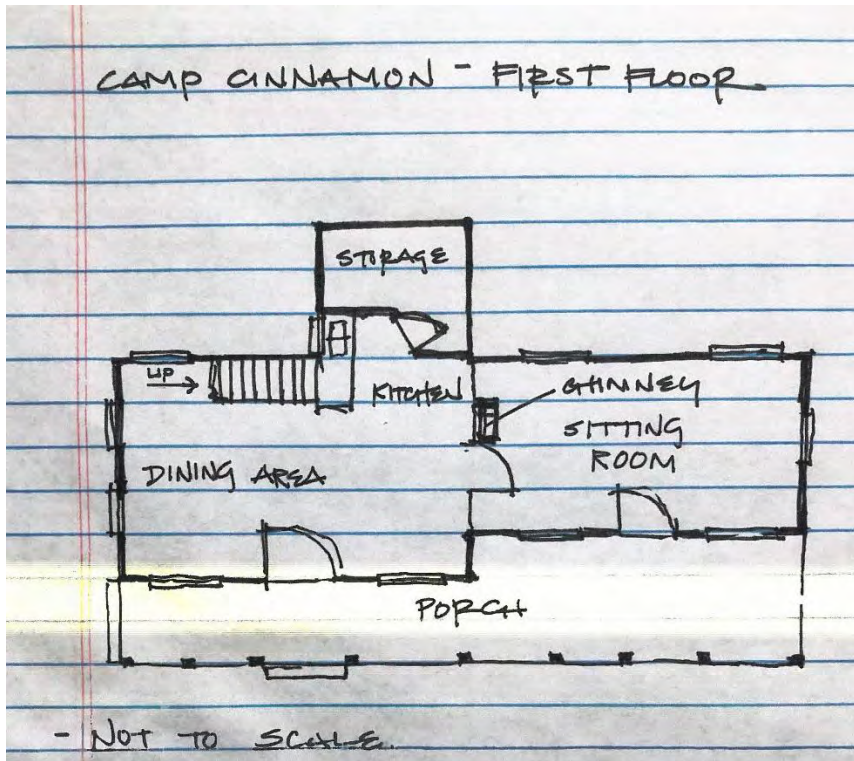


Figure 5 First floor sketch plan.

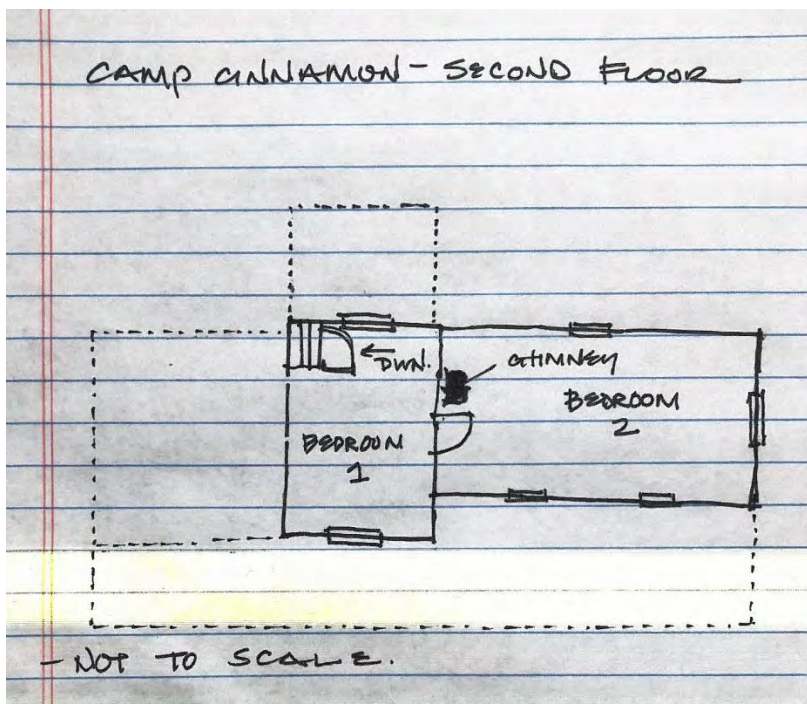


Figure 6 Second floor sketch plan.







EVERYBODY *stop now and take
a libation with our
Assistant Attorney General.*











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Camp Cinnamon

Multiple Name:

State & County: MAINE, Oxford

Date Received: 8/16/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004470

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: This building is a rare surviving 19th century hunting and fishing clubhouse for a small neighborhood community of "rusticators."

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed 

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278

Date 9/30/19

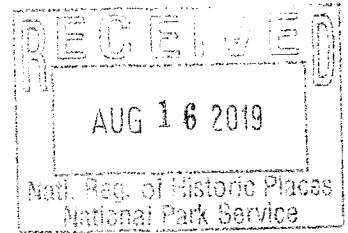
DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

15 August 2019

Alexis Abernathy, Control Unit
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find four National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine and one letter intended as Additional Documentation for the previously listed Hathorn, Lt. Richard House.


Camp Cinnamon, Oxford County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Camp Cinnamon to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Greene Cottage, Cumberland County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Greene Cottage to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Mary E., Sagadahoc County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for *Mary E.* to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Sound Schoolhouse, Hancock County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Sound Schoolhouse to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.