UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 1 7 1980

DATE ENTERED A

AUG 2 6 1550

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS NAME HISTORIC Swallow Boathouse AND/OR COMMON Swallow Boathouse 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER Windward NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN Moultonborough ucc First VICINITY OF COUNTY CODE CODE STATE New Hampshire 003 Carrol1 CLASSIFICATION **CATEGORY** OWNERSHIP **STATUS PRESENT USE** _DISTRICT _PUBLIC _OCCUPIED _AGRICULTURE __MUSEUM X_BUILDING(S) **_**XPRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED **X**COMMERCIAL __PARK __STRUCTURE _вотн MORK IN PROGRESS __EDUCATIONAL __PRIVATE RESIDENCE __SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE** __ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS __OBJECT _IN PROCESS __YES: RESTRICTED __GOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC __BEING CONSIDERED __YES: UNRESTRICTED __INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION X.NO __MILITARY _OTHER: 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Mrs. Dudley Hare STREET & NUMBER Windward CITY, TOWN STATE Center Harbor New Hampshire, 03226 VICINITY OF 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Carroll County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 208 CITY, TOWN West Ossipee New Hampshire. 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE N/A DATE __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY **DEPOSITORY FOR** SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN STATE



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

XG00D

__FAIR

. __DETERIORATED

RUINS

__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The <u>Swallow</u> Boathouse was built between 1908 and 1910 by architect Harry J. Carlson (1870-1957) on Lake Winnipesaukee at Moultonborough Neck, New Hampshire. The wooden structure measures 80 by 37 feet and is built on eight stone piers set into the lake bottom in approximately ten feet of water. Upon these piers rests a crib of heavy timbers which support the superstructure of the building. The boathouse is located 138 feet out from the lake's edge and is accessible from land by a wooden walkway.

The frame of the boathouse has three major structural bays, each of which is flanked by heavy trusses that support the massive roof and span the water basin in the center of the structure. Each structural bay is expressed on the exterior by a wide opening which embraces a recessed freight platform. Recessed sliding glazed doors set within each opening enclose and illuminate an interior platform that extends around three sides of the basin; the fourth side is open to the lake. Shingled wall piers between the exterior freight platforms are boldly battered and flare outward at their bases.

The most remarkable feature of the building is a steep and expansive gambrel roof which sweeps upward in broad planes from the wall plates and culminates, at about three-quarters of its height, in upper planes of slightly shallower pitch. ridge of the roof is punctuated by a symmetrical arrangement of three louvered cupolas intended to vent the smoke of the coal-fired yacht for which the boathouse was constructed. The octagonal central cupola has battered walls that support an ogee dome with a small round turret, a short mast, and a weathervane in the form of the Swallow, which was originally housed in the building. The two flanking cupolas are square in section and are topped by slightly flared hipped roofs with tall lightning rods bearing ball finials. Along most of its length on each side, the upper slope of the gambrel roof extends beyond the curb, forming a shed dormer that covers a long row of clerestory windows. Below this clerestory, in the broad plane of the steep lower slope of the roof, are three dormers that echo the positions of the three cupolas and provide light at the level of a partial second and third floor. Each dormer is topped by a flaring hipped roof, a rod, and a ball finial. The northeast corner of the roof continues its downward sweep below the main wall plate to a point within a few feet of the water, covering an enclosure that originally served as a coal bin. Water access to this 7 by 32 foot enclosure is gained by a round-topped door set beneath a gable that projects at right angles from the main roof of the coal bin.

Both ends of the boathouse have shingled first stories. The upper walls are treated with applied stucco and boarding to simulate highly ornamental half-timbering. On the landward elevation, the first floor entrance is enclosed by sliding glazed doors with pointed windows in the Gothic style. The simulated half-timbering is symmetrically pierced at intervals on three upper levels by narrow windows set between the studs. The interstices between the other studs are filled with buff-colored stucco panels having pointed-arch tops, and each floor level is marked by a horizontal band of boarding pierced by a row of quatrefoils. The lake elevation of the building is similarly decorated, but on the lower level this wall has glazed sliding doors that open to a width of 12 feet to accommodate the hull of the Swallow. Above, extending to a height of about 70 feet, is an aperture 7 feet wide. Closed by folding doors that swing inward, this opening received the vessel's masts. This combination of doors provides access to a water basin measuring 72 feet in length, 17-1/2 feet in width, and about 10 feet in depth; it is bounded on three sides by a platform having a minimum width of four feet.

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

DESCRIPTION, continued:

The <u>Swallow</u> Boathouse has been altered slightly since its completion. The original roof covering of wooden shingles was replaced in 1975, the building has been repainted, and a section of previously-open interior space has been floored over. The 138-foot walkway from the shore to the boathouse was formerly roofed and had an ornamental hip-roofed pavilion at its landward end; these features have been removed due to storm damage and the walkway is now open.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

		— INVENTION		Recreation	
<u>x</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
1800-1899	COMMERCE .,,	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1700-1799	—ARTO TOURS OF A LAND	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
1600-1699	X.ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				

Harry J. Carlson

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Architecture: The Swallow Boathouse combines the structural form of the shiphouse with the ornamental vocabulary of the Tudor and Shingle styles. In design and function, the building is a small copy of the massive timber-framed shiphouses which were constructed during the nineteenth century in most private and government shipyards; the prototype most accessible to Lake Winnipesaukee would have been the Franklin Shiphouse (1838) at the Portsmouth, N.H. Navy Yard. The architect of the <u>Swallow</u> Boathouse used the covering of wooden shingles seen on most government shiphouses as a suggestion for a fanciful design in the Shingle style, adding dormers and turrets to transform a utilitarian structure into a sprightly form which was further varied by simulated half-timbering in the Tudor manner.

Recreation: The <u>Swallow</u> Boathouse was built on the Kona Farm estate of Herbert Dumaresque on Moultonborough Neck in Lake Winnipesaukee, New Hampshire, at a time when that lake had achieved popularity as one of the chief resort areas in New England. The boathouse was constructed to house the Swallow, a former flagship of the Marblehead (Massachusetts) Yacht Club. Given by Mrs. Dumaresque's father, Jordan Marsh, the Swallow was taken from the ocean at Marblehead and transported by railroad to Lake Winnipesaukee.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"A Novel Boat House on the Estate of Mr. Herbert Dumaresq, Lake Winnepesaukee, N.H., Harry J. Carlson, Architect," <u>Country Life</u> XXXVIII, 3 (July 1920), p. 72.

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10GEOGRAPHICAL D	ATA	UTM NO	T VERIFIED
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY	approx. 2 acres		NOT VERIFIED
UTM REFERENCES		AUNEAGE	MA ATMENT
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	code
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ORGANIZATION STREET & NUMBER		·	November 15, 1978 TELEPHONE
		((1.7)	TELEPHONE
16 Hickory Hill Road CITY OR TOWN		(017) 320-	7245 or (617) 526-4910 STATE
Manchester			Massachusetts, 01944
12 STATE HISTORIC P	RESERVATIO		
NATIONAL	STAT	TE	local X
	nclusion in the National F	Register and certify that	ation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFIC			me .
TITLE Commissioner, Dep NH State Historic			opmen _{tATE} May 23, 1980
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS P	Luce	ATTI TEPER OR THE WATT	8/2//0
ATTEST: force tian	Druge HISTORIC PI	RESERVATION	DATE 8.22.80
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