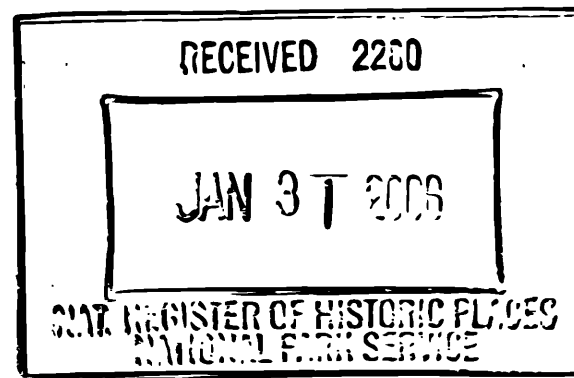


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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

NPS Form 10-900
1024-0018
(Rev. 10-90)



OMB No.

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Waumbek Cottages Historic District

other names/site number NA

2. Location

13, 18, 25, 36 Cottage Road
street & number 14, 38 Starr King Road NA not for publication

city or town Jefferson NA vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Coos code 007 zip code 03583

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James McConnochie 1/30/06
Signature of certifying official Date

NEW HAMPSHIRE
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

[Handwritten Signature]

3/15/06

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	2	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
DOMESTIC _____ single dwelling _____

Cat: _____ Sub: _____
DOMESTIC _____ single dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style _____

foundation STONE; CONCRETE _____
 roof ASPHALT; METAL _____
 walls WOOD/shingle _____
 other WOOD _____
STONE _____

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

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 significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory 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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1894 - 1956

Significant Dates

1894; 1895; 1896; 1898; 1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

various

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- 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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other: Collection of N. S. Greenlee

10. Geographical Data**Acreege of Property** _11.02_____**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

X See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title_Nancy S. Greenlee _____

organization____NA_____ date_Fall 2005_____

PO Box 237

603-586-4020

street & number_*1611 Spring Lake Dr. _____ telephone_* 407-423-4355__

Jefferson

NH

03583

city or town_*Orlando_____ state_*FL__ zip code_*32804_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

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

Property Owner

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

name _see continuation sheets_____

street & number_____ telephone_____

city or town_____ state_____ zip code_____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

The Waumbek Cottage Colony is located on the sloping foothill of Starr King Mountain on the north side of Route 2 in Jefferson, a small community in the White Mountains region of New Hampshire. The district includes six cottages situated on approximately eleven acres. They are dramatically sited at 1500 feet above sea level and command astonishingly beautiful mountain views.

Originally there were eleven cottages that comprised the Waumbek Cottage Colony. These cottages were acquired or built between 1890 and 1899 on property adjacent to the fabled Waumbek Hotel, a grand resort that burned in 1928. Three cottages were lost in the 1928 fire; one was demolished in 1972; and another burned in 1996. Of the remaining six cottages, one cottage was built by the hotel, two by owners of the hotel company, and three by long-time hotel patrons. The cottages were used as summer residences by their owners or leased to hotel guests desiring private accommodations while enjoying the cuisine, social and recreational life of the resort. The cottages were featured in Waumbek Hotel advertising and brochures of the period. All six cottages are contributing resources; two small, detached garages are non-contributing. Significant landscape features include panoramic views of the White Mountains and Israel River valley, stonewalls, paths and walkways, flower gardens, statuary, open fields and wooded lots.

Similar to the Wentworth Hall and Cottages in Jackson, New Hampshire, but about 10 years later, the Waumbek Hotel and Cottages was developed in the period from 1889 to 1899 as a grand hotel with dependent elegant rental cottages bound aesthetically and functionally together under the principles of the "cottage system" made popular in Great Britain. "Under this system, the complex was designed as a group of buildings, rather than as a single unit, allowing guests privacy in separate cottages and social interaction in the public spaces of the main hotel." (Tolles, *Grand Resort Hotels*, p. 84) All Wentworth cottages were owned and maintained by the hotel; in contrast, five Waumbek cottages were privately owned (the hotel owned six). but, in similarity, all the cottages "centered their social, recreational, cultural, and dining pursuits on the main hotel facility." (Tolles, p. 39), and the hotel provided services for all the cottages. The Jackson hostelry was designed by architect William A. Bates (1853-1922), a close friend and associate of architect Alfred E. Barlow (1855-1926), who designed a major addition to the Waumbek and quite possibly, based on design similarities, several of the Waumbek cottages.

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There are strikingly similar design elements between General Wentworth's "Thorncastle," and Waumbek's "Onaway." Bates designed Wentworth's cottage in 1885 and 1891; Barlow designed the Waumbek cottage in 1895. Both cottages feature cylindrical fieldstone corner towers with conical roof caps.

According to Tolles' *Summer Cottages in the White Mountains*, the Waumbek Cottages "comprise one of the largest hotel-related groups in the White Mountains. [T]hey rival in architectural and historical significance similar assemblages constructed for the Profile House in Franconia Notch, the Maplewood Hotel at Bethlehem, and Wentworth Hall at Jackson." "Like other hotels in the region that possessed cottage groups, the Waumbek provided maintenance services and encouraged tenants to take their meals at and participate in the social and recreation life of the resort." "The [Waumbek] cottages were at one time satellite buildings to a huge grand resort hotel complex, one of America's most famous and sumptuous." (pp.87-88)

Located west, east and north of the hotel, the cottages were laid out in a park-like setting with ornamental planting, stonewalls, and cement walks connecting the cottages with each other and the hotel. Despite the term, the cottages are all sizable structures with floor plans arranged to be conducive to entertaining with large living rooms, wraparound porches, and wide rooms to invite cool summer breezes. Cottage kitchens were diminutive because most meals were taken at, or provided by, the hotel.

One of the cottages – Onaway (#3) - was designed by architect, Alfred E. Barlow of New York. Mr. Barlow also designed a large expansion of the Waumbek Hotel in 1898. There is evidence that other Waumbek cottages were architect-designed. Adding to the similar nature of the cottages is the actual construction of the buildings. Where evidence of the identity of the contractor exists, Moses McDonald of Whitefield, New Hampshire, was head carpenter under the general superintendency of the Waumbek's Maintenance Superintendent (and board member of the hotel company) Manasah Perkins.

The cottages were all built in the Shingle Style, a brief episode in American architecture presaging the full-blown Colonial Revival style. The extensive use of porches/verandas was borrowed from the Queen Anne style, but in the Shingle style, as evidenced in the Waumbek Cottages, it was used to integrate the cottages to their summer environment. Like the extensive

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verandas and porches of the resort hotels, the cottage porches were places to enjoy resort life—conversation, scenery, and people watching.

The cottages exhibit the three dominant aspects of the Shingle style: emphasis on the antiquarian precedents of early vernacular colonial architecture; reliance on design features such as steeply pitched roofs, dormers, varied fenestration, and gable-ends; and a subdued horizontal massing with an intent to create a more disciplined composition with less reliance on variety of design features and eruptive Queen Anne vertical picturesqueness.

The Waumbek Cottages are an excellent collection of well-preserved Shingle Style buildings in New Hampshire.

1.) Bashaba Cottage, 14 Starr King Road, ca. 1894. Contributing building.

Bashaba is located on the north side of Route 2 facing south toward the Waumbek Golf Club and Franconia Notch. It is bounded on the west by Starr King Road, the north by Cottage Road and the east by Onaway and Wayonda Cottages. It was the closest cottage to the main hotel building. The cottage has a rectangular footprint and is a 3x5-bay, two-story, balloon-framed, Shingle style cottage with a rusticated concrete block foundation. Its sloped site creates a fully exposed basement in the front. The building is clad with wood shingles and is capped with a metal covered hip roof with two interior brick chimneys, one at each end of the ridge.

Originally the cottage had a one-story, shed-roofed porch set partially across the east façade, facing the Presidential range, with the end bays recessed under the second story of the cottage. The original porch posts have multiple turnings and are Queen Anne in style. The design of the house reflects a tamer and more horizontal Shingle style cottage with less reliance on picturesque massing.

In decorative detail, Bashaba features sill and belt courses, architrave trim and a boxed cornice. The original interior door and window trim are Queen Anne in style and feature symmetrically molded head and side casings with bull's-eye corner blocks. The cottage retains the original interior bead board wall finish.

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It still retains some of its original 2/2 sash; and the wood, louvered shutters are authentic. It features a central three-sided bay projection with canted corners in the center second floor of the east façade. In the early 1920s, part of the porch area facing east was enclosed, and a sunporch/conservatory with diamond-paned windows was constructed on the northeast façade. This addition allowed for an enlarged master bedroom and bath on the second floor. The property was further embellished with a serpentine fieldstone wall running slightly longer than the full length of the cottage.

Bashaba Cottage is the oldest cottage in the colony. It was built by the Waumbek Hotel for use by hotel guests and possibly for hotel management. Due to its proximity to the original hotel, it is possible that the cottage dates to 1884, as Osgood's guidebook of that year refers to the Waumbek House and the adjacent cottage accommodating over 150 guests. However, Bashaba was first mentioned by name in *The White Mountain Life* in 1897, when "Mr. and Mrs. F.W. Devoe and their two daughters occupied [the cottage] for their second summer at the Waumbek," making the construction date at least as early as 1894.

As was popular in Victorian cottage culture, the house was given a name with Native American Indian significance. It was named 'Bashaba' for the title given to the great chieftain of the Kennebis.

Bashaba's close location to the hotel made it a very popular cottage. The Devoe family of New York rented the cottage for eight or nine summers. Mr. Devoe (1828-1913) was the owner of the Devoe Paint Company and regularly advertised the paint company in the local newspapers. He was an officer in the U.S. Hay Fever Association, which held conventions at the Waumbek and other area hotels.

Bashaba continued to be used as a rental cottage by the hotel until 1918 when Frank W. and Ethel F. Shute purchased the Waumbek Hotel. The Shutes used it as their private cottage while they owned and managed the hotel and retained ownership of Bashaba and 0.8 acre when they sold the hotel complex in 1929. In 1928 when the Waumbek Hotel caught fire and was totally destroyed, Bashaba's roof also caught fire, but firemen were able to save the building. Singed timbers are visible in the attic today. Three other adjacent cottages were lost at the same time.

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A descendant of Mrs. Shute owns and occupies the cottage today as a full-time residence.

1A.) Bashaba Cottage Garage, 14 Starr King Road, ca. 1950. Non-contributing building.

Immediately behind and north of Bashaba Cottage is a 336 square foot, one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed, balloon-framed garage with cedar shingle siding and asphalt roof. The garage was constructed ca. 1950.

2.) Wayonda, 36 Cottage Road, 1895. Contributing building.

Wayonda is located on the north side of Route 2 facing south toward the Waumbek Golf Club and Franconia Notch. It is bounded on the west by Bashaba Cottage, on the north by Onaway Cottage, and on the east by Cottage Road. Built on a fieldstone foundation, Wayonda is a 2 1/2-story Shingle style cottage with a high-pitched, cross-gable roof with pedimented, gable-end overhangs superimposed on pent roofs supported on shingled brackets at the corners, and a shed-roof dormer sheltering the stairs on the north.

Located on the recessed southwest end of the cottage is a large, five-sided dormer with a hip roof. The irregular plan features porches recessed under the second story across the front and back of the house. Like most of the other Waumbek cottages, Wayonda's porches are either fully or partly recessed under the second story. Its sloped site creates a high basement wall on the south side, which forms a parapet wall for the porch, whose fieldstone piers support the second story. The exterior of the first floor is clapboarded while the second floor and gable ends are shingled. One interior brick chimney is located on the east end and another off-center on the asphalt shingled roof ridge.

Most of the windows are 16/1 double-hung sash. The building also features paired 8/8 double-hung sash, two triple windows, fixed picture windows, a rectangular bay window and leaded-glass sidelights flanking the central entrance.

In 1896, a piazza was added which extended from the southwest corner around to the northeast corner and the second floor northeast corner room was greatly enlarged. A small portion of the north piazza was enclosed for a diminutive kitchen in the 1950s.

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On the southeast corner of the house at the basement level is a 16' x 16' one-bay, one-story, balloon-framed garage with clapboard siding and a shallow-pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles built in the late 1950s.

The open linear plan, large-scale motifs and complicated massing of Wayonda clearly define it as a Shingle style cottage. Specific details, such as the interior door and window trim and variety of exterior surface materials and motifs are Queen Anne in style, and many of the isolated elements, such as the small window panes, broad gables, gabled roof dormers, shingle cladding and design of the main entrance door are colonial in inspiration. The whole house is finished in native birch bead board and remains unpainted.

In the early 1950s, with the advice of Donald Lennox, the Waumbek Hotel's well-known garden designer, the property was extensively landscaped with unique trees, shrubs and several fine perennial gardens. One notable garden is the sunken garden within the footprint of Wigwam Cottage a short distance west from Wayonda along the sidewalk connecting it and Bashaba Cottage.

Wayonda was constructed in 1895 for Mr. & Mrs. Samuel D. Davis, New York, and Lakeside, New Jersey. Mr. Davis was a member of the S.D. Davis & Company, a Wall Street banking firm. Mr. Davis was instrumental in the development of Lakeside, New Jersey, as a winter resort starting in the 1860s and an owner of the Laurel House (1880) and Laurel-in-the-Pines ((1891), both popular and elegant hotels in Lakewood.

Mr. Davis and a group of investors associated with the Lakewood resorts formed the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company in 1889 and purchased the Waumbek Hotel. Mr. Davis was treasurer and later president of the company. Mr. Davis built his first summer cottage called the Wigwam near the Waumbek in 1890. After he constructed Wayonda, the Wigwam was used as a hotel cottage until it burned in 1928.

Mr. Davis was interested in the Jefferson schools, speaking at district schoolhouse meetings and later donating the steeple clock for the local school. His daughter Agnes, an avid and accomplished golfer, gave the colorful names to the original nine holes of the Waumbek Golf Club which the hotel built in 1895.

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According to an account in a 1902 issue of *The Waumbek Penny Daily*, Wayonda was “among the most desirable of the newer cottages” because of its unimpeded views of the mountains across the Jefferson valley and its close proximity to the hotel.

Wayonda has always been a summer cottage and has been owned by two other owners of the Waumbek Hotel. Herbert Malcolm, a resident of nearby Randolph, New Hampshire, and owner of the Hillsboro Club in Florida, purchased the Waumbek along with Wayonda Cottage in 1944. Mr. Malcolm sold the hotel and Wayonda in 1951 to Kenneth and Verna Kenyon who had managed both of Mr. Malcolm’s hotels. Mrs. Kenyon continued to use Wayonda as a summer cottage after selling the Waumbek Resort in 1961.

3.) Onaway, 18 Cottage Road, 1896. Contributing building.

Onaway Cottage is located up the slope almost directly behind Wayonda Cottage. It is bounded on the west by Bashaba and on the north and east by Cottage Road.

Mr. & Mrs. Charles J. Fisk engaged Alfred E. Barlow (1855-1926), an architect from New York, to design the cottage. Barlow designed the Samuel R. Smith Infirmary on Staten Island and would later design a major addition to the Waumbek Hotel in 1898. Mr. Barlow was a member (1881 to 1891) of the Architectural League of New York and a founding member of the Architectural Sketch Club (1879) along with William A. Bates and Thomas Hastings, both architects of note. Barlow formed a partnership with William A. Bates in 1892. Mr. Bates is best remembered in New Hampshire as architect of the Queen Anne and Shingle style Wentworth Hall and Cottages in Jackson, New Hampshire, built between 1881 and 1885 for General Marshall C. Wentworth. (Wentworth was a manager of the Laurel House in Lakewood, New Jersey, sister resort of the Waumbek Hotel.) There are strikingly similar design elements between General Wentworth’s Thorncastle and Onaway. Both cottages feature cylindrical fieldstone corner towers with conical roof caps and a castle-like presence. Onaway is referred to today as “The Castle.”

Onaway is a 2 1/2-story, 4 x 5 bay, part balloon-frame and part solid masonry, Shingle style summer cottage, whose design owes much to historical antecedents. Its great, uncoursed-

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fieldstone corner tower, with conical roof and attenuated wooden finial evokes Norman architecture of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Attached to the two-story tower is a massive, uncoursed fieldstone chimney. A similarly constructed chimney on the rear façade echoes the effect of the crag-like tower chimney.

The cottage has an asphalt shingle-covered, hip roof, wood shingle cladding, and an uncoursed fieldstone foundation which is fully exposed on the south façade due to the sloped building site. A 14.5-foot-deep, shed-roofed veranda spans the length of the east façade and is recessed one full bay under the second story of the rear, north façade. The rear façade terminates in an ample porte-cochere with Tuscan columns.

In the 1960s the original entrance porch on the west façade was enclosed to make a small den, and the porch balcony, which opened into the third floor, was concealed by a metal covered shed roof to protect the interior from water damage.

The summer cottage exhibits a variety of window styles and types, including multi-paned double-hung sash windows in the hip-roofed dormers, fixed light oval windows with radiating muntins, fixed light multi-paned windows, fixed light windows with long vertical lights, and large plate-glass windows with transoms with long vertical panes.

The cottage has a rectangular footprint and 7,647 square feet of living space. The interior features unpainted spruce bead board sheathing and Queen Anne door and window trim (symmetrically molded casings with bull's-eye corner blocks). The floors are hardwood. The complex stairway exhibits Queen Anne turned posts and balusters.

The interior is laid out like a hotel, with six bedrooms on the second floor opening off a central corridor. There are four and 1/2 bathrooms, most with period fixtures. The living room, which measures 50' x 30,' features a 22.5' diameter tower room and a 14 foot ceiling with massive hand-hewn pine beams

Charles J. Fisk (1858- ?), Mayor of Plainfield, New Jersey, and one of the directors of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, built Onaway in 1896. The Fisk family had rented Swan

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Cottage, owned by the Waumbek Hotel, for two years before building Onaway. This progression from guest to owner was typical in the “cottage system” hotels of the White Mountains.

Onaway was built on land near the hotel where the hotel’s bowling alleys were once located.

The construction of Fisk’s cottage was contracted to Moses McDonald of Whitefield, New Hampshire, who was the head carpenter for some of the hotel’s construction projects and some of the cottages. Construction began in April with many men working to complete the foundation by early May. By early June they had used over 100 casks of cement, and the cottage was completed in July. *The Waumbek Record-Book* reported in 1896: “Mr. Moses McDonald... was presented with a handsome gold watch, suitably engraved, by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fisk.”

In true Victorian fashion, The Fisks named their cottage. Onaway, Michigan, was much in the news as the cottage was being built. The town, named after a Chippewa Indian princess, had changed its name to Adalaska and was under pressure to return to its original name, which it did in November 1896.

Mr. Fisk was a partner at Harvey Fisk & Son, one of the important banking institutions at the time. Like other prominent businessmen staying extended lengths of time at their cottage or the hotel, Mr. Fisk took advantage of the convenient train connections to travel often to tend to business matters in New York. Mr. Fisk always brought fine horses and handsome carriages and stabled them at the Waumbek Hotel stables. The Fisk family were active golfers and involved in the activities of the Waumbek Golf Club. They entertained lavishly in their large hotel-like home.

In 1906, Louise Suydam Austin purchased Onaway and its contents. The Suydam family had been frequent guests at the Waumbek Hotel. Her father J.S. Suydam was associated with the Atlantic Trust Company, New York, which had loaned the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company funds to purchase more property and make hotel additions. From 1921, when Ella K. Gilson purchased Onaway, until 1944, when Herbert Malcolm purchased Onaway along with the Waumbek Hotel, the cottage was maintained but not used. Malcolm opened the cottage and made it available to hotel guests.

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Herbert L. Malcolm had a summer residence in nearby Randolph, New Hampshire, and owned the Hillsborough Club, a winter resort in Pompano, Florida. He was an avid mountain climber in the White Mountains and scaled the Matterhorn at the age of 69. His long-time attorney, Richard Lovell of Massachusetts, purchased the cottage from Malcolm's estate in 1962, and it remains in that family today.

3A.) Onaway Cottage Garage, 18 Cottage Road, 1967. Non-contributing building.

East of Onaway, on the southwesterly side of Cottage Road, is a one-bay, one-story, gable-roofed, balloon-framed detached garage with clapboard siding and asphalt roof. The garage was constructed ca. 1970.

4.) The Bungalow, 38 Starr King Road, 1899. Contributing building.

The Bungalow faces south and is bordered on the north and east by the White Mountain National Forest, on the south by Bait-ul-Hakeem and Wyndybrae, and on the west by a non-contributing property.

According to a 1998 *The White Mountain Life*, Mr. & Mrs. Charles Raymond planned to "erect a fine summer home...from competitive plans by famous architects." Unfortunately, the architect's name is unknown. Evidence like this does suggest that the cottages were architect designed. As with the other cottages, the hotel corporation was involved in the construction of The Bungalow, with Manasah Perkins as superintendent. Construction began in April 1899 and was completed by late June. Local craftsmen were used: signatures of George Stone and J.J. Bisson of Jefferson Meadows, dated June 1899, were discovered during the 1999 restoration.

The Bungalow is a 5 x 2 bay, two-story, balloon-frame, Bungalow/Shingle style cottage with cedar shingled exterior walls and a relatively shallow-pitched gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The roof has broadly projecting gable-end eaves supported by purlins. In the center bay of each slope is a shallow-pitched, shed-roofed dormer with paired, eight-light windows lighting the attic. Interior brick chimneys emerge from the ridge of the roof at both gable ends. The plan of The Bungalow is linear.

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The most distinguishing feature of the exterior design is a grand, one-story, shed-roofed porch that wraps around the front façade, gable end walls, and half the length of the rear façade where it terminates in a gable-roofed porte-cochere. The twelve-foot-deep porch, measuring almost 90 feet across the front façade, exhibits paired columns of peeled tamarack logs defining the building's five bays and stout shingled piers at the porch corners. Shingled piers support the pedimented gables of the central entrance bay of the front porch and the porte-cochere.

In 1999, the northeast corner of the porch was enclosed, forming the outer walls of the kitchen and a mudroom which has diamond-paned windows. At that time the southwest section of the porch had to be reconstructed as that section had deteriorated and been removed. It was reconstructed using details from the existing porch and 1902 photographs of the house. An uncoursed stone foundation was used instead of the wooden shingle original to strengthen the sizeable porch and to retard moisture infiltration. New materials were chosen to match original materials or were milled and manufactured to match original materials. Alterations were stylistically in keeping with the overall architectural design of the cottage and other cottages in the colony.

The fenestration of the house is symmetrical with 12/12 sash windows. The windows have architrave trim and flanking wooden louvered shutters. Triple windows light the living room on the front and rear facades. In the center of the second story on the rear façade is an oversized sash window with 24/12 lights.

The large living room features a sizeable brick fireplace, with a seven-foot mantelshelf, and two ceiling beams supported on fluted columns with simple Tuscan capitals. This same column feature is seen in Bait-ul-Hakeem/The Maples. The walls are narrow, white spruce bead board wainscoting, and the floors are patterned birch. The window and door casings feature symmetrically molded trim with bull's eye corner blocks identical to the other cottages.

A 1902 issue of *The Waumbek's Penny Daily* describes The Bungalow: "The proximity of the grove, the broad porches with their massive rustic pillars, the wide entrance and the spacious rooms ... all contribute to the charm and restfulness of the cottage. The house is built just right to catch the breeze and the front outlook is superior."

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Mr. & Mrs. Charles Lewis Raymond, their five children and three maids from Chicago, Illinois, had spent seven summers at a North Woodstock, New Hampshire, resort before coming to the Waumbek Hotel in 1897. They enjoyed the ambiance of the Jefferson establishment and in 1898 the Raymond's purchased lot #4, one of the 11 new lots that the hotel company had laid out above the hotel near the maple grove. Their cottage was constructed in the spring of 1899 and was named "The Bungalow."

Mr. Raymond (1840-1920) was the head of the Chicago firm of C.L. Raymond & Company, commission merchants and brokers in grain and provisions. For many years he was secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade becoming its president in 1894. Convenient railroad service made it easy for Mr. Raymond to travel between Jefferson and Chicago to combine business and pleasure during the summer months.

An enthusiastic sportsman, Raymond was an accomplished fly fisherman and fished in the area's brooks. He and his family participated in golf at the Waumbek Golf Club; and, in 1902, Raymond established 'The Raymond Cup,' a tournament for golfers 49 years or older, inviting participants from neighboring hotel golf courses.

Howard Coonley (1876-1966) of Chicago purchased the cottage in 1913. He was the first President of the International Organization for Standardization and was the namesake for the Coonley Medal which is still awarded for contribution to standardization. Coonley sold The Bungalow in 1918 to Oliver H. Brown (1852-1924) and Frederick R. Schock (1876-1949). Spring Lake, New Jersey, who had bought the Waumbek Hotel in 1915.

The D'Olier name was well known at The Bungalow and in Jefferson for many years. Members of the D'Olier family owned the cottage from 1920 to 1965. They had been hotel guests since 1899. Edith D'Olier Lippincott owned the cottage for 15 years. Her father William was the patriarch of golf at the Waumbek and president of the Waumbek Golf Club for almost 20 years. William D'Olier and Thomas Dimond (owner of Bait-ul-Hakeem/The Maples) shared in the cost of construction of the second Church of the Holy Trinity in Jefferson. James and Florence Dimond D'Olier assumed ownership of The Bungalow in 1935. They, too, were very involved with the Holy Trinity Church, serving on the Finance Committee for almost 20 years. Mrs. Dimond was the daughter of Thomas Dimond. In 1946, she purchased property adjacent to the cottage from Herbert Malcolm, Waumbek Hotel owner.

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In 1963, the Waumbek Associates, a group of local investors, purchased the Waumbek Hotel, the golf course, The Bungalow, and additional acreage. Their plan was to develop a year-round complex including a ski resort on Mount Starr King. This plan did not materialize. In 1971, Hugh Gregg, governor of New Hampshire 1953-1955, purchased all the Waumbek Associates' property and used the Bungalow as his summer home until 1986. It was also the summer residence for his son, Judd Gregg, U.S. Senator from New Hampshire (1993-), and governor of New Hampshire 1989-1993. George H.W. Bush, 39th U. S. President, spent the night at the Bungalow when he was campaigning in New Hampshire in the early 1990s.

Part of the property Gregg acquired included Starr King Mountain and Mount Waumbek. Though an arrangement between Governor Gregg and the U.S. Government this land became part of the White Mountain National Forest. This arrangement assured that the natural beauty of the mountains so much a part of Jefferson's heritage would remain as an important aspect of the town's future. This property borders The Bungalow on the north and east.

In 1999 William and Nancy Greenlee of Orlando, Florida, purchased The Bungalow and restored the property to its original condition.

5.) Wyndybrae Cottage, 13 Cottage Road, 1898. Contributing building.

Wyndybrae Cottage lies southeast of the Bungalow and is bounded on the south and west by Cottage Road and on the east by Bait-ul-Hakeem/The Maples. Wyndybrae is a 2 1/2-story, 5 x 3 bay, balloon-framed, gable-roofed building with an uncoursed fieldstone foundation, wood-shingled exterior walls and an asphalt-shingle covered roof. It has a rectangular footprint.

Wyndybrae was built in 1898. The cottage was constructed for Rev. and Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance of Poughkeepsie, New York, by the Waumbek Hotel Company under the supervision of Manasah Perkins. According to an 1897 *Coös County Democrat*, "the plan calls for large expenditures of money and it will be one of the finest on the Hill."

This Shingle style summer cottage features a wraparound porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with turned balusters. As originally built, it featured a wood-shingled, gable roof with a

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centered cross-gable dormer on the front slope of the roof. This dormer featured a pedimented gable end supported by two polygonal oriel windows and included oval windows in the canted sides of the oriel windows. The only remnant of this dormer is now the Palladian window, as a second-story addition was built over the original verandah across the entire front façade eliminating the lower part of the dormer. The east balcony was roofed ca. 1910. This second-story addition features a shingled exterior wall and regularly spaced 6/1 sash. The addition of porches and girdling of the second story have altered the front, rear, east and west elevations. Tuscan columns that rest on a concrete floor support the second-story overhang. Under the extended eaves of the roof a second-story shingled wall with irregular but symmetrical fenestration connects the east enclosed balcony and the west addition. A small addition that serves as the present kitchen projects from the original kitchen area. This renovation was probably done between 1919 and 1939. The added balconies were at first screened but were enclosed with windows some time after 1983.

The first floor fenestration and central entrance are original. Two 4/1 sash windows similar to the sash in Onaway Cottage light the dining room. The central entrance has sidelights with diamond panes. The living room is lit by a triple window consisting of a large center window flanked by two sidelights with diamond panes.

Early photographs show that the steps leading to the front verandah were not sheltered.

The interior door and window trim is similar to the other cottages and consists of symmetrically molded trim with bull's eye corner blocks. The walls are primarily bead board. The floor is tongue-and-groove hardwood. There are four fireplaces with one triple exterior end chimney and an interior off-center ridge chimney.

Like other Waumbek cottage owners, Reverend and Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance and children summered for several years at the hotel before purchasing property and building Wyndybrae, a Scottish name for "windy hillside." They had also been long-time patrons of Laurel House, Lakewood, New Jersey, Waumbek's sister resort. Rev. Adriance (1861- ?) was a Presbyterian minister, and during the summers he would preach at various Jefferson churches, including the Methodist-Episcopal and Baptist. He always packed the room with friends anxious to hear his "practical, earnest lesson" as reported by *The White Mountain Life* (1898). Rev. Adriance's

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father-in-law, also a minister and summer visitor at the Waumbek, preached at the Methodist Church.

Rev. Adriance was an avid golfer and was one of the organizers of the Waumbek Golf Club. He was secretary from 1897 through 1900.

After 1901, the Adriances did not spend entire summers at Wyndybrae, and the hotel often rented it to prominent families like the Rhinelanders, one of New York's oldest and wealthiest families.

The Adriances sold the cottage in 1910 to Mark S. Willing of Chicago, son of a partner in Marshall Fields' Department Store. The Willings owned the home for many years, spending summers at Wyndybrae and winters at Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, New Jersey, Waumbek's sister resort.

Wyndybrae continued to be used as a summer cottage by various owners until 1983 when a family made it their year-round residence. They were musicians playing at the Balsams Resort in Dixville Notch, New Hampshire. It became a summer residence again in 1995 when Robert F. and Sonja C. Greenlee of Sanford, Florida, purchased it.

6.) Bait-ul-Hakeem/ The Maples, 25 Cottage Road, 1898. Contributing building.

Bait-ul-Hakeem/The Maples is located east of Wyndybrae Cottage. It is bounded on the north by The Bungalow property, the east by the White Mountain National Forest and on the south by non-contributing vacant property bordering US Route 2.

Bait-ul-Hakeem is a Shingle style 1-1/2-story, 5 x 3 bay, gambrel-roofed cottage with an uncoursed fieldstone foundation, wood-shingled exterior walls and an asphalt shingle-covered roof. As originally built, the cottage was rectangular in design with the first floor containing a living room, bedroom and small kitchen. The second floor housed four bedrooms and one bath.

In 1912 extensive alterations and additions were made. Moses McDonald, Whitefield, New Hampshire, carpenter for the hotel and head carpenter on Onaway, was in charge of the

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renovations. At that time a dining room ell and a porte-cochere were added, the kitchen relocated, and the dormers on the principal façade redesigned. In the inverse of the ell a slightly pitched, shed-roofed porch with Tuscan columns was added. The pyramidal-hip-roofed porte-cochere was attached at a 45° angle. In 1948 a one-story, shed-roofed garage was added to the dining room ell.

One of the most salient design features of this cottage is the recessed porch across the front façade, measuring 49' by 10', with gunstock posts, tripled at the corners which rest on low shingled half-walls. Originally open, the porch is now screened. Over the recessed porch is an unusual dormer window reflecting the 1912 renovation. Originally it consisted of a long, shed-roofed dormer with a central gallery flanked on either side by 9/1 sash. In 1912 the dormer was extended by the addition of two polygonal oriel windows, one at either end. The gallery was enclosed and a triple window flanked by smaller sash windows was installed.

The fenestration of the house is varied and includes a Palladian window on the rear facade (truncated by the 1912 renovation), 9/1 sash (now metal reproductions added in 1995), a Chicago window with transom lights, large fixed light windows similar to those at Wayonda Cottage, and oval windows with attenuated keystones similar to those at Wyndybrae.

The interior features painted bead board walls and Queen Anne interior door and window trim identical to the finish trim of the other cottages. An attenuated, fluted column in the living room is identical to the columns in the living room of The Bungalow. The dining room, added in 1912, features a fieldstone fireplace with a semicircular opening and is constructed of alternating brick and stone voussoirs. This voussoir design was also used in the fireplaces in The Bungalow and Wyndybrae.

Bait-ul-Hakeem was constructed in 1898 for Dr. & Mrs. William Gray Schaffler by the Waumbek Hotel company under the supervision of Manasah Perkins. The Schafflers were from Lakewood, New Jersey, where he was the house physician for the Laurel House and Laurel-in-the-Pines, Waumbek's sister winter resorts. Familiarity with those resorts and their similarity with the Waumbek Hotel probably brought the Schafflers to Jefferson in 1897, engaging the Cherry Cottage for the summer. He became the house physician at the Waumbek. Dr. Schaffler entered into hotel life enthusiastically, singing solos at the Hotel Sunday Song Service and

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sharing in the cost of the Fourth of July fireworks with Charles Fisk, owner of Onaway Cottage. Dr. Schaufler enjoyed golf at the Waumbek and served as treasurer of the Waumbek Golf Club for several years.

In true Victorian fashion, the cottage was given a name. Dr. Schaufler (1863-1933) had a strong connection to the Middle East: he was born of missionary parents in Turkey and was a professor in the medical department of American University, Beirut, Syria, 1891-1896. Consequently, he named his cottage "Bait-ul-Hakeem" which is Arabic for "The Doctor's House." By 1904, the name had been changed to "The Maples."

In 1899, Schaufler purchased the C.H. Burnham house, east of his cottage. He engaged Eugene Gale, a noted local contractor who was responsible for the first major Waumbek addition, to enlarge the building to 22 rooms. Dr. Schaufler used the building as a sanitarium until he sold it in 1906 to Walter W. Law of Briarcliff Manor, New York.

The Maples (formerly Bait-ul-Hakeem) was advertised as a rental cottage in a 1904 issue of *The Waumbek Magazine*.

After Mr. & Mrs. Thomas Dimond of New York purchased the cottage in 1912, they bought an adjacent lot from the hotel and made extensive alterations and additions to The Maples. Thomas and Jenny Dimond were the parents of Florence Dimond D'Olier, who owned the Bungalow 1935-1965. The D'Oliers and the Dimonds made valuable contributions to the town of Jefferson. They were very involved in the second Church of the Holy Trinity. Thomas Dimond and William D'Olier, a long-time Waumbek patron, shared in the cost of the construction of the church.

Helen Ball Robinson, Bronxville, New York, purchased the cottage in 1948. Like other cottage owners, the Robinsons had been visiting the Waumbek Hotel for many years. Mrs. Robinson was a member of the Ball family, owners of the Ball Jar Company. Later that same year she purchased additional land next to the cottage from Herbert Malcolm who owned the Waumbek Hotel at that time. She renamed the cottage "The Birches," which is its name today.

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This cottage had been used as a summer cottage until 1995 when it became the primary residence for Mrs. Robinson's son and his wife.

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SIGNIFICANCE

The Waumbek Cottages Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as an excellent representative of a summer cottage community connected with the grand resort industry, an important local historic context. The area is included in Bryant Tolles' *Summer Cottages in the White Mountains*, a recent and thorough account of the subject. The district follows the typical pattern of cottage development, from hotels to hotel cottages to private cottages. Though the Waumbek Hotel is gone, six of the cottages are present, as well as other resources associated with summer cottage communities, including stone landscaping, connecting pathways, open vistas, cottage gardens and proximity to woodlands. The district's appearance (with the exception of the Waumbek Hotel) is little changed since 1899 when the last cottage was constructed. It is an excellent representative of a summer cottage community that continues to embody the physical characteristics of that property type, through architectural styles, landscape features, setting and overall feeling. Two of the three architectural styles most associated with the summer cottage phenomena, as identified by Bryant Tolles, the Shingle and Colonial revival styles, are represented by the cottages. Alterations to the buildings convey modifications made by summer residents through successive generations. Collectively, the resources retain a high degree of integrity. Over the years, fire, alteration, disuse, and demolition have decimated New Hampshire's White Mountain hotel cottage colonies. Today, the Waumbek Cottages survive as the largest and most intact grouping of its type.

The Waumbek Cottages Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association for the period 1894, when the earliest resource in the district was constructed, to 1956, the 50-year cut-off for National Register consideration. The integrity of their original association with the Waumbek Hotel has been lost due to the loss of the hotel, but their original association with summer resort and summer home tourism is very intact. Neither of the two non-contributing resources detracts from the district's high degree of integrity: both are small structures simply designed and discretely placed. Virtually all of the alteration to the cottages occurred at the hand of summer residents within the period of significance. The small amount of restoration undertaken recently on The Bungalow is historically correct. The changes are stylistically in keeping with the overall architectural design of the cottage and colony and do not compromise the integrity of the house.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Originally settled in 1796, Jefferson developed into an important summer vacation community in the last half of the nineteenth century. Thomas Starr King, a Unitarian theologian from Boston who traveled widely and hiked throughout the White Mountains in the mid-1800s, was largely responsible for Jefferson and the Waumbek Hotel becoming a successful summer resort. His book *The White Hills: Their Legends, Landscape and Poetry* (1860) opened up a whole new vista for tourists and others who came to enjoy the scenery, and explore and map out trails that are still used today by hikers. While exploring the White Mountains, Starr King made his home in Jefferson at a small wayside inn owned by Benjamin Hunking Plaisted. Starr King thought if “a good hotel should be erected there, the village would soon become one of the most popular resorts among the mountains.” (*White Hills*, p. 384) He persuaded Plaisted to build the original hotel and gave it its Indian name “Waumbek,” meaning “snowy or white mountains.” The hotel was established in 1860, and its meteoric success resulted in a series of significant additions in 1865, 1874, 1889, 1891 and 1898 to accommodate the increasing demand for rooms.

By the late 19th century, there was a greater concentration of grand resort hotels in New Hampshire’s White Mountains than anywhere else in America. Between 1885 and 1910, the height of the era, more than 12,000 people could be accommodated in the region’s 200 hotels, inns and boarding houses. More than 60 trains a day carried visitors to and from the region.

The building of railroads and the area’s proximity to major east coast cities spurred hotel development. Jefferson was directly and easily accessible from the chief cities of the east. Through parlor cars ran daily from New York and Boston to within 500 yards of the Waumbek doors after the 1892 railroad spur was completed. Five mail shipments arrived daily at the Jefferson post office from all over the U.S. and Canada. Newspapers from Boston, Worcester, Providence, Springfield and New York were received on the day of their issue. The expanded wealth made possible by the industrial revolution produced a newly emerging upper middle class with the time and resources to spend long summer vacations in the mountains. Families would come for extended vacations and often for the entire summer. The excellent communications and accessible rail transportation allowed businessmen to monitor their concerns from the hotel or to travel back home when necessary.

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Like many of the early hotels in the area –the Crawford House, Profile House, and the Maplewood - the Waumbek grew to the status of a grand resort. Each of these hotels accommodated more than 400 guests, had its own train station and livery service and its own versions of comfort and elegance. There was cool weather, healthy air, and lively social and recreational activities.

The Waumbek grew from the first small 60' x 40' building to its grandest stature accommodating more than 500 guests at the turn of the 19th century. Due to demand for accommodations, the hotel owners purchased three other Jefferson hotels and added them to the Waumbek resort complex. Visitors arrived by rail and were met at the station by carriages from the hotels. The Waumbek drew people of means from the Northeast's urban areas who frequently stayed at the hotel or one of its cottages and then eventually constructed a cottage of their own. By 1899 there were eleven cottages in the Waumbek complex, all located near the hotel: the hotel owned six and five were privately owned. Cottage owners and renters could have the privacy and independence of a separate living environment while enjoying the social and recreational activities of the hotel. The hotel provided maintenance service for the cottages. The cottages had minimal kitchens because meals were taken at the hotel; however, they had quite large closets for the extensive wardrobes required for their occupants' numerous social activities.

The Waumbek Hotel was the only grand resort in Jefferson, but there were at least ten smaller hotels and numerous boarding houses. From 1880 to the present, the town population has remained fairly constant - approximately 1,000. The population of Jefferson swelled in the summer months with all the summer visitors. The capacity of the Waumbek alone was more than 500. The growth of summer tourism in the White Mountains offered a new source of income for rural residents, particularly in Jefferson. The hotels and cottages offered many opportunities for employment in construction and maintenance, hotel management and service, livery, a market for farm produce, an impetus for new businesses catering to summer guests (personal grooming, dressmaking, gifts and notions, millinery, confectioneries, photography). Many owners of abandoned farms sold or let their properties to hotels for golf clubs, as at the Waumbek. The positive effects of summer tourism on Jefferson were described in a 1904 *Waumbek Magazine*: “[Jefferson] is small and straggling, but has grown more cleanly and progressive each year with

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the coming of summer guests, and is now a model of neatness. There are [three] churches and a well-stocked library.”

To accommodate the growing demand for private cottages, the Waumbek Hotel planned to sell land for building cottages near the hotel (the earlier cottages were hotel owned or built for hotel directors). A *Map of the Waumbek Property showing Lotting for Cottage Sites*, dated 1897, shows the location of six cottages (Brookside, Swan, Bashaba, Wigwam, Wayonda and Onaway); two lots with cottages planned (Wyndybrae & Bait-ul-Hakeem); and 12 more lots platted for cottages. Three of these 12 lots were sold but only one cottage was built (The Bungalow).

The cottages were given romantic names harkening to nature and Native American significance or to the exotic: Bait-ul-Hakeem, Wigwam, Wayonda, Onaway, Maples, Wyndybrae, The Bungalow, Bashaba, Cherry, Swan, and Mountain View.

The earliest cottage associated with the Waumbek was Bashaba. (#1). The hotel constructed it, perhaps as early as 1889, possibly for use by managers of the hotel and used by hotel guests until 1918. It was first mentioned by name when the F.W. Devoe family of New York rented it in 1895. Mr. Devoe of New York was the owner of the Devoe Paint Company. Frank and Ethel Shute retained it as their private cottage when they sold the Waumbek Hotel in 1929. Today it is the full-time residence of a descendant of Mrs. Shute.

Wigwam was the second cottage built. It was constructed in 1890 for Mr. & Mrs. Samuel D. Davis, a prominent banker and realtor from New York and Lakewood, New Jersey. He was president of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, owner of the Waumbek Hotel, 1889-1915. Wigwam burned when the hotel burned in 1928.

Brookside (1893) and Swan (1894) were also constructed by the hotel for use by guests. Both of these cottages burned in 1928. The hotel purchased two existing cottages located near the hotel (Cherry Cottage in 1889, and Mountain View Cottage in 1902) and used them for hotel guests. Cherry Cottage was dismantled in 1972, and Mountain View Cottage burned in 1996.

Davis also built the third cottage, Wayonda (#2), in 1895, for his family's private summer cottage. Wigwam was then leased to hotel guests. Wayonda has been owned by successive hotel

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owners and is today the summer cottage of Mrs. Kenneth Kenyon, owner of the Waumbek Hotel 1951-1963.

Hon. & Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, mayor of Plainfield, New Jersey, and a director of the Jefferson Hotel and Land Company, built Onaway Cottage (#3) in 1896. Tolles describes it as “perhaps the most ambitious and attractive of the existing group.” (*Summer Cottages*, p.88) It was designed by architect Alfred E. Barlow of New York who designed a major addition to the hotel in 1898.

In 1898, families who were patrons of the hotel built two cottages near the hotel. Bait-ul-Hakeem, later known as The Maples, (#6) was constructed for Dr. & Mrs. William G. Schaufler, Lakewood, New Jersey, and hotel physician. Wyndybrae (#5) was constructed for Rev. Harris E. Adriance, a Presbyterian minister who conducted services at local churches in the summer.

The last cottage built was The Bungalow (#4) in 1899. It was built for Mr. & Mrs. Charles L. Raymond of Chicago. Mr. Raymond was president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Waumbek cottage property owners left their mark in many ways in the Jefferson community. They raised funds for the Jefferson Library and to purchase a church organ. Samuel Davis donated a school steeple clock. The D’Oliers and Dimonds (associated with the Maples and The Bungalow) provided funds to construct the Episcopal Church and were board members for many years. Dr. Schaufler opened and operated a sanitarium for several years.

It is interesting to note that all of the land upon which the private cottages were built was originally deeded to wives of the men who built them. This may bear significance in the area of legal history as it relates to the Women’s Rights Movement, specifically the long development of New Hampshire’s version of the Married Women’s Property Act. New Hampshire was one of the first states to establish property rights for married women beginning in 1846. By 1892 a married woman’s property could not be seized to cover the debts of her husband, barring fraud. The fully matured Women’s Property Act was an interesting and significant factor in the creation of the Waumbek Cottage colony. (*Stilphen v. Stilphen*, 64 NH, 126, 129 (1889) and *Cressey v. Wallace*, 66 NH 566 (1891).

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As was the case with many of the beautiful old wooden hotels, the Waumbek burned in 1928. Three of the nearby cottages burned as well. After the fire, the large hotel structure was not rebuilt, but the resort continued to operate utilizing the three smaller hotels (Starr King House, Waumbek Hall, and Jefferson House) and the Golf Club. In 1972, while ex-Governor of New Hampshire Hugh Gregg owned the resort, Starr King House, Cherry Cottage and the original Golf Club House were dismantled, and the pro shop was relocated to the Mountain View Cottage. Waumbek Hall was dismantled in 1981, and the once grand Waumbek Hotel ceased to exist. The Golf Club was sold in 1986 and continues as a public course. The Jefferson House was destroyed in 1993. The Mountain View Cottage burned in 1996.

Tolles describes the Waumbek Cottages as conveying a “feeling of enduring permanence within a changing, often harsh, but invariably beautiful natural environment. Stone and wood-shingle building materials are effectively combined in each of the cottages, and link them aesthetically as well as practically to the rocky terrain and abundant forests of the North Country.” (*Summer Cottages*, p.88) It is the awe-inspiring mountain scenery from this location that was the primary impetus for the establishment of the Waumbek Hotel and Cottages, and it was the key element which made it a successful mountain retreat, and which continues to inspire the present owners of the Waumbek cottages and golf enthusiasts utilizing the adjacent historic Waumbek Golf Club.

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The Independent Gazette, (1872-1879), published in Lancaster, New Hampshire.

The Lancaster Gazette, (1880-1883), published in Lancaster, New Hampshire.

The Waumbek's Penny Daily (1900-1902), published in Jefferson, New Hampshire.

The Waumbek Magazine (1903-1905), published in Jefferson, New Hampshire.

The Waumbek- Record (1896), published in Jefferson, New Hampshire.

The White Mountain Echo (1887-1927), published in Bethlehem, New Hampshire.

The White Mountain Life (1897-1899), published in Littleton, New Hampshire.

Tolles, Bryant F. Jr., *Summer Cottages in the White Mountains*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 2000.

Tolles, Bryant F. Jr., *The Grand Resort Hotels of the White Mountains*. Jaffrey, NH: David R. Godine, 1998.

Waumbek and Cottages (1901), New York: Andrew H. Kellogg Press (printer) (hotel brochure)

Waumbek Colony, White Mountains, (1905) published by the Waumbek Hotel, Jefferson, NH

Who Was Who in America 1897 – 1942. Chicago: The A.N. Marquis Co., Vol. 1, p. 2028 (William G. Schauffler)

**United States Department of the Interior
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Waumbek Cottages Historic District
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MAPS AND PLANS

1892 *Town and County Atlas of the State of New Hampshire.* Compiled by D.H. Hurd & Co., Boston

1897 *Map of the Waumbek Property showing Lotting for Cottage Sites.* Drawn by R.A. Meeker, C.E., Plainfield, NJ.

1905 *Waumbek Colony – White Mountains* (Hotel Brochure)

2005 Town of Jefferson Tax Map

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National Park Service

Waumbek Cottages Historic District
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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UTM REFERENCES

	Z	E	N
A	19	303-190	4920-987
B	19	303-460	4921-100
C	19	303-585	4921-100
D	19	303-615	4920-860
E	19	303-518	4920-795
F	19	303-400	4920-770

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Waumbek Cottages Historic District includes all of the extant resources relating to the turn-of-the-century summer community.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries are indicated on the attached sketch map.

The district follows lot lines of all the district properties that include extant resources and historic lands associated with the turn-of-the-century summer community. The district boundary is the same as the boundaries of parcels 31, 33, 33B, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 & 40 on tax map 8 of the tax records of the town of Jefferson.

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Accompanying Documentation. 1

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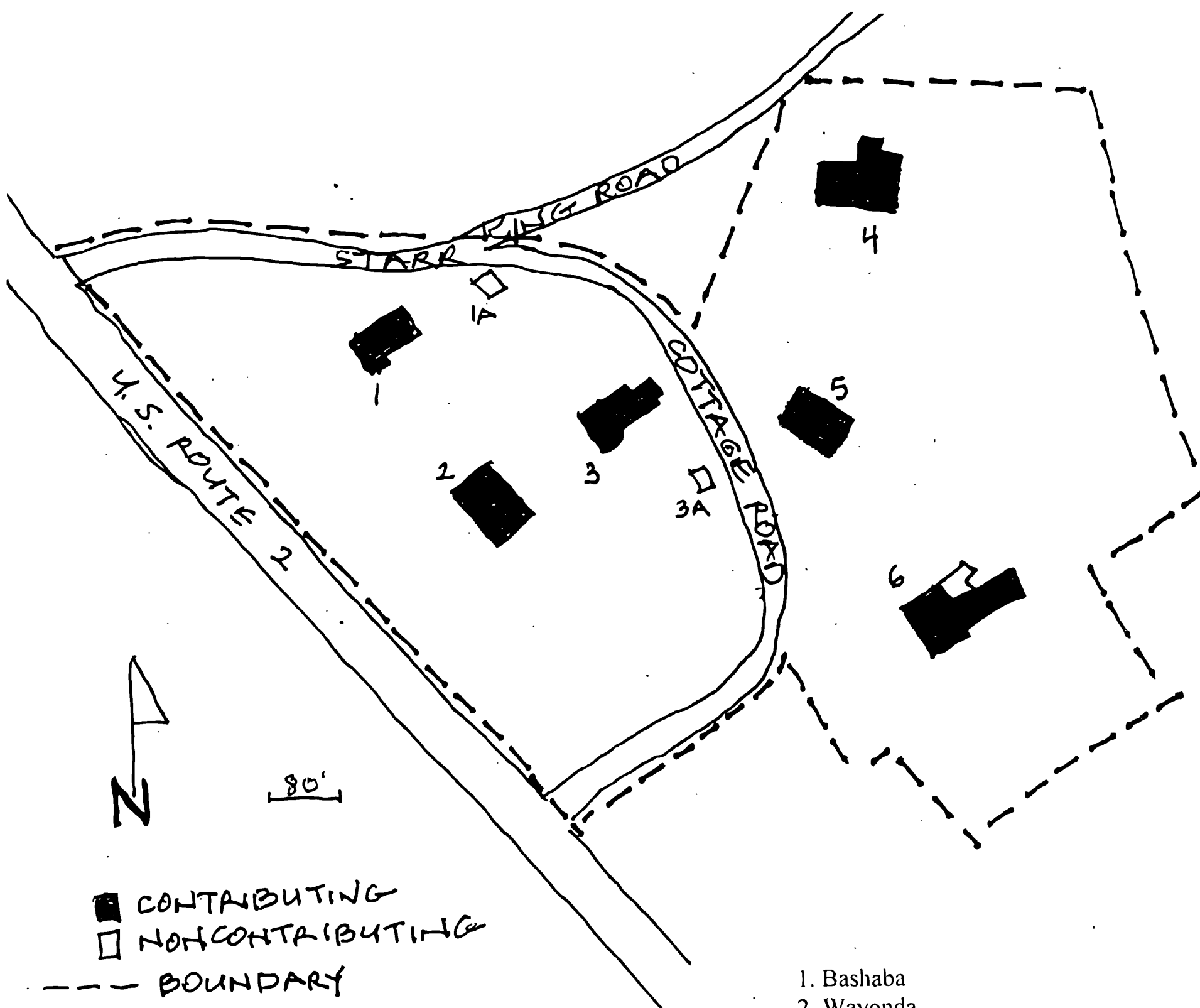
OWNER NAMES/ADDRESSES

- | | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1., 1A. | Winifred S. Ward | PO Box 37, Jefferson NH 03583 |
| 2. | Mrs. Kenneth Kenyon
(c/o Gladys E Cox) | 2805 Coal Creek Road, Galax VA 24333 |
| 3., 3A. | Christopher Lovell | 34 Forest Street, Sherborn MA 01770 |
| 4. | Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Greenlee | 1611 Spring Lake Drive, Orlando FL 32804 |
| 5. | Sonja Greenlee | 205 Lake Boulevard, Sanford FL 32771 |
| 6. | L. Ashley Robinson | PO Box 67, Jefferson NH 03583 |

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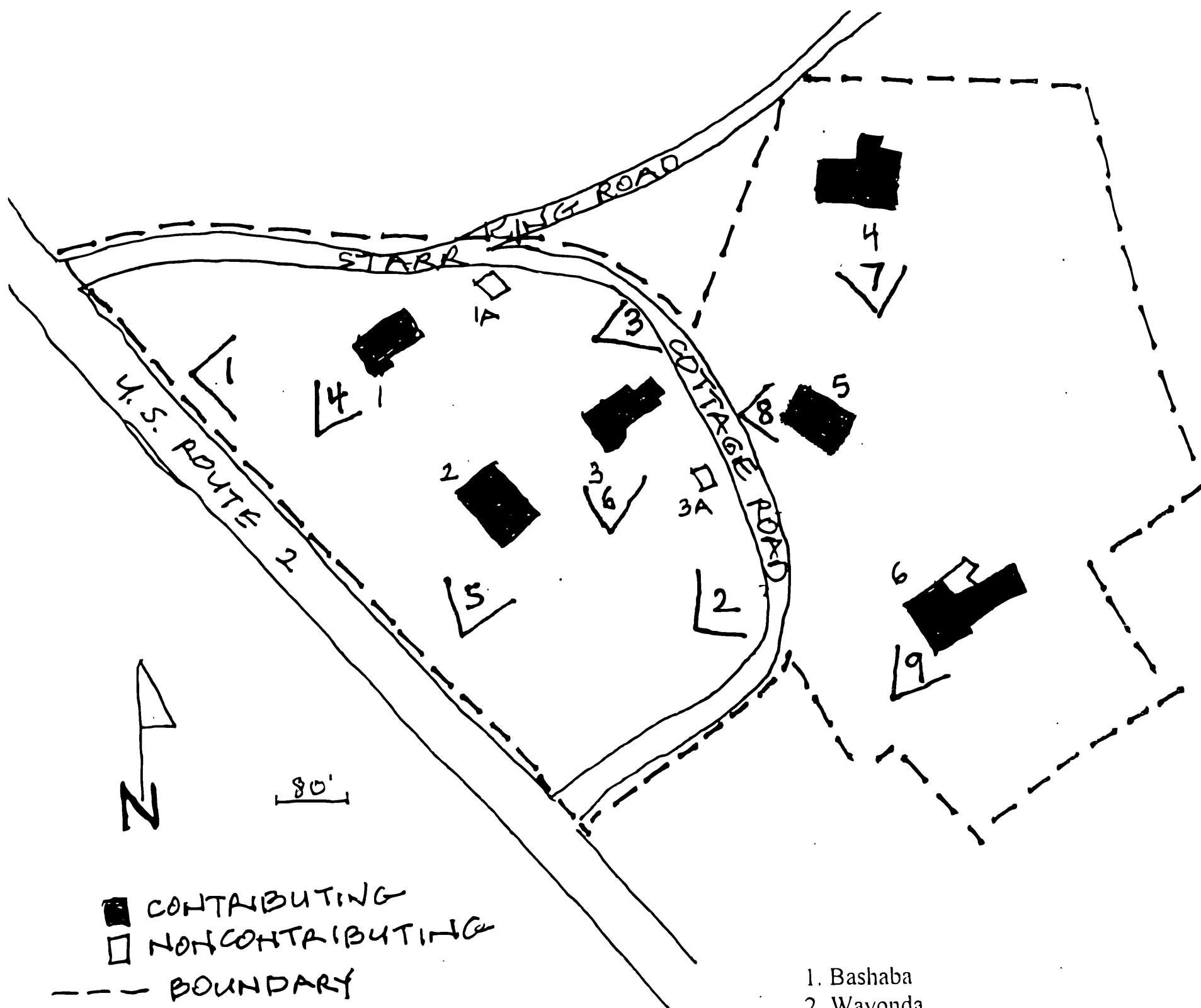
WAUMBEEK COTTAGES
JEFFERSON NH

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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1. Bashaba
2. Wayonda
3. Onaway
4. The Bungalow
5. Wyndybrae
6. Bait-ul-Hakeem/The Maples

WAUMBEEK COTTAGES
JEFFERSON NH

PHOTO KEY

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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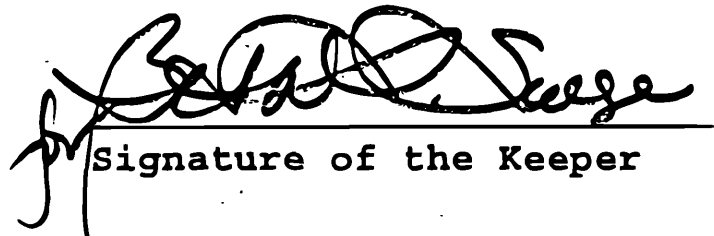
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000142 Date Listed: 3/15/06

Waumbek Cottages Historic District Coos NH
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

3/15/06
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Area(s) and Criteria

Architecture as an applicable area of significance under Criterion C has been added, which corresponds to the property's importance as a locally outstanding summer cottage historic district associated with the grand resort industry in the White Mountain region.

This information was confirmed with Christine Fonda Rankie, National Register Coordinator, NPSHPO staff, by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)