

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

526



# 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: Wallace/Haskell Homestead  
Other names/site number: Issac Wallace House, Under the Hill, Haskell Camp in Maine, Camp Casco Bay  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 268 West Point Road  
City or town: Phippsburg State: Maine County: Sagadahoc  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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

Krista Mohnney, SHPO 11/15/16  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date

**MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**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:)

*[Handwritten Signature]*

*1/17/2017*

**Signature of the Keeper**

**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

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	1	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/ outdoor recreation
- OTHER/ art studio

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD

Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

---

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/ FederalOTHER: Camp

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation - granite, walls - wood shingles, roof - asphalt shingles, foundation - wood pier on concrete or ledge, walls - wood clapboard

### Narrative Description

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

---

### Summary Paragraph

The Wallace/Haskell Homestead is a group of four buildings located in southern Phippsburg in Sagadahoc County Maine near the hamlet of West Point. The wooded 25.5 acre property extends south to the ocean at Sandy Cove which is reached by a grassy path running south from the buildings at the north end of the property. The circa 1820 vernacular center chimney cape and associated barn to the south are the earliest buildings. The house with a north and a south wing faces east with an outcropping of ledge behind. A low stone wall extends from north to south between the house and barn. A grassy garden space is created by the outcropping of ledge to the west and this wall to the east. The lodge and office/infirmary sit on the outcropping some twenty feet above and sixty feet west of the house. Both camp buildings are a simple vernacular style often associated with summer camps. They were built for a children's camp in 1927 that was operated from that year through 1938 and again in 1941. The camp buildings are sited around a small open space where six camp cabins used to exist. An overgrown trail to the east of the house and barn leads to the ocean. Slightly west of the midway point of the path there is a small unmarked family cemetery enclosed in a rustic wood rail fence. The central chimney and fireplaces of the main house were reconstructed in 1980.



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

Other changes to the original house and barn were made during the period of significance. Aside from the chimney replacement the overall integrity of the house is intact. The integrity of the lodge and office are likewise intact with minor alterations.

---

**Narrative Description****House, circa 1820 – contributing**

The center chimney cape is one story with a one story wing at both the north and the south. Façade faces east on a fieldstone foundation with beaded mortar joints and three large granite slabs for steps to the front door. The five bay façade of the main block has a central six-panel wood door with a four light transom. The doorway is flanked by pilasters that extend from foundation to cornice. A flush board wood storm door covers the main door. The other bays are nine-over-six double-hung wood windows with fifteen-light wooden storm windows. The sidewall is covered with wood shingles with a simple cornice at the steep pitched asphalt shingled roof. A large central chimney rises from the roof peak in the center of the house. The form and placement are original but the masonry was rebuilt in the 1980s. A modern steel bulkhead at the southeast corner of the house provides access to the basement.

The one story wing to the south is set back from the front of the main block and has two bays from south to north, a nine-over-six window and a six panel wood door with a flush board storm door. The foundation, wall, cornice and roof are like the main block. The three bay one story wing to the north is set back about ten feet from the main block. The two bays to the south are six-over-six double-hung wood windows and the north bay is a six panel wood door with a flush board storm door. The wood steps and an entry platform with a railing of widely spaced two by four balusters and rails replaced a similar entry in 1986. The foundation, wall and roofing are like the main block. There is a small gable front dormer on the south half of the roof with a six-over-six window occupying the full wall space. A single flue chimney rises at the center of the ridge.

The north elevation of the wing has one nine-over-six double-hung window centered in the first floor wall. There is a matching window centered in the gable at the second floor. The sidewall of the main house has a nine-over-six double-hung wood window to the east of center at the first floor and a matching second floor window centered in the gable end. There is a granite foundation with wood shingle sidewalls and a raking trim board at the roof which has no overhang.

The west elevation sits at grade showing no foundation. The sidewalls are wood shingled with a simple cornice. At the north wing there is one six-over-six window centered in the first floor wall which is offset to the west of the main block by two feet. A shed roof dormer is south of center in the roof and has a pair of six-light casement windows. The west wall of the main block and south wing are in the same plane with four bays in the main block and one in the wing. All are nine-over-six double-hung wood windows with wood storm windows. The ridge of the south wing is lower than that of the main block.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

The south elevation has a single nine-over-six double-hung wood window with storm centered in the end wall of the wing. The main block has a matching window to the east side of center at the first floor and another matching window centered in the gable at the second floor. There is a concrete block chimney on the exterior of the main block wall between the two windows. Other elevation characteristics are similar to the east elevation.

### Interior

The house is organized on a Cape Cod plan. The six-panel front door opens into a small entry hall with a six-panel door to the dining room to the north and a door to the living room to the south. Throughout the main block the floors are wide pine boards and the walls and ceilings plaster on lath. The dining room has a fireplace on the south wall, a built in china cabinet and six-panel door on the west wall, and a four-panel door to the north wing on the north wall. A chair rail encircles the room. The fireplace surround is a simple Federal style with reeded pilasters and a plain mantle. The window and door trim is a simple molded profile with flat square corner blocks.

To the south of the entry hall the living room has a simple plain board fireplace surround and mantle at the north wall. The masonry opening for the fireplace is at the east side of the mantle with a separate beehive oven set into the chimney wall to the west. The room is encircled with a flat wainscoting below the level of the windowsills with plaster above. A six-panel door at the north of the west wall leads to the study which has a fireplace connected to the central chimney on its east wall. This room has a simple mantle like the living room and has built-in bookcases on the north wall. A door on its north wall leads to the small room with a press that Earnest Haskell used for print making. This room in the northwest corner of the main block also opens into the dining room through a door on its east wall.

In the living room, a door centered in the west wall opens to a small room at the southwest corner of the main block. The room was used by Ernest Haskell for etching and has a built-in artist's desk. On the south wall at the west corner of the living room, a six-panel door opens to a hall in the south wing. There is an exterior six-panel door at the east side of the hall and two rooms to the west. The bedroom at the northwest has a four-panel door in a wall that stops one foot from the ceiling. The southwest room is a bath added prior to 1950. The room has beadboard sidewalls and ceiling with a claw foot tub.

In the living room a five-panel door to the east of the fireplace opens to a steep enclosed stair to the second floor. The stair rises at the east side of the attic under the steeply sloping roof into an open stair hall. There is a bedchamber to the north and one to the south through four-panel doors with a closet off the stair hall. The window and door trim is simple flat boards. The rooms have floors of wide painted boards and walls and ceilings of plaster with the bottom portion of the roof rafters exposed.

The north wing is accessed through a door in the north wall of the dining room. The wing is kitchen space divided into four rooms. All areas have four-panel doors with flat trim. The

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

main space at the southeast is a large eat-in kitchen with a wood kitchen range at the north wall. There is a flat wainscoting around the room which has tongue and groove wood floor. At the southwest a smaller room has modernized laundry facilities and kitchen sink. At the northwest is a pantry with modern range and refrigerator. The northeast room is a mudroom with exit door on the east and a stair to the bedchamber along the west wall. The second floor is divided into a stair hall at the north and a bedchamber at the south. Both rooms have flat board walls and ceiling.

**Barn, circa 1870 – contributing**

The north facing barn is located seventy feet south of the house on the flat lawn. The north façade of the story and a half gable front barn has a centered out swinging double door with a pedestrian door at the north corner. No foundation is visible below the wood shingled sidewall that rises to a flush raking eave board at the steeply pitched roof. Visible at the west is a small section of sidewall of an offset addition. The addition is attached to the south wall of the barn but is offset to the west with a single six-over-six double-hung wood window and shingled sidewall visible in this view.

The west elevation of the barn is wood shingles without interruption, no overhang at the roof edge, and asphalt shingle roofing. The low sloped shed roofed addition to the south shows a wood shingled side wall with a single four-light fixed sash.

The south elevation has an out swinging double door on the one story addition. The wall of the main building has a pedestrian door centered under the peak with a nine-over-six double-hung wood window above. The remainder of the elevation has shingles and no overhangs at the roof as described previously.

The east elevation of the barn and addition are mirror images of the north elevation with the addition set back at the south instead of projecting.

**Barn Interior**

The New England plan barn has a central bay with hayloft above the north half. The east bay has a hay loft its full length. The west bay has a wood floor fourteen inches higher than the main wood floor and no loft. No animal stalls exist, and the framing is a mixture of heavy sawn timbers and dimensional lumber. A four panel door near the center of south wall provides access to the shed roof addition. The addition is all stick framed with a wood floor, a loft at the north and a workbench below the loft.

**Lodge, 1927 – contributing**

The lodge is located about sixty feet to the southwest of the house and about twenty feet above on a rocky ridge. The large building faces north with the grade sloping from east down to west. The north façade of the lodge has gable front section on the east half with a shed roofed section to the west. The change in grade allows for a full height lower level under the shed roof section. The foundation under the one story gable section is wood



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

piers on concrete or stone. The shed roof side of the building is two stories with a concrete block foundation supporting the stick framed lower and the main floor. The façade has clapboard siding with simple flat trim. The building has a simple open cornice and an asphalt shingle roof. A five panel wood door with a wooden screen door is centered under the gable with a two-over-one double-hung wood window on either side. A landing in front of the entry door is reached by a flight of wood stairs. Five mullied, screened openings extend across the main floor of the shed roof addition. The lower level under the shed section has a centered fixed light window.

The west elevation has a four bay lower level with a door and three shuttered window openings from north to south. The main floor has a bank of eight screened openings extending south from the corner. Two two-over-one double-hung windows are to the south. The clapboard siding extends to the open cornice with the asphalt shingle roof visible above. A brick chimney is visible at the ridge ten feet from the south end of the building.

The south elevation slopes from the east down to the west with a four-panel wood door at the basement level under the shed roofed west side. There are five two-over-one double-hung wood windows across the six bays of the first floor, two in the shed section on the west and three in the main block. A flush wood door occupies the last bay in a small shed roof extension to the east. Centered under the ridge at the attic level are two two-over-one double-hung wood windows mullied together.

The east elevation has three two-over-one double-hung wood windows from north to south. At the south end there is a small shed roofed addition. The foundation of wood posts on concrete piers is visible with wood clapboards on the wall up to the open cornice.

### Lodge Interior

The north door opens into a gathering room with a large stone fireplace at the south wall. The stick frame construction is visible with no interior wall finish or ceiling. The floor is painted tongue and groove wood. On the west wall are two three-panel wood doors. The northern most door leads to a screened porch with minimal finishes like the gathering room. To the south of the screen porch is a room of equal size with a bathroom in the southwest corner. This room is access through the gathering room or screen porch and like them has minimal finishes. Through a door at the southeast corner of this room and directly behind the gathering room is the kitchen. The north kitchen wall has a flat board finish with a simple bead board cabinet and cook stove. The other walls are open studs with another bead board cabinet on the south wall as well as a sink. To the east of the kitchen is a small shed roofed addition which is accessed through the kitchen at the east and has an exterior door at the south. The south portion of the addition is pantry space with the north end enclosed for ice storage. The ice storage is accessed from an interior door in the pantry and by a small exterior door that allows ice to be inserted from outside.

Access to the lower level of the lodge is through a door at the north end of the west wall. The room is the width of the screened rooms above and is open for the length of the



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

building. The room is currently storage space as the original toilet and shower facilities have been removed. The interior finishes are as the gathering room.

#### Office/Infirmary, 1927 – contributing

The one story office is located fifteen feet south of the lodge and at the same elevation about twenty feet above the house and barn. The building has an irregular footprint and appears to have always been seasonal with no chimney or mechanicals other than electricity. The north façade has two five panel wood doors spaced equally in the wood clapboard gable front with open cornice. A simple wood deck provides an entry platform at the north and wraps around the length of the west side of the building.

The west elevation has a wood deck supported on wood piers set on concrete foundations or directly on the stone outcropping which slopes away to the southwest. The roof ridge at the north is higher than the southern two-thirds on this elevation revealing the irregular footprint. The sidewall is clapboards with a simple open cornice. The north end of the wall has no fenestration. The south end has four bays: a flush wood door, a five panel wood door, a mulled pair of fixed nine-light windows and another five panel wood door. The asphalt shingle roof is visible above.

The south elevation shows the narrower gable end of the ell to the west and the wider gable of the main block. The pier foundation, siding, roofing, and cornice are as before. There is a single fixed nine-light window visible on the main block wall.

The east elevation has two nine-light fixed sash windows mulled together on the northern main block wall. The ell wall is recessed from the northern wall and has three bays. From north to south there is a fixed nine-light sash, two mulled six-light sash, and two mulled four-light sash. The other characteristics are as on the other elevations.

#### Office/Infirmary Interior

The office building is divided into five rooms all accessed through exterior doors. At the northeast is the office space with exposed stick framing and tongue and groove flooring. To the northwest is a slightly larger storage room with the same interior finishes and no windows. Along the west side of the building are three doors the northern most opening to another storage space. The two doors to the south open into small separate rooms for sick campers. All framing is exposed with simple flat window trim.

#### Cemetery – non-contributing

There is a twenty by twenty feet family burial plot south of the house and approximately half way down the path to the beach at Sandy Cove. There are no markers only an open space covered in moss and enclosed by post and rail wood fence. There are two burials dating to 1994 and 2010.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

## 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

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

ART  
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1906-1941

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1906-1925

1927-1938

1941

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

Haskell, Ernest (1876-1925)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**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)

The Wallace/Haskell homestead is eligible under Criterion B as the home of prominent American artist Ernest Haskell from 1906 to his death in 1925. Haskell began his career in New York as an illustrator, later studied in Paris, and finally worked in Maine during his mature period as an important American artist specializing in etching. Mr. Haskell created some of his best work at the homestead including many etchings focused on the local Maine landscape. After Earnest Haskell's death his wife continued living on the property and ran the Haskell Camp in Maine for children from 1927 to 1938. The camp lodge and office were constructed in 1927 along with cabins that no longer exist. The existing barn was used for crafts and the home was the director's house. The camp was reopened as Camp Casco Bay for the summer of 1941 to British children living in foster homes on the eastern seaboard. The children were sent to the United States to escape the bombing of London and in many cases were housed separately from siblings also in the States. The camp was not continued after the United States entry into World War II. The buildings are eligible under Criterion A for their association with Recreation and Entertainment in the context of the development of summer camps for youth in the early twentieth century. The property is eligible at the local level.

---

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

**Criterion B: Ernest Haskell**

Ernest Haskell was born in Woodstock, Connecticut in 1876. He attended school there and had intended to attend Yale. Before he enrolled at Yale, his art work was noticed and he was offered a position as an illustrator in the art department of the *New York American*. He was mainly self-taught up to this point, but traveled to Paris to enroll at the Academie Julian for formal art study. He did not stay at the school long. He instead studied and practiced his techniques independently on this and two subsequent trips. While in Paris he became a friend of James McNeill Whistler who taught him etching. Upon his return to New York, Haskell used techniques he learned in Paris to create theater posters. As stated by David Kiehl in *American Art Posters of the 1890's in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*,

"Haskell arrived in New York sometime in 1895 and was soon providing illustrations and many poster designs for the Sunday editions of the *Journal* and the *World*, as well as for *Scribner's* and the *Truth*. He seemed to favor two styles. One tended to flat areas of color and idealized subjects closely akin to the work of Penfield and Carqueville; the other was filled with a *joie de vivre* that owed much to Jules Chéret and the French

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

school. By the turn of the century, after a brief period of study at the Académie Julian in Paris, Haskell was successful as a designer of theater posters.”<sup>1</sup>

Shortly after the Truth cover in Figure 1, Haskell would publish a caricature of James McNeill Whistler, Figure 2. Whistler reportedly approved of the likeness.<sup>2</sup>



**Figure 1** Truth magazine cover  
By Ernest Haskell, 1986



**Figure 2** James McNeill Whistler by Ernest Haskell 1898. The Cleveland Museum of Art, Gift of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King 1924.72

Having established himself as a successful commercial artist, Haskell turned to his personal life in 1903 with his marriage to Elizabeth Foley. In 1906 they purchased the Wallace

<sup>1</sup> David Kiehl, *American Art Posters of the 1890's in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*, New York (1987), p 187-188.

<sup>2</sup> Eric Denker, *In Pursuit of the Butterfly: Portraits of James McNeill Whistler*, Smithsonian Institute, Washington D.C. (1995), p 146-147.



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

homestead in Phippsburg which they called "Under the Hill." They made this their summer home and typically wintered in New York City. While Haskell traveled extensively throughout his life, after 1906 he considered this Maine house his home and primary studio. He often used the house as staging for his work. Below is an image of his study, Figure 3, and the 1912 drypoint *Darning*, Figure 4, which includes a local model and details of his home. Note the sewing table, photo, and cabinet above which sit just outside the study door which is closed in the drypoint.



**Figure 3** Ernest Haskell in his study in the Wallace/Haskell Homestead. Photo from Phippsburg Historical Society publication, *Phippsburg - Fair to the Wind*.



**Figure 4** Reverse image of *Darning* by Ernest Haskell, 1912, drypoint.

Success as a commercial artist allowed Haskell to focus on etching and painting. The etchings created during the Maine summers and on trips to California and Florida were exhibited to critical acclaim raising Haskell's status from commercial to fine artist. His work was exhibited at various New York galleries and the Art Institute of Chicago among other places.

Haskell continued to work in various mediums and explore new ones. After his wife Elizabeth's death of flu in 1918, he traveled again to work in California to work on a developing interest in watercolors. While in California he met and married Emma Laumeister in 1920. In 1921 they had twins Ernest Jr. and Josephine and reestablished the pattern of Maine summers at "Under the Hill" with winter stays in New York to continue portrait work and promote and organize exhibitions.



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

It is during this phase of his life as he settles again in the Maine farmhouse with his second wife that he reaches a mature style and produces acclaimed etchings and watercolors in great number. As stated by Nathaniel Pousette-Dart in his *Ernest Haskell: His Life and Work*,

“Artistically, Haskell’s last, or latest period is the most significant. There is a great difference between the pictures of this group and the ones of the middle period. The elaborate details have been cut down to a minimum. There is a loosening-up in the drawing and a decided step away from meticulousness. The outlines are more distinct, and the hachures, or strokes, of shading are more widely spaced. The pictures have a whiter and a more impressionistic appearance. But, as in a Forain drawing, ‘thought certain lines are not present, we feel the mastery which dictated their omission.’”<sup>3</sup>

This statement, partial quote of critic Willard Huntington Wright in 1919, confirms a consistent growth in Haskell’s ability as an artist and also reflects a general critical agreement of the quality of his work. It is also at this time that Haskell produces a group of Maine inspired works directly influenced by the landscape around his home. As Sylvan Cole, Jr. in his *Ernest Haskell Retrospective of Prints* states,

“Haskell’s final period, 1920 to 1925, contains his landscapes of Maine. In these there is a maturity – a loosening of line that times becomes impressionistic.”<sup>4</sup>

*Crystal Morning*, Figure 5, is one of the referenced Maine landscapes which can be compared with earlier work in Figure 4.



**Figure 5** *Crystal Morning* by Ernest Haskell, 1924, etching.

Haskell had a fatal automobile accident on November 1, 1925 as he returned from organizing an exhibition in New York. The exhibition at the Macbeth Gallery in New York was held as a

<sup>3</sup> Nathaniel Pousette-Dart, *Ernest Haskell: His Life and Work*, New York (1931), p. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Sylvan Cole, Jr. Associated American Artists, *Ernest Haskell Retrospective of Prints*, New York (1981), p. 1.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

memorial where numerous artists and critics extolled his talents. His fellow artist and friend Childe Hassam stated in the Catalogue's Appreciation,

"I think of his etchings as among the best that have been made---absolutely and wholly personal, some so meticulously and highly finished that it may be said that they were really in the spirit of the old masters."<sup>5</sup>

Early in life Ernest Haskell excelled as a commercial artist but continued to expand and develop his talents through self-education to become recognized by contemporary critics and artists as an important American artist of the early twentieth century. While he is known best for his etchings, he worked in several mediums. During his mature period he spent summers at this home and studio in Maine which was the only home he owned. The home and the surrounding Maine landscape served as an inspiration for his work and are represented in some of his most highly regarded etchings which were completed shortly before his untimely death.

Criterion A: Education and Recreation / summer camp

The institution of summer camps for children begins around 1880 with small private camps and limited numbers of campers, possibly as few as one thousand campers a year in the early years. The camps are a response to the changing notion of childhood and summer camps grow out of the back-to-nature trend that began to develop in the mid-nineteenth century as a response to ever increasing industrialization and urbanization. The progressive movement in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also helps create an atmosphere where summer camps appear as a natural outgrowth of the push to improve society through education, child labor reform, and pure food and drink.

Early on many camps originated with a quasi-military framework. 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. With children of prosperous families spending large amounts of time in a female dominated household, they had little outlet to experience vigorous outdoor life. With the movement toward child labor laws and compulsory school attendance, all children spent more time in the structured school atmosphere. Not having farm chores to occupy the summer break, the summer camp could provide a loosely structured nature based outlet in a healthy setting.

Initially camps from the 1890s to the turn of the century were generally small and for wealthy children. As the length of work days and family size decreased, more families could afford to send children to camp. At the same time, reform movements recognized the impossibility of poorer urban children ever affording camp. Organizational camps created by religious or social organizations like the YMCA began to allow lower income children the camp experience

<sup>5</sup> *Ernest Haskell 1876 – 1925 Memorial Exhibition*. 1926, Macbeth Gallery, New York (1926).



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

through reduced and subsidized fees. Soon institutional camps outpaced growth of private camps. These camps were outgrowths of existing organizations that had both a ready audience and a familiar group of children accustomed to each other through their year-round group activities. The general activities and layout of private and organizational camps were similar though private camps typically had better facilities.

As urbanization, leisure time, and disposable income increased, more families found sending children to summer camp both possible and worthwhile. By 1924 with the first publication of *Handbook of Summer Camps* by Porter Sargent, an estimated one thousand private camps were operating nationwide. Porter Sargent had published a handbook of private schools since 1915. With the growth of camps and their educational focus, his new publication was not surprising. In the 1929 *Handbook*, there are eight camps located within fifteen miles as the crow flies of the Haskell Camp. By 1930 the number of camps had grown to five to seven thousand nationwide. By 2000 only 57 camps in Maine established before 1960 are active per the American Camping Association Directory.<sup>6</sup>

Many early camps founded on a rustic experience slept on the ground or used tents. With the growth and popularity of camps shifts to a more permanent infrastructure took place. As camps became more permanent and campers expected greater comfort, cabins became the norm. However the cabins were often lightly built and often as at the Haskell Camp quickly fell into disrepair.

The Haskell Camp is a typical private summer camp of the interwar years. Small private camps tended to be more informal and village like compared to organizational camps based on a military encampment to accommodate their larger numbers. The Haskell Camp included the iconic camp lodge with a large common room including a stone fireplace, dining hall, kitchen and shower facilities. The camp had nine sleeping cabins and an office/infirmary near the lodge. Down a wooded trail was a bath house at the beach to accommodate the most common of camp activities: swimming. The current barn was the workshop and craft space. The camp is listed in the 1929 *Handbook of Summer Camps* by Porter Sargent at a cost of \$350 with an enrollment of twenty-five boys and girls.<sup>7</sup> As stated in the 1934 camp brochure, the price had declined to \$300 and an interview with the director was required prior to registration.<sup>8</sup> The decline in price during the depression is not unusual nor is the small camp size for a private camp.

Camp activities generally included swimming, archery, wood craft, nature study, group sports and group theatrics or dance. The Haskell Camp advertised the standard list with fencing and art also mentioned. The Haskell Camp in its 1931 brochure stresses the beauty of the local Maine landscapes that inspired Ernest Haskell and were incorporated into his work.<sup>9</sup> The specific mention of art, dramatics and dancing define the unique aspects of the camp that also covered all the other common camp activities. Additional sports at the Haskell Camp were

<sup>6</sup> Abigail A. Van Slyck. *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890 -1960*. (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006), 227.

<sup>7</sup> Sargent, Porter. *A Handbook of Summer Camps, 1929*. (Boston, MA: Porter Sargent), 166 -167.

<sup>8</sup> *The Haskell Camp in Maine*. Mrs. Ernest Haskell Director. Unpublished brochures 1931, 1934.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOG COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

represented by a tennis court and outdoor gymnasium facilities. It appears both spaces were open lawn with little permanent hardware. Neither of these facilities is identifiable.

As stated on the back of the 1931 camp brochure, "The permanent construction of the buildings, the sanitary conditions of the camp, the excellent quality of its water and foodstuffs and milk, have caused the inspector of the State of Maine Board of Health to give to the camp its highest rating of Grade 'A'."<sup>10</sup>

The Haskell Camp mentions all the standard healthful activities, foods and environment. It does differ from other camps in that the owner's four children attended and that camp expenses include chaperon between New York and the camp. In fact the *Bath Independent* of September 8, 1927 states the staff included director Warren Chappell from Virginia who was an acquaintance of Emma Haskell from the art community. Music, dance and crafts were directed by three New Yorkers. It appears like most private camps the clients were a personal network of friends, family and acquaintances developed from past years and often located in a narrow geographic area.

The Haskell Camp closed in 1938 with the graduation of Emma Haskell's twins from nearby Bath High School, but the facility was opened again in 1941 as Camp Casco Bay, Inc. by Ena Curry of Great Britain. Mrs. Curry was working for the Child Study Association in New York and was responsible for placing British children evacuated from the London bombings into foster homes. Siblings were in some cases placed separately. As a way to reunite separated siblings and in some cases children with their parents, she organized the camp as a reunion for thirty of these children placed up and down the east coast. Emma Haskell loaned the camp to the corporation with Mrs. Curry as president. As stated in the *Bath Independent* of June 19, 1941,

"Though the camp is financed by contributions from New York there are a number of things which are needed. If anyone in Bath would be willing to contribute any of them the camp director would be most grateful . . . . The British-American Ambulance corps have lent the camp a British-American ambulance for their use. This ambulance will be used on the desert in Africa and will be shipped in September. In the meantime, it is proving extremely useful to Camp Casco Bay."<sup>11</sup>

The British camp was widely publicized in several articles in the *Bath Independent* through the summer of 1941.

An outgrowth of standard summer camp activities, the campers drama activities focused on three plays which were presented in Bath at the end of the season. Admission was charged to raise funds for St. Christopher Hospital in England. The children raised \$120 through their theater production. The campers departed at the end of August with the September 4, 1941 edition of the *Bath Independent* reporting on the closing of the camp. Camp Casco Bay lasted only that one summer.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> *Bath (Maine) Independent*. 19 June 1941.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

The cabins and bath house of the camp are now gone and with simple pier on rock foundations - similar to the lodge and office - little trace remains of their existence. The central building of any camp the lodge remains largely unaltered as does the office/infirmiry building, the barn used as craft center and the Haskell house as camp directors house. These taken together with the path to the sea reflect the history of the Maine summer camp.

---

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

Ernest Haskell's twin daughter Josephine Haskell Aldridge (1921-2009) was also a talented artist. She illustrated many children's books and wrote a number also. She grew up in the house, but after graduating from high school in 1938, she left home for education and work in New York City. In 1958 newly married, Richard and Josephine Aldridge moved back to the Haskell Homestead. Richard Aldridge (1930-1994) was familiar with the property having attended the Haskell Camp in 1933. Having published his first collection of poetry in 1957, Richard Aldridge was an accomplished poet before moving to the Haskell Homestead. He lived the rest of his life at the homestead and published four more collections of his poems, edited three anthologies, published numerous individual poems in journals, and collaborated with Josephine on a children's book. Josephine illustrated four books before moving to the homestead. She wrote five children's books and collaborated with Richard on another while living here. Because the majority of their work occurred in the last fifty years, we do not have the historical perspective to evaluate their significance. Since they are not of exceptional importance at this time, they are not included for their association with the property. However if the passage of time does reveal historic significance for one or both individuals, an amendment may be appropriate.

---

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

*Bath (Maine) Independent*. April 17, 1941 – October 30, 1941. Bath, ME: Patten Free Library.

Catalogue of a Memorial Exhibition selected from the works of Ernest Haskell, 1876-1925, MacBeth Gallery East 57<sup>th</sup> Street: New York City.

Cole, Sylvan, Jr. *Ernest Haskell Retrospective*. New York: Associated American Artists, 1981.

Denker, Eric. *In Pursuit of the Butterfly: Portraits of James McNeill Whistler*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1995.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

Greene, Katrina E. *How He Was to His Talents : the work of Ernest Haskell*. Amherst, MA: Amherst College, Mead Art Museum, 2011.

Kiehl, David W., with essays by Phillip Dennis Cate, Nancy Finlay, and David W. Kiehl. *American Art Posters of the 1890s in the Metropolitan Museum of Art*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1987.

Paris, Leslie. *Children's Nature: The Rise of the American Summer Camp*. New York: New York University Press, 2008.

*Phippsburg – Fair to the Wind*. Compiled by Phippsburg Historical Society. Lewiston, ME: Twin City Printery, 1965.

Pousette-Dart, Nathaniel. *Ernest Haskell: His Life and Work*. New York: T. Spencer Hudson, 1931.

Sargent, Porter. *A Handbook of Summer Camps, 1929*. Boston, MA: Porter Sargent, 1925.

Van Slyck, Abigail A. *A Manufactured Wilderness: Summer Camps and the Shaping of American Youth, 1890 -1960*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 2006.

**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): 348-0284****10. Geographical Data****Acreege of Property 25.5 acres**



**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

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: |

**Or****UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 430744 | Northing: 4844574 |
| 2. Zone:19  | Easting: 430924 | Northing: 4844619 |
| 3. Zone:19  | Easting: 430992 | Northing: 4844511 |
| 4. Zone:19  | Easting: 430983 | Northing: 4844172 |
| 5. Zone:19  | Easting: 430851 | Northing: 4843988 |

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

The boundaries of the property include all of the land currently associated with the Wallace/Haskell Homestead and Haskell Camp in Phippsburg, Maine. The boundaries are described by the Town of Phippsburg Tax map #27 lot 14.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD

Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The property associated with the Wallace/Haskell Homestead was originally a larger single lot that has since been subdivided and built on. The current lot contains the homestead and camp buildings along with significant woodlands where camp activities took place. All buildings, structures, or features associated with the property are included within the current lot.

---

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain, Architectural Historian  
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street  
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065  
 e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov  
 telephone: (207) 287-5435  
 date: 11 October 2016

---

### 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.

**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**Photo Log**

Name of Property: Wallace/Haskell Homestead

City or Vicinity: Phippsburg

County: Sagadahoc State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: 15 September 2016

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

- 1 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0001.TIF  
House façade and north elevation facing southwest, with barn at left.
- 2 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0002.TIF  
House façade and south elevation facing northwest, with garden wall at left.
- 3 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0003.TIF  
House west and south elevation facing northeast.
- 4 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0004.TIF  
House interior, dining room facing west.
- 5 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0005.TIF  
House interior, living room facing northeast.
- 6 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0006.TIF  
House interior, living room facing northwest.
- 7 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0007.TIF  
Barn exterior, facing southeast, with garden wall in the foreground.
- 8 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0008.TIF  
Barn exterior, facing northwest.
- 9 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0009.TIF  
Lodge exterior, facing southeast.
- 10 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0010.TIF

WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD

Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

- Lodge exterior, facing north west.
- 11 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0011.TIF  
Lodge interior, gathering room facing south.
- 12 of 12 ME\_SAGADAHOC COUNTY\_WALLACE HASKELL HOMESTEAD\_0012.TIF  
Office exterior, facing 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.

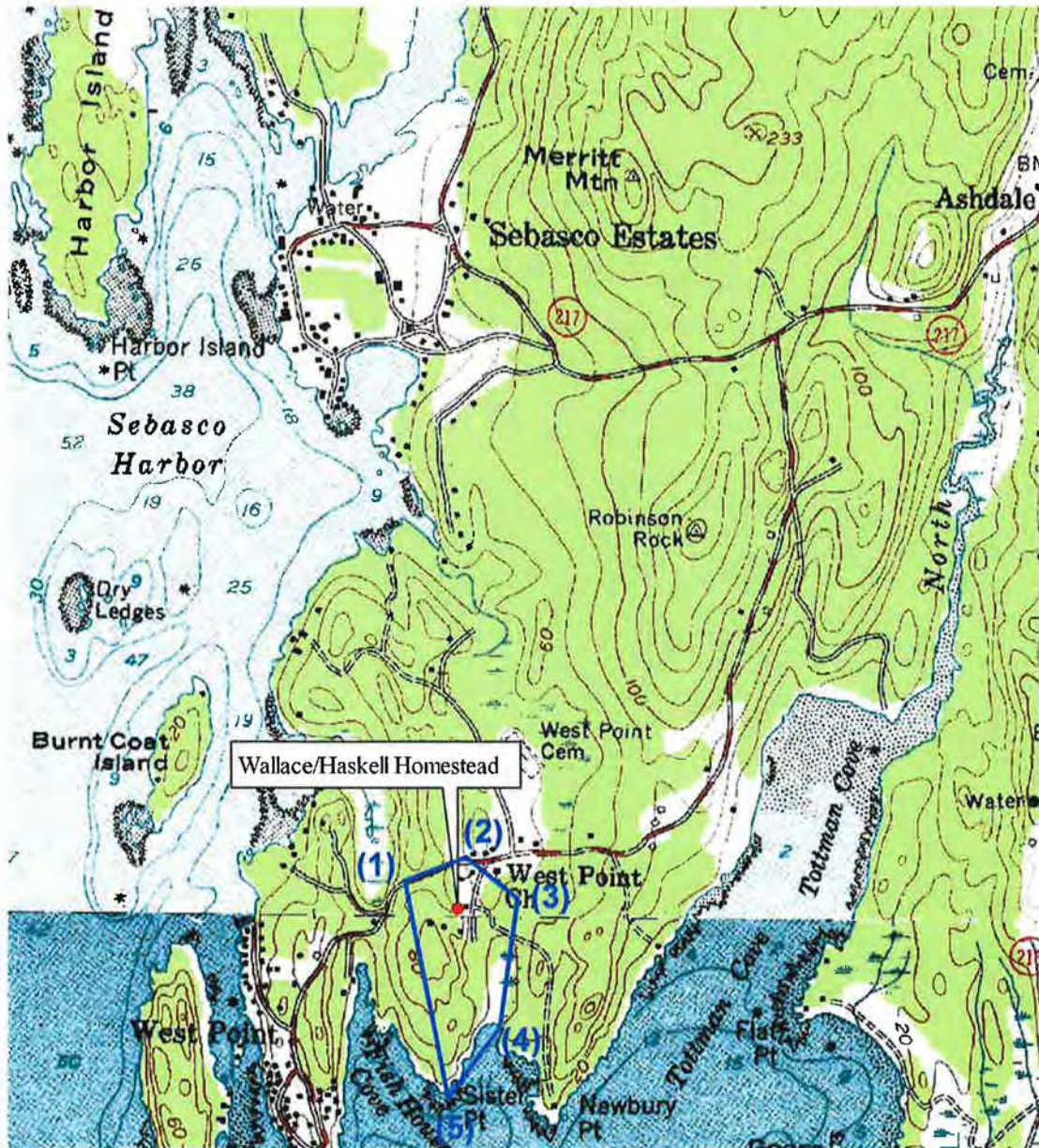


**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

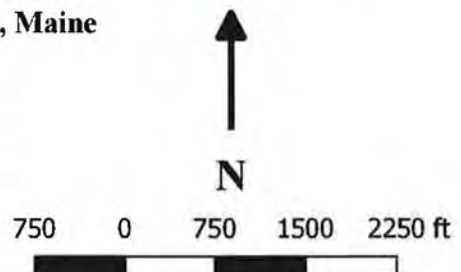
County and State



**Wallace/Haskell Homestead**  
**Phippsburg, Sagadahoc County, Maine**  
**18 October 2016**

UTMs NAD 83

- (1) 19 / 430744 / 4844574
- (2) 19 / 430924 / 4844619
- (3) 19 / 430992 / 4844511
- (4) 19 / 430983 / 4844172
- (5) 19 / 430851 / 4843988



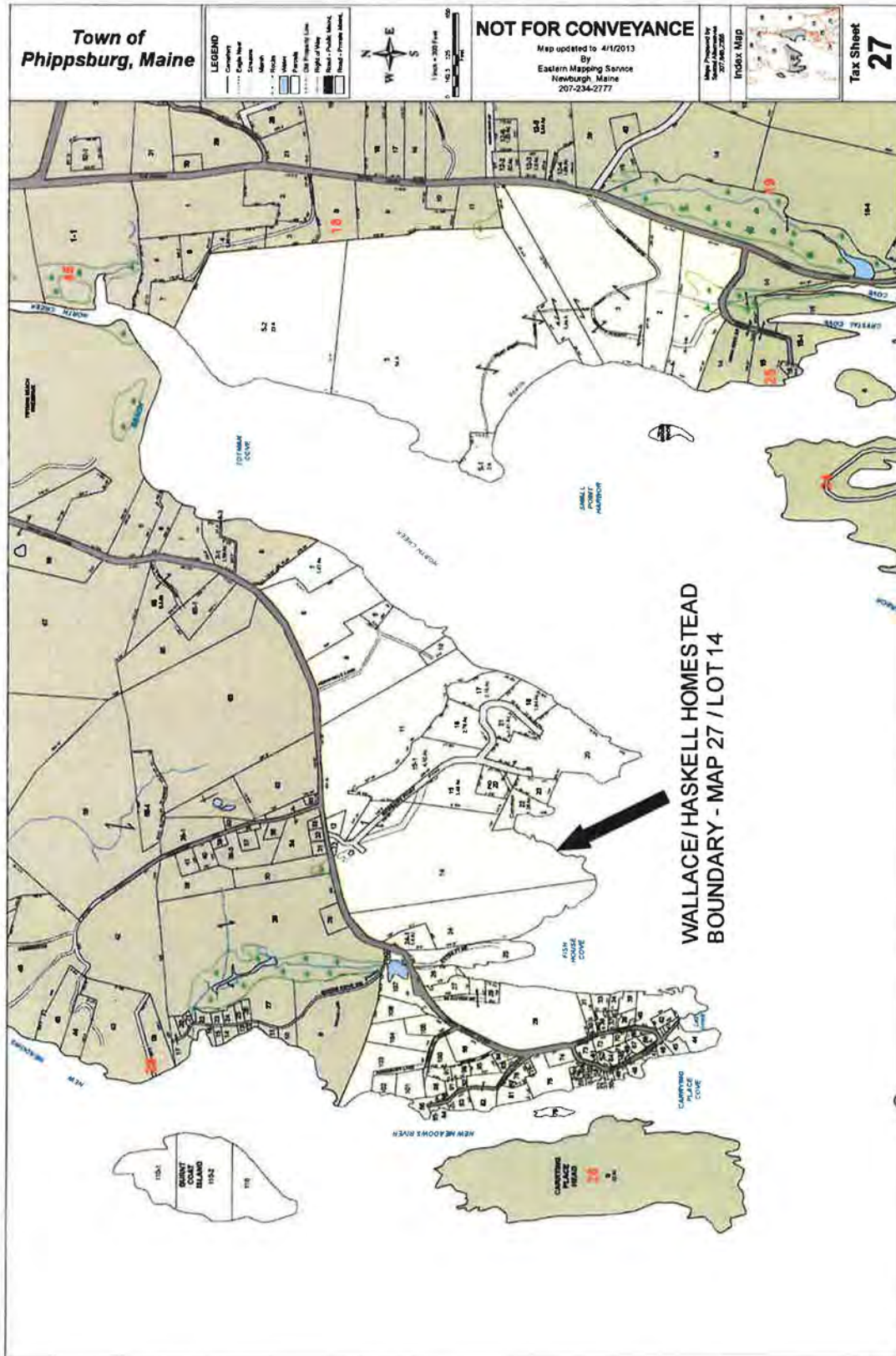


**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

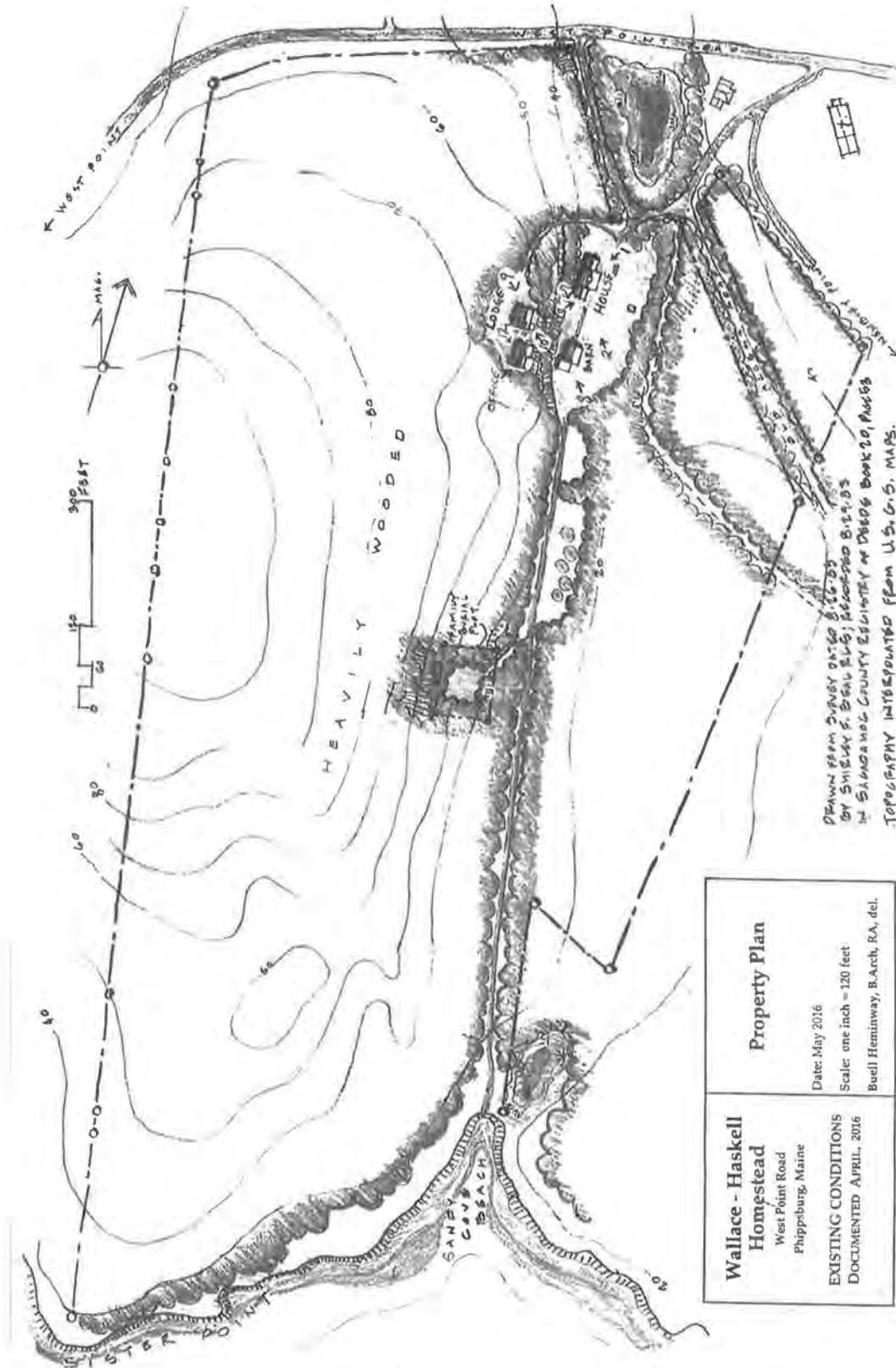


**WALLACE/ HASKELL HOMESTEAD**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State



<p><b>Property Plan</b></p> <p>Date: May 2016          Scale: one inch = 120 feet          Buell Heminway, B.Arch, R.A, del.</p>	<p><b>Wallace - Haskell Homestead</b>          West Point Road          Phippsburg, Maine</p>
<p><b>EXISTING CONDITIONS</b>          DOCUMENTED APRIL, 2016</p>	

Property plan with photo key for exterior photo location and direction. Interior photos not marked.





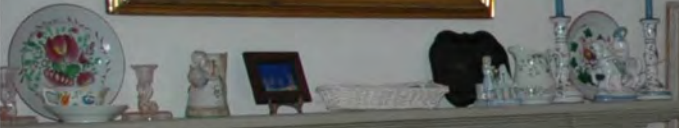












































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016      Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016      Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017      Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017      Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      1/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline      Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239      Date \_\_\_\_\_

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.



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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

KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

14 November 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Water Street Historic District, Kennebec County  
Freeman Barn, Aroostook County  
Wallace / Haskell Homestead, Sagadahoc County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 8.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain  
Architectural Historian

Enc.