

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



154

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name CAMP OSSIPEE

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 11 & 13 Porter Road not for publication?

city or town Holderness N/A vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Grafton Code 009 zip code 03245

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

E.H. Muzzey 1/28/13
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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:)

[Signature] 4/10/13
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

CAMP OSS�PEE
 Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
 Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
 County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	5	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
3	5	Total

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

Squam: The Evolution & Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/camp
LANDSCAPE/natural feature

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: camp

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
 walls: Shingle

 roof: ASPHALT
 other: chimney: BRICK

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Camp Ossipee is located on the south side of Mooney Point, which lies on the western shore of Squam Lake and within the Town of Holderness, New Hampshire. The 1.3-acre sloping and mostly wooded lot has 207' of rocky, ledgy shorefront. The property includes two contributing camp dwellings, Camp Ossipee built ca. 1900 on the western half of the parcel and a second camp built in 1947 and enlarged in 1981-83 on the eastern half of the parcel. There are also five non-contributing outbuildings: two studios erected in 2003 and 2006 and three mid-late 20th century sheds; of these all but one shed are located on the western half of the parcel. There is no road access to Camp Ossipee. Two footpaths and a light inclined railroad—a contributing structure—run from the parking areas by Porter Road down the slope to the back of Camp Ossipee.

Narrative Description

Camp Ossipee is located in the southwest corner of the lot and only a few feet from the shoreline. It is a one-story building that rests on ledge and piles of rock along the south side; the remaining walls are tucked into the hillside. Closely spaced log posts screen the crawl space. Walls are covered with wooden shingles and the hipped roof with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails are found along the deep eaves. There is a small, modern skylight on the north face of the bedroom wing roof and another forms the apex of the living room roof. Most of the windows are four-pane casements, often grouped in twos and threes.

The plan of the building is an obtuse "V." The kitchen and dining wing extends to the northwest, the bedroom wing to the northeast, and the living room occupies the nexus. Over the living room, the roof is raised as a hexagonal pyramid, and against its rear (north) wall there is an exterior brick chimney with corbeled cap. The main entrance to the camp from land is on the north wall in the center of the building, next to the chimney, and barely noticeable under a plain, shed-roof porch. (When built, the camp typically would have been approached by water.) The three other exposed walls of the living room face southerly toward the lake and have a continuous screened porch with a deep roof overhang. (The porch has been screened since at least 1946.) Log posts stripped of bark support the porch and are tied into log beams. Three parallel logs also serve as a railing. Paired screen doors on the southeast and southwest faces lead outside and down fieldstone steps toward the lake. (Only the southeast steps are frequently used, since they lead, and have always led, to the dock. They have been covered over with newer wooden steps.) Inside the porch, a pair of modern doors with glazed and solid panels access the living room, and another pair of (French) doors at the east end lead into the bedroom wing. A matching set at the west end which open into the dining area have been replaced with modern doors.

The kitchen/dining wing has a second porch on the south side with similar characteristics with the main porch. The window that looks from the kitchen into the porch has multi-panes and is laid on its side, suggesting it was salvaged from another building. The shed-roof appendage off the west wall of the wing was added in two stages. Originally the kitchen porch wrapped around the west wall of a smaller kitchen. Circa 1948 its roof was slightly raised and extended to the west to make a workshop. In 2001 the kitchen was renovated and extended into some of the workshop area, to provide a laundry area, as well as a small workshop space.

CAMP OSSIPEE

Grafton/New Hampshire

Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

The primary space of the camp interior is the hexagonal living room. The shape is accentuated by floor boards laid to follow the hexagon, exposed roof framing whose six collar beams are joined in the center with decorative beams that suggest wagon spokes. Twelve rafters join at the roof peak, where since 1992 a hexagonal skylight has helped to light the living room. The beams and rafters, as well as exposed plates and posts are bark-clad logs. A curved log spans the doorways between the living room and the east and west wings. The living room also features a window seat (originally a pair of window seats symmetrically placed) and a fieldstone fireplace with a poured-concrete mantel and hearth and segmentally arched opening. Throughout the interior, the framing is exposed, and there is a lack of finishes.

The 1947 Camp is located in the eastern half of the lot and close to the lot line. It sits further back from the lake than Camp Ossipee, with a small clearing in front of it to afford a view of the lake. The building consists of two sections: the original camp erected in 1947 on the east end and a substantial addition built in 1981-83 on the west end. A continuous, asphalt-shingled gable roof with exposed rafter tails and walls clad with wooden shingles unite the sections. The original brick chimney rises from the ridgeline at the juncture of the two sections. Windows throughout are multi-pane casements.

The 1947 camp rests on square wooden posts. Half of its front (south) screened porch has been enclosed, and is now part of a bedroom that also includes the original living room and fireplace. The original kitchen is now a laundry, and a new small, shed-roof pantry extends from the rear. The fenestration and window sash remain largely unchanged.

The 1980s addition, which was designed by William Porter, has a concrete foundation and piers and features several jogs on the west wall to increase light within. A deck sheltered by a canvas awning extends to the northwest. A shed-roof, screened porch spans the south side. Not only does it project forward, but it is several steps below the rest of the floor to provide a lake view from the living/dining area.

Outbuildings & Light Inclined Railroad

Immediately above Camp Ossipee there is a small, shed-roof woodshed clad with wooden shingles. Further up and on either side of the path that leads from the parking area to the camp stand a pair of small, modern studio structures. Owner William Porter designed them in 2003 and 2006. Each is an angular structure with a steep roof pitch, walls clad with wooden shingles, narrow windows on all but the lakeside, and wooden slats to screen the crawl space. The west studio has intersecting rooflines and a deeply recessed entrance. A small utility shed is above the studios and close by the parking area at the top of the hill.

A somewhat larger shed used as a workshop (the "Bumble") stands immediately behind (north of) the 1947 camp. Designed also by William Porter and built in 1981-1983, it has a steep, shed roof, wooden-shingled walls, and exposed rafter tails. It includes an add-on woodshed to the south.

The inclined railroad, on which goods ride down the hill to Camp Ossipee, was designed and laid in place in the late 1940s by Quincy Porter and John Hurd. It runs diagonally across the middle of the lot in a northeast-southwest direction. The upper end has a small shed that houses the winch and motor that pull the platform car up, or allow it to move down, the rails.

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1900-1963

Significant Dates

Ca. 1900

1947

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Period of Significance under Criterion A is ca. 1900-1963. The earlier date reflects the year Camp Ossipee was constructed, and the later date reflects the fifty-year-cut-off for the National Register. The Significant Dates are ca. 1900 and 1947, the construction dates for the two camp dwellings.

CAMP OSS�PEE

Grafton/New Hampshire

Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

The Period of Significance and Significant Date under Criterion C is ca. 1900, the year Camp Ossipee was constructed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Camp Ossipee is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

It is significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its strong associations with the evolution of Squam as a destination for summer homes. The camp was established by Ellen Balch Huntington, a member of a family with early, long and influential ties to summers at Squam. It later passed to the Quincy Porter family in whose ownership it has been for the last sixty-seven years. The camp is also significant for its association with an early youth camp, Camp Aloha.

Camp Ossipee is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century summer camp that is virtually unaltered. The camp is one of the oldest seasonal building types at Squam—a form intended to be of low impact and thus complement the relationship between a built structure and the stunning beauty of the surrounding natural landscape. This primary property type is identified and described in the Multiple Property listing entitled “Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community.”

Under both criteria, Camp Ossipee retains an exceptionally high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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

Entertainment/Recreation

Camp Ossipee was among the first camps erected on Mooney Point which, until the 1890s, was farmland, owned and managed by the Mooney family. In 1895, George W. Mooney sold the entire 75-acre point to Ellen Balch Huntington (Mrs. Oliver) for \$2,000. Though the land included a camp building, it is unknown whether any of the existing camps on the Point evolved from that building. The purchase, however, constituted the largest tract of land, as well as the most valuable, acquired for seasonal use to date in this section of Holderness.ⁱ

Mrs. Huntington immediately set about erecting private camps along the southern shoreline of the Point. By the summer of 1902, Camps Ossipee, Aloha, Meadowbank, Pelican and Holmwood, were standing, each so-named and each unique.ⁱⁱ Whether she built them for various members of her family—she had eight siblings—or for friends is unknown, but by the turn-of-the-twentieth century, interest in staying on the Squam shore was strong. The Huntingtons themselves stayed on Mooney Point for only a few years, as in 1901, they together with Mrs.

ⁱ Grafton County Registry of Deeds (GCRD) 475/72 (6/7/1895); *Holderness Inventory*, 1896-1900.

ⁱⁱ 1902 map. No clues have surfaced to know the derivation of the camps' names. Ossipee presumably in some way references the Native American tribe that lent its name to a New Hampshire lake, mountain range and township.

CAMP OSSIPEE

Grafton/New Hampshire

Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

Huntington's sister and brother-in-law, Edith and Clifford Twombly, took up summer residency further south on Squam's shoreline, just over the Center Harbor town line. For the next couple of summers the Mooney Point camps were probably used by friends or other family members.ⁱⁱⁱ

In 1904 Camp Aloha for boys was founded on 6.3 acres of Mrs. Huntington's Mooney Point land. The acreage was south of the road and encompassed three of her camps: Meadowbank, Aloha (from which it presumably took its name) and Ossipee. The camp soon added the Pine Room (now called Ledges) between Ossipee and Aloha and a dining pavilion (later known as Valhalla).^{iv} Like many camps of its era, Camp Aloha combined outdoor activities and rustic living with tutoring. It was loosely affiliated with St. Paul's School in Concord, NH, and two of its three founders, Dr. James M. Kendall and Theophilus Nelson, were masters at that school.^v The third founder, E.G. Kendall, taught at the Hill School. All three men were Yale graduates and remained with the camp at least through 1915. In 1919 camp directors were Emerson A. Kimball and Lambert F. Whetstone, of St. Paul's School and Edmund W. Ogden of Boston, formerly a trustee. Kimball resided in Meadowbrook, while Ogden lived in Ossipee with his family.^{vi}

Camp ran for eight weeks starting in mid-July. The staff of eight tutored some thirty-seven campers ranging in ages from fourteen to twenty and many from "the leading preparatory schools," preparing them for fall school and college examinations. Mornings were spent in recitation and academic study, while afternoons were given over to sports and recreation. Ossipee and Aloha were the largest cottages on the premises. The former was occupied by the Ogden family, while Aloha served as the recreation center, with two large rooms and a sizeable stone fireplace on the ground floor and sleeping quarters above. The dining pavilion was open on three sides with canvas to roll down in inclement weather. The Pine Room served as the camp office and store, plus a Master's room in the east ell. Each of these buildings had a large fireplace. Scattered about the premises were an unspecified number of tents on platforms and set in a pine grove that stretched down to the lake shore.^{vii}

The grounds included a new clay tennis court, a small baseball field in front of the tents, and a basketball court that doubled as a volleyball court. Boys boated, canoed, fished and swam in the lake; played baseball, basketball and volleyball; rode horses provided by a nearby farm; and hiked in the White Mountains. A large

ⁱⁱⁱ Like Camp Ossipee, the Twomblys' new camp above Dog Cove, which remains in the family, was built with a multi-sided living room, in this instance an octagon. Both Twombly family tradition and physical similarities credit Ellen Balch Huntington with 'designing' the camps. She was probably responsible for the other camps she built on Mooney Point, as well.

^{iv} Of these buildings, Ossipee, Pine Room (now The Ledges) and Meadowbank remain, though the latter two have been extensively enlarged and renovated.

^v Theophilus Nelson (1871-1947 taught mathematics at St. Paul's School from 1896 to 1941. James Kendall (1873-1918) was a master there from 1898 until his unexpected death shortly after a skiing accident. (St. Paul's School records shared by David Levesque, Librarian/Archivist, St. Paul's School, December 13, 2012: *Alumni Horae* (1947), *Horae Scholasticae*, (April 21, 1918), *Alumni Directory*; correspondence files). Mrs. Huntington was no stranger to children's summer camps or to St. Paul's School. Her brother, Ernest Balch, founded the first summer camp in the nation, Camp Chocorua, on the Squam island of the same name (previously known as Burnt Island) in 1881. The camp operated for nine summers, with assistance provided by their sister Emily. Another sister, Lena, was married to Joseph Howland Coit 2nd, a master at St. Paul's School at the time Camp Aloha was founded and son of the school's first rector (headmaster). (Lena Balch Coit reportedly erected Camps Finisterre and Tanglewood on nearby Point Finisterre.) Mrs. Huntington's husband, Oliver Huntington, started the Cloyne School Camp in 1905 near the couple's place on Dog Cove. That camp was tied to the preparatory school Huntington headed in Newport, RI. Despite Camp Aloha's link to St. Paul's School, the school has no records or photographs of the camp in its archives

^{vi} Young, 1970.

^{vii} *A Handbook of the Best Private Schools of the United States and Canada* (P.E. Sargent, 1915, p. 240); *The Handbook of Private Schools* (Porter E. Sargent, 1919, p. 816); *Aloha*, 1925. The 1919 edition of Sargent's Handbook (p. 322) mentions that most of the campers came from St. Paul's School and were preparing for Yale or Harvard.

CAMP OSS�PEE

Grafton/New Hampshire

Name of Property

County and State

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

dock sported the American and camp flags, and an offshore float was used for diving. Water came from the lake until electricity arrived in 1930. Ice cut each winter from the lake was stored in an icehouse near the kitchen. Apparently, farms on the St. Paul's School campus in Concord supplied dairy products to the camp.^{viii}

In 1918 Mrs. Huntington sold all of her property on Mooney Point, including the Camp Aloha structures, to Ora A. Brown and Louis B. Brooks for \$18,000.^{ix} Brown (1864-1936) was a successful businessman from Ashland who derived additional income by buying and selling real estate on Squam. Though Brown was engaged in local affairs, serving variously as town clerk, town treasurer, and on the school board, he was also an intimate part of the Squam summer community. He co-owned Hughes and Brown, the local dry goods store and source of many items needed by Squam summer residents; in fact, the store was on the direct route between Ashland's train depot and the boat terminal, a route traveled by many a summer resident. As one of the few local incorporators of the passenger/mail boat service, Asquam Transportation Company, Brown would have known Oliver Huntington, an early stockholder. From 1910-12 Brown headed up the Squam Lakes Association.^x

Beginning in 1922, Ora Brown began selling part of his Mooney Point property. He sold the Camp Aloha land and buildings, with the exception of Meadowbank, to the camp.^{xi} By the early 1930s, his financial situation was clearly perilous. After selling another ten acres to Elwyn Preston, he mortgaged twenty-two acres on the north side of Mooney Point Road, as well as Meadowbank, and another seventy-five feet of shorefront west of Meadowbank.^{xii} Following Brown's death in 1936, his estate sold off his remaining Mooney Point property, including Camps Pelican and Everglade, which were west of Meadowbank.^{xiii}

Camp Aloha's situation was no better. Already heavily mortgaged, the 6.3-acre camp property was foreclosed upon and sold at auction in 1934 where Lucy H. Ogden, wife of Edmund Ogden, acquired it for \$500.^{xiv} For the next several years, the Ogdens rented the cottages out to the public. Ogden's letterhead indicates he managed seven cottages: The Lodge, Aloha, Valhalla, The Hemlocks, Ossipee, The Beeches and The Ledges, the name he bequeathed former Camp Aloha's Pine Room.^{xv}

By the time Edmund Ogden assumed this business, he had been summering on Squam for at least twenty years. He was at Camp Aloha by 1915 and spent several summers there as trustee and director before acquiring

^{viii} *Aloha*, 1925; deeds in 1930 and 1931 granting right-of-ways to the Meredith Electric Light Company for poles and electric lines; Young, 1970. Elvira Young recalls that milk came from the school's farm.

^{ix} GCRD 547/59 (6/28/1918). Mrs. Huntington reserved the right to claim the rent from Camp Aloha for that season, as well as the contents of Holmwood and the stove at Pelican. The following year, Brown executed a formal, ten-year lease with the camp, giving it rights to the five buildings it used. (GCRD 550/521 (2/1/1919); Young, 1970)

^x Carley, 2004: 105, 185-87.

^{xi} GCRD 570/558 (11/1/1922) That same day, Brown also sold Holmwood and its contents to George F. Swain. (GCRD 570/144) Brown retained the beach between Ossipee and Holmwood; it was ultimately purchased by the Gregg family, who acquired Holmwood in 1940. (GCRD 692/587 (7/8/1940) Five years later, Brown sold eighteen acres with 2,000' of shorefront just past Holmwood to Elwyn G. Preston, who at one point had rented Ossipee, as well as other camps around the lake. Preston's Mooney Point parcel, augmented with subsequent purchases, evolved into the Preston Family camp enclave known as Boulderwood (GCRD 602/236 (10/10/1927), 635/277 (9/14/1932); "The Story of Boulderwood.")

^{xii} GCRD 637/411 (2/23/1933), 641/317 (11/23/1933)

^{xiii} GCRD 671/425 (10/11/1937), 672/570 (10/11/1937), 673/12 (12/4/1937), 671/152 (10/1/1937).

^{xiv} GCRD 570/560 (11/24/1922), 612/549 (1929), 643/503 (9/2/1933), 644/549 (5/1/1934), 644/592 (5/2/1934).

^{xv} Ogden presumably built The Lodge, Hemlocks and Beeches as they were not part of Camp Aloha.

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

property across the lake on Brown Point (Moultonborough) and running a boys' camp called Pocasset for about five years. He returned to Camp Aloha ca. 1926 for a second stint as director.^{xvi}

In September of 1946 the Ogdens subdivided their land, creating six lots of widely varying size. That fall Ossipee, which was on Lot 5—1.3 acres and 207' of shorefront—was sold to William Quincy and Lois Porter and has remained in that family ever since.^{xvii}

W. Quincy Porter (1897-1966) was born in New Haven, CT to Reverend Frank and Delia Porter; the former was a direct descendant of well-known theologian Reverend Jonathan Edwards. Frank Porter was a professor at Yale Divinity School, and Quincy grew up in New Haven. As a child, he played the violin and viola and studied composition. He graduated from Yale College in 1919 with a degree in music and two prizes for composition. Two years later, he matriculated from its School of Music. In 1929-1931 he studied in Paris on a Guggenheim Fellowship. In 1927 Porter married Lois Brown (1905-1980), a violinist and former student at the Cleveland Institute of Music where he taught, 1922-1928, 1931-1932.

In 1925, Porter was one of seven composers selected by Eastman School of Music and represented in a program of manuscript orchestra works by young American composers.^{xviii} He was regularly included in select groups of American composers that included familiar names, such as Aaron Copland, Walter Piston, Roger Sessions and Randall Thompson; all wrote works commissioned and played by major orchestras. The National Symphony performed Porter's *Episodes* at the first International American Music Festival, held in Washington in 1958. His *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra* won the Pulitzer Prize for music in 1954. Some of his best known works were *Symphony No. 1* (premiered by the New York Philharmonic in 1927), *Music for Antony and Cleopatra*, *Concerto for Viola and Orchestra*, *The Desolate City*, *Sonata for Piano*, and *String Quartet No. 8*.

In particular Porter composed chamber works, including nine string quartets. Critic Howard Boatwright described his work: "It forges ahead with fine, fresh independence, yet it remains in unbroken continuity with the past." In 1943 Porter received the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Medal of the Coolidge Foundation for outstanding service to chamber music. Porter was a founder and board member of the American Music Center for American composers, based in New York and whose mission was to aid composers gain recognition. In 1944 he was elected a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, becoming its treasurer in 1964.

After a period teaching at Vassar College (1932-1938), Porter became Dean of Faculty at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and in 1942 its Director. In 1946 he joined the faculty of Yale, the third generation of his family to do so.^{xix} With Porter's summers suddenly free, the couple was able to spend their entire summer on Squam Lake, leading to the acquisition of Camp Ossipee that year.

^{xvi} Email correspondence from Beth Bloomquist, August 26, 2012, citing research from Harvard College *Sextennial Report for Class of 1909* (1915) and an advertisement of 1923 for Pocasset, billed as "The Little Camp for the Little Fellow, Ages 7-14 Years." The Ogden's daughter, Elvira Young, purchased Valhalla from her mother in 1958 and wrote a (unpublished) memoir of Mooney Point in 1970.

^{xvii} GCRD 742/16 (10/23/1946); 1946 Plan. Quincy Porter's daughter, Helen Porter Hurd, recalls viewing the camp prior to Porter's purchase and remembers it had many metal beds in it. Ogden's subdivision plan indicates Lots 1 and 4 were vacant; Aloha and Valhalla occupied Lot 2; The Pine Room was on Lot 3; and the Camp Aloha tennis court, now owned by the Gregg family, was on Lot 6.

^{xviii} Porter's piece was "Ukrainian Suite" for strings. (*New York Times*, May 2, 1925)

^{xix} At his retirement Porter held the Battel Professorship in the Theory of Music, one of the country's oldest academic chairs in music.

CAMP OSSIPEE

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

Name of Property

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

Quincy Porter was introduced to Squam as a teen, when he accompanied his family to Deephaven Camp on Squam Lake where they spent time each summer. During his college years, Porter often accompanied the organist on viola during services at nearby Chocorua Island Chapel. At Deephaven, north of Pinehurst Road, Porter's parents erected a small building (still standing) as a remote place where Quincy could practice and compose. It was equipped with a stove and piano, and became known as the Music Hut. The front set of windows were removable, and Quincy, Lois and friends gave concerts for the Rockywold-Deeplaven community from time to time. After Quincy and Lois' marriage, his father built another hut at Rockywold-Deeplaven for Lois to practice in. Known as the Fiddlebox, it stood beside the Undercut Trail until crushed by a falling tree. Quincy and Lois' son-in-law, John Hurd, studied for his PhD in Fiddlebox, while their own son, Bill, studied for his PhD in the Music Hut.^{xx}

At Camp Ossipee, the couple made minimal alterations. The camp already had the comforts of electricity, a crank telephone, wash water pumped from the lake, and flush toilets.^{xxi} Quincy Porter immediately had the two doors that opened from the dark living room towards the lake replaced with ones with more glazing. Later he installed a fiberglass skylight in the porch roof in front of these doors to increase the light still further. In 1947 he raised and extended the west portion of the kitchen porch somewhat for a workshop that included one of the original Shoptsmiths, a multi-purpose woodworking power tool. With it he made a variety of projects, among them tables, music stands, and speaker cabinets.

One new innovation of Porter's was the 50' electrically powered, inclined railroad he constructed to bring goods, especially LP cylinders, from the road to the camp below. The Porters were known around the lake for their musical houseguests and salons they hosted at their camp.

Quincy's brother Lyman Edwards Porter (1893-1975) was a chemistry professor at the University of Arkansas and a lifelong bachelor. In 1947 he erected a smaller, four-room camp to the east on the lot and further up the hill. Thus he and their aunt, Mary Quincy Porter (1868-1958), could spend entire summers at Squam as well.

The Porters had two children, Helen (b. 1929) and William Lyman (b. 1934), who jointly inherited the camp in 1981. William Porter graduated from Yale University with a B.A. (1955) and Masters in Architecture (1957) and earned a PhD from MIT in 1969. After working for Louis I. Kahn's firm in Philadelphia, he joined the team assembled by the Joint Center for Urban Studies of Harvard and MIT to design a new industrial city in Venezuela, Ciudad Guavana. He joined the MIT faculty in 1967 and served as dean of the MIT School of Architecture from 1971 until 1981. He founded the school's laboratory of Architecture and Planning to encourage and support field research and co-founded and co-directed the Aga Khan Program for Islamic Architecture, a joint program with Harvard University. Porter continued to teach at MIT until his retirement in 2004. In 1955 he married Gloria Lynn Rogers, a graduate of Skidmore College. They have three children: Quincy Lyman (b. 1960), Zoe Lynn (b. 1964) and Eve Lyman (b. 1968).

Helen Porter, in 1948, after a year at Vassar College, married John Coolidge Hurd, a Harvard chemistry student, who later shifted career goals and entered the Episcopal ministry. Then, after doctoral study at Yale, he became

^{xx} At Deephaven, the senior Porters, Frank and Delia, stayed in Porter's Lodge which they had built for them. In later years, they often occupied Port O'Pines (possibly also commissioned by them).

^{xxi} 1933 map; 1946 deed. The 1933 map was created by the State Board of Health in connection with a report on drainage and sewage around Squam Lake. On page 55, the report informs us that Camp Ossipee was equipped with a flush toilet and a well that supplied all of the camp's water. In 1982 a septic system was installed to serve both camp dwellings, followed by an artesian well in 1996.

CAMP OSSIPEE

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

Name of Property

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

Name of multiple listing

a teacher of New Testament Studies, first at Princeton University, then as Professor, in Austin, Texas (1960-1967), and finally at Trinity College in the University of Toronto (1967-1993). Helen, for her part, had the major responsibility in these three locations for raising the couple's three children: Elisabeth Porter (b. 1953), Louisa ("Lucy", b. 1956), and Lyman Porter (b. 1961).

When Helen and Bill inherited the Squam property, it became necessary to provide equivalent camps for the two families. The Hurds chose to use Lyman Porter's camp (they had spent part of their honeymoon in it), and William Porter designed an imaginative addition which more than doubled the size of the original small camp while maintaining its rustic character. Samuel Hurd, John's younger brother, prepared the construction drawings. Local carpenter Roger Calley built the addition from 1981-1983. At the same time, he built a workshop for the Hurds just to the north and also designed by William Porter.^{xxii}

Architecture

Camp Ossipee is an excellent example of a Squam waterfront camp, one of the most common building types at Squam. It is virtually unaltered from its construction ca. 1900. The camp was not architect-designed, but most likely planned and "designed" by its original owner, Ellen Balch Huntington, who would have thought out each of the five camps she built on Livermore Cove by 1902.^{xxiii} Although the builder is not known, it was probably a local carpenter who employed indigenous materials—wood and stone—for construction materials. The camp's overall form, with five southerly walls angled to face the water and a lengthy, similarly angled porch, takes full advantage of its rocky perch close by the shoreline. The surrounding vegetation and land forms—boulders, ledge, trees, and scrub--remain in their natural state.

The exterior appearance of the camp is simple, with rustic details found in the log posts and railing of the porch, fieldstone steps and wooden-shingle siding. The building perches on ledge and piles of rock where it is not built into the hillside; logs appear again as screening of the crawl space. The interior of the camp features an unusual hexagonal living room with rustic architectural elements expressed in beams, rafters and posts. The fieldstone fireplace and window seat in that room are characteristic features found in camps, as are the exposed framing members and an overall lack of finishes.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Aloha. Brochure for Camp Aloha, 1925.

America: Around Squam Lake, Bruce D. Heald, ed., Arcadia, 2002, p. 65 (photo).

Carley, Rachel, *Squam*. Holderness, NH: Squam Lakes Association, 2004.

^{xxii} Lester Calley, father of Roger, built the early camps at adjacent Boulderwood, and Roger built three of its newer ones. ("The Story of Boulderwood")

^{xxiii} Email correspondence between author and Edith Twombly Eddy, Ellen Huntington's great-niece, December 5, 2012.

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

Grafton County Registry of Deeds and Plans.

Heckscher, August, *St. Paul's. The Life of a New England School*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1980.

Holderness Inventory, Vols. 1880-1897, 1898-1910, 1911-1927, 1928-1937, 1939-1948, 1949-1962.

MIT School of Architecture, *Plan Newsletter 59* (September 2004)

New York Times, May 2, 1925; August 28, 1955; November 13, 1966 (Quincy Porter obituary)

"Report of Sanitary Survey of Squam Lakes, made August, 1933." State of New Hampshire, Board of Health, *Thirty-Third Report*, June 30, 1934.

"The Story of Boulderwood." Unpublished manuscript, n.d. (post-1991). Preston Family collection.

Who's Who in America, Vol. 28 (1954-1955) (Quincy Porter material).

Young, Elvira Ogden, "Memories of Mooney Point." Unpublished manuscript, October 1970.

Maps & Plans

1902 *Squam Lake showing Camps Served by the A.T. [Asquam Transportation] Co., Season of 1902.*

1933 *Map of Squam Lake*. Prepared by New Hampshire Board of Health.

1946, Sep. "Plan Showing Subdivision of Land belonging to Edmund W. and Lucy H. Ogden

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): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>294560</u>	<u>4846360</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for Camp Ossipee coincides with Parcel 234-2 on the Town of Holderness tax maps dated 2011.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for Camp Ossipee under both Criteria A and C has been defined to include the entire 1.3-acre parcel on which both camp buildings are located. The four outbuildings and one structure are within the bounds of that parcel. The lot has been so-defined since the land was subdivided in 1946.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Durfee Hengen

organization Preservation Consultant date January 7, 2013

street & number 25 Ridge Road telephone 603-225-7977

city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301

e-mail ehengen@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

The following are attached:

- **USGS map**
- **Sketch map** with photo key.
- **Photographs**

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

List of Photographs:

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name of property: Camp Ossipee
Town/county/state: Holderness, Grafton County, New Hampshire
Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date of photographs: April 2012
Location of negative: 25 Ridge Road, Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Photo #1

Description of view: Looking northwest at Camp Ossipee, showing southeast side of main porch and part of bedroom (east) wing at far right

Photo #2

Description of view: Looking east at Camp Ossipee, showing west section of main porch at right and kitchen (west) wing with porch at left

Photo #3

Description of view: Interior view of Camp Ossipee looking northwest at hexagonal living room and, beyond curved log beam, into the dining room

Photo #4

Description of view: Looking southwest from near top of slope down main footpath, showing relationship of outbuildings (from left: utility shed, east studio & west studio) to Camp Ossipee (shown in distant center at foot of slope)

Photo #5

Description of view: Looking north from main footpath at west studio

Photo #6

Description of view: Looking northeast at lakeside elevation of 1947 camp, showing original camp structure at right and 1981-83 addition at left

Property Owner

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

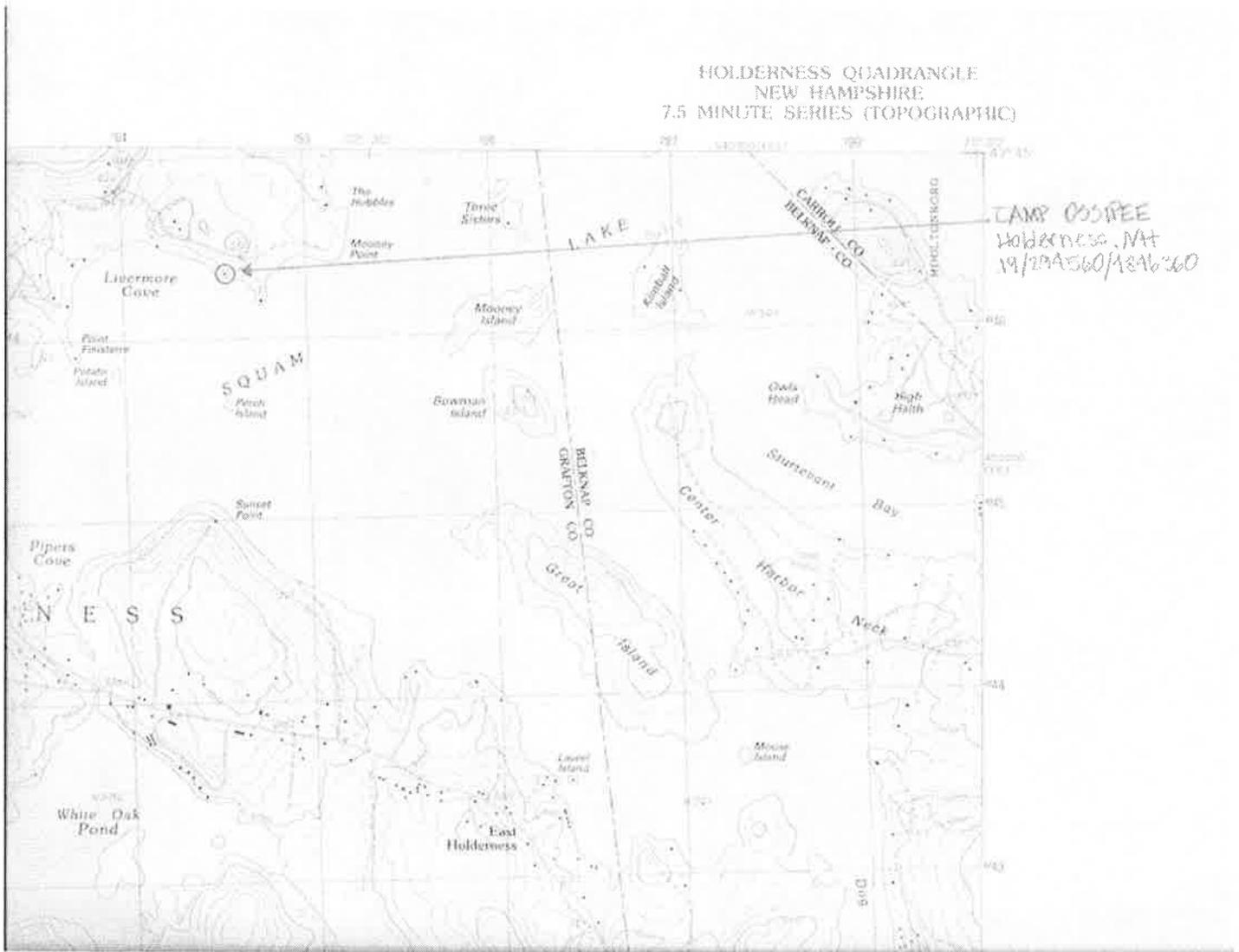
name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

CAMP OSSIPEE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
Name of multiple listing

Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

LOCATION MAP

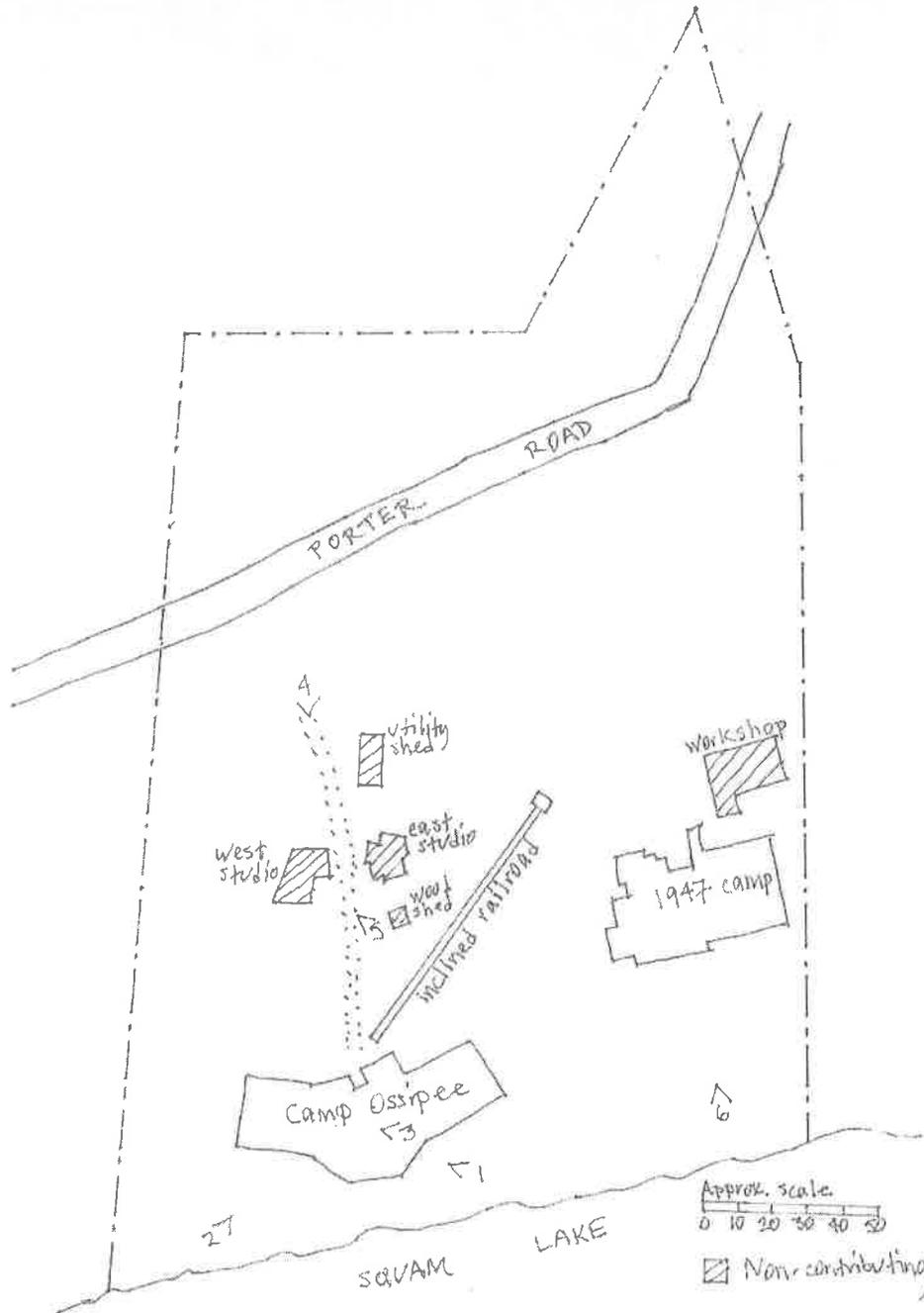


CAMP OSSIPÉE
Name of Property
Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community
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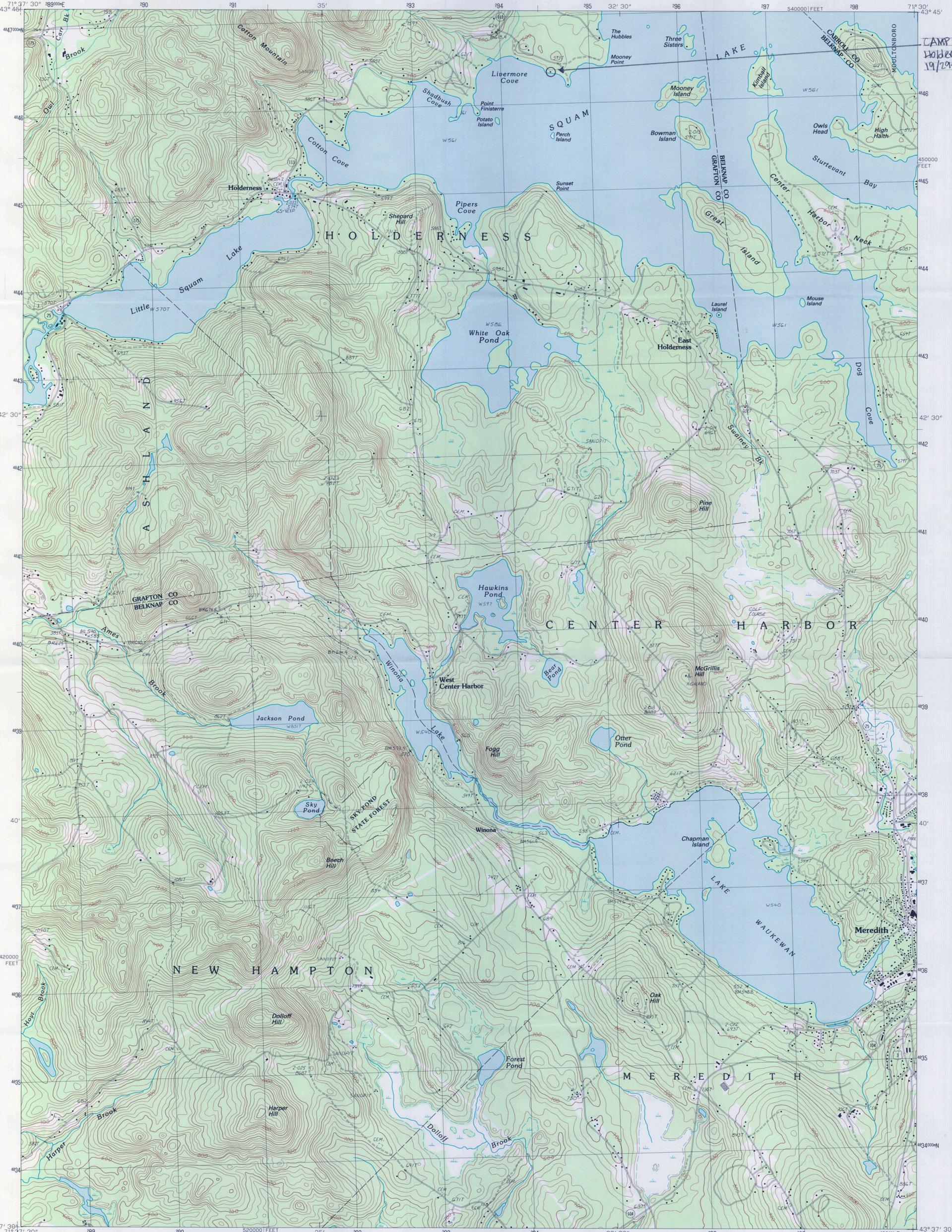
Grafton/New Hampshire
County and State

PROPERTY MAP & PHOTO KEY

↑
N
- - - - - property boundary

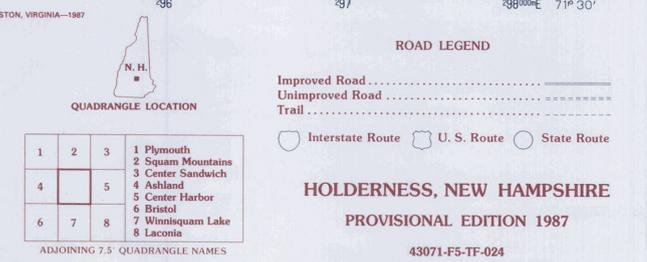
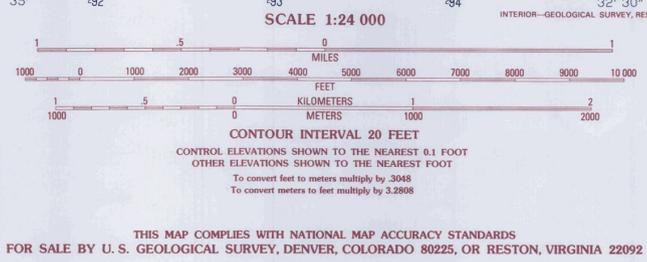


CAMP 055 PEE
Holderness, NH
19/29A560/A846360



PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY ... USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ... 1981
FIELD CHECKED ... 1983. MAP EDITED ... 1987
PROJECTION ... TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR ... ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS ... NEW HAMPSHIRE
UTM GRID DECLINATION ... 1°46' WEST
1987 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION ... 16°09' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM ... NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM ... 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(4 meters south and 39 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal and State reservations shown on this map
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

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















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Camp Ossipee
NAME:

MULTIPLE Squam MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW HAMPSHIRE, Grafton

DATE RECEIVED: 2/22/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/21/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/05/13 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/10/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000154

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4/10/13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*architecture & recreation AOS
c. 1900-1963
house level*

RECOM./CRITERIA AOC

REVIEWER Lisa Delaney

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 4/11/13

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

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