NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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: **Rockywold-Deephaven Camps**

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community

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

2. Location

Street & number: Pinehurst Road

City or town: Holderness & Sandwich State: NH County: Grafton & Carroll

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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** x **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

x **A** ___ **B** x **C** ___ **D**

EJ Murray 4/30/13

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

NH State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

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:) _____

for Edson W. Beall 6.14.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [x]

Public – Local [ ]

Public – State [ ]

Public – Federal [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) [ ]

District [x]

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
76	31	buildings
1	1	sites
5	3	structures
1	0	objects
83	35	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling
LANDSCAPE/natural feature
LANDSCAPE/forest

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC/camp
DOMESTIC/secondary dwelling
LANDSCAPE/natural feature
LANDSCAPE/forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
NO STYLE

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Shingle, OTHER/Novelty siding, BRICK

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

Summary Paragraph

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps is located in the eastern part of the Town of Holderness, at the foot of West Rattlesnake, on a point of northern shorefront property at the northwest corner of Squam Lake. The nominated property includes four parcels on the mainland. The core property of 88 acres is on the south side of Pinehurst Road and contains all but three of the camp's resources and infrastructure. Abutting it at its northeast corner are another 4.8 acres on two lots on recently subdivided; the smaller of the two lots includes two resources. Another 9.2-acre parcel on the north side of the road includes a single resource set within undeveloped woodland. The property also includes two offshore islands, one in Holderness and one in the Town of Sandwich, approximately a half-mile to the south and southeast respectively and each of less than an acre. The approximately 288 acres of Squam Lake that is between the mainland and the two islands is also part of the nominated property.

Like so much of Big Squam's shoreline, the 8,000' shoreline of Rockywold-Deephaven Camps is highly irregular. Two narrow points stretch southerly into the lake. The western of the two, which is within Rockywold Camp, is Needle Point, which has cottages along the upper western shore, but the southern tip is undeveloped and a favorite spot to catch the evening sunset. On its eastern shore a large rock has been known as Campfire Rock since at least 1914. Flagstaff Point is the southernmost tip of Deephaven and the traditional site for Sunday Vesper services. Between these points is Deephaven Bight, or just The Bight, a narrow inlet so named since the founding of Deephaven. Views from the property range clockwise around the compass from northeast to northwest, taking in Red Hill, the lake and the Squam Range. There are two entrances into the camp, both off Pinehurst Road: the main entrance, which is marked by massive, fieldstone gate posts topped by a thick, square, granite cap, and the service entrance another quarter-mile up the road.[1]

The built resources on the property include 107 buildings: sixty-one guest cottages, two dining rooms, two lodges, two offices, a recreation playhouse, music hut, staff dormitories, and a range of service and maintenance buildings, including two ice houses, laundry, main office, additional staff quarters, garages, and sheds. More than half of the non-contributing buildings are service-related. The nominated property also includes recreational facilities, including main docks, as well as a dock for each cottage, four groups of tennis courts, ball field, basketball court and a playground. With the exception of the docks, recreational facilities are inland, toward the north end of the property.[2]

While Rockywold-Deephaven Camps (RDC) operates as a single camp, it originated as two camps. They merged in 1918, but continue to function as separate units, each with its own dining room, kitchen, lodge, office, ice house, dock and staff dormitories. There are some shared facilities, such as the Playhouse, central laundry, young children's morning playgroup and most recreational facilities.

The cottages are all ranged along the shoreline, many with 20' or less of setback, and connected by footpaths. Vegetation and trees are left standing, so that the cottages, while not widely spread apart, are screened from each other, as well as from the water. Farther from the water and usually congregated together, are each camp's auxiliary buildings: dining hall/kitchen, seasonal offices, laundry, ice house and staff dining room and dormitories. Yet farther away are sheds, maintenance plant, main office, central laundry, and most recreational facilities. The spatial arrangement of buildings and their relationship to the landscape has not shifted since the camp was founded. Residential and secondary buildings alike are stained or painted brown to blend into the landscape.

[1] The camp erected stone gate posts at the entrance in 1923.
[2] Guest docks (once called wharfs) have accompanied each cottage since at least the 1930s. Previously, the camps each had a main dock, as they do now, as well as a number of smaller docks ranged along the shoreline.

Despite the number of buildings on the core acreage, the property is characterized by woodland and rusticity. White pines, hemlocks and various hardwoods, often in dense thickets, comprise the woodland, and clearings are few and small. Planted areas use native species, and there are no formal gardens. In many areas there is exposed ledge or scattered boulders. All of the roads and parking areas are unpaved; footpaths pockmarked with roots and improved with occasional fieldstone steps form a network for pedestrian travel. Guest automobiles are clustered in central parking areas, leaving the cottages unfettered from vehicles. None of the roads or paths is lit at night, when the only light is from the interiors of cottages and a few lights mounted on exterior walls of buildings such as the office and dining room.

General Description of Cottages

While no two cottages at RDC are the same, they share many common characteristics and architectural features that affect a harmonious landscape. All cottages are oriented toward the water, even those with deep setbacks or obscured views, and each is assigned its own dock. They are surrounded by trees and natural vegetation: footpaths lead toward the cottages, shore and other parts of camp.

With few exceptions, cottages are one or 1 ½ stories in height, the extra height often achieved through a bump-up above the living room. (Such bump-ups are found more at Rockywold, than at Deephaven.) An occasional cottage is a full two-stories in height. They rest on concrete piers, sometimes stones or ledge; the sites are not level. Narrow, sawn, wooden slats (originally bark-faced slats) screen the crawl space beneath the cottage. Cottages rarely have other than a gable roof and a deep overhang with exposed rafter tails. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The brick chimney, which has a stepped midsection, is placed on the rear. Frequently, one or more small bump-outs for bathrooms and rudimentary kitchenettes (originally an outhouse or toilet and pantry) are placed against the chimney stack. These bump-outs were most likely in place by the mid-1910s if not from the outset, particularly at Rockywold, but most have been expanded and/or reconfigured.[3] Exterior walls are clad with novelty siding or wooden shingles, either stained or left to weather.

All but one cottage has at least one porch and two entrances—one at the rear and one at the lakeside porch. (Studio at Deephaven lacks a porch, due in large part to its small footprint and near-overhanging location on The Bight.) The porches have a band of screens above a parapet wall, though newer and rebuilt porches have full-length screened panels. (Originally, porches lacked screening entirely.) Porch stairways traditionally had railings made from birch logs, but none of those survive at cottages. In their place railings are fashioned from 2x4's. Exterior doors have beaded-board outer faces and strapping on the inner face. Outer doors are either solid or have an upper panel with four lights. Screen doors have a screened panel in the upper half.

[3] Maple Shade, acquired by RDC in 1917, received a bathroom in 1922.

Window sash is an important design element of RDC cottages. Windows are often paired, and all sash is multi-pane. Three sash types prevail: sliding, casement and drop. Drop sash is found on lakeside walls, as it provides maximum ventilation, light and views. (Older drop sash is frequently reused when cottages are replaced.) Occasionally wide openings employ casement sash that is hinged together, so that it folds back on itself when opened; these openings are on lakeside walls and create much the same effect as drop sash, albeit the opening is smaller.

There are two common floor plans and variations of each that appear in many of the cottages. (In some instances, it may have taken later alterations to assume this plan. Conversely, additions may have interrupted the plan.) One floor plan places the living room in the center of the cottage, running its full depth. A lakeside porch extends to either side, and there is a bedroom behind each porch. The living room opens onto both porches, and each bedroom onto one of them. Examples include By The Way (#72), Maurer (#92), Ewing (#94) and Shadow Pines (#100). Sometimes one of the porches wraps around the side of the cottage, as seen at Nirvana (#19) before a bedroom was put into the porch and the original House of Tudor (#49). A variant of this floor plan, used at Cragsmere (#17), Port O'Pines (#88) and Havenwood (#101), provides a second floor with bedroom(s), sometimes with a sleeping porch, built over the living room and downstairs bedrooms. Another variant has an L-shaped living room, as seen at Nirvana (#19), Cliffside (#54), Point Comfort (#55,) and Pine Ledge (#59) – all cottages with an upper story.

The second commonly used floor plan places a full-depth living room at one end of the cottage. A single porch extends to one side, off the living room behind which are two bedrooms. As with the first floor plan, all rooms open onto the porch. This plan is used at Sheltering Pines (#12) and several of the Deephaven cottages: Point of View (#80), Ark (#84), Bell Tower (#87), Park (#89) and Rusch (#90). The original Ishnana (#51) followed this plan, though a second porch was later added to the other side of the living room. Everest (#60) and Easterleigh (#99) actually combine both of the two primary floor plans.

The interiors of RDC cottages also share many common features. Many rooms have standard dimensions: living rooms are often 16'x 20' or 18'x 20', and 12'x12' is a typical bedroom size. Two cottages at Deephaven, Hamilton (#71) and Greenlaw (#70) may have evolved from Fisher huts; each has a 12'x 16' living room and an 8'x12' porch. Rooms are typically open to the ridge, unless there is a second story. Framing elements—rafters, joists, and studs—are often exposed, and the open framing of walls used to insert shelves, sometimes with rounded or clipped corners. (Traditionally, no cottage's walls were treated alike: some were left unfinished, some were finished with beaded board and yet others partially faced with beaded board to create wall pockets for sliding sash.) Floors are painted pine; porch floors are painted a different color from interior rooms. Bedrooms have built-in cupboards faced with beaded board that project from walls and often an open sink. Often light fixtures are nothing more than a bare bulb with a hanging string. Kitchenettes, which usually replaced earlier pantries, are fitted out with nothing more than a small sink, antique ice box and cupboard.

Every living room but one has a fireplace, though more than fifty percent have been rebuilt. Most are brick, but a few are fieldstone. A few cottages at Rockywold have granite hearths. Many of the fireplace openings, especially at Deephaven, are segmentally arched. Mantels are either thick, plain boards or faced with a split birch log; they are frequently supported by brick corbels. Built-in, wooden boxes for firewood are found in every cottage; a few have a cupboard under the stairs for such purpose. Some of the cottages, particularly at Rockywold, retain traditional staircases with birch-log railings. Window seats at landings and/or a birch bookcase tucked underneath the upper run are found in a few cottages, as is furniture fashioned from birch logs, such as hanging shelves and tables with birch legs. With so many rooms opening up onto porches, interior doors play a key role. Doors in such locations are usually double doors that are either hinged, roll on a track or slide open. When fully open, a wide doorway is created for ventilation and flow of traffic.

Virtually every cottage has evolved over the years through expansions or renovations, often executed on short notice. Many cottages started out as extremely small structures that were enlarged over the years or, and far less frequently, replaced altogether. Some consist of several structures stuck together into larger, awkwardly laid-out new buildings. Bedroom wings have been added, doorways closed off or relocated, larger bedrooms subdivided into two smaller ones or vice-versa, porches partially enclosed for another bedroom, large closets (in the rare instance they existed) converted into a bathroom, and rear bump-outs reworked to improve kitchenettes and bathrooms. For the most part, these alterations have not affected the cottage's architectural integrity. Cottages built within the last twenty-five years to replace an earlier one have incorporated some traditional, rustic, design features and at times reused window sash, especially drop sash, and doors.[4]

[4] A note on dating the cottages: Most of the pre-1930 cottage construction dates in the text assume at least some portion of the existing cottage had been built. Until the late 1970s, RDC lacked formal records for building construction. Beginning in 1919, there are typewritten records summarizing construction activity, but only the barest information provided, leaving one to infer through physical evidence what might have occurred. When it is the first mention of a cottage in the post-1918 written records, and the amount is $500 and above, one can be reasonably sure it was the year of initial construction, unless the amount expended was relatively trivial when one has to assume the cottage in some form was pre-existing, and the expense was for an addition or other improvement. After Miss Bacon died, her estate listed each of the Deephaven cottages and assigned a value, which offers a measuring stick of sorts to understand comparable sizes of cottages at that time. However, most of the offered dates for the cottages are based on historic maps and plans, limited physical investigation, or the first mention of the cottage by name and general inference.

The numbering system for RDC follows that introduced by the camp years ago. All buildings are numbered sequentially in rough geographical order, moving from Rockywold to Deephaven and from west to east. The few gaps are due to buildings no longer standing.

ROCKYWOLD RESOURCES

Cottages #1-16 are located on the eastern shore of Bennett Cove in Squam Lake. They are all oriented to face toward the lake and the Squam Range with views ranging from south to west.

1. Sugar House (1971). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #1

Sugar House is a tall, single-story, gable-front building that resembles a small barn. Walls are clad with board-and-batten siding and the gable peaks with wooden shingles. The front entrance is wide, with solid, double outer doors and paired, French inner doors. A semi-circular fanlight that is centered over the front entrance punctuates the front gable peak. Side walls have horizontal, multi-pane windows tucked up into the eave. A gabled ventilator rises from the roof ridge.

History
This building served as the camp's sap house for eighteen years until maple sugaring activity at RDC ceased in 1989. It replaced an earlier sap house that stood farther down and on the north side of Pinehurst Road. The subject building was placed here to be within a productive maple grove that needed to be tapped and, by so doing, within the core RDC property. In 1998 the sap house was converted into the Nature Center.

2. Sugarbush (1988). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #2

This one-story, side-gabled cottage with a bedroom wing to the east has a substantial setback from the water. Walls are clad with wooden shingles. An inset porch with full-length screen panels dominates the lakeside (south) facade. The living room window, which opens onto the porch, has a reused, drop-sash window. Sugarbush is the only cottage at Rockywold without a fireplace; in its place there is a woodstove.

History
Sugarbush was the first new cottage built at Rockywold in more than thirty years. It was constructed to replace Westmere, the camp's westernmost cottage which was acquired by Arthur Jr. and Margaret Howe in 1987 and located close by. Its name reflected its location in the camp's former sugar maple grove.

3. Maple Shade (prior to 1917). Contributing building.
Photo #3

Maple Shade is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled cottage set back from the shoreline. Since 1987, it has been the westernmost of the camp's guest cottages. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Shed-roof facade dormers break the roofline on the front, lakeside (south) facade; each dormer is fitted with 8/8 drop-sash. The cottage is unusual in that it has 2/2 sash, found on the first story; the second story has 8/8. An inset porch with a parapet wall spans the width of the lakeside elevation. Behind it, the living room also extends the full width of the cottage. A 1 ½ story, shallow rear ell contains the kitchenette and, upstairs, a bathroom.

History
Maple Shade and its Annex (now part of Westmere, #122) were standing by 1917. Both Maple Shade and its Annex were constructed by E. Bennett, most likely farmer Edmund Bennett who sold the original twenty-seven acres to Mrs. Armstrong in 1901 for her new camp, Rockywold. The transaction may well have included a garage that also accompanied Maple Shade. Both the Annex and garage were later moved to the shorefront and conjoined to form Westmere ca. 1952 or 1953 (see also Westmere's history).[5] By 1949 a new garage (no longer extant) had been built for Maple Shade.

After Maple Shade was folded into Rockywold Camp, it acquired its name, which reflected its location in a former sugar maple grove.

4. Shore Edge (1936). Contributing building.
Photo #4

One of the smaller cottages at Rockywold, Shore Edge is a one-story, side-gabled cottage sited on the shoreline. It is clad with novelty siding. It is one of the few cottages to retain bark-clad slats to screen the crawl space. There is an inset porch in the southeast corner facing toward the lake. The northwestern wall was bumped out in 1954 to enlarge the bedroom.

History
Shore Edge was constructed in 1936 at a cost of $904.

6. Haskell (prior to 1917). Contributing building.
Photo #5

Haskell is sited a mere ten feet from the shoreline. It is a sprawling, primarily one-story, side-gabled cottage whose multiple additions exemplify Mrs. Armstrong's extemporaneous approach to expanding cottages to accommodate that summer's needs. The entire building is covered with wooden shingles. Windows have a mix of drop, sliding and casement sash. At some point, the

[5] Historic maps; Annotated postcard of Maple Shade in RDC Archives.

roofline of the south end of the cottage was raised to add another bedroom. Beneath it is an inset porch. The middle section of the cottage contains the living room, which faces west toward the lake. The north end, designed for two inset sleeping porches, has been converted into a rear bedroom and a lakeside porch, but both spaces retain their separate exterior entrances. The two small rooms between the living room and sleeping porches, now somewhat chopped up, were originally bedrooms. A lengthy ell contains bathrooms and kitchenette and, at the east end, another bedroom whose floor level is raised above the rest of the cottage to accommodate the sloping site. The hallway of this ell, and part of the bathroom and kitchen, was originally another porch.

The interior of Haskell retains many early and some unique rustic features. Rolling vertical-board doors separate the two original sleeping porches. The brick fireplace has a segmental arch defined by full-length bricks (rather than the usual headers) and a flared granite keystone; a mantel made of rough-faced granite block and a rough-faced granite hearth. The living room has a band of drop sash overlooking the lake and sliding French doors leading to the south porch. Additional drop sash is found in the south porch. All interior floors are painted, as they traditionally were.

History
Haskell built and owned by Charles Haskell, who sold it to RDC in 1917 for $1,200. ($200 of the price was for the land.)[6] Charles "Deacon" Haskell was the long-time carpenter at RDC, who constructed most, if not all of the early cottages at Deephaven and Rockywold, as well as much of the rustic furniture.

In 1919, two years after acquiring Haskell, Mrs. Armstrong added a sleeping porch at a cost of $225. In 1931, another $1,277 was expended, presumably for one or more of the additions. In 1928 the camp constructed a garage (no longer standing) immediately behind (east of) Haskell that was shared with Satis cottage.

8. Satis (1995). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #6

Satis is a two-story, gable-front cottage covered with wooden shingles. It sits close by the shoreline. A shed-roof porch spans the width of the cottage on the lakeside (southwest elevation). Not only is the cottage one of the newer ones at RDC and one of the few that is a full two-stories in height, but its lakeside elevation is a full story above the ground, giving it useable space beneath the porch that functions as a sleeping porch. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows are a mix of double-hung and casement sash. There is a two-story, shed-roof projection to the southeast, as well as a two-story extension at the rear.

[6] "Land Investment."

The interior was designed to recall the rusticity of RDC's earlier cottages and includes a fireplace faced with stone and surrounded by birch logs, as well as a stairway of birch log railings and posts. An unusual touch is the inset ornamental panel of beaded board over the fireplace.

History
Satis was built to replace an earlier cottage of the same name that burned in October, 1994. It was the first and only fire in RDC's history to destroy a guest cottage; the cause was a chimney fire. Though the 1994 fire caused a tremendous loss, it ultimately served three purposes: it shortened the camp season as management decided the cottages should not be occupied when conditions were dry and warmth from fireplaces necessary; it initiated a camp-wide inspection of all chimneys and fireplaces for safety purposes; and it allowed the camp to construct its first handicapped accessible cottage.[7]

The original Satis was acquired by Mrs. Armstrong from a Mr. Hilton in 1929 for $3,500.[8] The cottage's name came from Satis House in *Great Expectations*.

9. Ardenwood (prior to 1922). Contributing building.
Photo #7

Ardenwood sits close to the shore, facing southwest. It is a larger, two-story, side-gabled, cottage with a complex roofline of intersecting gables and facade dormers. The several rear (northeast) bump-outs accommodate later conveniences. Walls are clad with wooden shingles. Windows have primarily sliding sash, with the exception of the lakeside living room windows, which have 8/8 drop sash.

Ardenwood follows a layout common to several of the larger Rockywold cottages: a living room with a porch to either side—all overlooking the lake. It also retains a number of early, rustic features. The lakeside living room wall has a window with wide, drop sash. The brick fireplace (recently rebuilt) with its segmental-arch opening and bark-faced, wooden mantel supported by brick corbels is one of the few with historic andirons and fender, both of which may have been passed on from the original owner (see below). The staircase has birch log railings and posts and includes a window seat at the landing. The living room also features a rudimentary, built-in desk. Paired, rolling French doors with original hardware lead from the living room to each porch. Original hardware also remains with the rolling, solid door between the south bedroom and the porch. Upstairs, the lakeside bedroom has an interior transom window to bring additional ventilation and light into the hall. The presence of an upstairs bathroom is an unusual and early convenience.

[7] Several families who had stayed regularly at Sati requested that the cottage be made accessible.
[8] "Land Investment." Of the $3,500, $1,000 was for the land.

Ardenwood's design and floor plan are very similar to Montvert, but Ardenwood has an extended northerly porch and three, rather than two bedrooms upstairs. (The porch may have been extended after initial construction, to give it screens on three, rather than just two, sides.)

History
Ardenwood was one of three cottages acquired by Mrs. Armstrong from a Mr. Bixby in 1922. The cost for Ardenwood alone was $1,500. (The other two cottages were Montvert and Hemlock Lodge.)[9] Its original date of construction is unknown. In 1930 the camp spent $1,595 on Ardenwood, suggesting a major rebuilding. The cottage was named for a forested area in England mentioned in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.

10. Hemlock Lodge (prior to 1922). Contributing building.
Photo #8

Hemlock Lodge is a simple, one-story, rectangular, gable-front cottage set somewhat back from and above the shoreline with little view. The cottage is atypically sited—probably due to its origins in private ownership (see below)—with only one short wall of the porch (southwest gable end) directly facing toward the lake.

The gable roof's pitch is uneven; the shallower pitch on the lake (southwest) side suggests that wall may have been extended (perhaps explaining the substantial expenditure in 1931 (see below). Walls are clad with early board and batten siding. Windows across the entire northwest elevation have drop sash, while those in the rear are a mix of casement and slider.

The interior floor plan resembles a railroad car with a succession of full-width rooms that gives all of the living spaces "views" toward the lake. An inset porch (part of its space taken up by a kitchenette created ca. early 1990s) is at the south end, followed by the living room and two bedrooms. (The northern one is probably a later addition.) A bathroom extension across the north gable end is a relatively recent addition.

The interior has a distinctive fireplace of brick with a small, granite-block hearth and mantel, as well as a granite keystone.

History
Hemlock Lodge was one of three cottages acquired by Mrs. Armstrong from a Mr. Bixby in 1922. (The other two were Montvert and Ardenwood.) The cost for Hemlock Lodge was $1,000.[10] Its original date of construction is unknown. In 1931 the camp spent $856 on Hemlock Lodge, perhaps to extend the roofline or add the second bedroom.

[9] "Land Investment." A note on a postcard in the RDC archives states that the Sedgwick family built Ardenwood in 1929. It is possible it was substantially rebuilt at that time, particularly given the large expenditure recorded in 1930.
[10] "Land Investment."

11. Montvert (prior to 1922). Contributing building.
Photo #9

Montvert is a larger, two story, side-gabled cottage with gabled dormers on each roof face. It sits far above and some distance from the shoreline and, unlike nearly all of the other RDC cottages, has its own entry drive. The walls are covered with wooden shingles. Window sash is primarily a mix of sliders and casements. The kitchenette is in a later, but early addition on the rear (east).

Montvert follows a layout common to several of the larger Rockywold cottages: a living room with a porch to either side—all overlooking the lake—and bedrooms behind. It also retains a number of early rustic, and some unusual, features. The lakeside wall in the living room has a window with particularly wide, 18/18 drop sash. The brick fireplace has a plain, wooden mantel. The staircase has a birch log railing and posts that continue as a three-sided balcony above the two-story living room. There is a window seat on the stair landing and built-in bureaus in the two upstairs bedrooms. The original, two-panel, interior doors, as well as the paired porch doors with recessed panels beneath glazed openings, in Montvert are atypical for RDC cottages and likely reflect its roots as a private cottage.

Montvert's design and floor plan are very similar to Ardenwood, but Montvert has flanking porches of equal size, two, rather than three, bedrooms upstairs and a balcony overlooking the living room. It also has a third porch (originally larger) in the rear.

History
Montvert was one of three cottages acquired by Mrs. Armstrong from a Mr. Bixby in 1922, which explains its unusual interior and exterior features. It is also unusual in that it has its own entry drive. The cost to acquire Montvert alone was $1,500. (The other two were Ardenwood and Hemlock Lodge.)[11] Its original date of construction is unknown. Minor and unidentified improvements were made in 1929 and 1932, totaling over $500.

12. Sheltering Pines (1929). Contributing building.
Photo #10

This is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage that sits back from, and faces west toward the water, but with an indirect view of the lake. Its massing is unaltered since sometime ca. 1930s when a gable-roof, bathroom bump-out was added to the north gable end—one of the few RDC cottages without later modifications. (It is one of the very few cottages that lacks a kitchenette.) Walls are covered with novelty siding, and windows have a mix of casement and sliding sash.

[11] "Land Investment."

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. An inset porch occupies the south half of the lakeside facade, behind which are two bedrooms, each with paired, rolling doors on original hardware that open onto the porch. The living room spans the north end and has a brick fireplace with a thick, board mantel on corbels and a band of sliding sash on lakeside wall. It has early doors—unusual for their lack of glazing—that open onto the porch.

History
Sheltering Pines was constructed in 1929 at a cost of $755.

13. West Water (prior to 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #11

West Water is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage that sits close by the shoreline. Walls are covered with novelty siding. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash. A shallow, inset porch occupies part of the lakeside (west) facade. (Originally, the porch wrapped around the south side, as well, but that area became part of an enlarged bedroom in 1954.) The north bedroom may be a later addition, as one was added to the cottage in 1947. A two-part, gabled-roof bathroom addition projects from the rear elevation.

History
West Water was constructed prior to 1919 and has had only minor alterations.

14. Nuthatch (ca. 1951). Contributing building.
Photo #12

Nuthatch is a one-story cottage set back from the shoreline with a limited view of the water. Walls are covered with novelty siding. A brick chimney is found on the north wall. Across the west (lakeside) facade, there is a shed-roof porch that extends from the roof ridge. Behind it is a full-width living room with drop sash on the lakeside wall. The living room has a brick fireplace and bark-edged wooden mantel. The cottage was extended in the rear in 2011 to add another bedroom and improve bathroom and kitchenette facilities.

History
Nuthatch was built for Dr. Feiss at the last minute, after Mrs. Armstrong discovered she had double-booked a cottage. Its first appearance in camp records is in 1951, when an entry was made for its relocation and enlarging, suggesting it may have evolved from another building moved to this site. (It does not appear on the 1949 plan of RDC.) It was one of only three guest cottages erected at RDC between 1940 and 1988.

15. We Two (2003). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #13

We Two is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage that is right at the shoreline. The cottage's extreme exposure to the northwest wind has led to continuous maintenance issues, resulting in a total rebuild in 2003. Its present appearance incorporates both new and salvage or reproduction materials and is similar in form and proportions to the earlier cottage. Though it sits on a poured-concrete foundation, traditional bark-clad slats screen the crawl space visible from the lake. Walls are covered with novelty siding, and windows have drop sash along the lakeside (northwest) wall, as well as at both gable ends. An inset porch is tucked into the southwest corner.

History
We Two replaced an earlier cottage of the same name that was standing by 1918 and expanded in 1926 for $600. That cottage's floor plan consisted of a full-depth living room with a sizeable, L-shaped porch to one side (the southwest) that wrapped around the corner and a far smaller porch to the other side. Two bedrooms were behind the porches.

16. Honeymoon (2006). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #14

Honeymoon is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage perched close by the shoreline on a modest point with lake views to the north and west. A shed-roof porch spans much of the elevation. The east end forms a cross-gabled mass; within is one of the two bedrooms and bath. Walls are clad with novelty siding, with the exception of the porch parapet wall which has wooden shingles. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash; a large window in the living room overlooks the lake.

History
Honeymoon replaced an earlier cottage of the same name that was standing by 1918. A longtime guest at Honeymoon was Miss Mable Burritt of New York City and self-appointed helper to Mrs. Armstrong.

Cottages #17-20 are on the shoreline south of Bennett Cove, facing southwest over the lake and Squam Range.

17. Cragsmere (by 1915). Contributing building.
Photo #15, 16

Cragsmere sits on a rounded jut of ledgy shoreline, somewhat elevated and distant from nearby cottages. One of the largest of the older cottages at RDC, it is a two-story cottage with a complex roofline of hipped projections and shed-roof dormers. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. The cottage distinguishes itself from others with diamond-pane casement windows throughout most of the second story. The lakeside (southwest) facade has a hipped-roof projection

(consisting of the living room and flanking porches) on which a second-story gabled bedroom perches. A shed-roof dormer on either side of the rear chimney lights the rear of that story.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a large, central living room that is two-stories by the fireplace and drops to one story in its extension toward the lake. On either side of the extension are hipped-roof porches for extensive exposure to the lake. Early double doors with a large, glazed pane and horizontal panels open from the living room onto the porches. Behind each porch is an original bedroom. On its lakeside wall, the living room has drop sash.

The interior of Cragsmere is particularly remarkable and retains a high number of early, rustic features. The living room has a fieldstone fireplace with a mantel faced with a birch log. Other notable features include a built-in desk, shelves with birch log braces, and a deer head mounted on the wall. The staircase has a birch log railing and posts that continues along the upstairs hall as a two-sided balcony above the living room.

Three additional bedrooms are upstairs; one has its own stairway from the porch below, a later alteration. With its seven bedrooms, it is one of the largest at RDC. The kitchenette is within what was once a large, open space shared by a bathtub, rudimentary kitchen sink, bathroom sink and a closet for the outhouse. The rear entrance was originally a small porch. Cragsmere is one of the few accessible cottages, with a ramp to the rear entry.

History
Cragsmere was standing by 1915 as that year Mrs. Armstrong added a bedroom to the cottage. Expenses recorded in 1930 and again in 1937 suggest substantial additions or alterations. The cottage's name was borrowed from the Welsh language to reflect its particularly ledgy site and location by Sunset Rock.

The cottage was long occupied by the Burke family. Dr. John (Jack) W. Burke was a noted ophthalmologist from Washington, DC. His family spent the entire summer at RDC, where they frequently entertained guests. In 1951-52 the camp built two additional bedrooms off the southeast corner and converted an existing nearby bedroom into a bathroom to accommodate his daughter's family and others of that generation. That daughter was Margaret (Peggy), who married Arthur (Art) Howe, Jr., grandson of Mrs. Armstrong and later president of RDC.[12]

18. Shingle Blessedness (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #17

Shingle Blessedness is a two-story, front-gabled, square-plan cottage clad with wooden shingles. It is located close by the shoreline. An inset porch spans the front (southwest) and southeast sides. Nearly all windows have sliding sash; one exception is a diamond-paned casement on the

[12] Art Howe, Jr. was president of the RDC board from 1973-1989. He and Peggy purchased Westmere in 1988.

staircase landing. A two-story, hipped-roof extension on the rear was likely added later to accommodate bathroom(s).

Both the exterior and interior of Shingle Blessedness are essentially unaltered. The floor plan is unusual for RDC in that it is one of only two cottages that lacks a first-floor bedroom. (The other is Over Yonder (#58). The first floor consists of a single room, the living room, around which the inset porch wraps on two sides. The living room features a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and mantel edged with a split birch log. The walls are all clad with beaded board. The staircase has birch log posts and cross-braced railing; the birch railing continues along the upstairs hall as a balcony looking into the living room. Two of the upstairs bedrooms open onto a shallow sleeping porch located in the southwest corner. The front (lakeside) bedroom has drop sash on both exterior walls.

The modest, two-story rear addition for kitchenette and bathrooms has been in place since at least the 1940s.[13]

History
Shingle Blessedness was standing by 1918 but as a far smaller cottage. In 1928 it was expanded for $538, and again in 1936 for another $786, perhaps for the rear, two-story addition. The cottage's name is a play on the phrase "Single Blessedness."

19. Nirvana (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #18

Nirvana is a two-story, side-gabled, unusually lengthy cottage set right on the shoreline and facing west toward the lake. It has a complex roofline and footprint with intersecting gables and myriad projections. Walls are clad with wooden shingles. Most of the windows are fitted with sliding sash. The lakeside (southwest) facade has a hipped-roof projection (consisting of part of the living room and flanking porches) that spans the full width of the facade and on which a second-story gabled bedroom perches.

The two-story bedroom wing at the north end is a later, but early addition.[14] The various bump-outs on the rear are also early, if not in part original. (Nirvana was equipped with a kitchenette in 1919.) What is today the rear entrance was once a one-story porch.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a large, L-shaped living room that is two-stories by the fireplace and drops to one story in its extension toward the lake. On either side of the extension are hipped-roof porches for extensive exposure to the lake. Wide, sliding doors (not original) open from the living room onto

[13] Another large expenditure for its time, $538, was made in 1928, though it is unknown what it entailed.
[14] Quite possibly, this is the $692 expenditure recorded in 1938.

the porches. The lakeside wall of the living room has a band of folding casement sash. Behind each porch is a bedroom. (The southern porch originally wrapped around the south end of the cottage; at some unknown date that section of porch was converted into another small bedroom.)

The interior of Nirvana is particularly remarkable and retains a high number of early, rustic features. The living room has a particularly distinctive fieldstone fireplace with an overmantel defined by narrow birch branches and faced with birch bark. The hearth is a raised, dressed, slab of granite. The staircase has a birch log railing that continues along the upstairs hall (with birch cross braces, rather than balusters) as a two-sided balcony above the living room. A small cupboard for firewood is built under the stairs, and tucked under the upper run of the staircase, there is a rustic bookcase fashioned from birch logs.

Upstairs there are five additional bedrooms. (With its eight bedrooms, it has more sleeping quarters than any other cottage at RDC.) The bedroom over the living room has a balcony overlooking the lake.

History
Starting ca. 1950 Nirvana was long occupied by the Washburn family. Since 1925 the family had been staying at Everest (#60), which was named for their son and famed mountaineer, Bradford Washburn. By the time they relocated to this cottage, Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn (1869-1962) was retired from the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, where he taught from 1908-1940 and also served as dean. The two-story bedroom wing on the north is understood to have been added for a nurse/caregiver.

As early as 1919, Nirvana received a kitchenette (at a cost of $150), probably placed in a small room behind the chimney. In 1948 a room was added, possibly the shed-roof bump-out off the rear of the north bedroom wing that today is divided into a bathroom and kitchenette. More recent renovations brought new bathrooms.

20. Kilkare (by 1915). Contributing building.
Photo #19, 20, 21

Kilkare is a 1 ½ -story, side-gabled cottage close by the shoreline. Like the other larger cottages at RDC, it has a complex roofline of intersecting gables and shed roofs. However, Kilkare's massing and floor plan appear virtually unaltered from the 1930s, if not earlier—a rare occurrence at RDC.[15] Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows are fitted with a mix of sliding and casement sash. The semi-circular window with radiating muntins in the east gable peak recalls the large, arched window in the nearby Rockywold dining room. A deep, hipped-roof, projecting porch spans the lakeside (southwest elevation) and wraps around part of the east side of the cottage. Two deep, gabled-roof dormers with a band of screening project onto the

[15] After an expenditure of $521 in 1927, a sizeable amount for that period, no further expenses for Kilkare were recorded in the ensuing forty years, indicating that no major alterations were made.

porch; both are sleeping porches off upstairs bedrooms. The rear (northeast) elevation has a lengthy shed-roof wall dormer, as well as an early and lengthy shed-roof extension at ground level for conveniences.

The interior of Kilkare is particularly remarkable and retains a high number of early, rustic features. It is also designed to maximize lake views. The floor plan, with its large, L-shaped living room and porch wrapped around its two exterior walls, is unique at RDC. The living room, which is two-stories in the immediate area of the fireplace, opens onto the porch via a set of three sliding French doors, creating an unusually wide doorway. The west bedroom on the first floor jogs out to catch a view,[16] and each of the two upstairs bedrooms incorporates a sleeping porch on the lake side. (These two upstairs bedrooms each have a private bathroom, the only such arrangement at RDC.)

The living room features a fieldstone fireplace with a mantel edged with a split birch log, a staircase with birch log posts and railing; the railing continues along the upstairs hall with log cross braces in lieu of balusters. The west end of the living room, which doubles as an extra sleeping area, is framed by slender birch-log posts. There is also a built-in, triangular table with birch legs.

The east first-floor bedroom opens onto the porch via a solid Dutch door.

History
Beginning in the 1920s the Judkins family occupied Kilkare and still does for part of each summer; the family may well have the most enduring association with a particular cottage of any. Holland Judkins is remembered as a colorful southern gentleman.

For about thirty years, Sherwood and Helen Hubble from Long Island stayed in Kilkare for a month each summer, one of the last families to spend an entire month at RDC, doing so well into the 1950s. Their grandson, Richard Wood, is currently president of the RDC board, a position he assumed in 1990.[17]

21. Greenwood Lodge (ca. 1902). Contributing building.
Photo #22, 23

Greenwood Lodge is located south of the dining room and close to the shoreline; it faces southwest over the lake. It is a large, two-story building with a hip roof and wooden shingles on the walls. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roofline. A one-story, hip-roof, roughly octagonal porch encircles three sides of the building, stopping at the lakeside (south) end where the living room projects forward. Most of the railing is fashioned from logs; the railing on a

[16] The jog was probably built in 1915, when $50 was recorded for a bedroom extension.
[17] The Hubbles also enjoyed special treatment in that they were allowed to arrive and depart on days of their own choosing.

straight, rear staircase that provides an exterior access to the second story is made from birch logs. Additional rustic decorative elements appear in the porch at gable peaks and as braces for the log posts. The porch is open, with the exception of its southeast corner, which is screened. The lodge's windows have sliding sash, with the exception of the lakeside wall of the living room, which has drop sash.

The interior floor plan of Greenwood Lodge essentially conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It has a central, deep living room with a lakeside wall and flanking porches. Four bedrooms, arranged in pairs, are off the porches. (Historically there were six, but the two in the rear of the building, behind the fireplace, were removed in order to insert a back hallway and bathrooms to make the building accessible—the only major alteration the building has undergone.) Upstairs, the eight bedrooms are arranged in pairs off a balcony that encircles three sides of the open well that looks down into the living room. All of the bedrooms have lake views.

The large, two-story living room dominates the interior. It features a fieldstone fireplace and chimney stack. Carved into the beam above fireplace is a phrase from *Lady of the Lake* by Sir Walter Scott: "So wondrous wild, the whole might seem the scenery of a fairy dream." Birch logs are used extensively, as posts and on the staircase railing which continues upstairs along the balcony. There are several excellent examples of early birch-log furniture in the room, including hanging shelves, a desk and a bookcase.

History
Greenwood Lodge is one of the oldest and largest buildings at Rockywold. It was probably standing when Mrs. Armstrong opened her camp, offering bedrooms for those not staying in one of the two cottages or a tent. Since then, it has served as a central gathering spot and provider of bedrooms for those wanting shorter stays.

22. Rockywold Office (1902). Contributing building.
Photo #24

The centrally located Rockywold Office is a two-story building clad with wooden shingles. Its U-shaped form is the result of a number of additions over the years, the most recent in 2012. The building houses the camp's seasonal office in the east end, library in the southwest corner, and several guest rooms on the second story. A screened porch spans the south wall. Windows are fitted with a mix of 6/6, 8/8 and sliding sash; those on the second story are small and tucked into the eave.

History
The oldest part of the Rockywold Office dates from 1902 when Mrs. Armstrong opened her camp, but it was a very modest building for at least the first twenty years.[18] In 1925 $1,268 was

[18] The same postcard image of the Rockywold Office, a far smaller building than what stands today, in the RDC archives are labeled 1902 on one card and 1912 on the other.

spent on the office; perhaps it was then it became two stories. After another sizeable addition in 1929, it assumed an L-shape. The south porch was added and the office section enlarged in 1933. The office was central to all camp operations, and Mrs. Armstrong, as well as her right-hand assistant Lena occupied quarters upstairs. After Roswell was expanded ca. 1990 and became the year-round, central office, the Rockywold Office became a seasonal building. In 2011, the north and east sections of the building (the business areas) were extensively renovated, but the rooms upstairs, now for guests, remained intact. For many years, two garages stood across the road, identified on maps as 'office' garages. (Ma Bell (#40) replaced one of them.)

23. Rockywold Dining Room (1932-33). Contributing building.
Photo #25, 26

The largest building at Rockywold, the dining room is centrally located and close enough to the water for indirect views. It is a two-story, side-gabled structure with a lengthy, two-story kitchen wing off the rear. The entire building is clad with novelty siding. Bark-clad slats screen the crawl space. The front half of the building accommodates the dining room, which is well elevated above the ground due to the sloping site and architecturally distinct from the rest of the building. The gable peaks are treated with oversized braces in the raking eaves, and the front slope flares outward on the south side. A broad, shallow cross gable projects to the south (lakeside). Added in 2002, it has a continuous band of windows with (salvaged) drop sash on all three sides and a sizeable semi-circular window with radiating muntins in the gable peak.

There is a one-story extension projecting from each of the two gable ends; the east extension was added in 1984, and the west extension in 1950. Two of the dining room's entrances are through these extensions, each reached via a flight of stairs. The extensions are fitted with (salvaged) drop sash. The east one has a large, half-round window with radiating muntins that fills much of the wall. This window has been a signature feature of the dining room since it was first constructed, and when the east end was bumped out, the window was faithfully reproduced. (It has also subsequently appeared in other RDC buildings, including the Deephaven dining room and the Sugar House.)

The interior of the dining room is a large, open room with a two-story space in the center. A birch-log railing encircles the balcony above this space. (Staff bedrooms once opened onto the balcony; access to the balcony was walled off ca. early 1980s for code purposes.) A large, fieldstone fireplace with birch posts on the outer edges and a birch-edged mantel is placed against the east wall below the atrium. The stone stack of the fireplace has half of an old millstone inserted into it, a feature that was retained even when the fireplace was rebuilt. All of the dining room tables have birch log legs; birch is also used for display shelves. Walls throughout are finished with beaded board.

The kitchen wing has a brick chimney and a wooden ventilator, both perched on the roof ridge. (Like the semi-circular window, the ventilator has been a constant feature on the ridge of the

kitchen roof.) There is a one-story porch along the west wall that carries the accessible ramp into the main dining room space.

History
This building replaced the original dining room at Rockywold, built in 1901-02 and ready for the camp's first season. It burned in July 1932. Rockywold guests ate in the Deephaven dining room for the remainder of the season while their dining room was replaced with the existing structure on the same site at a cost of $7,900 plus $58 for new tables. Since then, the building has undergone several additions: in 1950 when the west end was extended, in 1984 when the east end was extended and in 2002 when the south wall was bumped out. In addition to the dining room and kitchen, there have always been a number of staff bedrooms upstairs. For many years they were occupied by female employees.

A bell that is rung at the start of each meal has long been near the side kitchen entrance; children line up for a chance to ring it.

Nos. 24, 25, 28, 29 and 33-35 form a cluster of secondary buildings built to replace buildings lost to fire on May 3, 1959. The destroyed buildings included the laundry, two dorms, ice house, storehouse, several garages and a car wash stand.

24. Garden Shed (ca. 1960). Contributing building.
Photo #27

This small shed stands between the dining room/kitchen and staff dormitory. It is a gable-roof building covered with novelty siding. Two doorways are found along the eaves wall and a third doorway with rolling doors on the east gable end. It was built as a tool house to replace the one destroyed in the 1959 fire. (The original tool house stood closer to the office, facing in the direction of Nirvana and Shingled Blessedness and completely encircled by a dirt road.) At some point the existing structure was repurposed into a garden shed.

History
Before this building was repurposed, it was the daily meeting spot where the head of maintenance gave assignments to his Rockywold crew.

25. Employee Dining Room (1960). Contributing building.
Photo #28

The Employee Dining Room is located directly behind (north of) the main dining room. It is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block (painted brown) building with novelty siding in the gable peaks. The front (south) roof, which has recently installed solar panels, extends to cover a porch. Windows have metal, pivot sash. A deck for outdoor dining extends from the west gable end.

History
The staff dining room was built in 1960 as a laundry to replace that destroyed in the 1959 fire. Since that fire originated in the laundry building, it was rebuilt of concrete block to reduce the risk of another fire. After the central laundry was constructed in the mid-1990s, this became the staff dining room in 1998.

28. Staff Rec Room (1960s). Non-contributing building (due to age).

This is a small, one-story, side-gabled building with board and batten siding. Small windows with sliding sash are found up near the eaves. The door has horizontal panels.

The building is located in the area destroyed by the 1959 fire. Built as the staff recreation room, the building now serves as an indoor exercise room.

29. Rockywold Dormitory (1959). Contributing building.
Photo #29

This dormitory is a two-story, side-gabled building with a one-story wing that terminates in an inset screened porch to the south. The entire building is clad with novelty siding. Windows have 8/8 sash.

History
This building was built immediately following the 1959 fire to replace two destroyed dorms. It housed male employees; longtime chef Joshua Baldwin and the head of maintenance occupied quarters at the south end. Colby Lyford constructed the building.

33. Rockywold Housekeeping (ca. 1995). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #30

One of a cluster of service buildings, this is a one-story, side-gabled building covered with novelty siding. Both the front (north) and east gable end have a wide, rolling door. Windows with 6/6 sash punctuate the west gable end.

History
This building, built on the site of the car wash (and nearby guest garages), is the distribution center for Rockywold's laundry. It was erected after the camp constructed a central laundry facility (#114) ca. 1995, leaving only distribution of clean linens to be handled by each individual camp.

34. Ice House (1990s). Non-contributing building (due to age).

The Rockywold Ice House is a small, gable-front structure on a poured-concrete base and clad with novelty siding. A single, narrow opening is in the north gable end; when the ice house is packed full, the opening is blocked with boards that are lifted out as the ice blocks are depleted. Next to the opening there is an affixed wooden ladder. The building is traditionally built with a double wall whose cavity is filled with insulating sawdust. It holds approximately 1,400 cakes of ice, each weighing between 120 and 160 pounds. The ice house is nearly identical to that standing at Deephaven (#66).

History
This is at least the third ice house at Rockywold, all located on the same site. The first ice house was destroyed in the 1959 fire, but quickly replaced by Colby Lyford. In fact, the cakes of ice barely melted, and the new structure was built around them. Unlike the ice house at Deephaven, Rockywold's has never been conveniently located close to the dining room, where much of the cut lake ice was used until 1988 when state laws limited lake ice to cooling the ice boxes in the cottages.

35. Recycling Shed (ca. 1963). Contributing building.

This is a one-story, gable-front structure covered with board and batten siding. There is a wide, rolling, vertical-board door on the front. A single, six-pane window is on the west wall at the eaveline. The shed is located in the area of the 1959 fire.

Nos. 38-47 are a string of service/staff buildings on the east side of the main drive into Rockywold and continuing along the road to the Playhouse.

38. Sap House (1930s). Contributing building.
Photo #31

The Sap House faces west toward the Rockywold Office. It is a 1 ½ story, front-gable building covered with novelty siding. Each roof slope has a steeply pitched, full-width, shed-roof dormer. A gabled screen porch (originally open) projects from the front (west) gable end. Windows are fitted with drop sash on the first story and sliders above. There is an addition off the east end.

The interior has a large, open room on the first floor with a brick fireplace against the north wall, enframed by two birch lots. The mantel is edged with a split birch log.

History
The upper floor of the Sap House was a residence for the camp manager in the post-Howe era. George Neilson and his family were the first occupants. It now houses the camps' toddler play room on the first floor and staff bedrooms on the second.

40. Ma Bell (1990). Non-contributing building (due to age).

This is a small, gable-front building clad with novelty siding. The front (west) gable end incorporates an inset porch.

History
This structure replaced a wooden phone booth that stood in the trees at the edge of the parking lot and was used by guests for outgoing calls. All incoming calls were handled by the office. The building was built on the site of a small guest garage. In 1997 the building was rewired to receive modems and faxes—a use that is now functionally obsolete—and renovated to create a private work space.

Nos. 42-48 are resources that are shared between the two camps.

41. Water Tower Shelter (late 20th c.). Non-contributing structure (due to age).

A wooden, gable-roof open structure shelters the camp's water tower. The roofline extends to one side to provide an enclosed shed.

42. Garage #21 (1920s). Contributing building.
43. Garage #22 (1920s). Contributing building.

Of near identical appearance, these two small garages differ only in their rooflines: Garage #21 has a hip roof, while #22 has a front-gabled roof. Both structures have vertical-board siding and double doors on strap hinges at the vehicular bay.

History
Garage #21 and 22 (see below) were among the several garages built in the 1920s and scattered around both Rockywold and Deephaven to house guest automobiles. Five of Rockywold's garages were clustered on this inner service road now called Playhouse Road. Another cluster stood on the service road on the opposite of the main road into Rockywold; that cluster was destroyed. These two particular garages were among the smaller ones.

44. Ball Field Pavilion (2005). Non-contributing site (due to age).

The pavilion is a large, wooden, tent-like structure with open sides that provides cover for large picnic tables used at the weekly noon picnics and other summer events. It stands at the west edge of the ball field.

45. Rockywold Garage Apartments (1920s). Contributing building.
Photo #32

This is a two-story, side-gabled building covered with novelty siding on the first story and vertical-board siding on the second. There are three garage bays along the front (west) elevation, each with paired, vertical-board doors hung on strap hinges.

History
This is part of a group of early garages that still stand. By 1949 and perhaps originally it had a second story, which was sleeping quarters for either staff or chauffeurs.

45A. Storage Shed (1959). Contributing building.
Photo #33

This is a one-story, side-gabled, multi-bay shed that appears to have been built in two sections: the two bays at the north end may have predated the five at the south end. The roof is covered with corrugated metal and walls with vertical-board siding.

History
This shed was built by Colby Lyford to replace a garage built in the 1920s. It is part of a group of auxiliary structures, consisting primarily of garages.

46. Kellogg (1920s). Contributing building.
Photo #34

Kellogg is a two-story, side-gabled building with novelty siding on the first floor and board and batten siding on the second. Split-log slats screen the crawl space. Windows have sliding sash. The interior features a brick fireplace with a granite-slab hearth and log mantel supported by brick corbels.

History
This was built as a garage, one of several such structures in this area. Like other two-story garages, it had sleeping quarters for either staff or chauffeurs on the second story. It was originally known as the Playhouse Garage. It was later converted into a rec hall named for Juliet Richardson Kellogg, recreation director from 1960 until 1974 (and archivist at Phillips Academy) and member of a longtime Deephaven family (see Studio).

47. Zodiac (1999). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #35

Zodiac is a one-story, side-gabled building with novelty siding and windows fitted with sliding sash. Split-log slats screen the crawl space. A gabled portico on square posts projects from the front (north) facade, and a gabled porch from the west.

History

Zodiac replaced a garage for guest automobiles built in the 1920s and one of several in the immediate vicinity. The garage was later used to store beds. It was demolished and replaced with the existing building in 1999 which is a game room/bike rental shop.

48. Playhouse (1908). Contributing building.
Photo #36, 37

One of RDC's oldest and signature buildings, the Playhouse is located near the center of the property, equally distant from Rockywold and Deephaven and oriented south. It is a large, single-story building clad with novelty siding. Split-log slats screen the crawl space. The steeply pitched, low-slung roof flares outward on the front slope to cover a deep, open porch that spans the facade. Roughly finished, square posts and a wide board railing have replaced the porch's original log posts and cross-bracing. The porch's extension around the east wall is a recent alteration to cover a ramp on that side. It also runs along the north wall, but is now enclosed to accommodate bathrooms. A small, low-slung dormer (originally two dormers) is found on the front slope to bring additional light into the building. The south and east walls have solid, top-hinged shutters that run the length of each wall and are left in an open position during summer months. Windows fitted with sliding sash are in the west wall. A relatively recent addition to the rear houses the camp store.

The interior is one large, spacious room open to the ridge to expose the truss system. The north wall features a fieldstone fireplace. Walls are unfinished except in vicinity of the fireplace where they are clad with plain, horizontal boards. Floor boards are highly polished oak.[19]

History
Ever since it was constructed in 1908, the Playhouse has been the center of RDC activities, hosting performances, formal Saturday night dances accompanied by orchestras (when the camp was under the management of Mrs. Armstrong) and often accompanied by a radio after the camps acquired one in 1939 for $145, annual shows presented by the nearby Tamworth Barnstormers (in the 1930s and '40s), Hampton Singers annual concerts while on tour and weekly concerts by Hampton staff, and far more. Since at least the late 1940s, weekly square dances have been a regular part of RDC life.[20] The building's broad, front porch has long sheltered tennis spectators and others attending events within. During inclement weather, the Sunday Chocorua Chapel service is held here.

Cottages #49 and 51-57 face south or southwest over the lake in the vicinity of the main dock.

[19] According to Peter Van Winkle, whose family once owned the Harvard Engineering Camp on Squam Lake, the lighting fixtures may have come from that camp, as the Howes purchased quantities of furniture & lighting fixtures for RDC from the engineering camp after it folded.
[20] The continuity of people at RDC is illustrated by Spud Dicey, who played the fiddle at RDC for sixty-five years and Willie Woodward, who called the dances for thirty-nine.

49. House of Tudor (2013). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Replacement cottage under construction

History
The original House of Tudor cottage was standing by 1918, but was probably substantially enlarged in 1928.[21] It conformed to one of the common floor plans at RDC, with the living room in the center of the cottage, running its full depth. A lakeside porch extended to either side, and there was a bedroom behind each porch. The living room opened onto both porches, and each bedroom onto one of them. The plan deviated from the norm in that one of the porches wrapped around the side of the cottage, as well.

50. Boat Supply Shed (ca. 1990s). Non-contributing building (due to age).

This small, wood-frame structure stands on the site of an early pump house.

51. Ishnana (2010). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #38

Ishnana is a one-story, side-gabled cottage perched right on the shoreline and facing south. Novelty siding covers the walls. Windows are fitted primarily with sliding sash, though a few have casement sash. The lakeside (south) wall of the living room has a bank of salvaged drop sash in the window openings. A porch with full-height screened panels occupies the eastern half of the lakeside facade and wraps partway around the east elevation. New, sliding French doors separate the porch from the living room, and reproduction doors from the bedroom located behind the porch. A narrow, gable-roof, second-story, bedroom bump-up is located in the approximate middle of the cottage; it supplements the two bedrooms found on the ground level. Projecting from the northeast corner is a small, shed-roof extension.

The interior has beaded-board walls nearly throughout. The living room fireplace has a brick face with a segmental-arched opening and a mantel edged with a split birch log.

History
Ishnana replaces a cottage of the same name that was standing by 1918, following the common RDC floor plan of a full-depth living room at one end of the cottage, a porch extending to one side, and two bedrooms off the porch. It also had a centrally located, second-story bedroom bump-up. The replacement cottage follows a similar floor plan.

52. Peter Pan (2011). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #39

[21] RDC records show expenses of $120 in 1926 and $660 in 1928.

Peter Pan is a one-story, side-gabled cottage set a modest distance back from the shoreline and elevated on a ledgy site. The cottage faces south toward the lake with an indirect view. Novelty siding covers the walls. Windows are fitted primarily with sliding sash. Portions of the lakeside (south) wall have drop sash. A porch with full-length screened panels spans most of the lakeside elevation. Unlike most of the cottages at RDC, the chimney is entirely within the building, rather than exposed on an exterior (usually rear) wall, and the main entrance has its own gabled recess and a doorway flanked with partial sidelights.

History
Peter Pan replaces a cottage of the same name that was initially erected ca. late 1910s. It was named for the character in the stage play of the same name, which debuted in 1904.

53. Buffum (1927). Contributing building.
Photo #40

Buffum is a one-story, side-gabled cottage set at some distance from and elevated above the lake. It faces west, thus lacking a direct view of the water. Walls are covered with novelty siding. (Originally, the cottage had wooden shingles; some of the earlier shingling survives on the inner wall of the porch.) Windows are all fitted with casement sash; the casements in the two living room walls are each in two sections that are hinged to fold up. A sizeable gable-roof rear addition placed at right angles to the main cottage was constructed ca. 2002 to replace an earlier ell erected in 1941. Like the earlier ell, the new addition contains a bedroom, bathroom and entrance.

The interior of the original cottage retains a number of early, rustic features. The living room extends the full depth of the north end and features a brick fireplace with a thick board mantel supported by brick corbels and flanked by firewood boxes. The porch spans more than half of the west facade. Original hinged and rolling doors with early hardware open onto the porch from the living room and bedroom directly behind the porch.

History
Buffum was standing by 1918 and enlarged in 1927 at a cost of $468. It was named for the Buffum family, particularly Katherine and her sister Gertrude Buffum Barrows, who first came to Rockywold sometime prior to 1906. Katherine C. Buffum was a noted silhouette artist in the 1910s and early 1920s; her works included a number of scenes depicting the Squam area.[22] Katherine was killed in an accident in 1922, and the family never returned to Rockywold. During the summer of 1923, they stayed in Porter's Lodge at Deephaven; Gertrude's daughter occupied a tent pitched next to the cottage.[23]

54. Cliffside (by 1918). Contributing building.

[22] Among her works in the RDC archives is a silhouette entitled "The Cottage at Squam," dated 1917.
[23] "Recollections of Squam," Mary Lee Barrows Fultz (daughter of Gertrude Buffum Barrows), 1985.

Photo #41

Cliffside is a two-story, side-gabled cottage on a slightly elevated, ledgy site and somewhat set back from the water. It faces west toward the lake. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows are fitted primarily with sliding sash, but there are a few casement sash. On the lakeside wall of the living room there are two drop-sash windows, as well as a small, 4/4 drop-sash window in each of its short side walls—a unique application of drop sash. The various rear bump-outs are all at least fifty years old.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a large, L-shaped living room that is two-stories by the fireplace and drops to one story in its extension toward the lake. On either side of the extension are hipped-roof porches for extensive exposure to the lake. Wide, double, paneled, hinged doors with original stamped hardware lead from the living room to each porch. Behind each porch there is a bedroom that opens onto the porch via sliding doors. (Originally there were hinged doors.) A two-story addition off the south end with a bedroom on each floor occurred early on, probably dating from 1927.[24]

A number of other historic rustic features characterize the interior. The living room features a fieldstone fireplace with overmantel and a mantel edged with a split birch log. A cupboard for firewood is built into the wall to the left of the fireplace and another is located under the stairs. The staircase has a birch log railing that continues along the upstairs hall as a two-sided balcony above the living room. A window seat edged with a split birth log is at the landing.

The second floor plan consists of a bedroom built over the lakeside projection of the living room. On either side of the open stairwell there is an additional bedroom. When the two-story south bedroom wing was added, the older south bedroom was reduced in size to accommodate a new, rear hallway to reach the wing. A transom window was added to the inner bedroom wall to light the hallway.

History
Cliffside is one of twenty cottages at Rockywold that was constructed prior to 1918.

55. Point Comfort (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #42

Point Comfort is a two-story, side-gabled cottage sited close to the shoreline, facing southwest toward the lake. It is one of the few cottages at RDC that has never been altered or enlarged. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows are fitted with a mix of sliding and casement sash; there are two drop-sash windows on the lakeside wall of the living room. The lakeside (southwest) facade has a hipped-roof projection (consisting of part of the living room and

[24] RDC records show an expenditure of $489 in 1927, an appropriate amount at the time to add the wing.

flanking porches) that spans the full width of the facade and on which a second-story gabled bedroom perches. On the rear (northeast) elevation there is an early shed-roof extension for conveniences.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a large, L-shaped living room that is two-stories by the fireplace and drops to one story in its extension toward the lake. On either side of the extension are hipped-roof porches for extensive exposure to the lake. Wide, hinged, double doors lead from the living room onto the porches. Point Comfort, however, has a bedroom behind only the south porch, accessed via a Dutch door.

A number of other historic rustic features characterize the little-altered interior. The living room features a fieldstone fireplace with a raised, dressed granite hearth and early figurine andirons. The staircase has a birch log railing that continues along the upstairs hall as a two-sided balcony above the living room. (Prior to 1950 a bathroom was inserted into one side of this upper hallway/balcony.) There is a window seat edged with a split birch log at the landing of the staircase. A cupboard for firewood storage is found underneath the stairs, and a birch bookcase is tucked underneath its upper run.

The second floor plan consists of a bedroom built over the lakeside projection of the living room with a balcony, or sleeping porch, overlooking the water.[25] On either side of the open stairwell is an additional bedroom, also equipped with a balcony, or sleeping porch, on the side wall of the cottage. All of the balconies are supported by long, plain braces.

History
Point Comfort is an exact but slightly smaller replica of Pine Ledge (#59) and may have been built in the same year. Coincidentally, the two are among the only larger cottages that have never been substantially altered or expanded. Point Comfort's name references a point of land on the James River just outside of Hampton, Virginia; it was an important transportation spot and where the first Africans arrived in Virginia in 1619. Hampton is home to Hampton Institute (now University) to which RDC was closely allied for more than a half-century.

56. Backlog (1930). Contributing building.
Photo #43

Backlog is a one-story, side-gabled cottage close by the shoreline. One of the smallest cottages at Rockywold, it faces south toward the lake. Walls are clad with novelty siding. Windows have a range of sash, including sliding, double-hung 6/6, and drop. At the entrance there is an early French door—not the usual type of door used for that location. An inset porch extends along

[25] While the mid-century floor plans identify these spaces at Pine Ledge as balconies, they also functioned as sleeping porches. The second floor plan of Point Comfort (and Pine Ledge) was very similar to Nirvana until the latter received an addition on the north.

much of the lakeside (south) facade. Behind it is the living room, fitted out with a brick fireplace with segmental arch opening. The living room's east wall has drop sash; rolling, double French doors with original hardware open onto the porch. Projecting from the rear is a gabled addition that has the cottage's sole bedroom.

History
Backlog was built in 1930 at a cost of $902. Camp tradition holds that it was constructed at the last minute, after Mrs. Armstrong discovered she had double-booked a cottage. (It does seem jammed onto its site and closer to adjacent cottages than typical.) Its name is a double entendre; it is a play on the adage, "Lay a back log for a good fire," as well as a reference to the overbooking.

The original floor plan placed a small bedroom next to the porch in the space now occupied by the bathroom. The bedroom was moved to the rear of the cottage in 1953 into an addition built for this purpose.

57. Shelter (1999). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #44

Shelter is a one-story, gable-front cottage close by the shoreline. Another of the small cottages at Rockywold, it faces south toward the lake. Its form is rectangular, with a gabled porch extension that spans half the width reaching toward the lake. Walls are clad with novelty siding. All of the windows have a sliding sash. Shelter is one of the few cottages to use the traditional rustic, bark-faced slats to screen the crawl space.

A replacement cottage, Shelter retained elements of its original floor plan, consisting of the porch, living room and sole bedroom stacked one behind the other. The fireplace location shifted to the side (west) wall, rather than leaving it in the living room-bedroom shared wall. The fireplace is brick with a board mantel. Tucked under the main roofline of the cottage on the east side are the bathroom and kitchenette.

History
The existing cottage replaced one of the oldest cottages at Rockywold, thought to have been erected in its first decade. When the camp embarked upon major repairs, significant rot was found in much of its structural frame, leading to its replacement.

Cottages #58-60 are located on the western shore of Needle Point. They are oriented to face west or southwest toward the lake and the Squam Range.

58. Over Yonder (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #45

Over Yonder is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled cottage set fairly close to the shoreline. Wooden shingles cover the walls, and windows are fitted with casement sash. The entrance is within a shed-roof rear projection, formerly a porch. The interior stairway is within an adjacent shed-roof extension that is framed into the main roof and presumably original. A small cavity on the rear (east) wall was probably for a chamber pot awaiting emptying.

The cottage's floor plan has essentially not changed and is unusual for RDC in that it is one of only two cottages that lacks a first-floor bedroom. (The other is Shingle Blessedness (#18). Over Yonder is also notable for the degree of surviving rustic finishes. The first floor is taken up with a large, L-shaped living room and an L-shaped, inset porch tucked against the south wall of the living room. Both the porch and living room enjoy westerly lakeside views. A double-run flight of stairs has a window seat at the landing and a railing of birch logs on the upper run. Upstairs are two side-by-side bedrooms, which open onto a shared, lakeside sleeping porch that is built into a shed-roof dormer. The porch has a band of sliding sash and inset screens on portions of the side walls.

The living room has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arch opening and board mantel on corbels. A pair of early, hinged doors opens onto the porch.

History
Over Yonder is one of twenty cottages at Rockywold that was constructed prior to 1918.

59. Pine Ledge (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #46

Pine Ledge is a two-story, side-gabled cottage with a modest setback from the shoreline. It is one of the few cottages at RDC that has never been altered or enlarged. Walls are covered with wooden shingles. Windows are fitted with a mix of sliding and casement sash; there are two drop-sash windows on the lakeside wall of the living room. The lakeside (west) facade has a hipped-roof projection (consisting of part of the living room and flanking porches) that spans the full width of the facade and on which a second-story gabled bedroom perches. On the rear (east) elevation there is an early shed-roof extension for conveniences.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a large, L-shaped living room that is two-stories by the fireplace and drops to one story in its extension toward the lake. On either side of the extension are hipped-roof porches for extensive exposure to the lake. Wide, hinged, double doors lead from the living room onto the porches. Unlike Nirvana, Pine Ledge (and Point Comfort) has a bedroom behind only the south porch, accessed via a sliding door.

The living room features a fieldstone fireplace with a raised, dressed granite hearth and early figurine andirons. The staircase has a birch log railing that continues along the upstairs hall as a two-sided balcony above the living room. (Prior to 1950 a bathroom was inserted into one side of this upper hallway/balcony.) There is a window seat edged with a split birch log at the landing of the staircase. A cupboard for firewood storage is found underneath the stairs, and a birch bookcase is tucked underneath its upper run.

The second floor plan consists of a bedroom built over the lakeside projection of the living room with a balcony, or sleeping porch, overlooking the water.[26] On either side of the open stairwell is an additional bedroom. Those at Pine Ledge are equipped with a balcony, or sleeping porch, on the side wall of the cottage. Each of these balconies is supported by long, plain braces.

In 2011-2012 Pine Ledge was thoughtfully rehabilitated. The floor plan was virtually unaltered, and window sash, doors and wall finishes retained and repaired. The exterior was re-shingled.

History
Pine Ledge is an exact, but somewhat larger, replica of Point Comfort (#55) and may have been built in the same year. Coincidentally, the two are the only larger cottages that have never been substantially altered or expanded.

60. Everest (1923-24). Contributing building.
Photo #47

Everest is a two-story, hipped-roof, rectangular cottage with a modest setback from the lake. It is one of the least altered at Rockywold. Walls are clad with board and batten siding. Windows are fitted with a mix of casement, sliding and double-hung sash. There are two early bump-outs on the rear (east) elevation.

The floor plan of Everest combines the two most common floor plans at RDC. The first floor consists of a full-depth living room; wide, drop-sash windows fill the lakeside wall. To either side is a hipped-roof porch. Behind the longer south porch are two bedrooms. A third and smaller bedroom is behind the north porch. Paired hinged and rolling doors with original hardware lead from the living room and all three downstairs bedrooms onto the porches.

The living room features a simple brick fireplace with a wooden mantel. Upstairs, there are two bedrooms, each with a sleeping porch accessed via early sliding doors. The larger north porch has been reduced in size due to a bathroom added at the top of the stairs.

[26] While the mid-century floor plans identify these spaces at Pine Ledge as balconies, they also functioned as sleeping porches. The second floor plan of Pine Ledge (and Point Comfort) was very similar to Nirvana until the latter received an addition on the north.

History
Everest was constructed from the fall of 1923 into spring of 1924. It cost $2,290, plus $500 to furnish it. At least some of its windows were not installed for another year.[27] For several years it remained nameless, just referred to as Platt 24 after the family who first occupied it. Starting with its second season and continuing for many more, the Rev. Henry Bradford Washburn and his family occupied the cottage. Rev. Washburn (1869-1962), a member of a prominent, old Boston family, was dean of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, where he taught from 1908-1940. Mrs. Armstrong ultimately named the cottage Everest, as she was convinced that young Bradford Washburn (1910-2007), already an ardent mountaineer, would someday climb the peak.[28] While Washburn's career with the Museum of Science precluded that possibility, he did devote the better part of ten years following his retirement in 1980 to making the first detailed and definitive map of the Everest area. It was prepared under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and first published in 1988, when all 11 million subscribers received a copy. The framed copy that hangs in the cottage was given by Brad and his wife, Barbara, in the hopes that future generations would continue to be inspired by Squam's beauty and motivated to enjoy the outdoors.[29]

61. Boat House (1968). Non-contributing building (due to age).

The only structure situated on the western shoreline of The Bight, the Boat House serves the entire camp. It is a gable-front building with vertical-board siding capable of holding some seventy boats, including canoes, kayaks, rowboats, and assorted equipment. An overhead door on the east gable end accesses the boat ramp.

DEEPHAVEN RESOURCES

62. Hirombe (post-1949). Contributing building.

Hirombe is a small, gable-roof, board-and-batten clad building. It was one of three adjacent garages for guest automobiles built by 1929 on a short loop off the west side of the main road into Deephaven. It was later converted into a staff dwelling.

63. Deephaven Dormitory & Garage (by 1929). Contributing building.
Photo #48

[27] Another $381 was spent on the cottage in 1928 for unknown purposes.
[28] While still a teen, Bradford Washburn wrote several guidebooks and lectured on the Alps in distinguished halls, such as Carnegie Hall. As an adult he created the first detailed, accurate map of Squam Lake. He chose to map Squam in part because he knew it well, but he also considered it one of the most complex lakes around, with its many small islands and coves. (*Christian Science Monitor*, 3/29/1962)
[29] Bradford Washburn made his first map in 1924 while at RDC; it was a chart of Squam Lake locating perch and bass. He and his wife Barbara built a summer camp for themselves near RDC, where they summered throughout their married lives.

This lengthy building consists of two two-story structures linked with a one-story connector. The entire building is clad with board and batten siding. The front (east) elevation has a continuous row of garage bays, each with paired, solid doors on strap hinges. The upper story has horizontal window openings fitted with sliding sash.

History
This building was one of three adjacent garages built by 1929 on a short loop off the west side of the main road into Deephaven. It was one of the largest garages at RDC. The garages housed guest automobiles. While several of the garages had second-story sleeping quarters for chauffeurs, this particular garage was not so labeled, suggesting the second story was added later. It is still used for storage on the ground story. The second story is a staff dormitory.

64. Deephaven Housekeeping & Margie's Place (1920s). Contributing building.
Photo #49

Comprised of two offset, gable-front sections, this building is covered with board-and-batten siding. The north section is one-story in height and has a makeshift porch off the northeast corner. The south (and recessed) section is two-stories high. Windows throughout have sliding sash and, on the upper story, some awning sash.

History
This building was Deephaven's laundry. The building escaped major damage from a fire in 1931, but camp records note that guest clothes were lost. In 1995 all laundry moved to the newly completed central laundry (#114), and only laundry distribution is now handled here. In 1997 and as part of the celebrations for RDC's centennial year, the south half of this building was converted into an archives center and museum for the camp. Margie's Place was named for Margie Howe Emmons, great-granddaughter of Mrs. Armstrong, who assumed responsibility for organizing and displaying the camp's historic documents.

65. Utility Building (by 1949). Contributing building.

Standing close by the former Deephaven laundry, this shed is clad with board-and-batten siding and is open at its southwest gable front. In 1949 it housed a water heater.

66. Deephaven Ice House (1980s). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #50

The Deephaven Ice House is identical to that at Rockywold (#34) with the exception of its shed-roof addition on the south for tool storage. It is a small, gable-front structure on a poured-concrete base and clad with novelty siding. A single, narrow opening is in the west gable end; when the ice house is packed full, the opening is blocked with boards that are lifted out as the ice

blocks are depleted. Next to the opening there is an affixed wooden ladder. The building is traditionally built with a double wall whose cavity is filled with insulating sawdust.

History
This is at least the second and likely the third ice house at Deephaven. Previous ice houses stood on the opposite side of the road, conveniently close to the dining room. When the most recent ice house proved to be too rotted to repair, management decided to relocate it, as by then cut ice was no longer used in the dining room. (In 1988, RDC stopped using ice in the dining room due to state laws, but continues to supply ice to the cottages.) The building holds approximately 1,400 cakes of ice, each weighing between 120 and 160 pounds.

67. Deephaven Dining Room (1919). Contributing building.
Photo #51, 52

The Deephaven Dining Room is the largest building at Deephaven. It is located at the head of The Bight, which it overlooks with southwesterly views. It is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled building with a lengthy, 1 ½ story kitchen wing off the rear. The entire building is clad with board and batten siding. Despite various additions and alterations over the years, its character-defining form has been consistent. The front (southwest) half of the building accommodates the dining room, which is well elevated above the ground due to the sloping site and architecturally distinct from the rest of the building. The roofline flares outward on the south slope. On both slopes there are a series of shed-roof dormers at staggered heights. Two shallow, gabled projections off the facade have glazed gable peaks with radiating muntins. A continuous band of windows with drop sash extends across the facade, including across the projections and wraps around the two gable ends. The gable end peaks are punctured by large, triangular windows with radiating muntins. These large, triangular windows have been a signature feature of the dining room since it was first constructed.

The interior of the dining room is a large, open room with a higher center section. A large, fieldstone fireplace with a flared stone stack is placed against the northeast wall. All of the dining room tables have birch log legs. Walls throughout are finished with a mix of beaded board and narrow, vertical pine boards.

The kitchen wing, though built in at least two sections, has a steeply pitched, low-slung roofline. Shed-roof dormers are found on both slopes. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 2005.

History
This is Deephaven's second dining room, built in 1930.[30] The dining room was initially located at the foot of the point, just east of Long House. An early photograph shows it had board and

[30] Though some accounts state the first dining room burned ca. 1907, perhaps in the same fire that consumed Long House, it seems unlikely, given it is not so mentioned in *Deephaven Camp and its Founder*, published only ten years later.

batten siding and an open porch supported by plain, square posts for dining. Fire claimed it in 1919, the first full season under Mrs. Armstrong's ownership.[31] She relocated the building and constructed the existing dining room that year for $1,497.[32] Since then, it has received several additions and renovations, most recently in 1998 when it was considerably enlarged and its interior transformed from a dark, crowded space into a spacious area well lit by the multiple dormers. (Earlier, unspecified additions/renovations occurred in 1930, an expedient extension in 1932 to accommodate Rockywold guests in the wake of their own dining room fire, and 1962-63.)

68. Garage (1928). Contributing building.
Photo #53

This small, gable-front, single-bay structure is clad with vertical-board siding. The double doors are made of board and batten, secured with an oversized, wooden clasp.

History
This was the garage that accompanied Porter's Lodge (#69), which is immediately to the south. It was built in 1928 at a cost of $121. The Porter family was the first to park its automobile in it for the family's use while spending the summer at Deephaven. Fewer than a handful of cottages had a private garage; most guests rented a space in one of the larger, multi-bay garages that were scattered around both camps.

Cottages #69-76 are located on the eastern shore of The Bight, a deep, narrow cove in Squam Lake. Unless otherwise noted, they are oriented to face west toward the water.

69. Porter's Lodge (ca. 1916). Contributing building.
Photo #54

Porter's Lodge is set back from The Bight, with an indirect view of it. It appears to have been two discrete buildings that were assembled to form a single, asymmetrical, rambling cottage with a series of intersecting gable roofs. The southern of the two porches is a later addition. The center section has a second-story bump-up, while the rest of the cottage is one-story. Exterior siding is board and batten, with a few areas of novelty siding. Most windows have sliding sash; the living room window overlooking the Bight has twelve-pane drop sash.

Interior rustic features include a brick fireplace, early rolling doors with original hardware leading from the bedrooms to the porch and sliding French doors that lead from the living room to each of the flanking porches. The second-story bedroom was originally a smaller bedroom that opened onto a lakeside sleeping porch; it is now a single, larger bedroom.

[31] RDC records are not consistent regarding the 1907 fire, but it seems more likely that the dining room did not burn until 1919.
[32] The new site was previously occupied by three fisher huts and a tent.

History
Porter's Lodge was built and named for the Reverend Frank Chamberlain Porter family, who first came to Deephaven in 1907. A professor at Yale Divinity School, Frank Porter (1859-1946) often led Deephaven's weekly vespers services. He, his wife Delia Lyman Porter and their children began coming to Deephaven in the early 1910s. Their son, William Quincy Porter (1897-1966), was a Pulitzer-Prize-winning composer who 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. While at Deephaven, he composed in the Music Hut, which his parents built for him (see entry for Music Hut, #119). After he received the Yale position, he and his wife Lois purchased Camp Ossipee on Mooney Point in Holderness for a summer house.

A photograph dated 1927 shows a Porter relative standing in front of a tent that was pitched near the cottage.

At the time the cottage was built, it was one of the most valuable at Deephaven. The cottage received a small (unspecified) addition in 1923; in 1947 a room was added. In 1928 a garage was erected to accompany the cottage; it still stands immediately to the north (see #68).

70. Greenlaw (1929). Contributing building.
Photo #55

Greenlaw is a one-story, gable-front cottage set back from The Bight, with an indirect view of it. Its appearance represents at least four building campaigns, outlined below; the living room and southern section of lakeside porch constitute the original cottage. Novelty siding covers the walls. Windows in the non-original sections of the cottage (see below) are fitted with sliding or casement sash. The north end of the lakeside porch has drop sash. The interior features a brick fireplace (recently rebuilt) and early rolling doors between the living room and porch that retains their original hardware (made by Myers and patented in 1907).

History
The oldest section of Greenlaw, the living room, evolved directly from a Fisher hut of the same name and shown on the camp's 1914 plan. It is one of only two surviving cottages to illustrate this shift. (See also Hamilton, #71). The hut was replaced with a more permanent structure on the same footprint and fitted out with a fireplace and lakeside porch. This probably occurred in 1929 when RDC records show an expenditure of $629 for Greenlaw.[33] An extension to the north for a bathroom and closet was added later. That extension was either enlarged or replaced with a longer footprint currently occupied by the kitchenette and the west section of the bathroom. It may have been at that time that the lakeside porch was extended to span the entire width of the

[33] By comparison, the site was valued at $100 in 1918, although that was for estate purposes and likely represents a lower figure than its true value.

cottage. Yet later a rear porch by the chimney was replaced with the existing entry. The most recent addition is the bedroom wing off the south side of the living room, built ca. 2000.

71. Hamilton (1929). Contributing building.
Photo #56, 57

Hamilton is a one-story cottage set back from The Bight, with an indirect view of it. It consists of two discrete gable-front sections that have been linked together and further enlarged with rear extensions. The living room and north bedroom probably evolved from separate Fisher huts that were later brought together and linked with the lakeside porch. At some point the middle bedroom was added to the cottage and, far more recently, the extension at the southwest corner of the rear for an entry porch and bathroom. The entire building is now covered with novelty siding.

The interior retains many rustic features. The living room has a plain, brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and board mantel with rounded corners. There are early doors throughout the interior, including early rolling doors with original hardware that open from both bedrooms onto the porch and double, hinged doors that lead from the living room onto the porch. The double closets separated by a sink in the north bedroom have been a staple for at least sixty years.

History
The oldest sections of Hamilton, the living room and north bedroom—both with 16' x 12' dimensions—evolved directly from two Fisher huts that, by 1914, were joined together in an offset manner and connected by a lakeside porch.[34] It is one of only two surviving cottages to illustrate this shift from hut to cottage (see also Greenlaw, #70). The huts were later replaced with a more permanent structure on the same footprint. This probably occurred in 1929 when RDC records show an expenditure of $914 for Hamilton. The south hut became the living room and was fitted out with a fireplace. The space between the two former huts was ultimately infilled with a second bedroom.

The cottage (and probably the earlier joined Fisher huts) was built for the Hamilton family, who were relatives of the Crawfords, for whom Summit was built.

72. By The Way (by 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #58

By the Way sits close by the road at some distance from The Bight to which it is oriented for an indirect view of the water. It is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage sheathed with board and batten siding. Windows have sliding sash. A modest, shed-roof east (roadside) extension,

[34] The camp's 1914 plan shows a double hut on this site. In 1918 the estate value for Hamilton was $300, treble that for Greenlaw, a single hut.

though renovated, has long accommodated the bathroom. Near the entrance there is a rare surviving, exterior cavity probably for a chamber pot awaiting emptying.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a central, full-depth living room and small, flanking, inset porches. Behind each porch there is a bedroom. The living room has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and a plain board mantel supported by corbels. Early beaded-board walls are found throughout the interior. The double hinged doors that open onto the porches from the living room and bedrooms are also early.

History
By The Way was built prior to 1918 on or near the site of a double Fisher hut.[35] With the exception of window sash and minor interior details, its outward appearance and floor plan was identical to that of Ewing and Shadow Pines, though the latter was slightly reduced in scale. The cottage received an addition costing $350 in 1919, though which part of it was expanded is unclear; perhaps it was to complete construction. An expenditure of $311 in 1938 may reflect the rear extension for a bathroom and dressing room on either side of the entry. The cottage's name reflects its location right on the road.

73. Summit (between 1914 & 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #59

Summit is oriented east toward the road and is deeply set back from The Bight for an indirect view of it. It is a 1 ½ story, L-plan cottage with a one-story, L-shaped extension to create a rectangular footprint. The main part of the cottage has a cross-gambrel roof; the cottage is one of only three buildings at RDC, all at Deephaven, with a gambrel roof.[36] Both front and rear slopes have a small, shed-roof dormer. The entire building is sheathed in wooden shingles. Most of the windows have sliding sash; a few are fitted with casement sash. A hipped-roof porch, which comprises most of the one-story extension, spans the west (lakeside) elevation.

While the first floor of the interior has undergone renovations in recent years, the second floor is largely original. It is reached via steep stairs; the smallest bedroom has an angled interior wall to accommodate the stairs and upstairs hall. The three upstairs bedrooms are unusual in that each is equipped with a built-in, rather than a projecting, closet as typically found in RDC cottages.

History
Summit is mostly likely "C3," for "cottage 3" shown on the 1914 plan of Deephaven.[37] It may have replaced a Fisher Hut as a photograph in the RDC archives of a hut and dated 1904 is

[35] The structure was valued at $500 in the 1918 estate appraisal indicating it was already a cottage by then.
[36] The others are Long House and Brae Cove. All were built prior to 1920. Ex Officio, the original Deephaven office but no longer standing, also had a gambrel roof.
[37] This supposition is supported by the value of $800 placed on Summit in 1918 for estate purposes.

labeled "Crawford's Fisher Hut." Both the hut and cottage were built for the Crawford family, who came from Summit, New Jersey and first stayed at Deephaven in 1904. (Nearby Hamilton was built for their relatives.) In 1918 Summit was the most valuable of all Deephaven's cottages.

74. Sunny Ridge (1926). Contributing building.
Photo #60

Sunny Ridge is a one-story, front-gable cottage with a shallow, north bedroom wing that is an early addition. It is somewhat set back from the shoreline with a direct view of The Bight. Exterior walls are covered with narrow, vertical-board siding. Most windows have casement sash. The south living room wall has paired, folding casement sash on one wall; its lakeside wall, as well as that of the bedroom, have drop sash. The porch, a later addition and elevated due to the sloping site, extends forward from the west gable end. Its parapet wall is covered with novelty siding. (The north bedroom wing was built as a porch.) Just left of the side entrance is an exterior cavity for firewood. Two early shed-roof bump-outs are tucked into the "L" of the floor plan.

The living room has a fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and a board mantel with rounded corners. All rooms retain original beaded-board walls and doors.

History
Sunny Ridge may well have started as a Fisher hut whose footprint consisted of the living room. (The living room's dimensions, 12' x 20,' are close to typical dimensions for the huts.) The 1918 estate appraisal lists Sunny Ridge at $100, an appropriate amount for a Fisher hut. The existing cottage was probably built in 1926, when an expenditure of $550 was recorded, followed by another $71 the next year. The original cottage consisted of the living room and rear bedroom.

75. Brown Betty (1897). Contributing building.
Photo #61

Brown Betty is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled cottage with a one-story, southwest wing that is the original (1897) cottage (see below). The cottage is set some distance from The Bight, with indirect views of it to the northwest and of the main lake to the southwest. Each roof slope of the 1 ½ story section has a shed-roof dormer. Board and batten siding clads most of the building, but some earlier wooden shingles survive in the gable peak of the wing. Most of the window openings contain sliding sash; a few upper-story openings are fitted with casements. A corbeled, brick chimney projects from the southwest end of the ridgeline. A hipped-roof porch spans the southwest end of the wing and wraps around to extend along most of the cottage's northwest wall, with doorways into both the living room and a bedroom. Early, built-in boxes with hinged tops used for firewood storage are found on the porch.

The overall floor plan is essentially unaltered since at least the 1940s. The living room portion of the southwest wing most likely constitutes the original cottage, though its many renovations have

obscured the framing system. The brick fireplace is against the northeast wall. It has a roughly finished board for a mantel and an atypically small opening. Double rolling doors with original hardware open onto the porch, part of which likely accompanied the original cottage. The 1-½ story section has two bedrooms on each floor. The stairway has two runs, and the inner stair wall, faced with beaded-board on both sides, serves as a simple railing.

History
Brown Betty is the oldest standing structure at RDC, shown as "C-2" on the 1914 Deephaven plan.
The oldest part of it, the living room, was built late in the summer of 1897, during Deephaven's first season.[38] During the summers of 1900 and 1901, Mrs. Armstrong and her two children occupied it while she managed Deephaven in Miss Bacon's stead (and planned her own camp, Rockywold). When the cottage was appraised in 1918, its value was $600, suggesting it already had its bedroom addition. It was one of the more valuable cottages at Deephaven. Later expenditures included $700 in 1926 and $905 in 1938.

An early photograph of the cottage, taken after the larger addition was built, shows the original section with a projecting canopy supported by birch logs.

76. Studio (by 1904). Contributing building.
Photo #62

Studio is a small, one-story, hipped-roof cottage with a rear, hipped-roof extension and a narrow, gable-roof, bedroom wing to the north. It perches on the rock that defines the shoreline of The Bight. (Its location right at the water compensates for its lack of a porch—the only cottage at RDC without one.) Wooden shingles clad exterior walls. The west (main) portion of the cottage is the living room, the far end of which functions as an inset porch with drop sash on all three sides. At its other end a brick chimney projects from what was originally the rear wall.

Inside, the cottage is little changed. It is rustically finished with a simple brick fireplace, built-in wood box, beaded-board walls and partition doors.

History
One of the oldest cottages at Deephaven (and RDC), Studio shows up on the 1914 plan as "C4." Like all the buildings at RDC, it has evolved over time. A photograph dated 1904 shows a hipped-roof structure with an inset front porch with a birch-log railing. The cottage's value in 1918 was $100, suggesting a small, rudimentary structure. The following year, a bedroom was added for $200, perhaps the hipped-roof rear section. Two additional expenditures made in 1923 and 1924 for $230 and $227 respectively may account for the north bedroom wing.

[38] Deephaven Camp, 1919. Dates of both 1897 and 1900 appear for Brown Betty. The pamphlet written commemorating Miss Bacon after her death states the living room was completed late that first season. The rest of the cottage was added later, but perhaps as early as 1900.

The cottage's name refers to its first occupants Fritz and Helene Kellogg. Fritz Kellogg was a fine arts painter, who often practiced his profession in the cottage. Their granddaughter, Juliet Kellogg, was the RDC recreation director from 1960 until 1974.

77. Ondawa (by 1906). Contributing building.
Photo #63

Ondawa is the southernmost cottage on the point that constitutes Deephaven; it is modestly set back and faces southwest to overlook Flagstaff Point and the lake. It is a 1 ½ story, hipped-roof cottage with board and batten siding. Its brick chimney rises from near-center of the building, and a narrow, shed-roof dormer with sliding sash punctures the lakeside (southwest) roof slope. Much of the lakeside facade, as well as the entire northwest elevation which faces The Bight, is occupied by inset porches with rebuilt parapet walls of vertical boards.

The interior, which retains a high degree of early rustic features, is organized around a rectangular living room that receives additional light from the overhead dormer window—a unique feature. Its lakeside wall has two windows with drop sash. To either side are the aforementioned porches. The living room has a fieldstone fireplace with a mantel edged with a split birch log and a smooth granite hearth. On the back side of the chimney stack, there is a granite stone inserted into the brick with "Ondawa" carved into it. Throughout the cottage are early doors, including a few Dutch doors. Each of the four bedrooms opens onto a porch, as does the living room.

History
Like many RDC cottages, Ondawa started as a small structure with wooden shingled walls and an open porch that had a birch log railing.[39] Its value of $600 in 1918—one of the highest valued Deephaven cottages at that time—suggests it may have been expanded by then, but two expenditures in the 1930s, $535, followed by $1,000 in 1937, would have substantially increased the size of the cottage yet more.

Ondawa was long occupied by members of the Dunbar family, some of whom still come to RDC.

78. Long House (1908). Contributing building.
Photo #64, 65

Long House is situated at the southern tip of the point, oriented southeast toward the lake. It is a large, two-story building with a gambrel roof punctuated by regularly spaced, shed-roof dormers on each slope. Wooden shingles cover exterior walls, with the exception of the first story of the gable ends, which are clad with board and batten siding. There is an exterior fieldstone chimney

[39] Photograph dated 1905-06, RDC Archives.

on the rear (northwest) elevation. A hip-roof porch spans the lakeside elevation and wraps around to continue along the entirety of both side elevations. Its original posts and railing that used birch logs have been replaced with dimensional lumber. Windows are fitted with sliding sash except along the two perimeter walls (lakeside and rear) of the living room, which have drop sash.

The interior floor plan of Long House essentially conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC and is virtually unaltered. It has a central, full-depth living room with a lakeside wall and flanking porches. Five bedrooms are off the porches. Upstairs, the eleven bedrooms are off a central hallway with more on the lakeside than on the rear.

The large living room features a fieldstone fireplace and chimney stack with a segmental-arch opening. Birch posts are used throughout the room to support beams, accentuate corners and frame the fireplace. Birch also appears on hanging bookcases, window seats that flank the fireplace, along the edge of the mantel and on legs and arms of furniture.

History
The existing Long House was constructed in 1908 to replace the original Long House, one of the first buildings erected at Deephaven and destroyed in a fire in 1907. The replacement building resembled the original in most ways. In 1918 it was the most valuable of Deephaven's buildings, valued at $4,000. (By comparison, the most valuable cottage of the time had a value of $800; even the dining room was not worth more than $800.) The lodge was provided with plumbing and septic in 1923.

The lodge continues to serve as a central gathering spot and provide bedrooms for those wanting shorter stays.

Cottages #79-111 are on the eastern shoreline of Deephaven. They are oriented to face east or southeast toward the lake.

79. Sunny Bank (2012). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #66

Sunny Bank is a one-story, front-gable cottage set back from the shoreline for an indirect view of the lake. It is clad with novelty siding. Windows are fitted with sliding sash. An inset porch with full-length screened panels spans the lakeside (southeast) gable end. There is a modest, gabled projection to the southeast for the bedroom and a smaller extension off the opposite elevation for the kitchenette. The interior has a traditional brick fireplace with segmental-arch opening in the living room.

History

Sunny Bank replaced a smaller cottage of the same name and on the same site that was constructed in 1930 for $945.

80. Point of View (1927). Contributing building.
Photo #67

Point of View, located close by the shoreline, is a one-story, side-gabled cottage clad in novelty siding. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash; the living room lakeside wall has paired, folding casement sash to open the room fully to the water. The northeast corner of the cottage is occupied by an inset porch. The bedroom extension at the south end is a later addition, but in place by the mid-20th century.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It has a near-square living room with a porch to one side and two 12' x 12' bedrooms behind the porch. The living room at Point of View has a plain, brick fireplace with a wooden mantel supported by brick corbels. Early doors include paired, rolling doors from each bedroom onto the porch and double, hinged doors between the living room and porch.

History
Point of View was ready for the summer season of 1927, built at a cost of nearly $1,400. It was built on or near the site of the original Deephaven dining room.

81. Bungalow (by 1929). Contributing building.
Photo #68

Bungalow is a small, one-story, side-gabled cottage with a deep setback from the lake of which it has an indirect view. Its current appearance reflects substantial renovations undertaken in early 2010. At that time, the chimney was relocated from the northeast exterior wall to the southwest. Walls are sheathed with novelty siding and windows have a mix of new and reused sliding sash. A shed-roof porch spans the width of the lakeside (southeast) facade.

The interior has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and mantel edged with a split birch log. New sliding French doors lead from the living room onto the porch; other interior doors are reused from the earlier cottage.

History
Bungalow was originally the garage for the Deephaven office, which accounts for its unusual proportions and floor plan. It was converted into a cottage by 1949 and divided into three, near-equally sized, parallel spaces—porch, living room and bedroom—each of which ran the width of the building, and a small side bump-out for the bathroom and kitchenette.

82. Wood Shed (late 20th c.). Non-contributing structure (due to age).

This is a wooden shed used to store firewood for Deephaven's cottage fireplaces.

83. Eldorado (2000). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #69

Eldorado is the largest of the Deephaven cottages. It is set back from the lake but retains direct views of the water. It is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled building with side-gabled wings to either side. The main roofline flares out on the lakeside (southeast) facade to cover the front porch. An oversized, gabled dormer is centered over the porch. The brick chimney is internal to the cottage. Windows have a mix of new sliding and casement sash. The main entrance has French doors, an atypical use for such doors. The southwest wing is 1 ½ stories and is accessed via a ramp. The northeast wing appears two stories in height, due to a shed-roof facade dormer on its front face.

The interior features some traditional design elements, including a staircase railing made from birch logs, doors faced with beaded board and exposed studs on perimeter walls. The living room is a full two-stories high and receives extra light from the facade dormer. (A similar treatment is found in Ondawa.)

History
The first cottage replacement at RDC, Eldorado replaced a cottage of the same name that was erected between 1914 and 1918, when it was valued at $500. That cottage was substantially enlarged a few years later and fitted out with a sleeping porch. The original Eldorado had its own garage that stood between it and Bungalow and was still standing in 1949.

84. The Ark (between 1914 & 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #70

The Ark sits right on the rocky shoreline. It is a one-story, narrow, side-gabled cottage with board and batten siding. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash; the living room lakeside wall has drop sash, as does the exposed portion of the south wall. The porch and east end of the living room, all tucked under a shed roof, and the north bedroom appear to be later additions that ultimately created a floor plan that conforms to a common one at RDC: a full-depth living room with porch to one side, behind which are two bedrooms. The south end of the rear bump-out is also an addition.

The interior of The Ark retains a high level of early, rustic features. The living room has a brick fireplace with segmental-arch opening and a plain, thin, wooden mantel supported on plain, wooden blocks. Both the living room and middle bedroom have rolling doors with original hardware.

History

The Ark was the first cottage built right on Deephaven's eastern shoreline. Though there were no cottages along this shoreline in 1914, in 1918 it was valued at $150, suggesting it had been built by then, but was far smaller, perhaps an improved Fisher hut. It was built for the Davis family and named for their son, Noah.

86. Sommers (2007). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #71

Sommers is a two-story, hipped-roof cottage with a one-story, hipped-roof extension that wraps around nearly the entire perimeter and in many areas functions as a porch. From the lakeside (east), Sommers sits high above the ground due to its sloping site, while at the rear it is at grade. Part of the poured-concrete foundation is exposed along the west elevation; elsewhere, vertical slats screen the crawl space. Though at some distance from the lake, the cottage enjoys direct water views. Both the lakeside (east) and rear elevations have a two-story, gabled projection. The rear entry is sheltered by a one-story, oversized, open gabled porch. Novelty siding clads exterior walls, and window openings are fitted with either casement or sliding sash.

The interior employs traditional, but newly built, rustic features, such as a brick fireplace and a staircase with a birch log railing and newel posts. Throughout the interior, walls are finished with beaded board.

History
Sommers was situated on a previously undeveloped spot, and named for Tom Sommers, RDC's director of maintenance from 1921-1961.[40] Sommers and his family lived in the farmhouse at Pinehurst Farm, which RDC rented to provide vegetables and dairy products for the camps. Among Sommers' duties at RDC were serving as plumber, electrician and general mechanic and, during the winter months, overseeing maple sugaring and ice cutting operations. Sydney Howe, one of Mrs. Armstrong's grandsons (and who purchased Wayonda and built Deep End), worked under Sommers for several summers. He once described him: "He was a person of few words and appeared to be more cranky than he actually was." Though reserved in speech, his vocabulary was extensive. Another grandson recalled his use of the word "titivate" when speaking of fixing a hot water heater.[41]

87. Bell Tower (between 1914 & 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #72

Bell Tower (not to be confused with The Bell and its Tower, #91) is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage set far back from the lake and close by the road. Though it lacks views of the water, it is still oriented toward it. (When built, the site was probably more open.) The roof of the

[40] The site is nearby Ex Officio, the cottage created from the first Deephaven office and removed shortly before Sommers was constructed..
[41] Thorn, 1997: 38-39.

core cottage has an uneven pitch to accommodate the lakeside (southeast) inset porch. Vertical-board siding covers exterior walls, with the exception of the porch which has board and batten siding. Windows have sliding sash. At the northeast corner of the cottage, there is a later bedroom and even more recent porch addition.

The interior of the cottage appears to have once conformed to one of the common floor plans at RDC. At some point, however, one end of the lakeside porch was converted into a hallway with bathroom and kitchenette. As a result, the living room accesses the porch at only one corner. The two original bedrooms still front onto the porch. This arrangement has been in place since at least the 1940s and may well be original. The living room features a brick fireplace with a mortared, granite-block mantel and hearth. Early double doors with strap hinges lead from the two bedrooms onto the porch.

History
Bell Tower is included in the 1918 estate inventory of Deephaven, then valued at $400. In 1926 it was substantially expanded, evidenced by an $800 expenditure that year. Its name reflects its proximity to the Bell (#91).

88. Port O'Pines (1923). Contributing building.
Photo #73

Port O'Pines is a one-story, hipped-roof cottage with a two-story bump-up in the center. Walls are clad in new novelty siding (early siding was board and battens), and windows have sliding sash. The lakeside (east) wall of the living room has folding casement sash.

The interior of the cottage is a variant of one of the common floor plans at RDC, and the cottage is one of only two at Deephaven to represent the two-story version of this floor plan. (The other is Havenwood (#101).) The interior floor plan is organized around a central, full-depth living room with flanking porches. A bedroom is behind each porch. Stairs in the living room lead to the second story bedroom that opens onto a lakeside sleeping porch with a band of sliding sash. The living room has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and plain, board mantel supported by brick corbels. On both floors, early double, sliding doors with original hardware lead from the bedrooms to the porches.

History
Mrs. Armstrong built Port O'Pines in 1923 for $2,070; the unusually high cost reflected, in part, the cottage's second story.

89. Park (ca. 1928). Contributing building.
Photo #74

Park is sited far from the water and not far from the road. Despite its orientation toward the lake, it lacks views of the water. It is the only cottage with a flat clearing in front (due to the septic system). It is a small, side-gabled building. Vertical-board siding covers exterior walls, and windows have sliding sash. A wide, drop-sash window fills the lakeside (east) wall of the living room.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It has a full-depth living room at one end that leads onto an inset porch that spans the remainder of the lakeside facade. Two bedrooms are behind the porch. Early double, rolling doors with original hardware open from each bedroom onto the porch. The doors leading from the living room to the porch, also early, are hinged. The living has a plain, brick fireplace.

History
Park was valued at $100 in 1918, suggesting that the cottage at that time was either a far smaller structure, or an improved hut. An expenditure of $1,284 in 1928 suggests it was substantially enlarged and improved at that time. Miss Katherine Park was its first occupant.

90. Rusch (1922). Contributing building.
Photo #75

Rusch is set back some distance from the lake affording it an indirect view of the water. It is a simple, hipped-roof cottage sheathed with board and batten siding. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash. The casements in the lakeside (east) living room wall are paired, folding casements. The two modest rear bump-outs are early, though reconfigured in more recent years

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It has a full-depth living room at one end that leads onto an inset porch that spans the remainder of the lakeside facade. Two bedrooms are behind the porch. Early double doors hung on strap hinges lead from each bedroom and the living room onto the porch. The fireplace matches that in Port O'Pines—brick with a segmental-arched opening and plain, board mantel supported by brick corbels. There are two built-in wooden boxes for firewood.

History
Rusch was constructed in 1922 at a cost of $968, followed by another $356 the following year. Like many of the early Deephaven cottages, it was constructed at the request of a guest.

91. The Bell (ca. 1902, Contributing object) & Bell Tower (early 1900s, Contributing structure).
Photo #76

The Bell hangs in a two-stage, Japanese-inspired tower built of logs. Each stage has a shallow, hip roof. Three of the four faces of the lower level have log cross braces, while the fourth and most visible face has a zigzag log screen; a rustic railing encircles the upper level. The Bell is tucked into the upper roof; a long rope falls to the ground.

History
Deephaven has signaled the start of meals and, in the early days, morning wake-up, by bells since the beginning. At some point, Miss Bacon, who had a strong interest in Japan, erected a rustic tower reminiscent of a Japanese pagoda to house a bell, perhaps the Japanese Fire Bell referenced in a guest's journal of 1907.[42] The journal entry described the location of several bells at camp, but did not mention a tower, suggesting it was not standing at that time. A small unidentified mark next to the office on the 1914 plan of Deephaven may have been for the tower. The structural nature of the tower necessitates periodic rebuilding, but each reconstruction uses logs felled on site and follows much the same height, proportions and detailing.

92. Maurer (between 1914 & 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #77

Maurer is sited close by the road and at great distance from the lake, but nevertheless oriented to face east toward the water. It is a one-story, side-gabled cottage with board and batten siding. A wing of later date and containing a third bedroom, plus bathroom and kitchenette, projects from the rear (north) elevation. Windows have a mix of casement, sliding and drop sash, the latter filling the lakeside and rear walls of the living room, as well as the south wall of the larger (south) bedroom.

The interior of the core cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It has a central and full-depth living room with flanking porches and a bedroom behind each porch. It differs slightly in that the south bedroom and porch are longer than their comparable spaces on the north end. Early, double, sliding French doors lead from both bedrooms and the living room onto the porch. A brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and thick board mantel stands against the back wall of the living room, and an early, double wood box is nearby.

History
Maurer was built by 1918, when its value for estate purposes was $500. In 1931 the sum of $1,045 was recorded for it, perhaps to build the third bedroom wing. Like many cottages, Maurer was built at the behest of a guest, in this instance Keith Maurer, who was staying at Deephaven by 1910.

[42] Mrs. Frank (Delia) Porter, writing of her stay in 1907, described several bells at Deephaven, including chimes, a Japanese Fire Bell and bells from Japan's Temple 1452. It is possible Miss Bacon acquired these bells during her two-year stay in Japan, 1900-1902. The bell tower bell was once stolen by the Ewing boys and hidden in the water off of Needle Point.

93. Deephaven Office (1952). Contributing building.
Photo #78

The centrally located Deephaven Office represents a number of building campaigns over the past fifty years. It consists of three discrete sections, descending in height from north to south and each under a gabled roof. The entire building is clad with novelty siding, and most windows are fitted with sliding sash. The north end, which houses the office, is two stories in height and has a window with drop sash in its west wall. The mid-section, also two stories, contains the library; it has a brick chimney on the east wall and a shed-roof porch along the west side. The one-story south end, lit with two rows of windows in its gable end, was built in the early 1990s for a toddler play area.

The interior of the library features a broad, brick fireplace with a wide, segmental-arched opening and a plain, thick board mantel that is angled upward and rests on a stepped brick. Rustic features include a bark-covered log that supports the center beam, pine-paneled walls, rudimentary, built-in wooden bookcases, and rustic furniture.

History
The original office for Deephaven was farther south, but still on the east side of the road, across from By The Way (#72) and close by Sommers (#86). When it moved into the existing, new building, the earlier structure was converted into a cottage known as Ex Officio (no longer standing).

93a. Ma Bell (1990). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #79

This is a small, gable-front building clad with novelty siding. The front (west) gable end incorporates an inset porch.

History
This structure replaced a wooden phone booth that stood right outside Margie's Place and was used by guests for outgoing calls. All incoming calls were handled by the office. In 1997 the building was rewired to receive modems and faxes—a use that is now functionally obsolete—and renovated to create a private work space.

94. Ewing (between 1914 & 1918). Contributing building.
Photo #80

Ewing has a deep setback from the lake and an indirect view of the water. It is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage with minimal alterations. Exterior walls are sheathed with board and batten siding. Windows have casement sash with the exception of the living room lakeside (east)

wall, which has an unusually wide drop sash. A modest, shed-roof west (rear) extension, though renovated, has long accommodated the bathroom.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a central, full-depth living room and small, flanking, inset porches. The porches now have full-length screened panels, replacing a parapet wall and smaller screened openings. Behind each porch there is a bedroom. The living room features a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and a plain board mantel supported by corbels. Early beaded-board finishes many of the interior walls. The double hinged doors that open onto the porches from the living room and bedrooms are also early.

History
Ewing was built between 1914 and 1918.[43] With the exception of the window sash and minor interior details, its outward appearance and floor plan was identical to that of By The Way and Shadow Pines, though the latter was slightly reduced in scale. The cottage was named for the Hampton D. Ewing family, who first came to Deephaven in 1914 and were close friends of the Birdsall family. (Ewing boys once snatched The Bell and hid it in the water off of Needle Point.)

95. Morningside (2009). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #81

Morningside is a small, one-story, gable-front cottage that sits close by the shoreline. A hipped-roof porch spans the front gable end; it has full-height screened panels. To the north, there is a projecting gable-roof bedroom wing. The entire cottage is covered with novelty siding. Windows are fitted with a mix of new sliding sash and reused, wide, drop sash; the latter is found on the living room and bedroom lakeside (east) walls. The living room has a brick fireplace with a bark-edged mantel supported by corbels. New, double, sliding French doors lead onto the porch.

History
Morningside replaced an earlier cottage of the same name in 2009. The original cottage was built within a few years of Mrs. Armstrong's purchase of Deephaven in 1918 following Miss Bacon's death.

96. Birdsall (2013). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Replacement cottage under construction

History
The original cottage was built for Gregg and Isabelle Birdsall, who starting coming to Deephaven with their two children in 1913 or 1914. The family stayed in one of the fisher huts

[43] The structure was valued at $500 in the 1918 estate appraisal indicating it was already a cottage by then. The following year, $220 was collected for rent for "Ewing Hut," but the sizeable amount of that figure suggests the structure was already a cottage.

that were near the dining hall before arranging to have this cottage built ca. 1917. It was substantially enlarged in 1928. The unusual floor plan, with a single bedroom to either side of the living room, is said to stem from the desire for separate bedrooms for the Birdsall son and daughter, both of whom were allowed to bring a friend with them.[44]

Like other cottages of the era, Birdsall initially lacked electricity and indoor plumbing Gregg Birdsall was a doctor in Washington, DC. He heard about RDC from a fellow doctor and brought his family here to avoid contracting typhoid or polio in Washington. His wife and children spent the entire summer season at Deephaven, while Mr. Birdsall made periodic visits from Washington. At times, he left the family at RDC while hunting in Canada.[45]

98. Deephaven Garage Apartments (1927). Contributing building.
Photo #82

This building is a two-story, five-bay structure that faces west onto the parking lot. Each of the four vehicular bays has double doors on strap hinges. The fifth bay has a mandoor. The upper story is reach via an exterior stairway on the south gable end. Windows are limited to the second story and are tucked into the eaves.

History
This is the only surviving garage building of a group of three that were built by 1929 on the east side of the main road into Deephaven. Referred to as the "deluxe" garage, it also had rooms for the chauffeur(s). It was built at a cost of $1,866, a staggering amount. (Most garages cost in the range of $150.) Like several of the other garages, it had housing on the second floor. The ground floor is now used for storage.

99. Easterleigh (1920s). Contributing building.
Photo #83

Easterleigh is a one-story, side-gabled cottage with a two-story bump-up in the middle. It is located close by the shoreline. The roofline of Easterleigh is unusual in that the front (east) slope is far less sharply pitched to continue over the front porches. The cottage is sheathed in board and batten siding. The windows have sliding sash with the exception of those on the lakeside wall.

The floor plan of Easterleigh combines the two most common floor plans at RDC. It is organized around a central and full-depth living room with flanking lakeside porches and a bedroom behind each porch. Easterleigh's room proportions are the same as those in Ewing and By The Way. The north porch on Easterleigh, however, is elongated at the north end and has another bedroom

[44] RDC financial records show an entry for $577 related to Birdsall in 1928.
[45] Email correspondence from Marie Birdsall, granddaughter of Gregg & Isabelle Birdsall, to Margie Emmons, 9/812008. (RDC archives)

behind it.[46] It also has a second-story bedroom over the living room that opens onto a lakeside sleeping porch with a band of sliding sash windows.

The living room has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and board mantel. The staircase features posts and a railing fashioned from birch logs. Early rolling doors with original hardware open from all bedrooms onto the porches. The living room doorway also has early rolling doors, but lacks the metal roller hardware. The lakeside window has an unusually wide drop sash.

History
Easterleigh's name reflects its location on the eastern shoreline of Deephaven.

100. Shadow Pines (1926-27). Contributing building.
Photo #84

Shadow Pines is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular cottage sited close by the shoreline. Exterior walls are sheathed with narrow, vertical-board siding. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash. One of the two inset porches is now screened to the floor and has a replacement cross-brace railing; the other porch retains its early parapet wall. A modest, shed-roof west (rear) extension, though renovated, has long accommodated conveniences.

The interior of the cottage conforms to one of the common floor plans at RDC and remains unchanged. It is organized around a central, full-depth living room and small, flanking, inset porches. Behind each porch there is a bedroom. Early rolling doors with original hardware open the bedrooms onto the porches. The living room has a brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening; a plain board with curved corners and supported on brick corbels serves as a mantel. The hearth is one of the few at Deephaven that is granite.

History
Shadow Pines was built in 1926 on or near an early tent site.[47] Expenditures of $802 in 1926 and $375 the following year related to its construction. With the exception of window sash and minor interior details and a slight reduction in scale, its outward appearance and floor plan was identical to that of By The Way and Ewing erected some ten years earlier.

101. Havenwood (1926). Contributing building.
Photo #85

[46] The north extension may have been a later addition; RDC records show an expenditure of $704 in 1934.

[47] Construction may have started in 1925, based on an expense of $137 in that year.

Havenwood is a side-gabled cottage close by the shoreline. Its south half is one story in height and the north half a full two stories. Walls are covered with a mix of narrow-vertical-board and board and batten siding. Windows throughout have sliding sash.

The interior of the cottage is a variant of one of the common floor plans at RDC, and the cottage is one of only two at Deephaven to represent the two-story version of this floor plan. (The other is Port O'Pines (#88).) It consists of a central and full-depth living room with flanking lakeside porches and a bedroom behind each porch. In several ways, however, it deviates. The northern porch and bedroom are longer, and the second story bump-up is placed over those rooms, rather than centered over the living room. Finally, the staircase is in a narrow space between the bedroom and living room, rather than part of the living room; it is also very rudimentary in appearance. These physical characteristics, coupled with known expenditures, suggest that the north half post-dates the south half.

The interior of Havenwood retains a high amount of early finishes. The living room has a brick fireplace with a mortared, granite-block mantel and hearth. Early, hinged doors lead onto the porch, as do double, rolling doors with original hardware from each bedroom. Upstairs, a single bedroom opens onto a lakeside (east) sleeping porch.

History
For many years, Havenwood was the northernmost of the camp-built cottages on Deephaven's eastern shore. It was not, however, the northernmost cottage associated with RDC. A footpath continued to the north, heading to Brae and Wayonda, both built in the early 1910s by private parties who participated in Deephaven meals and activities.

Havenwood was constructed in 1926 for $883—perhaps just the south half. Three years later, an additional $776 was spent, perhaps for the north half.

102. High Pines (2001). Non-contributing building.
Photo #86

High Pines is a large, 1 ½ story cottage with a deep setback from the lake of which it has an indirect view. Novelty siding clads exterior walls and traditional, split, bark-clad logs screen the crawl space. Windows have a mix of sliding and casement sash, all new. The lakeside (east) porch spans the front-gabled north end. Within, the porch is open up to the gable peak. With its rear ramp, the cottage is one of the few at RDC that is fully accessible.

The interior incorporates a number of traditional, rustic design features, including walls finished with beaded board, a mantel edged with a split birch lot and furniture with legs of birch. In other respects, it is atypical of RDC cottages. The porch flooring is hard wood and not painted; without either double doors opening onto the porch or drop sash on the lakeside wall, the living room

feels closed in; and the overall height of the cottage makes interior spaces feel vacuous, rather than quirky and cozy.

History
An earlier, small building called High Pines stood just past Brae Cove and served as an outbuilding to it, reportedly as the dwelling of the Van Ness family chauffeur. It was torn down in the late 1990s. The existing High Pines was built in 2001 and carries on the name of the older building.

103. The Hut (1955). Contributing building.
Photo #87

The Hut is a small, side-gabled cottage with a modest set back from the lake. Novelty siding covers exterior walls, and windows have sliding sash. The interior is essentially unaltered and consists of an inset porch in the southeast corner and a living room behind it with a single, sliding French door opening onto the porch and a lakeside (east) drop sash. The living room has a brick fireplace. The other half of the cottage is occupied by a bedroom overlooking the lake and bathroom and kitchenette in the back. Unlike most Deephaven cottages, there are no beaded-board walls; they are all open stud walls, with the exception of the living room, which has a wall finished with vertical boards.

History
The Hut was one of only three guest cottages erected at RDC between 1940 and 1988. It was built on or near the site of a pump house that was removed in 1954.

104. Oakridge (ca. 1920s). Contributing building.
Photo #88

Oakridge is a small, side-gabled, rectangular cottage with a modest set back from the lake. Novelty siding covers most of the exterior walls, save the south gable end, which has older wooden shingles. The original cottage is the southern two-thirds, and even that section may have been built in two phases; the north porch was added somewhat later to replace a smaller porch. Windows are fitted with double-hung sash, rarely used on RDC-built cottages, though sliding sash was used on the living room lakeside (east) wall.

The floor plan is also unusual for RDC cottages: an L-shaped living room and a single bedroom tucked into the "L" to overlook the lake. The living room has the familiar Deephaven brick fireplace with a segmental-arched opening and thick-board mantel supported by brick corbels. In other respects, however, it differs. There are five-panel doors throughout, with the exception of the living room door that opens onto the porch, which is a single door with a long, multi-pane, removable panel. Even the furniture is different, closer to that in Wayonda, which was built by a private party. Finally, the only entrance into the cottage is at the rear.

History
Though not documented, given its distinctively different attributes, Oakridge was probably built by a private party and acquired by RDC later. It may be the unidentified building acquired from A.E. Reasoner in 1948, as the cottage appears on the camps' survey plan of the following year.

105. Brae Cove (ca. 1916). Contributing building.
Photo #89

Brae Cove is a 1 ½ story, side-gabled cottage toward the northern terminus of Deephaven's shoreline. It has a modest set back from the lake. It is clad with wooden shingles. Each roof slope has a full-width, shed-roof dormer to bring more light into the three second-story bedrooms. The gable peaks are adorned with ornamental stick work, a detail not seen elsewhere at RDC and attributable to the cottage's origins as a privately built house. Also distinctive are the cottage's casement sash, none of which is grouped in pairs and all of which open inward, rather than outward, necessitating exterior screens. (The same sash is found on Wayonda.) A gable-roof porch projects off the southeast corner, and the kitchen and rear entry are within a shed-roof extension off the north gable end.

The interior of Brae Cove also differs from RDC-built cottages. It is organized around a living room that runs the full width of the core cottage. Its brick fireplace has the usual segmental-arched opening and thick board mantel, but the stepped chimney stack is offset to one side, creating a wide mantel shelf on one side. The wood box is taller than usual. At the north end of the living room, there is a built-in corner cupboard. The living room's relationship to the porch is unique: two separate Dutch doors, one on each side of the corner, have a large panel with nine lights above horizontal panels, and one even has a metal door knocker. The cottage was designed with a full-size kitchen. The staircase has a square newel post and balusters and a window seat at the landing. (The same staircase is found in Wayonda.) There is an upstairs linen closet. Finally, the cottage's furniture differs from that found in RDC-built cottages.

The only alterations to the floor plan have occurred on the second floor: subdividing the large, rear bedrooms into two rooms, and reducing the size of the northeast bedroom to fit a second bathroom in.

History
Brae Cove was constructed by Mr. and Mrs. W. Percy Van Ness ca. 1916 on land acquired from Miss Benners, then owner of Pinehurst Farm, in 1912 and soon augmented with additional shorefront and backland, the latter purchased from Mrs. Armstrong.[48] As a young boy, Van Ness read about Camp Chocorua, Squam's first youth camp, but was not able to visit the lake until middle age.

[48] GCRD 514/473 (10/14/1912), 535/348 (11/16/1915. Percy Van Ness' parents owned Wayonda (#110) and assisted, if not outright purchased the land for their son's cottage.

Described as a "tall, elegantly dressed (often with spats), highly cultivated man," Van Ness (d. 1952), an organist, was one of the five incorporators of the Chocorua Chapel Association and for nearly forty years played the organ for services on Chocorua Island. He took occasional meals at the Deephaven dining room and invited Mrs. Armstrong and her family to tea at the cottage. In late 1944 Van Ness sold Brae Cove to Ambrose Reasoner of Winchester, MA who, the following year, sold the property to RDC. [49]

An outbuilding called High Pines (not to be confused with the existing and far newer High Pines cottage, #102) stood to the north of Brae Cove; it was torn down in the late 1990s.

107. Water Tower (late 20th c.). Non-contributing structure (due to age).

A wooden, shed-roof structure with open sides shelters the camp's water tower. A shed-roof shed is appended to each side. A water tower has stood here since at least 1949.

110. Wayonda & Annex (1913). Contributing buildings.
Photo #90, 91

Wayonda is a 1 ½ story cottage with a gambrel roof. It is has a modest set back from the lake. Exterior walls are clad with replacement novelty siding on the first story and wooden shingles on the upper story. A shed-roof dormer spans the width of each roof slope. The south end of the cottage has an inset porch that projects beyond the south wall and to wrap around the south elevation; a hip roof covers this part of the porch. Like Brae Cove, the cottage has casement sash, none of which is grouped in pairs and all of which open inward, rather than outward, necessitating exterior screens.

The interior floor plan, organized very differently from RDC-built cottages, has undergone some alterations on the first floor. The southwest bedroom was originally the dining room. The living room had a traditional fireplace against a partition wall that has been removed. On the other side of that wall was the kitchen. There was a second porch and bathroom off the kitchen where the side entry stairs are now. The kitchen and bathroom are now in a relatively new rear addition.

Surviving early interior features—for the most part different from those found in RDC-built cottages—include horizontal-paneled doors (similar to those found in Oakridge), early doors leading from the living room to the porch, and a staircase that is virtually identical to that found in Brae Cove. The upstairs has a walk-in linen closet.

[49] *Reflections*, 1993: 17, 20 (quoting Arthur Howe, Jr.); Greytak, 1999: 9; GCRD 724/489 (12/7/1944), 770/2 (9/24/1945). Documents in the RDC Archives state that Mrs. Armstrong purchased Brae Cove and Oakridge in 1948; however, only Brae Cove appears on a survey plan of the camps prepared in July 1949.

The Annex is a small, plain, gable-front cottage set behind Wayonda. Walls are covered with novelty siding and windows have casement sash. A brick chimney is appended to the north wall, and a shed-roof extension projects from the south side.

History
Wayonda was the summer cottage of Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Van Ness, who helped their son of the same name and his family construct Brae Cove (#105) next door a few years later. The land for both cottages was acquired from Miss Benners, then owner of Pinehurst Farm, in late 1912, and soon augmented with additional shorefront and backland, the latter purchased from Mrs. Armstrong.[50] Wayonda was constructed in 1913. Behind the cottage was a small cottage, the Annex (still standing), occupied by the family's uniformed chauffeur. The Van Ness' took many of their meals in the Deephaven dining room.

In 1925, the Van Ness' sold Wayonda for $5,000 to Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran Thom of Washington, DC. (RDC's Huntington Thom Memorial Field was named for their son, who died in WWII.) Though technically not part of RDC, the Thoms' were active participants in camp life. RDC acquired the property from the family in 1964, but both it and the Annex had been rented by RDC as guest cottages since at least the mid-1950s.[51] In 1974 when the children of Margaret and Arthur Howe, Sr. were given an opportunity to acquire a single piece of property from RDC, Sydney Howe, the youngest child, purchased Wayonda and the Annex (and later built Deep End (#111) on the same parcel). The buildings are currently owned by two of his four children, and RDC continues to manage them as guest cottages.

111. Deep End (1991). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #92

Deep End is a 1 ½ story cottage of recent construction situated close by the shoreline. It rests on a poured concrete foundation; walls are clad with novelty siding. Windows have single-pane casements. Sliding French doors, also with a single pane of glass, open onto the lakeside (east) deck. A two-car garage is appended to the rear of the cottage.

History
Deep End was built by Syd Howe in 1991 on the same parcel as Wayonda (#110), which he acquired in 1974 as mentioned above. The lot was subdivided in 2012; Howe's two daughters now own Deep End and Wayonda, and his sons own the back land (Lot 8.1). RDC continues to rent the cottages to guests during the summer months.

Buildings #108, 109 and 112-120 are not associated with a particular camp. All but 119 & 120 are located in the service area at the north end of the camp property.

[50] GCRD 514/473 (10/14/1912, 535/348 (11/16/1915).
[51] Ca. 1953 map. RDC purchased the cottages from Robert L. Jr. and Suzanne Walsh, Thom heirs.

Nos. 108-119 & 122-126 are resources that are shared between the two camps.

108. Maintenance Garage (post-1949). Contributing building.
109. Maintenance Work Shop (by 1929). Contributing building.
Photo #93

A group of maintenance buildings has occupied this site since at least 1929; they were the northernmost buildings on the RDC property. The work shop (#109) was standing by 1929 when the plan of that year shows two separate shop buildings that were linked the following year. It retains its character-defining features, such as a range of window sash (including drop sash), vertical-board doors, board and batten siding and a bell mounted on the ridge of the easternmost section. The garage, which post-dates 1949, is a one-story building sided with novelty siding with two overhead doors on the front (south) elevation. There is a shed-roof extension at the east end for an office.

112. Commissary (ca. early 1990s). Non-contributing building (due to age).

This is a one-story, front-gable building clad with novelty siding. There is a loading dock on the southeast gable front under a gabled portico; the doorway has rolling, board and batten, double doors.

History
The commissary was previously located in a building that stood on what is now a small garden of native plantings. Though close by the Rockywold kitchen, the location was both too tight and close to guest areas to be appropriate for heavy trucking.

113. Mutt & Jeff (early 1960s). Contributing buildings.
Photo #94

Located somewhat south of the service buildings, these are two small, nearly identical cottages, each clad with novelty siding. The eastern of the two has an east-facing gable front has sawtooth, vertical boards in the peak and an open, inset entry porch in the southeast corner.

History
These two buildings were rental cabins that accompanied a local motel complex. RDC purchased them in the 1980s and relocated them to this site for staff housing.

114. Laundry (ca. 1995). Non-contributing building (due to age).

The laundry is a one-story, side-gabled building with novelty siding on a poured concrete base. An oversized, gabled portico defines the entrance. A shed-roof service porch spans the rear. The building was constructed as a central laundry for the entire camp, replacing the individual

laundries that had served each camp for many years. It has separate work areas for staff and a coin-operative area for guests.

115. Roswell (late 1960s). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #95

Roswell is a 2 ½ story, side-gabled building located near the rear service entrance. Wooden shingles clad exterior walls, and windows are fitted with 1/1 sash. A hip-roof porch spans the south and east walls; it is enclosed on the east (front) side. The entrance features an over-sized, gabled portico, a fanlight over the double doors and sidelights.

History
Roswell was built as the RDC office but used only in the off-season. Each summer, the entire contents of the office were moved to the Rockywold office in June and moved back in September. When John Jurczynski and Kathy Wheeler became managers in the early 1990s, they made it the year-round, permanent office. It has been expanded and renovated several times. The large common room was previously a garage in the off-season and a staff party area during the summers.

Roswell was named for Earl Roswell, RDC's head of maintenance who died suddenly shortly after it was built.

116. Hampton Dorm (2001). Non-contributing building (due to age).
117. Baldwin Dorm (2003). Non-contributing building (due to age).
Photo #96

Tucked out of sight from guest areas and screened by trees, these are both staff dormitories, identical in appearance. Each is a one-story, lengthy, side-gabled building with novelty siding and 1/1-sash windows. There is a shed-roof porch along both eaves (north and south) walls. Rooms have separate entrances under the porch and on the gable ends.

History
Baldwin was named for Joshua Baldwin, a long-time cook at Rockywold and thus far the only African-American employee so honored.

118. Staff Pavilion (2004). Non-contributing building (due to age).

The Staff Pavilion is adjacent to the dormitories; like them, it is far from guest areas and screened by trees. It is a one-story building with a gable-on-hip roof and novelty siding. The eaves wall has open, screened windows.

#119. Music Hut (1926). Contributing building.

Photo #97

The Music Hut is the only building on the nine-acre parcel of RDC property on the north side of Pinehurst Road. It is set back from the road on the flank of West Rattlesnake Mountain and surrounded by woods. It has not changed since it was constructed. It is small, with its gable front facing east into the slope. Novelty siding covers the walls. The south wall is filled with a bank of windows. Inside, there is an iron stove and a piano.

History
The Reverend Frank Chamberlain Porter (1859-1946) and his wife Delia arranged the construction of the Music Hut to give their son and professional musician, William Quincy Porter (1897-1966) a remote place to practice and compose while staying at Deephaven with his parents from the 1910s until 1942. The front (south) set of windows was removable, and Quincy, his wife Lois and friends gave concerts for the Rockywold-Deephaven community from time to time. (The camp has photographs of Quincy and Lois Porter playing in front of the hut in 1926.) After Quincy and Lois' marriage, his father built another hut at Rockywold-Deephaven 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.[52] (See #69 Porter Lodge for additional information on the Porter family)

William Quincy 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 and, with his summers suddenly entirely free, he and Lois purchased Camp Ossipee on Mooney Point in Holderness.

According to RDC records, Mrs. Quincy Porter sold the Music Hut to the camp in 1971, "having come to the conclusion that it is probably best to sell it to the camp." (The hut had most recently been leased by the Porters to C.C. Morris, owner of Pinehurst Farm. RDC thought it was "nicely located to serve as the camp's music hut." At the time of the sale, its contents included a Woodberry upright piano, wooden music cabinet, three wooden chairs, three oil lamps, table, cot, sheet-metal wood stove, trench coat (!) and assorted smaller items.

120. Wood Shed (late 20th c.). Non-contributing structure (due to age).

This is a shed-roof, four-bay, wooden structure shed with a corrugated-metal roof and slat walls. It is used to store firewood for Rockywold's cottage fireplaces.

121. Westmere (by 1917/ca. 1952). Contributing building.
Photo #98

[52] Author interview with William Porter, 2011.

Westmere is a one-story cottage that is comprised of two earlier buildings joined together. The east half is sided with wooden shingles and has drop sash in the lakeside (south) wall. An extended shed-roof porch spans the east end. The west half, which includes the narrow, connecting link, is sided with vertical boards. There is a sliding window in the lakeside wall.

History
Westmere is comprised of a small cottage and a garage that were moved and assembled to form a larger cottage by RDC. The small cottage, the east half of Westmere, was known as Maple Shade Annex; it stood just northwest of Maple Shade (#3) and was standing by 1917. Both Maple Shade and its Annex were constructed by E. Bennett, most likely farmer Edmund Bennett who sold the original twenty-seven acres to Mrs. Armstrong in 1901 for her new camp, Rockywold. The garage portion of Westmere may well have been part of that sale. Both the Annex and garage show up on the 1929 plan of RDC, but set back farther from the shorefront and adjacent to Maple Shade. By 1949 "Maple Shade Annex" and the "Annex Garage" have been moved southwest to the shorefront, and a new garage built for Maple Shade. Within five years, the annex and its old garage were conjoined into a new cottage named Westmere. This final event would have occurred just after Mrs. Armstrong passed the camps' management to her daughter and son-in-law.[53]

In 1988 Arthur Howe, Jr. and his wife Peggy purchased Westmere from RDC in order to attain access to the lake. (Like his siblings, Arthur had bought property from RDC in the mid-1970s, but it was inland.) It is the only privately owned cottage that is not rented as a guest cottage.

122. Playhouse Tennis Courts (1908). Contributing structure.
123. Deephaven Tennis Courts (by 1914). Contributing structure.
124. Outer Tennis Courts (1920s). Contributing structure.
125. Ball Field Tennis Courts (early 1950s). Contributing structure.

Four groups of tennis courts, each with two courts, are scattered around the central and northern sections of the core property. Tennis playing and friendly competitions have been a part of camp since 1908 when the Playhouse courts were constructed. Until 1946, guests paid for the use of a court.

126. Huntington Thom Memorial Field (late 1940s). Contributing site.

Located north of the Playhouse, the camp ball field is used for recreational activities and weekly barbeques. Its development was funded by the Corcoran Thoms in the late 1940s in memory of

[53] "Land Investment." Whether Bennett built this cottage for his family's enjoyment or he capitalized on his shorefront property to gain additional revenue by leasing it to summer people is unknown, but the latter scenario aligns with similar trends at Squam. In any event, he made $4,000 by selling Maple Shade and its Annex to Mrs. Armstrong.

their son Huntington, an avid baseball player at camp who died in World War Two. The Thoms owned and stayed in Wayonda (#110) from 1925 until 1964.

Contributing Lands

127. Lot 218-008-001

These 3.1 acres of inland property accompanied the cottages on Lot 8 (see Wayonda, #110 and Deep End, #111) until 2012 when the parcel was subdivided. This subdivided lot remains in the Armstrong-Howe family.

128. Lot 218-008

A 9.2-acre, wooded parcel and the only part of the nominated property to lie on the north side of Pinehurst Road, this was acquired by RDC by 1926 and probably earlier. That year the Porter family and longtime guests at Deephaven, built a small building near the road for their musician son to practice and compose it (see Music Hut, #119).

129. Birch Island, Lot 219-009

Birch Island is a .21-acre island approximately ½ mile south of RDC. Harold J. Coolidge sold it to RDC in 1957. It is regularly used by guests as a boating and picnicking destination.

130. Otter Islands, Lot R21-000050 (Town of Sandwich, Carroll County)

Otter Islands is a .75-acre island cluster approximately ½ mile southeast of RDC. The camp acquired it in 1954 as a spot for guests to boat to and picnic on.

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. [x] 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. [x] 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. [ ] Moved from its original location

C. [ ] Birthplace or grave

D. [ ] Cemetery

E. [ ] Reconstructed building, object, or structure

F. [ ] Commemorative property

G. [ ] Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Entertainment/Recreation
Architecture

Period of Significance
1897-1963

Significant Dates
1897
1902

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Charles Haskell (builder)
Colby Lyford (builder)

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.)

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C.

It is significant under A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its strong associations with the evolution of Squam as a destination for summer homes. The camps were established as two separate family camps by two women, Alice Mabel Bacon and Mary Alice Armstrong, in 1897 and 1902 respectively. Both women were educators and idealists who imbued their camps with their values. In 1918 the camps merged into a single entity under one owner, Mary Armstrong, but always retained separate identities.

Of the many organized camps established on the shoreline of Squam Lake, none has been as influential or long-lasting as Rockywold-Deephaven Camps. Its underlying philosophy has not changed since first envisioned by its founders: to bring people steeped in the intensity of their professional and urban lives to Squam for a summer immersed in simplicity and nature. The list of summer and permanent residents who were introduced to Squam through RDC, either as a child or adult, is voluminous. More than 100 years after its founding, the camp continues to be deeply entrenched in the Squam community.

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps is significant under Criterion C an excellent, if not unique example of a turn-of-the-20th-century organized camp, one that constitutes the largest cluster of rustic cottages at Squam—a primary property type identified and described in the Multiple Property listing entitled "Squam: The Evolution and Preservation of a Lakeside Community." The property, both the built resources and natural environment, retains a 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

The Beginnings of RDC: 1897-1917

In the summer of 1896 a boat carrying Alice Mabel Bacon was caught in a squall and blew into a narrow cove (which she later named the Bight) on the northern shore of Squam Lake. Utterly charmed by its scenic beauty, Miss Bacon is said to have exclaimed, "What a wonderful site for my camp! A good harbor and a safe place for the camp-fire on the point!"[54] The camp she envisioned was not a private camp, but a communal family camp. Miss Bacon was staying with her friend, Mary Alice Armstrong, at nearby Camp Pinehurst, the property of Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, chaplain and later president of Hampton Institute (now Hampton University), one of the nation's first schools of higher education for African and Native Americans. The Institute was also where the two women met and had been teaching since the mid-1880s. For more than a century, the link between the Institute and Rockywold-Deephaven Camps was intricate and inseparable.

In the fall of 1896, Miss Bacon acquired her desired land. In June 1897 she opened Deephaven Camp. It was equipped with a lodge (called Long House), kitchen/dining room with a tent roof, one or two cottages and tents for the rest of the guests.[55]

The camp was immediately popular among men and women from academic, ecclesiastic and literary circles, as well as in public life. Many were prominent within their field, but at camp,

[54] *Deephaven Camp*, 1919.
[55] Long House burned in 1907, but was quickly rebuilt on the same site and with much the same appearance in 1908.

they were all equals. By all accounts, the camp was "filled to overflowing" from the outset.[56] It was also a cooperative effort, as Miss Bacon put her guests to work clearing paths, cutting underbrush beneath the tree canopy, stocking the woodpile and so forth. Life at camp was considered a great and unconventional adventure—a time of roaming around the hills and mountains, hunting for flowers and berries, and making friends with birds and animals. It was a life of outdoors, simplicity and spirituality, rather than one of social commitments and fancy dress. One early guest described Deephaven as an "ideal place for nature lovers to live a sane and delightful life in the woods."[57] A sensitive and free spirit was a prime criterion to gain admission to camp—as were references for "parties unknown to the management."[58]

Each morning began with the ringing of Japanese bells from Temple 1452, the Japanese "Fire Bell" and chimes at 7:15. After breakfast at 8am, guests were on their own to mill around, go boating, walking, play tennis, read and so forth. Lunch was buffet style, and guests could eat on the dining room's open porch or outside perched on boulders. More ambitious outdoor activities, such as hiking and longer forays by boat, followed in the afternoon. Those who remained near camp could greet the mail boat which arrived mid-afternoon. Dinner was at 6pm, a more formal affair with assigned seating. Evening entertainment centered on charades, games, lively conversation and general fellowship. A favorite activity was to head out in boats for the sunset. Each Saturday, guests were required to submit a literary piece for the *Barque and Bight*, the camp's weekly newsletter; that evening, Miss Bacon read selected pieces aloud around the campfire.[59]

Jobs in the kitchen and dining room went to students from the Hampton Institute, who constituted the staff for sixty years and used their earnings for their education. One of these students, Portia Smiley, served as cook, nurse and general staff leader. On weekend nights, the students entertained guests with spirituals and hymns or gave public concerts in surrounding towns.[60]

Alice Mabel Bacon (1858-1918)

Third daughter and youngest of five siblings born to Rev. Leonard and Catherine Terry Bacon of New Haven, Alice Bacon was born into an educated family of activists. Leonard Bacon was a prominent figure in the Congregational Church as longtime pastor of Center Church in New

[56] *Deephaven Camp*, 1919. In 1907 Mrs. Frank (Delia) Porter (see below) counted forty-three guests at camp, all "pleasant."

[57] Thorn, 1997: 23. That guest, Delia Lyman Porter, kept a journal of her month at Deephaven in 1907. She and her husband, Reverend Frank Chamberlain Porter, stayed in Long House that summer. They returned to Deephaven each summer of their lives. Porter's Lodge (#69) was the cottage built for them.

[58] References from a prior guest were required of new guests until well into the 1980s. There was no public advertising of RDC until 1978 when some limited outreach occurred. Previously, guests learned of the camps entirely through word of mouth.

[59] Mrs. Porter's journal, 1907.

[60] Mrs. Porter mentioned eight "nice colored servants" from Hampton. Some of the Hampton students returned to RDC for many years, even up to four decades. By the mid-20th century, staff also came from other southern African-American colleges.

Haven and later a professor at Yale Divinity School. His contributions to antislavery efforts greatly influenced his children. His daughter from his first marriage was active in the founding years of the Hampton Institute at the end of the Civil War, and Alice Bacon spent close to a year there when she was twelve. Her education consisted of private schooling. In 1881 she passed the advanced Harvard examinations for women, the equivalent of college exams. In 1883 she started her teaching career at Hampton Institute where she taught economics, civics and theology until 1898.

Miss Bacon was a strong advocate for women. She founded the New Haven Saturday Morning Club, a woman's group that drew from forty area churches. In 1891 she led an effort to build a hospital near Hampton to provide better medical care for community children, as well as a teaching school for African-American nurses. Each summer while at Squam, Miss Bacon held teas to raise money for Dixie Hospital.

Even before founding Deephaven Camp, Miss Bacon had ties to Squam. Her nephew, Nathaniel Bacon, was an early summer resident on Shepard Hill. Her sister Ellen married Henry Closson, one of the young men who built Squam's first private camp, Nirvana, in 1879. Closson became a strong supporter of Camp Chocorua, Squam's first youth camp.

In 1900, Miss Bacon traveled to Japan for two years, leaving her close friend, Mary Alice Armstrong, in charge of Deephaven. Bacon's deep interest in Japan was long-standing, dating back to her mid-teens when a young Japanese girl who came to be educated in the United States stayed in the Bacon household.[61] That friend ultimately returned to Japan, where she was socially prominent and active in furthering Japanese women's education. In 1888 Miss Bacon made her first trip to Japan where she taught at a school for daughters of the nobility for approximately a year.

The purpose of this second trip was to raise awareness for higher education for Japanese women and to help found a girls' English institute, the first school in Japan devoted to advanced training for women.

Mary Alice Armstrong (1864-1958)

For more than fifty years, Mary Alice Armstrong shaped RDC. Born Mary Alice Ford in Lyman, NH in 1864, she grew up in Lisbon. After graduating from Plymouth Normal School in 1880, she taught for a few years in nearby Center Harbor and Sugar Hill. In 1884 she accepted an offer to teach at the Hampton Institute where she taught alongside Miss Bacon. In 1890 she married its founder, General Samuel Armstrong; Dr. Frissell officiated at their wedding. The couple spent their honeymoon at Camp Pinehurst. General Armstrong was familiar with Squam Lake, having spent a week at Camp Chocorua in 1887; he returned to the lake the two subsequent summers.

[61] The Japanese girl went on to graduate third in her class at Vasaar, where she was class president for three years.

General Armstrong died in 1893, but Mrs. Armstrong continued to work at the Institute until 1904.[62] She and her two children were among those at Deephaven that first summer.

After accepting Miss Bacon's request to run Deephaven while she was in Japan, Mrs. Armstrong and her two children occupied Brown Betty (#75), the first cottage at Deephaven and the oldest building still standing at RDC. (The living room portion, completed late in the opening season of 1897, is the original cottage.) While managing the camp in Miss Bacon's absence, she bought her own lakeshore property from Edmund Bennett for $2,700 and spent 1901 simultaneously readying her own camp next door. Part of Bennett Farm, the twenty-seven-acre property was immediately adjacent to (west of) Deephaven Camp. Records reveal she spent large amounts during 1901 for lumber and other building supplies, acquired kitchen equipment and cottage furnishings, and paid local carpenter Charles Haskell to construct many of the cottages and other buildings.

In the summer of 1902 Mrs. Armstrong opened Rockywold Camp, and for the next sixteen summers the two similar camps operated side-by-side—a good-natured rivalry between two close friends.

As late as 1914, Miss Bacon had constructed only four cottages at Deephaven. Most guests slept in tents (of which there were nine) or Fisher huts. Of the fourteen Fisher huts, three were "double Fisher huts," presumably two attached together. Most of the guest quarters lined either side of the camp's main road (which followed the same route as today), though three of the cottages—Ondawa (#77), Brown Betty (#75) and Studio (#76)—were sited off the west at the tip of the point for sweeping views southwest over the lake. (The fourth cottage, By the Way (#72), was on the road as it is now.) Sharing the tip of the point were Long House (still standing, #78) and the dining hall to the east. The camp office and the tower were a short distance up the road. The entire eastern shoreline of Deephaven was unoccupied, save for a string of servant's quarters and, far to the north, a solitary tent in the vicinity of The Hut (#103). [63]

Early photographs indicate Deephaven's tents were placed on elevated wooden platforms, accessed by four or five steps. Walls were canvas, as was the roof which was supported by logs or wooden posts. Outhouses stood nearby.[64] Deephaven's tents lined the east side of the main drive or were scattered to the east of the road but far from the eastern shoreline.

Deephaven's Fisher huts were unique to that camp. The hut was developed by a Mr. Fisher, an architect at Yale University and intended to improve upon tent living. Whether they were unique

[62] General Armstrong's successor at the Institute was Dr. Frissell, owner of Camp Pinehurst.
[63] As late as 1938, there was still one surviving tent at Deephaven. It is unknown if it was inhabited by a guest or staff, but it did have a dock. Guests from the 1940s recalled playing on abandoned wooden tent platforms. (Thorn: 29)
[64] RDC photograph collection.

to Deephaven is unknown, but local carpenter Charles Haskell built them for the camp.[65] According to photographs, the hut was a small, one-room structure that sat on a low platform, rectangular or square in plan and had a hipped or gabled roof sheathed with wooden shingles. The standard dimension was 16' x 12.' The entire building had the appearance of a porch: side walls had a low parapet and large window openings filled with unbleached muslin. The front wall consisted of full-height sliding screens made of muslin stretched into a wooden frame.

Mrs. Armstrong called the huts "Japanese Bungalows," stating they were a "specially attractive feature of the camp" that "combined the advantages of a tent with some of the protection and comforts of a cottage.[66] Though no Fisher huts survive today, vestiges are detected in two cottages that are thought to have evolved directly from them based on their proportions. Both Greenlaw and Hamilton have main rooms measuring 16' x 12'; the latter actually has two such rooms and would have been one of the double huts.[67]

Rockywold also started out simply, with two cottages, a dining room and tents, but expanded its infrastructure more rapidly than Deephaven. Mrs. Armstrong added Greenwood Lodge, which offered single and double rooms similarly to Long House. Within sixteen years, there were twenty cottages strung out along a half-mile of shoreline. Rockywold never erected Fisher huts; tents disappeared fairly quickly as primary accommodations, but remained in use for overflow for many years.[68]

The early cottages at both Rockywold and Deephaven were simple, rustic structures. They lacked plumbing and electricity. Those at Rockywold tended to be larger and more frequently two stories. Common architectural features at both camps were stair railings, both on porches and to upper floors, made from birch logs; vertical pine sheathing boards on walls or just open-stud walls; exposed rafters and ceiling joists; shelving produced from birch logs; simple furniture, such as small, armless rocking chairs and settees with a birch frame; and either brick or fieldstone fireplaces with a rough-hewn split birch log for a mantel. Cottages were constructed from locally harvested wood and fieldstone.

Charles "Deacon" A. Haskell built most, if not all of the early cottages at both camps – a total of up to thirty. He also constructed furniture for the cottages. A carpenter who had lost his left arm in a hunting accident, he was exceedingly accomplished, and much of his work survives.[69]

Merged Camps under Mary A. Armstrong: 1918-1945

Alice Bacon died on May 1, 1918. That summer, Mrs. Armstrong managed both camps and soon purchased Deephaven Camp from the estate, joining the two camps under single management,

[65] Mrs. Porter recorded her son Quincy watching Mr. Haskell build a Fisher hut in 1907. Nothing is known of Mr. Fisher, nor how Miss Bacon learned of the huts.
[66] RDC brochure, 1918 (published the year Mrs. Armstrong acquired Deephaven).
[67] Morningside, though built later by Mrs. Armstrong, also has a 16' x 12' living room.
[68] No records survive that document Rockywold's evolution over its first sixteen years.
[69] Haskell married into a local family, the Forbes', who worked on the Webster Estate. (Arthur Howe Jr. interview)

but retaining their separate identities.[70] (In 1946 they were incorporated as Rockywold-Deephaven Camps.) Each camp maintained separate lodges, libraries, dining rooms and kitchens, offices, ice houses and beaches, but shared recreational facilities, such as some tennis courts, ball fields and the playhouse, maintenance buildings and some staff quarters—an arrangement that continues today. Of the two, Rockywold was slightly larger, capable of accommodating 100 guests to Deephaven's 90.

Under Mrs. Armstrong's management, Deephaven Camp began to change. Unlike Miss Bacon, who had operated Deephaven in an informal manner and tended to put idealism ahead of financial management, Mrs. Armstrong kept detailed records of expenses and income. (Miss Bacon merely asked guests to contribute to a common fund kept in a ginger jar, to be drawn upon to pay the bills.) Her tendency to make continual improvements at Rockywold was now carried over to Deephaven. An inventory of Deephaven taken for estate purposes in 1918 lists fifteen cottages by name, though it is highly probable, based on their valuation, that six were quite rudimentary, perhaps not much more than improved huts.[71] The camp also included Long House, a dining room, office, garage for guest cars, carpenter shop, ice house and two additional cottages that were probably not guest cottages.[72]

By contrast, Rockywold's facilities in 1918 already included twenty cottages, but only a few tents and no huts. Greenwood Lodge, a dining room, garage and the usual service structures rounded out the camp. The twenty cottages most likely included West Water, We Two, Honeymoon, Cragsmere, Shingle Blessedness, Nirvana, Kilkare, House of Tudor, Ishnana, Buffum, Cliffside, Point Comfort, Shelter, Over Yonder, and Pine Ledge. They also would have included Haskell, which Mrs. Armstrong bought from builder Charles Haskell in 1917, and Maple Shade and its Annex (the latter now part of Westmere) purchased from Mr. E. (Edmund) Bennett, also in 1917.[73]

Over the next decade, Mrs. Armstrong set about improving Deephaven's guest facilities. At least some of the Fisher huts evolved directly into cottages—Greenlaw and Hamilton are prime extant examples—while other huts were replaced by cottages of the same name: Sunny Ridge, The Ark, and Park may have so evolved. The Studio and Birdsall received bedroom additions. In fact, Mrs. Armstrong probably made some alterations to all of Deephaven's eleven cottages during the 1920s. She also added eight cottages to Deephaven's inventory: Port O'Pines, Point of View, Rusch, Easterleigh, Shadow Pines and Havenwood were all built in the 1920s, as were the original Morningside and Sunny Bank cottages, which have been recently replaced. By 1930, Deephaven was largely built out.[74]

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[70] Mrs. Armstrong paid $26,300 for the buildings and land that comprised Deephaven in 1918. ("Land Investment")
[71] The camp's 1918 brochure lists the number of cottages at Rockywold but not at Deephaven.
[72] The inventory also included the "Red House."
[73] See Westmere (#122) and Maple Shade (#3) descriptions for a full account of how these cottages evolved.
[74] Full-season rates for cottages—the only way they were rented—at either camp in 1918 were $150-600; Fisher huts were $60 and up, "Bungalow" tents $45 and up, and tents $40 and up. Daily and weekly rates were offered for the lodges; rates for "table board" may have been for those in cottages or perhaps those staying in privately owned

With most of her energies and funds directed at Deephaven, Mrs. Armstrong introduced only one new cottage at Rockywold in the 1920s, Everest, followed by Backlog in 1930 and Shore Edge a few years later. However, she undertook improvements and expansions at virtually all of the existing cottages, in many instances at the request of guests; it is a rare cottage today that has not been enlarged or reconfigured. She also purchased four more cottages erected by neighbors on the western edge of Rockywold: Montvert, Ardenwood and Hemlock Lodge from a Mr. Bixby in 1922 and Satis from Mr. Hilton in 1929. And in 1932, in the wake of one of the camps' five fires over its history, she rebuilt the Rockywold dining room, laundry and a dormitory.[75]

Even prior to Miss Bacon's death, both she and Mrs. Armstrong fielded requests from guests to construct cottages specifically for them. At Deephaven, Ark, Summit, Hamilton, Rusch, Birdsall, Maurer, Park, Ewing and Porter's Lodge were so constructed, as was Buffum at Rockywold. While guests presumably had some input regarding the number and size of rooms, particularly bedrooms, the cottages almost always followed a common floor plan and shared design features. RDC financial records strongly suggest that it was the camp that erected and paid for the cottages, rather than the guest; if there were private arrangements between camp and guest, documentation of them do not survive. Furthermore, the strong similarities among cottages indicate that while guests had input into the number and size of bedrooms and future expansions, cottages adhered to basic layouts and architectural features.

All of the cottages were named when they were built and numbered in rough geographical sequence by the 1920s – a system of identification that has not changed. The names of cottages were derived from a variety of sources. Some referenced literature (Ardenwood, Satis, Peter Pan); others reflected guest names (Porter's Lodge, Buffum, Hamilton, Ewing, Birdsall, Park, Maurer, Ark) or those of longtime employees (Haskell, Sommers). A number were plays on words (Shingle Blessedness, Backlog, By The Way, Wayonda) or merely whimsical (We Two, Honeymoon). Many acknowledged the natural landscape (Sheltering Pines, Shadow Pines, Cragsmere (Welsh for rock), Cliffside, Hemlock Lodge). Everest and Studio were named after guest avocations, and Summit for a guest hometown. It was all in great fun and reflected the highly cultured and educated character of the camps and their guests.

Each camp had at least one garage for guest automobiles and quarters to house chauffeurs. Auxiliary structures included an ice house, laundry and, at least at Deephaven and presumably at Rockywold as well, servants' quarters. Tennis courts, a stable and a garage were located far inland relatively close to the main entrance. A steamer landing for each camp marked the point of arrival for most guests. In addition to built resources, Deephaven had a network of footpaths and its main drive, which extended from Pinehurst Road south to Long House, as it does today.

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cottages, such as Wayonda, Brae Cove, Oakridge, Montvert, Ardenwood and Hemlock Lodge, which were adjacent to the camps' property.

[75] The camps' five fires occurred in 1907 (Long House), 1919 (Deephaven dining room), 1932 (Rockywold dining room), 1959 (Rockywold laundry, ice house, storehouse and a couple of dormitories) and 1995 (Satis).

Prior to Mrs. Armstrong's acquisition of Deephaven, its land included the point on the east side of The Bight which featured the "Campfire Rock" and Needle Point at the tip.[76]

In the late 1910s a few guests requested that a garage be constructed adjacent to their cottage for the family automobile. One was built for Porter's Lodge at Deephaven in 1918 and another for Eldorado. Haskell came with a garage when Mrs. Armstrong acquired it in 1917. Perhaps to stave off further requests, the camp began building multi-bay garages for guests to rent. They were clustered away from both cottages and the water in four groups, two per camp. The larger garages incorporated housing for chauffeurs and/or camp staff on a second story. (A number of these garages still stand, including #42, 43, 45, 62, 63 & 98; the two-story garages function much as they were originally intended with vehicles or storage on the ground level and housing above.)

Charles Haskell continued as the camps' master builder into the 1920s.[77] By the late 1920s and for the next thirty years, Colby Lyford assumed that role. Lyford was a native of Campton, but lived his adult life in Ashland.[78]

As she was enlarging and improving the two camps, Mrs. Armstrong was also acquiring additional acreage. Land on the north side of Pinehurst Road and including West Rattlesnake, as well as the former Felch and Greenleaf farms and more of the Bennett Farm, brought the total acreage of RDC to about 500 and shorefront to 8,000' by 1931. The camps themselves were capable of accommodating 300 guests in 48 guest cottages, plus the two lodges.[79]

Mrs. Armstrong was an energetic woman who was involved in every detail concerning running the two camps. She maintained high standards and expected the same of those around her. Though extremely attentive to everything at Deephaven, Mrs. Armstrong's loyalties remained with Rockywold. She resided in quarters above the Rockywold office and spent minimal time at Deephaven. Instead she hired a "hostess" to manage day-to-day affairs at Deephaven.

"Simple, but abundant food" was mentioned in camp brochures. The camps rented adjacent Pinehurst Farm (which was referred to as the "camp farm") from C.C. Morris beginning in the early 1920s, where it raised vegetables and maintained a dairy herd to provide milk to the camp. Eggs probably came from the farm, as well. The camp's director of maintenance for more than

[76] 1914 Plan; RDC brochure, 1918. The 1914 plan shows the servants' quarters hugging the eastern shoreline—today considered a prime guest location.
[77] For at least a period, Charles Haskell lived at Rockywold in Haskell, which Mrs. Armstrong purchased from him in 1917. He later lived near the intersection of Route 113 and Pinehurst Road. Mrs. Armstrong ultimately dismissed him, accusing him of taking RDC lumber for his own projects, an action she later regretted. ("Land Investment;" Arthur Howe, Jr. interview)
[78] Colby Lyford also worked for Lester Calley until 1936. Elsewhere in the region Lyford built factory additions, commercial buildings, such as the White Oaks Motel, "elaborate modern housing" and many homes. (Plymouth Record, 8/5/1949, 6/15/1950, 11/10/1966).
[79] "Land Investment;" RDC brochures, 1930s.

forty years, Tom Sommers, doubled as caretaker for the farm and resided there during the winter.[80]

Activities at the camps changed little under Mrs. Armstrong's management. Walks in the woods, boating, fishing, hiking, picnicking (especially atop Rattlesnake), Sunday services on Chocorua Island, Sunday night vespers on Flagstaff Point and fireworks over the lake continued through the 1940s.[81] The Hampton Institute students still entertained guests with songs, particularly at the Saturday campfire. Weekly dances in the Playhouse, theatrical performances in Long House and Loon Island picnics were other popular events.[82]

Passing the Torch to the Next Generations: 1946-1989

The late 1940s were a turning point in the management of RDC. After nearly fifty years at the helm and now eighty-two years old, Mrs. Armstrong incorporated the camps in 1946 as a means of passing ownership on to her daughter, Margaret Armstrong Howe, and her children. Three years later, Mrs. Armstrong turned camp management over to Margaret and her husband Arthur.

Margaret Armstrong Howe (1891-1971) was a graduate of Vassar, class of 1914. Two years later, she married Arthur Howe on Chocorua Island, the first marriage ceremony to be held on the island. Howe taught at several New England boarding schools, as well as Dartmouth College. From 1930-40 he was president of Hampton Institute, succeeding Dr. Frissell. After assuming management of RDC, they moved to Plymouth, NH. Following Arthur's death in 1955, Mrs. Howe continued to run the camps for another six years, retiring in 1961, but remaining president of the board until 1970. Like the two women she succeeded, Mrs. Howe was an extraordinarily strong and capable woman.

At the time of the incorporation, RDC consisted of 109 buildings and 300 acres of land. On the surface, RDC in 1949 looked much as it does now, as the existing infrastructure was largely in place: approximately fifty-eight cottages spread between the two camps, various auxiliary and support buildings, three groups of tennis courts and a ball field. Even the road system differed little from today; the notable exception was that the road terminated at Peter Pan, and from there, only a footpath continued south to the other cottages on Needle Point.

[80] RDC Brochure, 1930s; Thorn, 1997: 38; Greytak, 1999: 13. RDC records reveal it owned a substantial amount of farm equipment in the late 1930s. For local products not available from the farm, Mrs. Armstrong shopped around for the best prices.

[81] RDC and Chocorua Island have been closely intertwined since their inception. The island serves as a summer chapel for guests (and other Squam summer residents), and three generations of the Howe family, including current board president Margie Howe Emmons, have served on its board.

[82] These traditions continue, though weekly dances long ago became square dances, and guests no longer have to submit pieces to the *Barque and Bight*.

From 1945 to 1995 minimal outward changes were made at RDC. The camp had just added a privately built cottage, Brae Cove, to its roster in 1945 and nearby Oakridge in 1948.[83] Throughout the 1950s only two cottages were built, Nuthatch ca. 1951 and The Hut in 1954. It was another forty-two years before another new cottage was constructed. However, there were continuous improvements to the camps' infrastructure. RDC financial records mention installing electricity throughout the 1920s, but without specific information, it is unclear in what capacity. Contemporary accounts suggest cottages were meagerly lit, if at all, and most still relied on kerosene lanterns. The cottages that were not RDC-built, such as Ardenwood and Hemlock Lodge, had hot water by 1929; Maple Shade had a bathroom by 1922. Each cottage had its own internal outhouse, little more than a closet that bumped out from the rear. A couple of RDC-built cottages had a toilet in the back area in the 1920s, but it was not until the 1930s that they were systematically added, an arduous plumbing process that was ongoing into the 1940s. At some point sinks were added to most bedrooms, and a bathtub somewhere near the toilet. (In the very early days, staff brought hot water to cottage dwellers each morning in a china pitcher and bowl.) Electrical and plumbing upgrades continued during the post-war years. In the 1960s full bathrooms were installed, and in the 1970s, showers gradually replaced bathtubs. (Some longtime guests insisted their tub be reinstalled.) Kitchenettes (barely deserving of the name, as they consist of merely a small sink and some storage space) replaced pantries.

The greatest investment, however, was replacing the septic and sewer system, a project that started in the early 1970s and continued over a period of nearly ten years. A system had been installed in the late 1950s that eliminated remaining outhouses, but with new state regulations it was insufficient. At a cost of $500,000, the new system was the largest single expense in the history of the camps. To avoid creating large openings in the woods, several septic fields were scattered throughout the property (in addition to one large field), but the installation still inevitably altered the landscape radically. In compensation, the camps systematically undertook reclamation work until vegetation took hold on its own.

On May 3, 1959, a fire started in Rockywold's laundry behind the dining room. Fueled by strong winds, it quickly swept through two men's dormitories, the ice house, storehouse and several garages. Later that week, guests received a letter assuring them that camp would open on time, though there may be some temporary delays in providing services. The ice house was immediately rebuilt; in fact it was so thoroughly packed with blocks that a new structure could be constructed around the still-frozen mass. The laundry (now the staff dining room) was rebuilt the following year; unlike its predecessor, it was constructed of concrete to reduce the risk of future fires—the first and only instance at RDC of not building with wood.

In June, 1988 the state health department ordered RDC to install screens in all of the windows in the Rockywold and Deephaven dining rooms and kitchens. It also forbade the camps to use lake

[83] The "Land Investment" document lists an unidentified building with land acquired from A.E. Reasoner in September, 1948 for $14,000. Given the distinct differences between Oakridge and RDC cottages, as well as its resemblances to Wayonda and Brae Cove, it is most probable that Oakridge is that referenced building.

ice for food-related purposes, though the antique ice boxes in each cottage continue to be supplied with blocks of ice daily. (In 1967 the camp acquired several compact refrigerators as an experiment, but no guests wanted them, so they ended up in staff quarters.)

In the late 1960s, black college students who had benefitted from two generations of summer jobs at RDC began to find more career-related opportunities elsewhere. Thus began significant changes in the tone of life at the camps, continuing to the present. By the end of the 1970s, the summer staff was predominantly white American. In the next generation, the majority were recruited from Eastern Europe and the former Russian Republic.[84]

RDC's ice harvest has been an annual ritual since its early days, and today it is the last commercial icing operation in New England. Cut ice filled not only the ice house at each camp, but those at True Farm, Pinehurst Farm and the Webster Estate. Historically, several hundred tons were cut each winter. Now that the kitchens and dining room no longer use lake ice, only some 200 tons are needed to last the summer.

RDC added two islands to its property in the 1950s. Otter Islands a small cluster of minute islands just over the town line in Sandwich, was purchased in 1954 for $500. Birch Island was acquired in 1957 from Harold J. Coolidge for $2,000. Each parcel lies approximately a half- mile off Flagstaff Point, to the south and southeast respectively.

Transitioning Beyond the Family: 1978-2012

In 1974 and as part of a family transition plan, each of Margaret Armstrong Howe's five children was given the opportunity to acquire a single piece of property from RDC. Two purchased guest cottages on the fringes. Sydney Howe bought Wayonda (#110) and later built Deep End adjacent to it; that property remains in his family, but is managed and rented by RDC as guest cottages during the summer months. His sister Alice Howe Austin bought The Hut. (The camps later purchased it back.)[85] In a separate action in 1988, Margaret and Arthur Howe, Jr. purchased Westmere at the far west end of RDC and originally the annex for Maple Shade (#3). To compensate for the lost rental, the camps built Sugarbush that same year.

The second piece of the transition plan was to gradually transfer the ownership of the corporation from exclusively within the Howe family to people who wished to see the camps continue to function in their traditional manner. It was a time of tremendous escalation in waterfront property values, and the pressure could jeopardize RDC's future. In 1978 stock was transferred outside of the family; within twenty years, 325 people held RDC stock, though a majority of it remained within the Howe family. In 1980 the board opened up to non-family members.

[84] Correspondence from Arthur Howe, Jr. to author, April 3, 2013. The Howe family remained closely involved with Hampton Institute, now Hampton University; Arthur Howe, Jr. was chairman of the board from 1955-1980.

[85] The other children purchased land outside the core nominated property. Richard Howe bought the woods on the south side of Rattlesnake Mountain and built a log cabin. Harold Howe bought Greenleaf Meadow, also on the backside of Rattlesnake. Arthur Howe, Jr. bought the Red House and surrounding field, as well as land across Pinehurst Road, where he built a new house. He later acquired Greenleaf Meadow from his brother Harold.

After Mrs. Howe's retirement, the camps hired its first manager who was not part of the family; George Neilson served in that capacity for a decade, followed by Bill Jensen, Frank Perkins and current co-managers, John Jurczynski and Kathy Wheeler. Mrs. Howe's son Richard succeeded her as board president in 1970, stepping down three years later for his brother. Arthur Howe, Jr., dean of admissions at Yale, served as president until 1989.[86] Since then, Richard Wood, has assumed the position, the first outside of the Armstrong-Howe family to lead RDC.

In the wake of the 1994 Satis fire, the camp undertook a comprehensive inspection of all chimneys and fireplaces for safety purposes and rebuilt many of them. The fire also underscored the degree of deterioration many of the cottages had succumbed to, thus leading to a multi-year, systematic campaign to repair and, in some instances, rebuild the cottages in part or in entirety. Eleven cottages have been replaced: Satis (1995 due to fire), Shelter (1999), Eldorado (2000), We Two (2003), Honeymoon (2006), Morningside (2009), Ishnana (2010), Sunny Bank (2012), Peter Pan (2012) and, in 2013, Birdsall and House of Tudor. It also built two entirely new cottages, High Pines in 2001 and Sommers in 2007. All of these cottages were constructed following plans prepared by David Driscoll, who also drew up the expansions to the dining rooms and Rockywold office in recent years.

Simultaneously, RDC has eliminated informal parking around the camp in favor of clustering it in (unpaved) group lots somewhat distant from the cottages. Simultaneously the camps removed the macadam from roads so surfaced and replaced it with dirt. It has buried many utility lines to retain the naturalistic state of the property and systematically reclaimed land that had been used for parking or was eroded due to overuse or errant trampers. These woodland restoration areas incorporate boulders, natural vegetation and fieldstone steps.

RDC has been active in conservation efforts beyond the camp property, as well. An avid conservationist and mountain climber, Margaret Armstrong Howe worked in conjunction with C.C. Morris, owner of Pinehurst Farm, and Frank G. Webster II to donate two large tracks of land, totaling more than 140 acres and located near the camps, to the University of New Hampshire for public use in 1966. These properties are now known as the Armstrong Natural Area on West Rattlesnake and Five Finger Point.[87] The camps have long supported police, fire, hospital and community causes in Plymouth and Holderness, as well as the efforts of the local lake organizations. Among the more subtle ways Rockywold-Deephaven Camps has affected the culture of the lake was its rule instituted in 1985 limiting the horse power of boats landing at the camp docks to 25. Many guests continue to abide by the rule after purchasing their own places on the lakes.

[86] As many have, Arthur Howe, Jr. met his wife, Margaret (Peggy) Burke, at RDC. After he stepped down from president of the board after sixteen years of service, Arthur's Way was laid out in his honor.
[87] Within the region, Mary Armstrong Howe was active in founding the Squam Lakes Natural Science Center and in the affairs of the Squam Lakes Association. It was her intent that despite its influx of people each summer, RDC would not spoil the special nature and character of Squam Lake.

For its first thirty years, Deephaven and Rockywold guests customarily spent the entire summer season at camp. The Depression, shifting life styles and increased mobility via the automobile led to shorter stays, typically a month, during the 1930s. By the late 1950s, stays of only two, sometimes three weeks were commonplace and month-long stays rare; only a few Deephaven cottages and slightly more Rockywold cottages were occupied for an entire month. The trend toward shorter summer holidays continued until today, one-week stays are typical. However, despite shorter guest stays, families continue to return summer after summer, generation after generation, and the season remains much the same with arrivals in mid-June and final departures shortly after Labor Day. The camps can accommodate approximately 350 guests at a time. Guests come largely from east coast population centers between Richmond, VA and Boston, but also from throughout the United States and overseas. Many guests are third and fourth generation campers. Numerous campers have purchased seasonal or year-round properties around Squam Lake as a result of their time spent at RDC.

Much as guests return year after year, staff remains for decades, often succeeded by the next generation; such continuity and longevity has served RDC well. Colby Lyford's son Norman undertook many building projects at RDC in the 1960s-80s and still participates in the annual ice harvest. Bill Zimmer worked in maintenance for thirty years and his son Phil another fifteen or so. Current co-managers John Jurczynski and Kathy Wheeler are entering their 24th and 18th seasons respectively.

As it looks toward its 115th season, RDC has much that has not changed. The camps' founding principles of stewardship toward the environment and low-impact living remain valid. The views in and from the camp remain virtually the same as they were in the early 20th century. The camp property retains a simple, rustic atmosphere. There is no heat in the buildings other than the fireplace, no air conditioning other than the windows, and no sound insulation other than the wind in the trees. There are no televisions, radios or telephones in the cottages. Guests are asked to limit their use of cell phones to the non-public areas of camp such as inside their own cottage or on their dock. Many guests spend their entire time at camp without ever using a motorized vehicle. Families use camp time to bond as a unit and with other generations over jigsaw puzzles, card games, lounging on the dock, and evenings are filled with singing, square dancing and laughter.

Architecture

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps evolved over time, always following traditional camp building patterns where each building served a single function and was interdependent on each other. While there was no master plan, general design principles were affected by topography and remained consistent: cottages were all placed by the water and oriented toward it; the two lodges were similarly sited; common facilities used by guests, such as the dining room and office, were

centrally located; and staff and service buildings were sited at some distance and frequently screened from guest areas and the water. The surrounding landscape is left in its natural state, so that the property is largely wooded. All of the cottages are screened from each other by trees, as well as from the lake and surrounding mountain peaks. In fact, despite the nearly sixty cottages along the shoreline, they are all but invisible until one is close by. Similarly, from the summit of West Rattlesnake, some 700' directly above the RDC property, only one of the camps' more than 110 buildings can be seen in the summer. Dark wall, trim and roof colors, irregular massing, multi-pane sash that doesn't reflect the light or water, lack of clearings around the buildings, and a highly irregular shoreline are primary reasons this is achieved. Though living in a community of families, guests are afforded privacy on all sides.

Typical of most camp structures around Squam, the RDC cottages and auxiliary buildings are not architect-designed, but cobbled together and enlarged to accommodate that season's needs. Most of the buildings, particularly those used by guests, were constructed between 1897 and 1930 and were the work of only a few local builders who together spanned a period of almost ninety years constructing and maintaining buildings for RDC.[88] They turned to local materials readily at hand, primarily stone and wood. While almost none of the more than 120 buildings at RDC is alike, they are unified in their materials, proportions, siting and general form—unique but compatible buildings. The architecture is plain and blends into the surrounding natural landscape. As a grouping—and including those not originally built by RDC—the cottages epitomize this low-impact building type intended to complement the relationship between a built structure and the stunning beauty of its surrounding landscape.

The cottages seldom survive in their original state. They were continually rebuilt to accommodate guest needs for that season and to upgrade it. Sometimes additions were thrown up a few weeks before guests arrived, carried out to meet a last minute request. Yet, as alterations were carried out, the rustic character—a combination of practicality and creative whim—of the cottage was retained, as was a remarkable consistency.

Each cottage is provided with at least one lakeside porch, a rear entrance and a dock, helping to blur the distinction between indoor and outdoor family spaces. Some cottages have upper-story sleeping porches. Exterior walls are clad with wooden shingles, novelty siding or board and batten siding, and chimneys are brick with stepped midsections and placed against the backside of the cottage. Also against the rear wall are bump-outs, small extensions that contain bathrooms and kitchenettes (initially outhouses and pantries) and are original in some form to each cottage.

The interiors of camp cottages are simply finished, with exposed rafters and ceiling joists; vertical pine sheathing boards or beaded board on walls or just open-stud walls with shelves inserted at useful spots; simple furniture, such as small, armless rocking chairs and settees with a

[88] The primary builders in this group were Charles Haskell from 1897-1920s and Colby Lyford from late 1920s through 1950s. Though not a camp employee, Lyford's son Norman took on a number of projects from 1960s-80s and continues to head up the annual icing operation.

birch frame; and either brick or fieldstone fireplaces with a plain, board mantel often edged with a rough-hewn split birch log. Every cottage is fitted with a wooden firewood box that is usually built in and an antique ice chest that is cooled with blocks of ice cut from the lake. Some of the cottages retain staircases with railing made from birch logs or exhibit features such as window seats at stair landings, shelves supported by birch logs, and bookcases of birch or a cupboard for firewood tucked under the stairs.

Many of the cottage floor plans adhere to one of two layouts that remain clearly evident despite later additions that may have accrued. One such layout places the living room in the center of the cottage where it extends from front to back. Off its two front (lakeside) corners are flanking porches, behind each of which is a bedroom. The second layout places the living room, still a full-depth room, at one end. A porch extends to one side along the lakeside, and two bedrooms are off the porch. Both layouts employ double doors that open from both the living room and bedrooms onto the porch(es), creating wide openings for air and traffic flow. The lakeside wall of the living room frequently has drop sash that allows the window opening to be fully exposed to the air and views. A few cottages make use of folding casement sash in this location for similar effect.

The lodges and dining rooms have distinctive rustic architectural features. The Rockywold dining room has a signature semi-circular window with radiating muntins that has always defined its east wall. Greenwood Lodge has birch-log stair and balcony railings both inside and outside, and both lodges, as well as the Sap House, use birch logs in the living room as support posts and to decoratively enframe the fireplace. The Rockywold dining room has an upper gallery with birch-log railing. All of the large buildings used by guests, including both lodges, dining rooms and The Playhouse, have large, fieldstone fireplaces in their main rooms. The fireplace in the Rockywold dining room features a granite mill stone inserted in the chimney breast. The beam above the Greenwood Lodge fireplace has an inscribed quote.

RDC retains a number of historic service buildings, including garages, staff dormitories, and maintenance shops that retain their original function. Those that are newer are traditionally designed and sometimes, particularly in the case of the two ice houses, virtually indistinguishable from the earlier buildings. Replacements have been necessary due to loss from fire or from deterioration—a natural outcome for small, functional rustic structures. Other service buildings have been repurposed, such as a camp laundry that is now a staff dining room.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deephaven Camp and Its Founder, 1918.

Deephaven Camp brochure. Undated (between 1908 and 1917). RDC Archives.

"Land Investment." Typed summary of land acquired between 1901 and 1931. Updated to 1957. RDC Archives.

"New Construction." Lists with expenses of construction and repair, 1919-1968. (Archives) [NB: for a few years, just lists buildings affected, with no info on just what was done – everything is 'new construction'. Based on amount of expenditure, can conjecture what buildings might be new – identified as NC for source] [in binder with misc. other info]

Notable American Women, 1607-1950. pp. 78-79.

"Old RDC Floor Plans." Notebook with undated floor plans. (Floor plans first drawn ca. 1940 and updated into the 1970s.)

Perkins, Franklin. *Our Spirit's Home: Rockywold-Deephaven Camps, Founded 1897, A Chronicle*, 1985.

Reflections: Chocorua Island Chapel, 1997.

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps Archives. Miscellaneous materials, including financial records, photograph and postcard albums, supply lists, writings, ledgers, journals, guest logs.

"Rockywold and Deephaven Camps." Brochure published 1918.

Thorn, Megan, *Roots and Recollections: A Century of Rockywold-Deephaven Camps*. Privately printed by Rockywold-Deephaven Camps, 1997.

Tolles, Bryant, "Comfortable and Practical Rustic: The Architecture of Rockywold-Deephaven Camps," undated (ca. 1997).

Maps & Plans
(all from RDC Archives, unless otherwise noted)

1914 (Sept) "Deephaven Camp, Holderness, NH."

1920s "Rockywold and Deephaven Camps." Undated map.

1929 (Nov) Rockywold-Deephaven, M.A. Armstrong, Holderness, NH

1930s RDC maps incorporated into guest brochure.

1949 (July) Rockywold-Deephaven Camps Inc.. Plan of camp showing approx. location of roads and other appurtenances, situated in Holderness, NH. H.D. Trojano, surveyor

ca. 1953 Sketch map of Rockywold-Deephaven Camps (undated).

Interviews

Arthur Howe, Jr., (former President, RDC board, and grandson of Mary Alice Armstrong), Summer 2011, Spring 2013.

Richard Wood (President, RDC board and lifelong guest), Summer 2011 & 2012.

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): _____

10. Geographical Data

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

Acreage of Property _Approx. 288 acres (103 acres of mainland and islands & approx. 288 acres of lake_____

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:	294909	Northing: 4850137
2. Zone: 19	Easting:	295620	Northing: 4849975
3. Zone: 19	Easting:	295766	Northing: 4849683
4. Zone: 19	Easting :	296355	Northing: 4848723
5. Zone: 19	Easting :	296042	Northing: 4848264
6. Zone: 19	Easting :	295458	Northing: 4849098
7. Zone: 19	Easting :	294972	Northing: 4849953

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

The nominated property includes six parcels in their entirety: Lots 1, 8, 8.1 and 9 on Map 218 and Lot 9 on Map 219 as recorded on the Town of Holderness' tax maps dated 2011. It also includes Lot 50 on Map R-21 as recorded on the Town of Sandwich's tax map dated 2010. (The portion of Squam Lake that lies within the boundary lacks a tax map number.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the core property, both developed and undeveloped, that has been historically associated with Rockywold-Deephaven Camps since the mid-1950s. All of the camps' historic resources are located on these lands. The boundary also includes two offshore islands—and the lake between them and the mainland—that were acquired by RDC in the 1950s and are part of its recreational program.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen, Preservation Consultant
organization:
street & number: 25 Ridge Road
city or town: Concord state: NH zip code: 03301
e-mail ehengen@gmail.com
telephone: 603-225-7977
date: April 10, 2013

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.

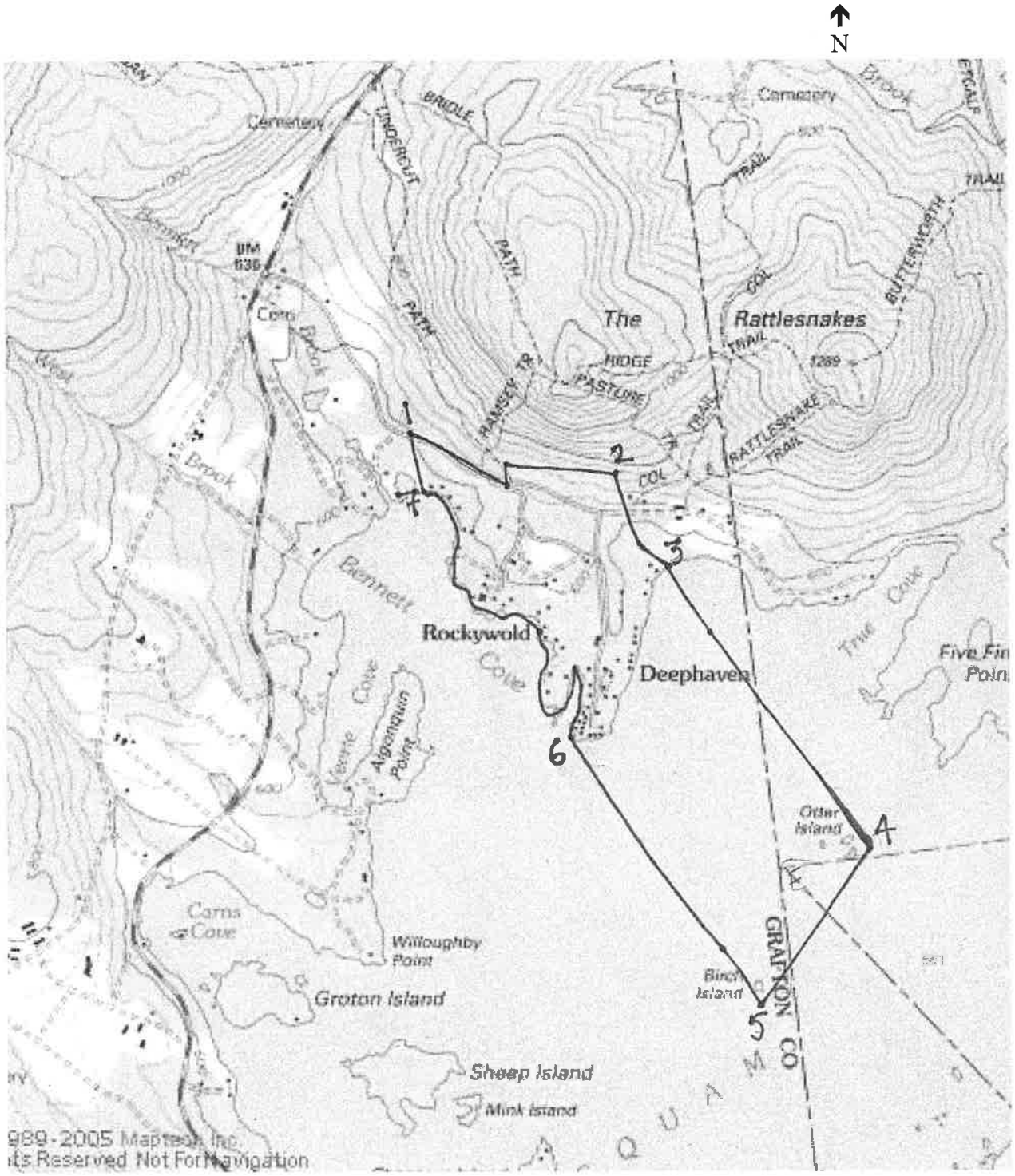
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

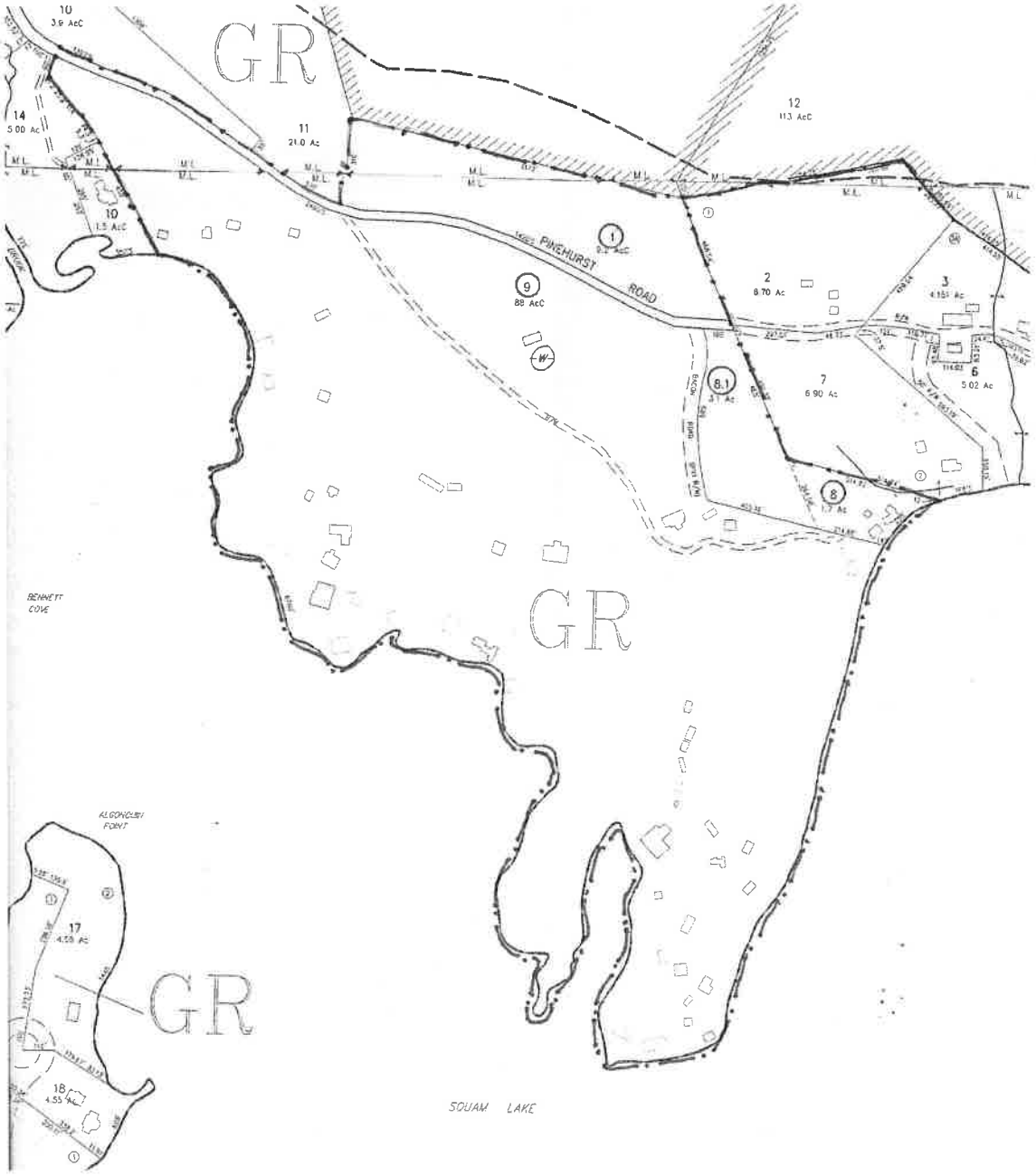
BOUNDARY MAP



TAX MAP 218
showing mainland property
(circled parcels are within nominated property)

N

_._._ boundary



Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

HISTORICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ROCKYWOLD-DEEPHAVEN CAMPS

—·—·— boundary of mainland portion of property
circled resource = contributing resource

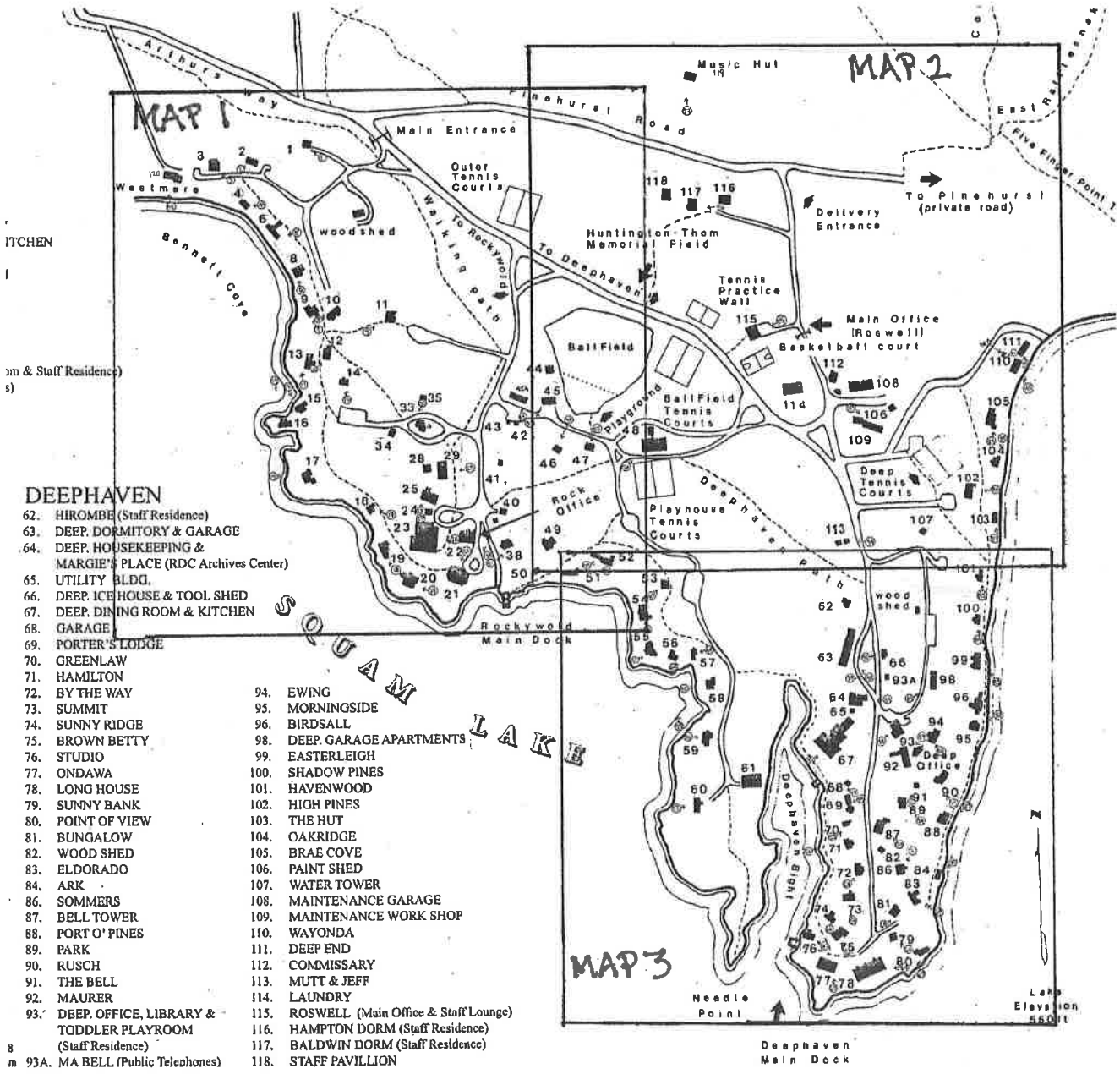
ROCKYWOLD-DEEPHAVEN CAMPS
P.O. Box 8, Holderness, NH 03245
Telephone: (603)968-3313; Fax: (603)968-3438
e-mail: rdc@lr.net Website: www.rdcsquam.com

Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
Name of Property

Grafton & Carroll/NH
County and State

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

PHOTO KEY: See applicable map



DEEPHAVEN
62. HIROMBE (Staff Residence)
63. DEEP. DORMITORY & GARAGE
64. DEEP. HOUSEKEEPING & MARGIE'S PLACE (RDC Archives Center)
65. UTILITY BLDG.
66. DEEP. ICE HOUSE & TOOL SHED
67. DEEP. DINING ROOM & KITCHEN
68. GARAGE
69. PORTER'S LODGE
70. GREENLAW
71. HAMILTON
72. BY THE WAY
73. SUMMIT
74. SUNNY RIDGE
75. BROWN BETTY
76. STUDIO
77. ONDAWA
78. LONG HOUSE
79. SUNNY BANK
80. POINT OF VIEW
81. BUNGALOW
82. WOOD SHED
83. ELDORADO
84. ARK
86. SOMMERS
87. BELL TOWER
88. PORT O' PINES
89. PARK
90. RUSCH
91. THE BELL
92. MAURER
93. DEEP. OFFICE, LIBRARY & TODDLER PLAYROOM (Staff Residence)
93A. MA BELL (Public Telephones)
94. EWING
95. MORNINGSIDE
96. BIRDSALL
98. DEEP. GARAGE APARTMENTS
99. EASTERLEIGH
100. SHADOW PINES
101. HAVENWOOD
102. HIGH PINES
103. THE HUT
104. OAKRIDGE
105. BRAE COVE
106. PAINT SHED
107. WATER TOWER
108. MAINTENANCE GARAGE
109. MAINTENANCE WORK SHOP
110. WAYONDA
111. DEEP END
112. COMMISSARY
113. MUTT & JEFF
114. LAUNDRY
115. ROSWELL (Main Office & Staff Lounge)
116. HAMPTON DORM (Staff Residence)
117. BALDWIN DORM (Staff Residence)
118. STAFF PAVILLION

PHOTO KEY: MAP 1

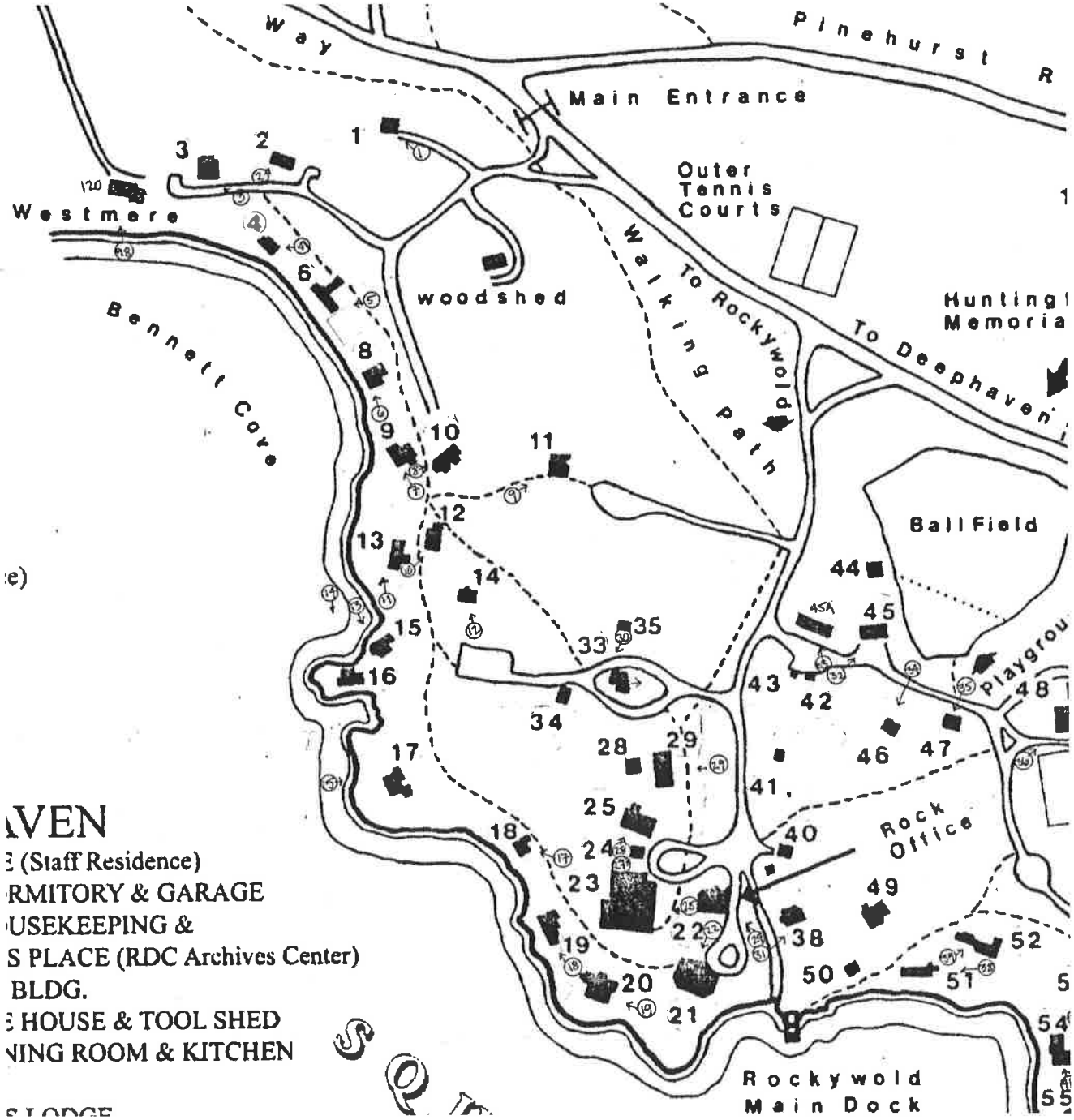


PHOTO KEY: MAP 2

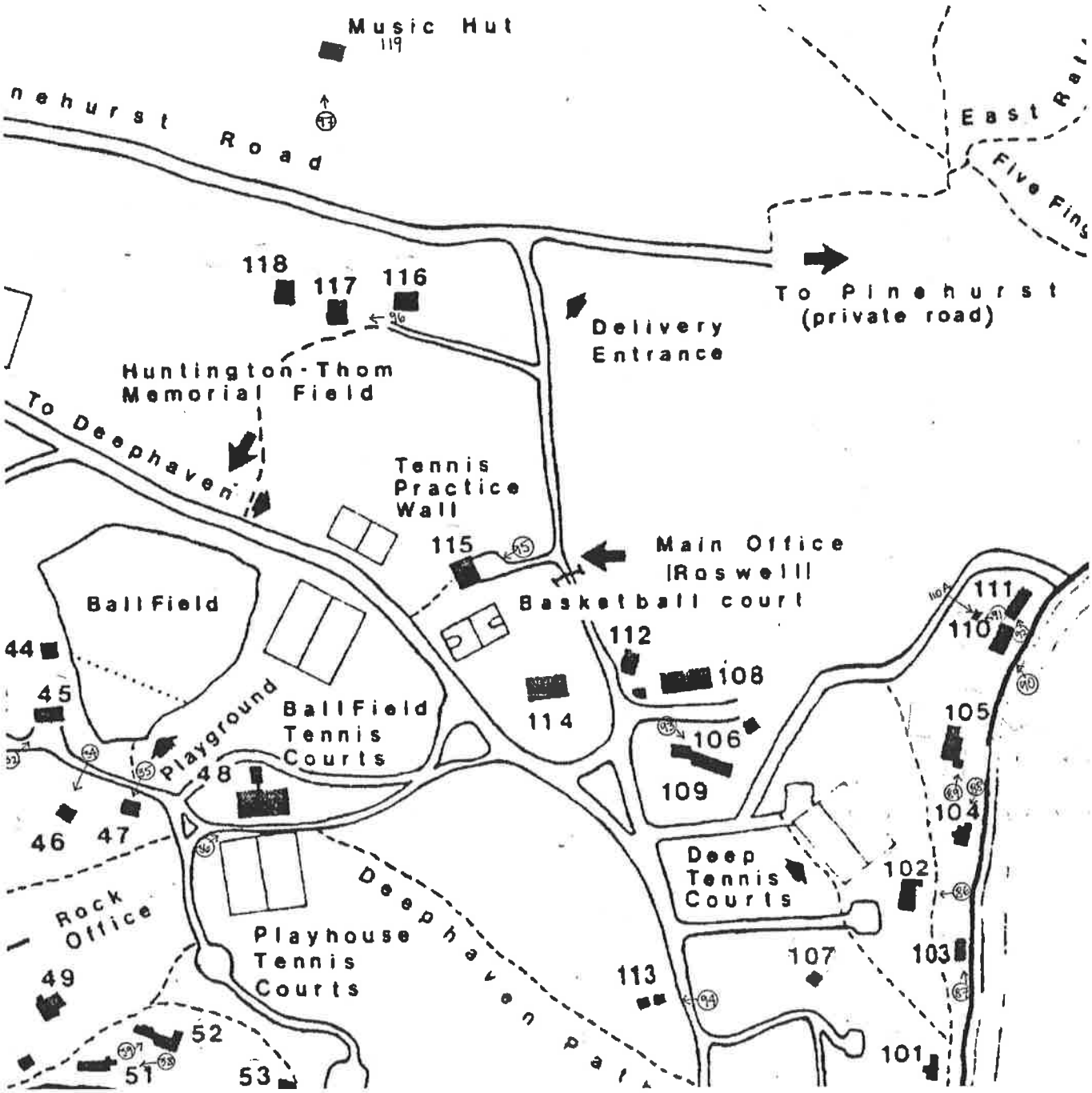
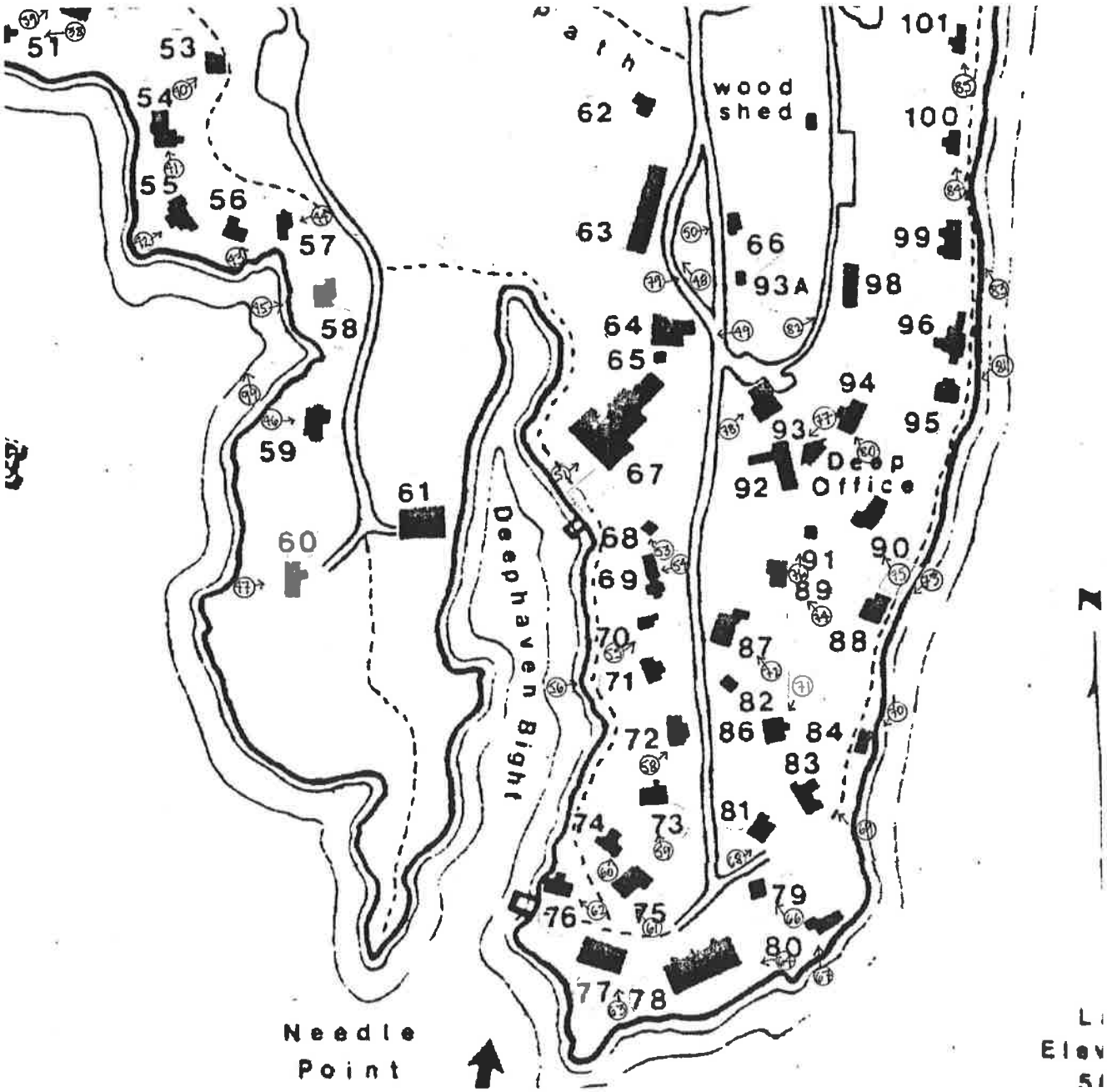


PHOTO KEY: MAP 3



Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Rockywold-Deephaven Camps
City or Vicinity: Holderness
County: Grafton State: NH
Photographer: Elizabeth Durfee Hengen
Date Photographed: April & August 2012

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

Photo #1
Description of view: Looking northwest at Sugar House (#1), front and south elevations

Photo #2
Description of view: Looking northeast at Sugarbush (#2), lakeside elevation

Photo #3
Description of view: Looking northwest at Maple Shade (#3), lakeside and east elevations

Photo #4
Description of view: Looking west at Shore Edge (#4), southeast and rear elevations

Photo #5
Description of view: Looking southwest at Haskell (#6), southeast and rear elevations

Photo #6
Description of view: Looking north at Satis (#8), lakeside and southeast elevations

Photo #7
Description of view: Looking northwest at Ardenwood (#9), southeast elevation

Photo #8
Description of view: Looking northeast at Hemlock Lodge (#10), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #9
Description of view: Looking northeast at Montvert (#11), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #10
Description of view: Looking northeast at Sheltering Pines (#12), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #11
Description of view: Looking north at West Water (#13), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #12
Description of view: Looking north at Nuthatch (#14), lakeside and north elevations

Photo #13
Description of view: Looking southeast at We Two (#15), lakeside elevation

Photo #14
Description of view: Looking south at Honeymoon (#16), lakeside and east elevations

Photo #15
Description of view: Looking east at Cragsmere (#17), lakeside elevation

Photo #16
Description of view: Looking east within Cragsmere living room

Photo #17
Description of view: Looking northwest at Shingle Blessedness (#18), southeast elevation

Photo #18
Description of view: Looking northwest at Nirvana (#19), southeast elevation

Photo #19
Description of view: Looking northwest at Kilkare (#20), southeast elevation

Photo #20
Description of view: Looking northeast within Kilkare's living room

Photo #21
Description of view: Looking southeast within Kilkare's porch

Photo #22
Description of view: Looking southwest at Greenwood Lodge (#21), rear elevation

Photo #23
Description of view: Looking northeast within Greenwood Lodge's living room

Photo #24
Description of view: Looking northwest at Rockywold Office (#22), south and east elevations

Photo #25
Description of view: Looking west at Rockywold Dining Room (#23), east elevation

Photo #26
Description of view: Looking north within Rockywold Dining Room

Photo #27
Description of view: Looking north at Garden Shed (#24), south and west elevations

Photo #28
Description of view: Looking northeast at Employee Dining Room, southwest and northwest elevations

Photo #29
Description of view: Looking west at Rockywold Dormitory (#29), east elevation

Photo #30
Description of view: Looking south at Rockywold Housekeeping (#33), north and west elevations

Photo #31
Description of view: Looking northeast at Sap House (#38), front and south elevations

Photo #32
Description of view: Looking northeast at Rockywold Garage Apartments (#45), front and west elevations

Photo #33
Description of view: Looking north at Storage Shed (#45A), front and east elevations

Photo #34
Description of view: Looking southwest at Kellogg (#46), front (northeast) elevation

Photo #35
Description of view: Looking southwest at Zodiac (#47), front (northeast) elevation

Photo #36
Description of view: Looking northeast at Playhouse (#48), front (south) and east elevations

Photo #37
Description of view: Looking northwest at Playhouse interior

Photo #38
Description of view: Looking west at Ishnana (#51), lakeside and east elevations

Photo #39
Description of view: Looking northeast at Peter Pan (#52), lakeside elevation

Photo #40
Description of view: Looking northeast at Buffum (#53), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #41
Description of view: Looking north at Cliffside (#54), south elevation

Photo #42
Description of view: Looking northeast at Point Comfort (#55), lakeside elevation

Photo #43
Description of view: Looking north at Backlog (#56), lakeside and southeast elevations

Photo #44
Description of view: Looking west at Shelter (#57), east elevation

Photo #45
Description of view: Looking east at Over Yonder (#58), lakeside elevation

Photo #46
Description of view: Looking east at Pine Ledge (#59), lakeside elevation

Photo #47
Description of view: Looking east at Everest (#60), lakeside elevation

Photo #48
Description of view: Looking northwest at Deephaven Dormitory & Garage (#63), front and south elevations

Photo #49
Description of view: Looking west at Margie's Place (#64), front (east) elevation

Photo #50
Description of view: Looking east at Deephaven Ice House (#66), front and north elevations

Photo #51
Description of view: Looking northeast at Deephaven Dining Room (#67), lakeside elevation

Photo #52
Description of view: Looking northeast within Deephaven Dining Room

Photo #53
Description of view: Looking north at Garage (#68), front and southwest elevations

Photo #54
Description of view: Looking east at Porter's Lodge (#69), lakeside elevation

Photo #55
Description of view: Looking northeast at Greenlaw (#70), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #56
Description of view: Looking east at Hamilton (#71), lakeside elevation

Photo #57
Description of view: Looking south within Hamilton's porch, showing traditional details

Photo #58
Description of view: Looking northeast at By The Way (#72), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #59
Description of view: Looking north at Summit (#73), south elevation

Photo #60
Description of view: Looking northeast at Sunny Ridge (#74), lakeside and southwest elevations

Photo #61
Description of view: Looking northwest at Brown Betty (#75), lakeside and southeast elevations

Photo #62
Description of view: Looking northwest at Studio (#76), south and rear elevations

Photo #63
Description of view: Looking north at Ondawa (#77), lakeside and southeast elevations

Photo #64
Description of view: Looking west at Long House (#78), lakeside and northeast elevations

Photo #65
Description of view: Looking northwest within Long House living room

Photo #66
Description of view: Looking northwest at Sunny Bank (#79), lakeside and northeast elevations

Photo #67
Description of view: Looking north at Point of View (#80), lakeside and southwest elevations

Photo #68
Description of view: Looking northeast at Bungalow (#81), lakeside and southwest elevations

Photo #69
Description of view: Looking northwest at Eldorado (#83), lakeside elevation

Photo #70
Description of view: Looking southwest at Ark (#84), lakeside and north elevations

Photo #71
Description of view: Looking west at Sommers (#86), lakeside elevation

Photo #72
Description of view: Looking northwest at Bell Tower (#87), lakeside elevation

Photo #73
Description of view: Looking southwest at Port O'Pines (#88), lakeside and north elevations

Photo #74
Description of view: Looking northwest at Park (#89), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #75
Description of view: Looking northwest at Rusch (#90), lakeside elevation

Photo #76
Description of view: Looking north at The Bell & Bell Tower (#91)

Photo #77
Description of view: Looking southwest at Maurer (#92), lakeside elevation

Photo #78
Description of view: Looking northeast at Deephaven Office (#93), southwest elevation

Photo #79
Description of view: Looking east at Ma Bell (#93A), west elevation

Photo #80
Description of view: Looking northwest at Ewing (#94), lakeside and southwest elevations

Photo #81
Description of view: Looking southwest at Morningside (#95), lakeside and northeast elevations

Photo #82
Description of view: Looking northeast at Deephaven Garage Apartments (#98), front (west) and south elevations

Photo #83
Description of view: Looking northwest at Easterleigh (#99), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #84
Description of view: Looking north at Shadow Pines (#100), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #85
Description of view: Looking north at Havenwood (#101), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #86
Description of view: Looking west at High Pines (#102), lakeside elevation

Photo #87
Description of view: Looking north at The Hut (#103), lakeside and south elevations

Photo #88
Description of view: Looking southwest at Oakridge (#104), lakeside and north elevations

Photo #89
Description of view: Looking northeast at Brae Cove (#105), south elevation

Photo #90
Description of view: Looking northwest at Wayonda (#110), lakeside elevation

Photo #91
Description of view: Looking west at Annex (#110A), front (southeast) and northeast elevations

Photo #92
Description of view: Looking north at Deep End (#111), lakeside elevation

Photo #93
Description of view: Looking southeast at Maintenance Work Shop (#109), front (northeast) elevation

Photo #94
Description of view: Looking northwest at Mutt & Jeff (#113), front (east) and south elevations

Photo #95
Description of view: Looking southwest at Roswell (#115), northeast elevation

Photo #96
Description of view: Looking west at Baldwin (#117), south and east elevations

Photo #97
Description of view: Looking north at Music Hut (#119), south and east elevations

Photo #98
Description of view: Looking north at Westmere (#121), lakeside elevation

Photo #99
Description of view: Looking north at Point Comfort (#55), Backlog (#56) & Shelter (#57) from Pine Ledge (#59)

Photo #100
Description of view: Looking northeast from the lake at Rockywold cottages along Bennett Cove and West Rattlesnake in the background

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.

SUGAR
HOUSE

SUGAR BUSH

HASKELL

ARDENWOOD

HEMLOCK LDG

SHELTERING
PINES

NUTHATCH

SHINGLE
BLESSEDNESS

NIRVANA

KILKARE

Chocolate
1000

ROCK OFFICE
OFFICE

ROCK

SAP HOUSE
TODDLER PLAYROOM
PLAY AREA

ROCK GARAGE APTS

KELLOGG
REC HALL
Rec Staff 2010

ZODIAC

POINT COMF

SHELTER

PINE LEDGE

Margie's Place

CAFÉ MONTE AL

25

GREENLAW
GREENLAW

BROWN BETTY

STUDIO

SUNNY BANK

BUNGALOW

ARK
ARK

BELL TOWER

PARK

BUSCH

MAURER

LIBRARY

MA BELL
(Public Telephones)

EWING

EASTBRIDGE

SHADOW PINES

HAVENWOOD
HAVENWOOD

THE HUT

OAKRIDGE

ANNEX

MAINTENANCE
WORK SHOP

ROSWELL
18
Welcome

MUSIC HO