

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Camp Kiwanee Historic District

other names/site number Burrage, Albert Cameron and Alice H., Estate; The Needles; Camp Kiwanis

2. Location

street & number 1 Camp Kiwanee Road

☐ not for publication

city or town Hanson

☐ vicinity

state Massachusetts code MA county Plymouth code 023 zip code 02341

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination

☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant

☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Betsy Friedberg, National Register Director

1/4/05

Signature of certifying official/Title Cara H. Metz
Massachusetts Historical Commission

State Historic Preservation Officer

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the

National Register

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the

National Register

☐ removed from the

National Register

☐ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson Beall

2/24/05

Camp Kiwanee Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

☐ private

☒ public-local

☐ public-State

☐ public-Federal

☐ building(s)

☒ district

☐ site

☐ structure

☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

51

7

buildings

0

0

sites

5

4

structures

0

1

objects

56

12

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single dwelling

DOMESTIC: Camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Camp

RECREATION AND CULTURE: Outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Shingle Style

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVAL: Tudor Revival

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD: Shingle

CONCRETE

roof ASPHALT

other BRICK

WOOD: Weatherboard

Narrative Description

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

Camp Kiwanee Historic District

Name of Property

Plymouth, MA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1899-1958

Significant Dates

1899, 1907, 1922, 1938, 1939, 1958

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/a

Architect/Builder

N/a

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☒ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Hanson Historical Society

Camp Kiwanee Historic District
Name of Property

Plymouth, MA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 68 acres

UTM References See continuation sheet.

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1. 19	346240	4657220	3. 19	347340	4658100
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2. 19	346860	4657820	4. 19	347260	4657560
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Timothy T. Orwig, with Betsy Friedberg, NR Director, MHC

organization Massachusetts Historical Commission date December 2004

street & number 220 Morrissey Boulevard telephone 617-727-8470

city or town Boston state MA zip code 02125

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Town of Hanson

street & number 542 Liberty Street telephone 781-293-2131

city or town Hanson state MA zip code 02341

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Camp Kiwanee, Hanson
Plymouth Co., Massachusetts

Section number 7 Page 1

Camp Kiwanee is a 68-acre tract of woodland located on sandy ridges and swampy wetlands along the eastern shoreline of Maquan Pond in Hanson, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. A former country estate and summer camp, Camp Kiwanee is currently a park owned by the Town of Hanson, which makes its various buildings available for short-term rentals. Industrialist Albert Cameron Burrage and his wife Alice H. Burrage assembled much of the current acreage from 1899 to 1905, and developed the site as one of their summer homes, called "The Needles." The Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls purchased The Needles in 1922 and added neighboring parcels of land in 1939 and 1958. Camp Kiwanee contains one object, nine structures, and 58 buildings. The oldest three buildings date from a 1907 building campaign by Burrage: a gatehouse and garage/firehouse, both built from concrete block; and the main bungalow, a rustic wood-frame summer house with Shingle and Adirondack style details. Most of the Camp Kiwanee buildings, though, are single story seasonal recreation structures that date from the 1930s through the early 1950s, and represent later facilities improvements by the Greater Boston Council of the Camp Fire Girls. Since the Town of Hanson acquired Camp Kiwanee from Camp Fire in 1979, it has generally maintained the buildings and grounds without making significant changes. Camp Kiwanee is in good condition and has had little alteration since its period of significance.

Camp Kiwanee is located in the east-central part of Hanson, in an area of lakes, swamps, and cranberry bogs, surrounded by primarily coniferous woodland on sandy uplands. Spring-fed Maquan Pond, approximately 45 acres in size, drains through cranberry bogs to the south into Indian Head Pond, and from there to the Atlantic Ocean by way of Indian Head Brook, Indian Head River, and North River. The rural area surrounding Camp Kiwanee is lightly developed, primarily with occasional houses along the roadways, and occasional small cul-de-sac residential developments such as that neighboring the camp entrance along Katydid Lane. Small villages cluster at nearby roadway intersections, including Breezy Hill, Bryantville, and Burrage, the latter an industrial village developed by A.C. Burrage. Within a mile of Camp Kiwanee are the Hanson and Pembroke Town Forests and three other camps: Camp Heritage in Pembroke, and, in Hanson, Camp Wampatuck and Rainbow Camp, the latter located across Maquan Pond. Several large institutional buildings, surrounded by large lawns, also dot the surrounding area: Hanson Town Library/Senior Center, Indian Head School, Maquan School, and the Plymouth County Hospital. Due to its relative isolation from the Interstate Highway grid, Hanson has escaped major development pressures, although the Hanson commuter rail station on the MBTA's Plymouth/Kingston Line (opened in 1997) has spurred some recent development.

Camp Kiwanee originated with an 1899 purchase by Alice H. Burrage of 36 acres, in three contiguous parcels, for The Needles, a family summer estate. In 1901 her husband Albert Burrage purchased an additional 4.5-acre parcel and in 1905 two small linear parcels that became the Indian Head Street entry road. These six parcels made up The Needles, as purchased by the Camp Fire Girls in 1922. The Camp Fire Girls expanded the property twice, adding two contiguous lots at the northwest corner of the property in 1939, and an additional twenty acres at the southeast corner in 1958. These three additional parcels, as well as the six parcels secured by the Burrages, were specified in the deed of 1979, which transferred Camp Kiwanee to the Town of Hanson. An additional plot of four acres of contiguous property, purchased by the Town of Hanson in 1957 and known as Cranberry Cove, was added to Camp Kiwanee's acreage in 1979.

All of the buildings at Camp Kiwanee are addressed as 1 Camp Kiwanee Road. For the purposes of this nomination, Camp Kiwanee's built resources will be described from its entry drive on Indian Head Street and its gatehouse in a clockwise manner northeastward along the western ridgetop, and back along the eastern ridgetop toward the gatehouse.

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Camp Kiwanee, Hanson
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These buildings and structures are generally numbered and described in a clockwise manner, corresponding to the attached map, from the gatehouse northeastward, along the west side of the road, and back southwestward along the east side of the roadway. Seven structures added later in this nomination process will be described in order but numbered 62 through 68. The eastern half of Camp Kiwanee, undeveloped low marshy woodlands bisected by a seasonal roadway, will not be described further.

1. Entry Road

Camp Kiwanee has two narrow access lanes, the **Entry Road** leading eastward from Indian Head Street, and a seasonal path which approaches the Main Bungalow westward from Maquan Street. These entries to the property are linked by Camp Kiwanee Road, which begins as a narrow blacktop east of Indian Head Street and leads to a circle in front of the Main Bungalow. East of the Main Bungalow the road is an unimproved gravel and dirt lane through the swampy lowland. North of the Main Bungalow this road was originally a cart road that connected with Woodman Terrace (a street that approaches Camp Kiwanee from the north); however, this ridgetop gravel road is now gated closed at the northern border of Camp Kiwanee.

The Camp Kiwanee Entry Road begins at Indian Head Street (MA Route 58), where a small contemporary sign announces Camp Kiwanee. The first segment of the roadway is a long straight east-west section of blacktop, approximately ten to twelve feet wide, without curbs or gutters. Immediately adjacent to the road on both sides is an allee of closely spaced mature maples, with occasional mature conifers intermixed. Just beyond these trees on both sides is the property line fence. After approximately 800', the roadway curves northeastward, and a second section of straight roadway leads approximately 900' to the Camp Kiwanee Gatehouse Lodge. The allee continues unbroken immediately adjacent to the southeast side of this second stretch of roadway, while the trees are missing along the northwestern side. While still narrow, the property itself is almost twice as wide along this stretch of roadway. Just southwest of the Gatehouse, the roadway crosses the Maquan Pond outlet over a concrete **Culvert (#62)** and runs past the front door of the gatehouse. Both sections of this Entry Road travel over relatively flat ground. For the purposes of this nomination, the Entry Road (specifically, from its beginning at Indian Head Street to the south edge of the culvert just south of the Gatehouse) and the Culvert are contributing structures, dating from 1905 or shortly afterward, when Albert Cameron Burrage purchased the parcels for the road and improved them.

Burrage built this entry roadway from Indian Head Street to his bungalow, and finished it with a concrete roadbed. The local engineering supervisor for the project was Dana Pratt. The Hanson town history claims this Entry Road was one of the earliest concrete roadways in Massachusetts. Whatever the validity of this claim, the Entry Road retains its original narrow width and double row of maples, now mature, directly adjacent to the roadway. Despite its current blacktopping and the missing row of trees on the northwest side of the eastern half, this roadway is one of the most important remaining elements of Burrage's overall estate design and landscaping. The narrowness of the road makes passage difficult for more than one vehicle, especially in the western segment where rows of trees line both sides of the roadway. This Entry Road is a defining feature of Camp Kiwanee.

The Entry Road originally crossed, by easement, several feet of land not part of the Burrage property, but owned by Richard Everson (and later by the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company), at the culvert over the Lake Maquan outlet

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stream. The four-acre Everson property consisted of a frontage on Maquan Pond (around the mouth of the outlet stream) and land adjacent to the outlet stream southward towards the cranberry bogs. The Town of Hanson purchased this four-acre lot from the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company in 1957, and developed it as a recreation area called Cranberry Cove. When the town of Hanson purchased Camp Kiwanee in 1979, it combined the four-acre Cranberry Cove with Camp Kiwanee.

2. Gatehouse Lodge

Built in 1907 by A. C. Burrage for his country estate, "The Needles," the **Gatehouse Lodge (photo #1)** at Camp Kiwanee retains much of its original character. Built directly adjacent to the road at the entry point, the Gatehouse Lodge is a 23' by 32' two-story residence constructed of quarry-faced concrete blocks. The building is a rectangular block, given variety by asymmetrical façades, over-sized concrete lintels, projecting bay windows with shed roofs, and an overhanging roof with decorative dormer-like cross-gables over the second-story windows. The northwest façade, adjacent to the road, has a single door and a three-sided bay (with four widows) on the ground floor, and a row of three windows on the second floor hooded by a cross gable. The southwest façade, facing the incoming road, has two pairs of large windows that allow a clear view of the roadway from a small entry vestibule. Oversized concrete lintels top these windows, while a shed roof covers a neighboring projecting bay (with four windows) that is supported by two decorative wall brackets. Two decorative gabled wall dormers hood two paired windows on the second floor. In the northeast façade, three smaller dormer-like cross-gables break the roofline. A small single-story concrete block rear extension with a shed roof attaches to the rear (southeast façade) of the building, which also has a rear door. A brick chimney pierces the overhanging hipped roof. Decorative louvered shutters flank the windows (including the outside bay windows). The widow glass is diamond-shaped panes set in sash windows. The combination of the decorative dormers and diamond-shaped windowpanes suggest a Tudor Revival-style motif. Several of the windows have 1997 vinyl storm windows attached on the exterior. The Town of Hanson replaced the slate roof with asphalt shingles in 1980. The Gatehouse Lodge has four rooms on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second.

A 1922 photograph of the southwestern corner of the Gatehouse Lodge shows little change to the structure, except for the subsequent addition of the aluminum storm windows and decorative shutters. The Gatehouse Lodge is one of the few buildings at Camp Kiwanee designed for year-round occupation; the camp's caretaker currently lives there. The Gatehouse Lodge is in excellent condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Gatehouse Lodge is a contributing building.

3. Gatehouse Garage

The **Gatehouse Garage (photo #9)** is directly across the street from the Gatehouse Lodge, and together they bracket the property entrance. A side-gabled building, it has vertical board and board-and-batten siding. The two garage bay doors face the Gatehouse Lodge to the east. The gable ends have rough lapped-plank boarding fitted with a louver. The bays have no doors, and a single window in the southern façade lights the building. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The Gatehouse Garage is in fair to good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Gatehouse Garage is a contributing building.

4. Cranberry Cove Bathhouse

In 1957 the Town of Hanson bought a four-acre lot and developed it as Cranberry Cove, a public beach. This lot legally

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became part of Camp Kiwanee after the Town of Hanson purchased Camp Kiwanee in 1979 and joined Cranberry Cove to its larger contiguous neighbor. Built after 1957, the **Cranberry Cove Bathhouse (photo #10)** is a single-story concrete block rectangular building with a flat roof. Openwork concrete blocks provide air circulation, and along with opaque glass blocks provide light and the only decoration to the building. For the purposes of this nomination, the Cranberry Cove Bathhouse is a non-contributing building due to its recent date of construction.

Two structures associated with the development of Cranberry Cove are the metal swimming docks, chained to concrete pilings in Maquan Pond. The **H Dock (#63, 1970s)** and, immediately to its east, **I Dock (#64, 1970s)**, are both built of six-foot-wide sections of decking, each section 35 feet long. Six decking sections make up the H Dock, two I Dock.

5. Village Leaders' Cabin

North of the Gatehouse and Gatehouse Garage, Camp Kiwanee Street climbs a valley between two ridges forested primarily in mature pines. To the east of the roadway and above the gatehouse, a broad eastern ridge holds the pavilion and the south circle of cabins. To the west of the roadway and above the beach, a narrow ridge holds a series of four small cabins built for camp counselors, leaders, and staff, the southernmost of which is the **Village Leaders' Cabin**. From their narrow ridge top, these cabins enjoy strategic views of the campgrounds and road to the east and the open water of Maquan Pond to the west. A fifth cabin on this ridge burned sometime after 1990. The four remaining cabins on this western ridge have electrical power and overhead light bulbs, unlike most of the rest of the seasonal cabins.

The 1964 master plan identifies the current southernmost building as the Village Leaders' Cabin, while above the door is painted "#2." Like most of the cabins at Camp Kiwanee, this is a braced-frame building perched above uneven ground, in this case on concrete block footings, with a pine plank floor. A twelve-foot-square building, it has 4" by 4" corner posts, a gabled roof, and 2" by 4" rafters, with two 1" by 4" tie beams, all exposed on the unfinished interior. Drop siding covers the exterior, and wood slat louvers set in the gables promote circulation. Sheets of rolled asphalt siding cover the roof, and the door is plank and plywood. The door is on the north side of the building, toward the Main Bungalow. Three sides of the cabin each have a single window, while the western side, overlooking the lake, has two. The windows are screened and have board shutters on the interior that swing up and hook open, and canvas covers on the exterior. The Village Leaders' Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Village Leaders' Cabin is a contributing building.

6. Counselors' Cabin

The 1964 master plan identifies this building as the **Counselors' Cabin**, while above the door is painted "#3." This 12' by 24' braced-frame building sits on a combination of poured concrete, concrete post, and wood post footings. The building's structure is primarily 2" by 3" studs, doubled at the corners, and the rafters are 2" by 4" boards without tie boards, all exposed on the unfinished interior. Rough lapped planks cover the exterior, and the floor planks are either 4" or 8" wide. Wooden slat louvers set in square frames high in the gable ends promote circulation. Sheets of rolled asphalt siding cover the roof, and this cabin is one of the few with a screen door. The door is on the south end of the east façade of the building, toward the road. Two other windows occupy the east façade, one window the north façade, three the west façade toward the lake, and one the south façade. The windows are screened and have shutters that swing outward or canvas covers on the exterior. The Counselors' Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Counselors' Cabin is a contributing building.

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7. Staff Cabin

The 1964 master plan identifies this building as the **Staff Cabin**, while above the door is painted “#4.” This twelve-foot-square braced-frame structure sits on poured concrete footings. The building’s structure is primarily 2” by 3” posts, doubled at the corners, and the frame is exposed on the unfinished interior. Drop siding covers the exterior, with corner boards, and asphalt shingles cover the gable roof. The door is on the gable end west façade, toward the lake, flanked by two widow openings. Each of the other façades has a single window. The Staff Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Staff Cabin is a contributing building.

8. Infirmary

Built in 1934, the **Infirmary (photo #11)** is one of the oldest of the seasonal structures constructed by the Camp Fire Girls for Camp Kiwanee. It is also one of the most weathertight. Approximately 30’ by 24’, the infirmary is a braced-frame building built of 2” by 3” studs, doubled at the corners. It is set on concrete footings and covered in drop siding with cornerboards. The 2” by 4” rafter roof is covered on the exterior with asphalt shingles. The building has two main entrances, on the eastern and northern façades, bracketed by two windows on the gabled northern end and four on the eastern side. The pond (western) façade of the building has two rear entries, including a pair of sliding French doors on the north end with a single window south of the doorway. On the southern half of this façade, where the ground falls away, a small lean-to porch on tall footings, with screening above a half wall, provides a view of the lake. A single door and a window open from the façade onto the porch. The window openings of the infirmary are screened on the inside, with large 12-paned casement glass windows that pivot outward.

The infirmary is partially finished on the interior, with partition walls that rise only to the sill level; there are no ceilings, and the exposed rafters and roof decking are painted white. The south end is partitioned into two small rooms, an examination room, and ward. Directly adjacent to the western of these two small rooms, a later bathroom has been installed in the middle of the western wall. The rest of interior is open, with a kitchenette, some built-in storage cabinets, and a corner cabinet. The building has electric lights and outlets. The Infirmary is in excellent condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Infirmary is a contributing building.

9. Main Bungalow

The largest building in the district, the **Main Bungalow (photos # 5, 12, 13)** appears to be the third building on its site; Albert Cameron Burrage had it built in 1907, to replace a 1906 house that burned, which had replaced an even earlier residence. A two-story summer cottage with several large one-story wings added to the north, the Main Bungalow has functioned as the administrative center of Camp Kiwanee in all three of its incarnations, as private estate, summer camp, and town park. Currently the site of the offices of the Hanson Recreation Commission, it contains the most heavily used facility at Camp Kiwanee, the dining hall. The primary entry to the Main Bungalow is on the east side of the building, where the blacktopped camp road ends in a broad loop along the front porch. The hilltop terrain east of the bungalow is relatively flat, while the hillside drops precipitously away to the west towards the pond. The Main Bungalow sits approximately 50 feet above the level of Maquan Pond on the crest of a sandy, forested ridge,

Originally, the Main Bungalow was a two-story house, approximately 35’ wide by 50’ deep, with a broad porch that wrapped the building on four sides. A 1924 photograph shows shingle siding on the south and east façades, and the

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current window configuration in the front (east) gable. The cross-gabled core of the house still has its wood shingle siding, scroll-sawn rafter tails, and wide overhanging porches that rest on rough-pole log supports with rustic up-brackets. On the east and south façades, the first-story walls under the porches each have two projecting three-sided bays, while a small octagonal detached pavilion occupies the southwest corner of the porch, with windows on seven sides and an entry door from the porch on the eighth. The western wall of the first story of the Main Bungalow core is composed of four large movable wall panels set between narrower shingled piers. These panels, each of which consists of a lower wall topped by a large plate-glass central pane with four sidelights on each side, were designed to slide into the floor, thus opening almost the entire western wall to the lake. Currently, only one of these panels still has its counterweight system intact and is movable; the other three have been fixed shut. The four upstairs bedrooms or suites are expressed on the outside by the cross gables of the roof. The bungalow has a full basement, divided into several rooms, with a rear door set at grade in the side of the hill, below the west rear porch.

The original volume of the bungalow has been doubled by two large interconnected parallel additions that expand it to the north: a large dining hall (approximately 35' by 70') to the northwest that overlooks the lake, and a smaller kitchen wing (approximately 20' by 30') to the northeast. These additions grew in stages, and traces of the original north side porch are still evident in their southern ends. These additions have a single door to the rear porch and a long uniform row of 4/ 4 windows overlooking the lake, with fewer, more irregularly sized and spaced windows on the two landward sides. The new additions contain several service doors on the landward sides: two institutional double doors off the eastern side of the dining hall and a single door off the northern end of the kitchen. The dining hall is the taller of these two spaces, reaching two stories in height at the ridgeline. The roof of the entire Main Bungalow is covered in asphalt shingles.

The main entry door is a contemporary replacement bracketed by sidelights, recessed into the eastern façade, between a projecting bay window and the northern kitchen addition. Unaltered interior walls and ceilings, both downstairs and upstairs, may be identified easily by their false-bevel boarding (2.5" wide boards with a single center bevel, giving the appearance of uniform 1.25" boarding). Downstairs in the original core of the house, the doorway lets into a broad front hall that occupies the eastern and northern sides of the building. Later renovations, including the northern wings and the insertion of two large disabled-access bathrooms in 1992-93, have obscured the original configuration of these rooms, most likely an entry hall, kitchen, and dining room. Remnants of the original layout in the eastern end of the house include a small fireplace, a built-in window seat in one projecting bay, and a small corner door leading from the middle of another projecting bay onto the southeast corner of the wraparound porch. A center through hallway, blocked on its eastern end by the bathroom addition, leads past the former office/library to the back parlor. Two original wall safes are still extant near the office door. The office has a fireplace and a south bay window extension. Both the center hallway and the office are sheathed in false-bevel boarding; however, the office boarding and woodwork are birds-eye maple, unlike the darker wood used for the rest of the interior boarding and woodwork.

The rear parlor, which extends the width of the original core, is also sheathed in false-bevel boarding and has a fireplace and simple built-in bookcases. The western exterior wall is composed of four panels (described above) designed to drop into the basement and open the room to the rear porch and its view over Maquan Pond. Within one of the wall piers between these movable wall panels, a firegate remains visible in the wall, a large hydrant pipe with a firehose coupling and wheel knob, as well as shelves for the firehoses. Burrage, understandably concerned about another fire, built this into the wall of his third house. This hydrant must have served as reassurance to generations of camp leaders and a temptation

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to their campers. One set of French doors opens from the western end of the southern wall onto the side porch, while a second set of French doors, which once opened from the western end of the northern wall onto the northern side porch, now open into the dining room.

Beside the center downstairs hallway's opening into the rear parlor, another doorway leads to the second floor stairway and hall. A landing at the top of the stairs connects to an east-west upper hallway, sited directly above the downstairs hallway, and similarly sheathed in false-bevel boarding. Each of the four cross gables in the broad roofline corresponds to a bedroom or suite on the second floor, and each of these quadrants has a hopper transom above the bedroom door to increase the upstairs airflow and bring light to the hall. The most intact bedroom is the southern, with its false-bevel boarding and sleeping porch extension windowed on three sides. The other bedrooms are variously unfinished or torn up from subsequent remodeling, repair, and roofing projects. The hallway terminates to the east at a central bathroom flanked by a pair of smaller bedrooms, presumably for the servants. A second smaller servant's staircase leads from the eastern end of the hallway down towards the former kitchen, while a second bathroom, presumably for the servants, occupies the space across the hall from the staircase to the south. Although the southern room is sometimes used for meetings by the recreation committee, the upstairs is currently used mostly for storage.

The kitchen and dining room extensions were made in several stages. A 1926 project extended the dining room slightly, while in 1935 a local contractor further extended the dining room, added a stage, and built the current kitchen, including the storage pantry and walk-in refrigerator. In 1961 the Camp Fire Girls further enlarged the dining room, essentially a large open hall with a truss roof and a 20' deep stage across the entire width of the north end. The Town of Hanson has partially enclosed the former openwork trusses with a false ceiling for climate control purposes. It continues to maintain this large rambling building as best as it can, given the limited budget of the recreation commission and the rental fees that the facility generates. The Main Bungalow is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Main Bungalow is a contributing building.

Three structures link the Main Bungalow to the lake, all originating during the Burrage era. A **Concrete Staircase (#65, ca. 1905)** leads from the bungalow down to the lakefront. Several large rhododendron bushes, dating from the Burrage era, dot this slope. A concrete **Retaining Wall System (#66, ca. 1905)** shores up the bottom of this slope and lines the shoreline of Maquan Pond, providing between the visible wall structures a flat, narrow, turfed shoreline. For the purposes of this nomination, the Concrete Staircase and the Retaining Wall System are both contributing structures. Burrage also built an extensive system of wooden docks along the shoreline, which the Camp Fire Girls replaced with metal docks. Those have all been gone several decades. A single **Wooden Dock (#67, ca. 2000)**, measuring 8 x24 feet, now extends into Maquan Pond from this shoreline. For the purposes of this nomination, the recent dock is a noncontributing structure, due to its recent date of construction.

10. Garbage Cage

The 1964 master plan identifies this building as the **Garbage Cage**, but dimensions given differ from the current roofed-over structure. Set just north of the dining room on a concrete slab measuring 11' by 14' 8", this small structure has wood lattice siding covered with screening. It is open on the south end, with no doorframe. The end gabled roof has plywood gables and plywood roof decking covered with asphalt shingles. Due to its presumably recent construction, for the purposes of this nomination, the Garbage Cage is a non-contributing structure.

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11. Craft Cabin

The 1964 master plan identifies this building as the **Craft Cabin (photo #14)**. This 15' by 30' braced-frame side-gabled building sits on poured concrete and concrete block footings, north of the Main Bungalow and just northeast of the Garbage Cage. An extension 9' long and just over 8' wide occupies the center of the northern façade. The building's frame is exposed on the mostly unfinished interior, including 2" by 6" rafters and two sets of collars, one at the plate level and a second set of collars halfway between the plates and ridge. Rough lapped planks cover the exterior, finished with corner boards, and asphalt shingles cover the gable roofs. The main door is on the east façade, toward the roadway, flanked by two widow openings. A second door occupies the northern façade of the extension. Three window openings punctuate the west façade, one the south façade, and one each on the east and west façades of the extension, all covered with double board and batten shutters which swing open or hook shut. Small metal louvers set high in the gables ventilate the building. The interior is divided into north and south rooms, the larger south room fitted with built-in shelves, tables, and glass-fronted display cases. The building has electric lights and pine flooring. The Craft Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Craft Cabin is a contributing building.

12. Boat House

The 1964 master plan identifies this building as the **Boat House (photo #15)**. Northwest of and below the Main Bungalow and Craft Cabin, this building is set on a broad shelf of the pond-side terrace, just a few feet above the waterline. This 50' by 38' side-gabled building has a poured concrete foundation, and a poured concrete back wall set into the hillside. On both ends of the back wall, two 7' long concrete wall north-south extensions, with 9' long westward-extending wing walls, control hillside slump and drainage. The wood-frame building is sheathed in board and batten siding, with lapped rough plank siding in the gables. The old asphalt shingle roof was recently replaced with a new one (remnants of the shingles are still on the slope behind the building). The Boat House has four large openings on the western pondside façade, the outer two recently covered with board and batten siding and the center two fitted with metal garage doors. A side door allows access on the south façade. Two small windows each are cut into the north and south facades, although the southern two have been boarded shut. A small side shed attaches to the southeast corner, built partially atop the wall extension and wing wall. The shed has no windows and is accessible only from the interior of the Boat House. The Boat House is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Boat House is a contributing building.

13. North Cabin

Neither the 1990 nor the 1964 master plans depict a cabin at this location, immediately west of the path and towards the northern end of Camp Kiwanee. Somewhat ramshackle, the **North Cabin** appears similar to the other cabins, and is most likely an already existing cabin moved to this site from elsewhere in the camp. A 12' square braced-frame gabled building, it sits on cement post footings and has an asphalt shingle-covered roof. The cabin has drop siding, covered in places with a later layer of lapped rough planking. Unlike most cabins, which are entirely unfinished, the interior of the North Cabin is also partly walled with drop siding. The 2" by 4" rafters have 1" by 5" collars. Wood-slat louvers, set in wooden frames, occupy both the front and back gables and provide ventilation. The door opens toward the road, and is flanked by two small windows. Each of the other facades has rows of three windows, all protected by exterior canvas flaps. Faced with limited funds and numerous buildings, the Town of Hanson has chosen to concentrate its maintenance funding and manpower on the buildings on the southern end of Camp Kiwanee. Like several other buildings on the north end of the camp, the North Cabin is a low maintenance priority, in fair condition, and shows signs of deterioration.

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Although it has presumably been moved since the period of significance, the North Cabin, a small building quite easy to relocate, likely originated within the district. It may be the structure once known as Puck's Work Shop, a 12' square cabin shown on the 1964 master plan but missing today. The North Cabin is in fair condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the North Cabin is a contributing building.

14. KOLAH Sign

North of the North Cabin along the roadway is the **KOLAH Sign**, a rustic signpost with deeply incised letters reading "KOLAH." The signboard is 3 x 13 x 55 inches, bolted onto two 4" diameter posts. Only a little weathered and graphically reminiscent of the 1970s, the sign appears to date from the final decade of Camp Fire occupation of Camp Kiwanee. According to Camp Fire lore, the term "Kolah" means "Friend" in a Native American language (tribe unknown). The sign marks the path to the site of the former Blue Bird House, a large summer cabin located on a lot purchased by the Camp Fire Girls in 1939 for Camp Kiwanee. The Blue Bird House, characterized as a fire hazard in the 1964 master plan, burned sometime between 1979 and 1990, and little trace of its foundation remains on the wooded hilltop. While a character-defining element that should be retained, for the purposes of this nomination, the KOLAH Sign is a noncontributing object.

A **Concrete Staircase (#68, 1920s)**, also associated with the former Blue Bird House, leads from the house site down to the shoreline of Maquan Pond. Now partially overgrown and unused, the staircase probably dates to the construction of the original summer cabin. For the purposes of this nomination, the Concrete Staircase is a contributing structure.

15. North Garage

Located on a lot purchased in 1939, at the same time as the former Blue Bird House, the **North Garage** was constructed prior to its acquisition by the Camp Fire Girls. It is the northernmost of the buildings at Camp Kiwanee, located a distance east of the road in the forest. Little used, the building was not even noted in the 1964 master plan, and its former driveway has almost completely disappeared in the undergrowth. A standard single-car freestanding suburban garage, North Garage is 13' 4" wide by 21' 5" long. Built on a cement pad, it has drop siding and an end-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The four-leaf wooden garage door has an eye-level band of six glass panes. Six-over-one sash side and back windows light the interior, which has built-in shelving and workbench on the west side. The building is piled knee-deep in discarded furniture and Camp Fire Girls papers, but other than lacking paint, it appears to be in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the North Garage is a contributing building.

16. North Chalet

One of two large cabins built by the U.S. Navy's Seabees in 1966 at the north end of Camp Kiwanee, the **North Chalet (photo #4)** is southwest of the North Garage and east of the road. The other northern chalet has disappeared, possibly lost to fire. The name "Chalet" comes from the 1990 master plan. The North Chalet is a 20' 3" wide by 24' long, gable-roofed braced-frame seasonal building, perched above the ground on nine cement post footings. Three 6" by 8" wooden beams rest on the cement posts, and hold the main flooring of 2" by 8" floor beams. The building's framework is 4" by 4" sills, plates, end ties, and corner posts, with some intermediate 2" by 4" wall posts. The North Chalet is taller and has more headroom than most of the cabins. The 2" x 6" rafters and ties join together with a 2" x 8" ridge board to form the roof structure, strengthened with M-shaped cross bracing. Plywood was used for the flooring and roof decking. Lapped rough planks cover the lower walls and gable ends, the upper walls completely open for screening (much of it now missing).

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Screen doors occupy the middle of the north and south façades. The north chalet is in fair condition, open to the elements, with its exterior canvas covers missing. While a character-defining element that should be retained, for the purposes of this nomination, the North Chalet is a noncontributing building, due to its construction after the period of significance.

17. Gypsy Cabin

The 1964 master plan identifies this T-shaped single-story gabled building as the **Gypsy Cabin (photo #3)**. One of the first buildings erected at Camp Kiwanee by the Camp Fire Girls, the present Gypsy Cabin dates from a 1937 rebuilding and has the most rustic detailing of any of the Camp Fire Girls buildings. The main body of the cabin is 30' by 16', with an eastern ell 16' square. Set on concrete footings, the Gypsy Cabin has a frame of 2" by 4" boards with 2" by 6" rafters and planks used as flooring and roof decking. The building is sided in halved branches, split with their bark still on, and nailed in place. At the corners of the building, quartered logs fitted between the siding panels act as rounded cornerboards. The upper gable ends are sided in lapped planks. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and a brick exterior chimney occupies the middle of the rear ell gable.

The building has two porches: a 7' by 80" rear porch that fills out the southeast corner of the T, and a full-length 30' by 7' deep porch across the western front, covered with a shed roof. Log posts hold up the porches, and are linked by decorative rustic-work "twig" railing panels of rough branches set in asterisk patterns. The 6" by 6" floor support beams extend a couple of feet beyond the walls in places to hold up narrow exterior plank benches. The front and back doors are halved branches mounted on a Z bracing frame, with pintel-strap hinges and rustic bolt latches. The window openings in the Gypsy Cabin are all fitted with casement windows, the smaller sides windows fixed or upward hinged. Larger windows, such as the 2 pairs of six-light casements on both sides of the front door, are hinged to swing outward, and the screens hinged to swing inward.

The interior has an open high ceiling, the 1" by 8" ties arranged to accentuate the ceiling height at the cross gable intersection. A broad (80") fieldstone fireplace dominates the rear wall of the rear ell, with two small windows on either side of the chimney. Built-in benches and shelves line the otherwise unfinished interior walls. Currently several pieces of discarded furniture clutter the interior, and several of the windows are missing, letting in rain and snow. The Gypsy Cabin is in fair condition. Like several other buildings on the north end of the camp, it is a low maintenance priority and shows signs of deterioration. For the purposes of this nomination, the Gypsy Cabin is a contributing building.

18-33. North Circle Cabins

These sixteen **North Circle Cabins (photos #7-8)** are nearly identical to each other and to the cabins in the south circle. The 1964 master plan identifies them variously as "Teenette Village" Cabins or "Teener-Cadet" Cabins, and gives the occupancy number for each as six campers. Each cabin is sixteen feet square, a platform raised on cement blocks, concrete posts, or occasionally wooden posts. The walls are 2" by 3" boards with corner bracing, their façades covered with drop siding fitted with cornerboards. The upper gable ends are also covered with drop siding. The wall area between the solid lower wall and the plates, once open and screened, is now boarded closed with lapped rough planks (without cornerboards). For each cabin, the single door in the gable end (which faces inward towards the circle at each cabin) is plywood with plank framing. Two window openings bracket the door, and bands of four windows are set in each of the other three façades. Exterior canvas flaps can be tied over the windows. Wooden louver boards set in a square wooden

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frame high in the rear gable provide further ventilation. The 2" by 4" rafters connect to a 1" by 3" ridge board, with collar ties halfway between the plates and the ridge. The gabled roofs, covered with asphalt shingles, form a one-foot overhang on all sides. On several of the North Circle Cabins, some of the drop siding has been replaced or covered over with lapped rough horizontal planking. Each of the cabins has a number painted above the door. The North Circle Cabins are generally in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the North Circle Cabins are contributing buildings.

34. North Circle Central Cabin

The 1964 master plan designates the **North Circle Central Cabin** as the "Teener-Cadet Unit Leader Cabin," while "18" is painted above the door. It is similar to the other north circle cabins except smaller, measuring 12' by 14'. While smaller than the other cabins, it would presumably have had only single or double occupancy, and thus have been roomier. It also appears older than the other cabins, with tongue-in-groove flooring and roof decking. The North Circle Central Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the North Circle Central Cabin is a contributing building.

35. North Circle South Cabin

The 1964 master plan designates the **North Circle South Cabin** as the "Teenette Unit Leader Cabin," while "3" is painted above the door. It is similar to the other north circle cabins except smaller, measuring 12' by 12'. While smaller than the other cabins, it would presumably have had only single or double occupancy, and thus have been roomier. The North Circle South Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the North Circle South Cabin is a contributing building.

36. North Circle Bathhouse

The **North Circle Bathhouse (photo #16)** does not appear on the 1964 master plan, although the plan does suggest the need for the construction of a "community washhouse." The division of the building into two equal halves may even suggest that it was designed after the 1975 decision to allow boys into Camp Fire, although the center dividing wall does not rise above plate level. Set on the side of the hill, this single story building has three doors at grade level: two front doors in the west façade towards the camp and a rear door in the east façade, which leads into the walk-in basement. The foundation of the 22' by 24' building is poured concrete and the walls smooth concrete blocks. The basement has a single window alongside the rear door, the only openings into that building level, and six shower stalls. The upper level has hopper sash windows set high in the wall to provide light and ventilation while maintaining privacy: two each in the front and rear and three in each side. The wooden gable roof unit atop the blocks is constructed of 2" by 6" rafters and collar ties, and plywood roof decking. Vertical planking covers the gable ends and asphalt shingles the roof. Rectangular metal louvers set high in both gables ventilate the building. Each side on the interior ground floor has five toilets, five sinks, two showers, and a supply closet in the rear outside corner. A small concrete block chimney attaches to the rear of the south wall. Since it was constructed after the period of significance, for the purposes of this nomination, the North Circle Bathhouse is a noncontributing building.

37. Electric Shop

Designated on the 1964 master plan as the **Electric Shop (photo #17)** or Electric Supply System, this is the northernmost building in a smaller complex of administrative, service, and support buildings east of the main bungalow and between the north and south circles, including the Camp Store and the Main Garage/Firehouse. This frame building is 8' square, with lapped rough plank siding and cornerboards. The door, in the gabled south end toward the garage, is also sheathed in

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lapped rough planks. Two wooden louvers in wooden frames occupy the gable ends. The electric shop houses the main fuseboxes and power apparatus for most of the camp. The building has no windows, and the door is locked for safety and security purposes. The Electric Shop is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Electric Shop is a contributing building.

38. Camp Store

Designated as the **Camp Store (photo #18)** on the 1964 master plan, this 1927 building may be the oldest surviving of those constructed by the Camp Fire Girls at Camp Kiwanee. This 30' by 15' braced-frame building has a 9' square northern ell centered in the shorter northern façade, and two 50" wide shed porches on its long sides. Raised on cement footings, the building has eastern and western matching cement aprons 66" wide, with a second higher platform 50" wide. This second level provides the base for the 6" diameter posts that hold up the porches. Lapped rough planks cover the outside of the building, with smooth corner boards. The gable roof has fascia boards and asphalt shingles. Finished doors occupy the doorframes on the north and south ends of the building, and louvers provide ventilation and a single window light. The building has numerous wide window openings (four on each side of the main block, two on each side of the extension) that also functioned as transaction windows; the cement aprons under the eaves not only provided a dry, sheltered space for the campers to queue, but also raised them slightly above the floor level of the Camp Store. The side windows all have swing-open split shutters that hook closed when the store is closed.

The Camp Store has some of the most highly finished interior surfaces of any of the Camp Fire Girls buildings. The main section has an exposed roofing system of 2" by 4" rafters and collar ties, with diagonal reinforcing boards from the ties to the middle of each rafter. Each side of the Camp Store has built in counters, shelving, and desks in highly contrasting light and dark wood. Several banks of mailboxes remain intact, including an alphabetical rank as well as boxes labeled "Blue Bird" and "Councelor" (sic). The tongue and groove flooring has been painted. In the northern ell, the woodwork and shelves have been varnished. The northern ell was added sometime after 1937, as a photograph from that season shows the Camp Store without it. The Camp Store is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Camp Store is a contributing building.

39. Main Garage/Firehouse

Designated as the Craft Store on the 1964 master plan, the **Main Garage/Firehouse (photo #2)** is one of three buildings known to date from a 1907 building campaign by Albert Cameron Burrage. This unique cement block building is 28' 4" wide and 45' long, with a full basement divided into several rooms, its floor partially dirt and partially poured cement. Set into the side of the hill, this building has front first floor doors and a rear basement door, both at grade level. The basement level has smooth concrete block walls, and 12" square beams (presumably steel) cased in concrete hold up the ground floor. The ground and second floor walls are formed of rusticated concrete blocks, like those in the Gatehouse. The gable ends are poured concrete. Poured cement blocks are used, apparently randomly, for oversized windowsills and lintels for doors and windows, to add to the picturesque character of the construction. Asphalt shingles cover the roof.

The front or west façade of the Main Garage/Firehouse has a small door in the southern corner and a large double door in the northern half, large enough for a fire engine. Three large windows are regularly spaced on the second story, with heavy sills and lintels, half in the wall and half in the gable. The rear façade has two basement level doors, two wide first floor windows, and two tall second story windows, also half in the block wall and half in the concrete gable. Bolted to the building and running down the middle of the rear façade is a heavy iron fire escape, with a second story landing and

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protective hoops attached to the escape ladder. The side façades have an irregular assortment of seven windows each: on the north façade, five on the first floor and two on the second, but vice versa on the south façade. The five second-story windows on the south façade, most visible from the road, all have oversized sills and lintels. A small side door provides access in the south façade. A small brick chimney occupies the southeast corner of the building.

One of the basement doors is missing, and the rear of the building is open to the elements. The basement is mostly empty except for the former boiler, now long disused. The ground floor is still used for camp maintenance purposes. A single, long, steel I-beam runs the length of the building to provide support for the wooden floorboards for the second floor. The southern half of the second floor flooring rotted out and has been removed. Most of the windows in the garage have been boarded over. The Main Garage/Firehouse is in fair condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Main Garage/Firehouse is a contributing building.

40. Old Shower House

The 1964 master plan designates this ca. 1950s building as the Shower House. Oddly situated down the hill from the Main Garage/Firehouse, the **Old Shower House (photo #19)** is nearly hidden in undergrowth and failing structurally. Set on a cement foundation, this 14' 8" by 24' 8" building is built of concrete blocks. Each gable end facade (north and south) has a wooden doorframe, although the doors are missing. The gable ends are covered in drop siding and each contains a louver. The roof has asphalt shingles. Originally the building housed sixteen showers, but it is vacant now, except for some discarded items. The building is in danger of collapse: a crack has opened in the north end that is 4½" wide at its widest point. One of the former doors from the Main Garage/Firehouse, 3" thick and 4' 9" wide, has been affixed over the north doorway with large screws. Not a significant building in the district, the Old Shower House has been altered, is failing structurally, and was built either near the end of the period of significance or after that period. For the purposes of this nomination, the Old Shower House is a noncontributing building.

41. South Circle North Cabin

The 1964 master plan designates this **South Circle North Cabin** as the "Junior Unit Leader Cabin," while "1" is painted above the door. It is similar to the other south circle cabins except smaller, measuring twelve feet square. While smaller than the other cabins, it would presumably have had only single or double occupancy, and thus have been roomier. The South Circle North Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the South Circle North Cabin is a contributing building.

42. South Circle Central Cabin

The 1964 master plan designates the **South Circle Central Cabin** as the "Middler Unit Leader Cabin," while "18" is painted above the door. It is similar to the other south circle cabins except significantly smaller, measuring 10' 3" square. While smaller than all other cabins at Camp Kiwanee, it would presumably have only single or double occupancy, and thus have been roomier. The roof frame is 2" by 4" rafters with 1" by 4" ridge board and collar ties. The front gable façade has a door flanked by one window. Most of the building has been covered in lapped rough planks. The building also has removable frame interior screens and canvas shutters. The South Circle Central Cabin is in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the South Circle Central Cabin is a contributing building.

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43. South Circle Bathhouse

The **South Circle Bathhouse** does not appear on the 1964 master plan, although the plan does suggest the need for the construction of a “community washhouse.” The division of the building into two equal halves may even suggest that it was designed after the 1975 decision to allow boys into Camp Fire, although the center dividing wall does not rise above plate level. Set on the side of the hill, this single story building has three doors at grade level: two front doors in the west façade towards the camp and a rear door in the east façade that leads into the walk-in basement. The foundation of the 22’ by 24’ building is poured concrete and the walls smooth concrete blocks. The basement has a single window alongside the rear door, the only openings into that building level, and six shower stalls. The upper level has hopper sash windows set high in the wall to provide light and ventilation while maintaining privacy: two each in the front and rear and three in each side. The wooden gable roof unit atop the blocks is constructed of 2” by 6” rafters and collar ties, and plywood roof decking. Vertical planking covers the gable ends and asphalt shingles the roof. Rectangular metal louvers set high in both gables ventilate the building. Each side on the interior ground floor has five toilets, five sinks, two showers, and a supply closet in the rear outside corner. A septic tank is nearby. Since it was constructed after the period of significance, for the purposes of this nomination, the South Circle Bathhouse is a noncontributing building.

44-58. South Circle Cabins

These fifteen **South Circle Cabins (photo #6)** are nearly identical to each other and to the cabins in the north circle. The 1964 master plan identifies them variously as “Middler” or “Junior” cabins, and gives the occupancy numbers for each as eight campers. Each is sixteen feet square, a platform placed on cement blocks, concrete posts, or occasionally wooden posts. The walls are 2” by 3” posts with corner bracing, their lower walls covered with drop siding fitted with cornerboards. The upper gable ends are also covered with drop siding. The wall area between the lower wall and the plates, once open and screened, is now boarded closed with lapped rough planks (without cornerboards). Two window openings bracket the door, and bands of four windows are set in each of the other three façades. Exterior canvas flaps tie over the windows. Wooden louver boards set in a square wooden frame high in the rear gable provide ventilation. The 2” by 4” rafters connect to a 1” by 3” ridge board, with collar ties halfway between the plates and the ridge. The gabled roofs, covered with asphalt shingles, form a one-foot overhang on all sides. The South Circle Cabins are generally in good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the South Circle Cabins are contributing buildings.

59-60. South Chalets

Two large nearly identical cabins built by the U.S. Navy’s Seabees in 1966 at the south end of Camp Kiwanee, the **South Chalets** are southeast of the South Circle Cabins. The South Chalets are 20’ 3” wide by 24’ long, gable-roofed braced-frame seasonal buildings, each perched above the ground on nine cement post footings. Three 6” by 8” beams rest on the cement posts, and hold the main framework of 2” by 8” floor beams. Each building’s framework is 4” by 4” sills, plates, end ties, and corner posts, with some intermediate 2” by 4” wall posts. The South Chalets have more headroom than most of the cabins. The 2” x 6” rafters and ties join together with a 2 x 8 inch ridge board to form the roof, strengthened with M-shaped cross bracing. Plywood forms the flooring and roof decking. Lapped rough planks cover the lower walls and gable ends. Unlike the North Chalet, which has screening between the lower wall and gable ends, on the South Chalets this area has been filled in with lapped finished planking, making the South Chalets more weathertight. Two window

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openings into this newer planking on each façade are fitted with screening and outside canvas covers. Both South Chalets have two doorways (one each in the middle of the north and south façades), fitted with plywood doors with Z-bracing of 1" by 8" boards. Often rented out, the South Chalets are in good condition and well maintained. While character-defining elements that should be retained, for the purposes of this nomination, the South Chalets are noncontributing buildings, due to their construction after the period of significance.

61. Pavilion

Designated as the **Pavilion (photo #20)** on the 1964 and 1990 master plans, this building is the largest of those constructed entirely by the Camp Fire Girls. Situated south of the South Circle Cabins and the South Chalets, the Pavilion is the southernmost building atop the eastern ridge, and perches on a wooded hilltop above the Gatehouse to the south. The Pavilion's 2" by 8" beams sit on concrete block footings, with concrete pillars holding up later reinforcements. The 28' by 60' building has lapped rough plank siding with cornerboards. The building framework includes 8" diameter log posts with corner upbracing, 9 along each side and 5 along each end. Much of the framework lumber (intermediate posts, rafters, and collar ties) is 2" by 6" boards. In the middle of the east façade is a large mortared fieldstone chimney with a molded cement cap. Long bands of screened window openings characterize all but the south façade, which has a single louver (wooden slats in a wooden frame) high in the gable. Wood or canvas shutters protect the screens. The double doors in the north façade are vertical planks attached to Z-braces.

The large gable roof has a 3' overhang on the sides and 1.5' overhang on the ends, and is covered with asphalt shingles. The roof and walls do not form a weathertight joint: there is a significant open space between the two, allowing further ventilation. The roof structure is also reinforced with two types of bolted rafter trusses: 5 X-braced trusses (every sixth bay) and 4 V-braced trusses (every tenth bay). The building has a number of built-in features. A one-foot high stage, 7' 4" deep, extends the width of the south end of the building. The rest of the building has a continuous perimeter seating bench, 20" high and 20" deep. The fireplace has a metal firebox and an 8' wide stone mantle 16" deep. Showing some signs of deterioration, the Pavilion is in fair to good condition. For the purposes of this nomination, the Pavilion is a contributing building.

62. Culvert

This contributing structure (ca. 1905) is listed and described under #1, the Entry Road.

63. H Dock

64. I Dock

These noncontributing structures (1970s) are listed and described under #4, the Cranberry Cove Bathhouse.

65. Concrete Staircase

66. Retaining Wall System

These contributing structures (ca. 1905) are listed and described under #9, the Main Bungalow.

67. Wooden Dock

This noncontributing structure (ca. 2000) is listed and described under #9, the Main Bungalow.

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68. Concrete Staircase

This contributing structure is listed and described under #14, the KOLAH Sign.

In general, Camp Kiwanee has had little change in the four-and-a-half decades since its period of significance, except in the minor particulars noted above. The Town of Hanson has maintained the Camp Kiwanee site, with little change, since the 1979 acquisition.

Archaeological Description

While no ancient Native American sites have been recorded in the Camp Kiwanee Historic District, known sites, regional Native American settlement patterns, and environmental characteristics of the district indicate sites should be present. Seventeen ancient sites have been recorded in the general area (within one mile), many located in similar locations as those present at Camp Kiwanee. Native American settlement in the area has been documented for over 12,000 years. Environmental characteristics also indicate locational criteria (slope, soil drainage, proximity to wetlands) that support the presence of Native sites. The camp and region contains numerous well drained, level to moderately sloping terraces, plains and ridges formed in glacial outwash deposits characteristic of the area. The entire camp lies within 1,000 feet of a variety of wetlands represented by Maquan Pond, bogs, swamps, and streams. The area is located within the North and South River portion of the South Coastal drainage. The headwaters of the Taunton River drainage lie less than one mile to the west. Given the above information and the availability of open space in the district, a high potential exists for locating significant ancient Native American sites.

A high potential also exists for locating historic archaeological resources in the district. Prior to the purchase of the property by the Burrage family in 1899, the area may have been used for agricultural production that included cranberry cultivation and other ephemeral agricultural/livestock functions that left little evidence of their presence. Additional historical research combined with archaeological survey and testing may locate structural evidence of outbuildings associated with cranberry production, harvesting, and living areas for migrant workers. Structural evidence of walls, fence lines, and animal pens may also exist in the area. Structural evidence of residences and outbuildings associated with summer recreation activities may exist dating from the late 19th and 20th centuries. At least two types of rural summer recreation have been identified for the Camp Kiwanee locale. From 1899 to 1905, the Burrage Estate known as "The Needles" was assembled on the property. Structural evidence related to "The Needles" includes the first house, built at an unknown date and taken down in 1906 to make room for a larger house. Structural evidence may also exist from the new house, destroyed by fire on May 27, 1907. The Main Bungalow, the oldest surviving Burrage residence, was built immediately after the 1907 fire. Archaeological evidence of the earlier Burrage residences may survive in the vicinity of the Main Bungalow. Archaeological evidence of outbuildings and occupational-related features (trash pits, privies, wells) may also survive associated with the Burrage period of occupation.

Potential archaeological resources associated with a summer camp for girls may date from 1922 and later when the Burrage family sold The Needles to the Campfire Girls. Structural evidence from cabins and outbuildings may survive from this period that lasted until the camp was sold to the town of Hanson in 1979. Archaeological evidence of occupational related features and tent camp areas might also exist. Known loci associated with the summer camp

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occupation of the district include a camp counselors cabin that burned after 1990 and the Blue Bird House, a cabin located on the lot purchased by the Camp Fire Girls in 1939 and burned between 1979 and 1990. Evidence also exists, such as with North Cabin, that indicates cabins were moved thereby creating cabin sites. Evidence of tent camps may exist in the vicinity of the central circle near the south bungalow where tents were present prior to the early 1920's and in the area of the North Circle and South Circle where junior and senior tent villages existed after the central circle was abandoned.

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Statement of Significance

Camp Kiwanee, on the eastern shore of Maquan Pond in Hanson, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, is locally significant as a cluster of summer recreation-related buildings dating from two separate occupations. Boston businessman Albert Cameron Burrage and his wife Alice H. Burrage first developed the property as The Needles, one of their summer estates, buying the core property in 1899 and building the current Main Bungalow, Gatehouse Lodge, and Main Garage/Firehouse in 1907. The property next passed to the ownership of the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston, who built 54 of the remaining 55 buildings during the half-century that they operated the property as Camp Kiwanis (Camp Kiwanee after 1957). In 1979 Camp Fire sold the property to the Town of Hanson. Camp Kiwanee meets National Register Criterion A for its association with the development of both family and group summer recreation in Hanson. Camp Kiwanee meets National Register Criterion C for its architecture, including the Shingle/Adirondack style bungalow and rusticated-cement-block service buildings built by the Burrages, and the rustic wooden frame camp buildings built by the Camp Fire Girls. Reflecting two types of rural recreation—the summer home and the summer camp for girls—Camp Kiwanee provides an important means of explaining summer recreation in the area. Today the site remains important to summer recreation, as a public park, and event center for the Town of Hanson.

The period of significance for Camp Kiwanee begins with 1899, when Alice Burrage first purchased the core of the site, through 1958, when the Camp Fire Girls last expanded the acreage of Camp Kiwanee. Significant dates for Camp Kiwanee are 1899, 1907 (construction of The Needles buildings), 1922 (purchase of The Needles by the Camp Fire Girls) 1938 (major rebuilding and expansion campaign after hurricane), and 1939 and 1958, (two further land acquisitions by the Camp Fire Girls). Camp Kiwanee retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Hanson is a town of 15 square miles located in north-central Plymouth County. It is split between the watersheds of the North and Taunton rivers. Prior to European arrival, Hanson's ponds and woodlands offered fishing and hunting sites for the Wampanoag and the Massachusetts tribes. European occupation did not occur until after King Philip's War in 1675. Originally the western part of Pembroke, it was an agricultural settlement that also harvested marsh resources such as swamp cedar and bog iron. Established in 1746, the West Precinct Meeting House drew members from the edges of neighboring towns, areas that were eventually annexed to Pembroke. Hanson incorporated as a separate town in 1820. Early in the 19th century, small-scale iron and tack factories developed, as well as the home production of shoes, augmented by rail connections to Boston (beginning in 1844). By the 1865 state census, Hanson had grown to 1195 inhabitants, its 294 families concentrated in five villages. Later in the 19th century and early into the 20th, economic development included poultry production and cranberry growing. Twentieth century growth came partially from several factories established by Albert Burrage in 1906, and the Plymouth County Hospital, built in 1919. The most sustained growth, however, came after the establishment, by entrepreneur Marcus Urann, of the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company in 1906, and its construction of a cranberry canning plant in 1912, which sold juice and canned sauce under the name Ocean Spray. In 1930, Urann merged his company with two smaller ones to form the country's largest marketing cooperative of cranberry growers, now known as Ocean Spray.¹ Although less than thirty miles southeast of Boston, Hanson is somewhat distant from major highways, and today has a more rural character than most surrounding communities. In the 2000 U.S. Census, Hanson's population was 9,495.

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¹ Claire W. Dempsey and Laura B. Driemeyer, " 'Little Comfort': Hanson Narrative History," Architectural Survey for the MHC, 31 July 1996.

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The Burrage Family and The Needles

The Needles is significant as a rustic, informal summer estate planned and built by a wealthy Boston family in Hanson at the beginning of the 20th century. The Burrage family first purchased land in Hanson in 1899, when Alice H. Burrage, wife of Albert Cameron Burrage, became owner of the wooded ridge where the buildings of Camp Kiwanee now stand. The only known Burrage tie to Hanson was A. C. Burrage's friendship with Walter Damon, a local resident who also maintained a Boston office and had been Burrage's classmate at Harvard. On July 5, 1899, Richard D. Willard, specified in the deeds as a bachelor from Boston and apparently acting as the Burrage family agent, purchased three contiguous tracts—36.17 acres of land—including the estate's frontage on Maquan Pond and the current seasonal eastern access road to Maquan Street. On the same day, Willard sold the tract to Alice Burrage.² Any previous use of the site was probably agricultural, as most of the land was subdivided from a larger tract to the south that included cranberry bogs; the neighboring owner retained ownership of the waterway between the lakes. The Burrage family named the ridge-top estate, with its thick groves of conifers and deep carpet of pine needles, "The Needles." Like nearby Camp Wing in Duxbury, Camp Kiwanee began as a private pond-side estate, but eventually was transformed into a children's camp.³

Albert Cameron Burrage (1859-1931) was a Boston lawyer and businessman. Born November 21, 1859, in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, Albert Burrage was the son of George Sanderson Burrage and Aurelia Chamberlin.⁴ In 1862 his family moved to California, where Burrage grew up; Albert returned to Massachusetts in 1879 to enter Harvard University. After earning his A.B. and spending a year at Harvard Law School, Albert Burrage was admitted to the Worcester County bar in 1884. A member of the 1892 Boston City Council, he drafted the "Burrage ordinance" which restricted the political activities of government employees. Burrage served on the Boston Transit Commission from 1894 to 1896, during the initial construction of the Boston subway system. A specialist in corporate law, Burrage became counsel to the Brookline Gas Light Company in 1893, helping it attain victory in the Boston "gas war;" in 1896 he became president of the combined Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, and Bay State Gas Companies.

Always looking for new challenges, Burrage resigned his Boston post in 1897 and invested the \$700,000 that he had earned for his actions in the gas war. Most of the later Burrage wealth came from his investments in copper and other mining ventures. Burrage helped organize the Amalgamated Copper Company and, later on, the Chile Copper Company. During the 23 years the Burrages owned The Needles, Albert Burrage continued founding and acquiring other mining companies throughout North and South America. These ventures culminated in 1926, when he worked with the Guggenheims to form the Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Company. Albert and Alice Burrage became recognized for their philanthropic works, particularly in building Burrage Hospital (for crippled children, dedicated in 1920) on Bumpkin Island in Boston Harbor, between Hingham and Hull, dedicated in 1902. Besides amassing a substantial mineral collection

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² Plymouth County Deeds Book 907: 207-210. Signed in the presence of Arthur W. Bemis and Justices of the Peace Walter E. Damon and Charles D. Burrage, these deeds were not recorded until January 2, 1905.

³ Karen L. Davis, "Camp Wing, Duxbury." MHC Form A, 2001.

⁴ Among the numerous biographical sources for Albert Cameron Burrage, the most helpful are "A. C. Burrage Dead; Boston Attorney," *New York Times* 30 June 1931; "A. C. Burrage Dies Suddenly Sunday," *Boston Evening Transcript* 29 June 1931; "Rites in Back Bay for A. C. Burrage," *Boston Evening Transcript* 29 June 1931; and biographical entries from *Commercial and Financial New England*, *National Cyclopedia of American Biography*, *Records of the Harvard Class of 1883*, *Who's Who in America*, and *Who Was Who in America*. Copies of these and other miscellaneous clippings on Burrage's life, including an undated and unsourced article on Burrage Hospital, are in the possession of Bruce R. Young, clerk/secretary of the Hanson Historical Commission and local historian of Camp Kiwanee.

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that he bequeathed to Harvard University, Burrage also became known as an expert in tropical orchids, and was elected president of the American Orchid Society in 1921. Burrage served as president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from 1921 until his death. Among the individual honors he received was the Lindley Medal, presented to him by the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain.

The Needles was one of several Burrage family estates. In 1885, Burrage married Alice Hathaway Haskell of Boston. The couple had three sons, Albert Cameron, Francis, and Russell, and one daughter, Elizabeth Alice. Albert Cameron Burrage, Jr., achieved note as author *Burrage on Vegetables*, a standard and oft-revised gardening book. Besides their summer lodge in Hanson, the couple had several other homes, at Redlands, California; Cohasset and West Manchester, Massachusetts; and a farm in Halifax, Massachusetts, which supplied milk to Burrage's Bumpkin Island hospital. The most elaborate family residence was their Boston mansion at 314 Commonwealth Avenue in the Back Bay, an ornate limestone chateau designed by Charles Brigham and completed in 1899.⁵ Burrage died in 1931 at Seahome, his estate in West Manchester, shortly after hosting a dance on his yacht *The Aztec*, in celebration of the marriage of his granddaughter. The *Boston Evening Transcript* devoted four paragraphs just to describing the elaborate orchid arrangements that attended his funeral, held at the Commonwealth Avenue mansion; his honorary pallbearers included Oakes Ames, two Endicotts, Nathaniel Kidder, Walter Hunnewell, and Murray Guggenheim.

Beyond the 1899 land purchase at Maquan Pond by Alice H. Burrage, nothing is known of the construction of the first Burrage house in Hanson or when exactly Albert and Alice Burrage began summering with their family in Hanson at The Needles. In 1901, Albert Cameron Burrage purchased an additional 4.5 acres of land contiguous to his wife's holdings, on the eastern edge of the estate near Maquan Street, from John Foster of Hanson.⁶ The first independent reference to their presence at The Needles comes from a weekly newspaper published in a neighboring Pembroke village, the *Bryantville News*. In a 1903 article written shortly after the newspaper began publication, the editor of the local news column for "Maquan" noted that the Burrages were at "The Needles," and proclaimed, "Of course Maquan wishes to include the people and places about Maquan Pond, especially the Burrage establishment."⁷

In July 1904, the Burrage family was again in residence at the Needles, after journeys to the Mediterranean and China. Some sense of their life there in the summers can be gained from the family gossip recounted in the *Bryantville News*:

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⁵ Bainbridge Bunting, *Houses of Boston's Back Bay: An Architectural History 1840-1917* (Cambridge: Belknap/Harvard, 1967), 302-03; see also Susan and Michael Southworth, *AIA Guide to Boston*, 2nd ed. (Old Saybrook, CN: Globe Pequot, 1992), 270. Little & Browne designed Seahome, the West Manchester estate Burrage purchased, in 1899 for Robert Hooper; after selling The Needles, Burrage hired Little & Browne for several expansions to Seahome, 1923-28 (Drawings on file in the Arthur Little and Herbert Browne Collection of Architectural Drawings, Archives of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities). No other records for Burrage or The Needles are known to exist in the SPNEA Archives.

⁶ Plymouth County Deeds Book 907: 210-213. The deed was not recorded until January 2, 1905. One artifact may survive of the first house at the Needles. A bound photograph album, engraved on its cover "The Needles," found in Beverly, Massachusetts, was donated to the Camp Fire Girls. Uncaptioned, it shows children playing in the woods, the Needles water toboggan slide, and a single-story Adirondack-style summer house, almost depot-shaped with a tile roof. The album is in the Camp Fire Girls papers at Harvard/Radcliffe's Schlesinger Library, Cambridge.

⁷ *Bryantville News* 26 August 1903. Scanning this weekly newspaper from its first publication in 1903 through mid 1909 revealed several references to The Needles and the Burrage family, as recounted below, but no reference to the architects or builders of any of the three Burrage houses.

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Mr. A. C. Burrage and family have been spending some time at "The Needles," Maquan Pond. They will remain over the twelfth to celebrate Bessie's ninth birthday here, and then go to Cohasset. Bessie has been some what (sic) sick. While the family were yachting on the Mediterranean last year Bessie contracted an illness on the African coast, that the present damp weather has caused to return somewhat, necessitating the attention of the neighborhood physician. Albert, the oldest son, enters Harvard this fall. The next son has passed the preliminaries.⁸

In a complicated series of real estate transactions beginning in April of 1905, Burrage expanded the acreage of The Needles by purchasing three more tracts of adjoining land. Arthur W. Bemis, specified in the deeds as a bachelor from Boston and presumably acting as agent for Albert Burrage, began purchasing property around Maquan Pond, including the portion of the Needles that Alice Burrage had owned since 1899. Bemis then sold the land back to Albert and Alice Burrage. Some of this assemblage is shown on the "Plan of an Estate in Hanson, Arthur W. Bemis to Albert C. Burrage," recorded in April 1905. Alice Burrage purchased back her three parcels of property, the core of the estate, with a \$6000 mortgage.⁹ In May, Burrage bought other contiguous parcels on the northwestern end of the estate. (These parcels were not part of The Needles when purchased by the Camp Fire Girls in 1922, but roughly correspond to the parcels they purchased in the 1939 expansion).¹⁰ In November of 1905, Burrage bought the last two parcels of the Needles, the two segments of the entry access road from Indian Head Street to The Needles. Richard Everson, owner of the eastern segment, reserved ownership of a 16-foot strip centered on the middle of the outlet stream, from Maquan Pond southward, but in the deed allowed Burrage to build a road and bridge across it.¹¹ With these purchases, The Needles assumed the shape that it had at the time of its sale to the Camp Fire Girls in 1922.

Development accelerated around Maquan Pond in 1905, possibly due to the influence of Burrage, as Burrage and others built or expanded. In February, the *Bryantville News* noted that a "large tract of land" on Maquan Pond has been sold to "Boston interests." The very next week, it breathlessly reported the plans of Burrage and some of his friends: "Things will be lively about Maquan Pond this summer. Mr. Burrage is to enlarge his building. He says he will spend more time here than ever before. Of his many homes, he likes this the best." F.Q. Parker and an unnamed friend of Burrage's, according to the *News*, had also bought acreages on the western and southern sides of Maquan Pond, and planned to begin building residences.¹² In June another residence, for a Mr. Nichols from Boston, was erected on the east side of Maquan Pond. Other articles show Burrage's influence in Hanson growing in 1905; the *Bryantville News* noted that on June 21, Burrage had presented a \$10 check to the latest civic cause, the Hanson Soldier's Monument. When Burrage decided to pay "a large personal tax" in Hanson in 1905, the town assessors were able to lower the entire town's property tax rate by 31%.¹³

By August of 1905, the *Bryantville News* reported enthusiastically about Hanson's prospects as a summer resort. Its population of fifteen hundred expanded to two thousand in the summers. "It is very rapidly becoming a popular summer resort, attracting people of wealth and education from Boston, New York and Chicago. Many fine cottages and expensive bungalows are being built in the groves along the shores of the numerous ponds." Hanson had many amenities necessary

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⁸ *Bryantville News* 13 July 1904.

⁹ Plymouth Deeds, Books 900: 454-455; 910: 329-331, 426; 914: 88; 915: 241-245. The plan is recorded in Plan Book 1, Plan 205.

¹⁰ Plymouth Deeds, Books 910: 426; 914: 88.

¹¹ Plymouth Deeds, Book 926: 228, 311.

¹² *Bryantville News* 22 February 1905.

¹³ *Bryantville News* 6 September 1905.

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for growth, according to the article: good libraries and schools, “telegraph, telephone, R. F. D., and five post offices,” three water mains, railroad, the Plymouth and Brockton electric trolley, good sidewalks, and some macadamized streets. “Among the citizens are many college graduates and other highly educated people.”¹⁴ Burrage passed through town again that month, stopping briefly at The Needles before leaving “in his big touring car for a trip through Maine and lower Canada.”¹⁵

While the *Bryantville News* never reported on whether Burrage actually completed his proposed 1905 expansion plans for The Needles, by early 1906 Burrage had announced even grander plans: “A. C. Burrage is having his home at “The Needles” taken down to make room for a substantial dwelling, 39 x 60 feet, two stories high with a cellar and a piazza 60 x 82 feet. The building is to be completed by May.”¹⁶ By April 1906, thirty men were at work on the Burrage house at the Needles. With a living room 29’ x 38’, the new residence, when “finished and fitted up,” was predicted to cost \$15,000.¹⁷ The second of the three Burrage residences at The Needles, this house would stand less than a year.

With his friend Walter Damon, a civil engineer from Hanson and a fellow classmate at Harvard, Burrage began several nearby business ventures important to the development of Hanson. Early in his residency at The Needles, through a holding company known as the Hanson Manufacturing Company, Burrage began securing a large tract of land in South Hanson, bounded by the Great Cedar Swamp and Ferris, Main, and Monponsett streets. Formerly “Bournetown,” the area became known as “Burrage” and was “the industrial center of the Town of Hanson for a number of years.”¹⁸ The first enterprise established in Burrage was the Halifax Garden Company, founded by the Burrages to commercially produce orchids, but later primarily known for its roses. In 1906 Burrage’s company built two large factory buildings in South Hanson, one for manufacturing porcelain electrical fixture fittings and a second for tin foil; both buildings were constructed out of a “cement brick” his company made in Hanson, and that he would soon use at The Needles. In July, the NYNH & Hartford RR announced the construction of a passenger and freight station across the street from where the Hanson Manufacturing Company buildings were nearing completion. The depot, later named “Burrage,” was also constructed of cement bricks, furnished free to the railroad by the Hanson Manufacturing Company. The company had already built several workers’ houses, and it planned to build thirty more houses in the neighborhood, as well as a post office and hotel. The new industrial complex was partially powered by burning peat from the Great Cedar Swamp.¹⁹ Vintage photographs of the first factory buildings show that they were built of rusticated concrete blocks, similar in appearance to those Burrage used the following year for his Gatehouse Lodge and Firehouse/Garage at The Needles.²⁰

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¹⁴ “Some Facts the Public Should Know of Hanson,” *Bryantville News* 30 August 1905.

¹⁵ *Bryantville News* 23 August 1905.

¹⁶ *Bryantville News* 28 February 1906.

¹⁷ *Bryantville News* 11 April 1906.

¹⁸ Much of the information in this paragraph comes from “Burrage,” *Hanson Courier* 24 July 1952, a typescript of which is in the possession of the Hanson Historical Commission. The *Hanson Courier* is not in the microfilm collection of the Boston Public Library, so there is no way to verify the original text of this detailed but occasionally demonstrably inaccurate account. Damon was the Justice of the Peace for one of the 1899 Needles deed transactions.

¹⁹ “A. C. Burrage Cause of It All,” *Bryantville News* 1 August 1906; Tin Foil Industry in Hanson,” *Bryantville News* 29 August 1906; and “Hanson Soon to Be a Metropolis: Her Vast Bog Lands Rich in Gas Producing Material,” *Bryantville News* 12 September 1906.

²⁰ *History of the Town of Hanson*, 1959, typescript publication. These mass-produced cement blocks were a fairly new technology in 1906. An article in the Boston-based *Banker and Tradesman*, 25 May 1907, heralded a new plant in Somerville, Massachusetts, that was producing “hydraulic pressed concrete building blocks” of “various finishes” which “have the appearance of very fine grained stone.” A review of the out-of-town building notices in *Banker and Tradesman* for the appropriate years failed to yield any references to The Needles, Burrage, or Hanson.

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Having built his second house at The Needles in 1906, A. C. Burrage continued to work on it in the spring of 1907, even after his family had come down for the season. But early on the morning of May 27, a fire leveled the new \$25,000 home. A servant discovered the fire and woke the Burrages, who escaped in their nightclothes with two pet canaries and a parrot. The fire destroyed the house and its contents, including Alice Burrage's jewelry and imported gowns.²¹ Burrage vowed to rebuild.

Apparently the current Gatehouse Lodge and Main Garage/Firehouse were already planned and possibly even under construction at the time of the fire. When the *Bryantville News* correspondent visited The Needles three weeks after the fire, the "ruins with the tall chimneys and stone pillars" of the house were still standing. But the Gatehouse Lodge was nearly finished. "This is a cottage house, built largely of concrete. The floors are maple and the walls and ceilings of beaded N. C. pine." Closer to the house, near the stable, the "new garage" was also nearly finished: "Of concrete, two stories and a basement high; nearly as large as the Hanson town hall. A beautiful building." Burrage also built a tennis court, surrounded by cedar poles holding netting.²² A month later, construction on the third and final Needles house was underway: "The Burrage ruins are being pulled down and cleaned up preparatory to the erection of a new, more elegant building, this fall."²³ Presumably then, all three of the original Burrage buildings were completed or at least under construction in 1907.

Burrage's plans to turn "Burrage" into a model industrial village, and his prominence in the gossip columns of the *Bryantville News*, both disappeared in April 1908, when Wirt Manufacturing Company, the porcelain fixture manufacturing concern Burrage had founded and partially owned, filed for bankruptcy.²⁴ Although the company reorganized and continued for several years, an air of defeat overshadowed both the various manufacturing concerns and Burrage himself in Hanson.²⁵ As time passed, a number of local stories, possibly apocryphal, grew up about Burrage, including two connected to The Needles. The first story was that the maples that line the entry road originally extended from The Needles all the way to the village of Burrage, planted by Burrage so that he could travel from home to work in the summers and always remain in the shade. The second story alleged that Burrage sold The Needles to the non-profit Camp Fire Girls in 1922 on a whim, because he thought that Hanson was taxing him too heavily.²⁶ In any case, the Burrage family no longer used The Needles by 1922, when the Camp Fire Girls bought the closed estate.

Early in 1922, negotiations began which resulted in the transfer of the title of The Needles to the Camp Fire Girls of Greater Boston. In May, Walter A. Foster of Brookline purchased the remainder of the Alice Burrage mortgage to The Needles from Arthur Bemis. On June 15 Foster secured the property in a foreclosure auction "at the front steps of the Town Hall in Hanson." Foster also bought the two parcels of the entry road from Albert C. Burrage on November 14, 1922.²⁷ On November 23, 1922, the Camp Fire Girls signed a purchase agreement, to pay \$25,000 for The Needles. On

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²¹ "\$25,000 Blaze in Hanson," *Bryantville News* 29 May 1907.

²² "A. C. Burrage will Rebuild," *Bryantville News* 19 June 1907.

²³ *Bryantville News* 17 July 1907. No other records survive describing the Burrage stable or its location at The Needles; it does not seem to have survived to 1922.

²⁴ "Heavy Blow to Burrage: Wirt Manufacturing Company File (sic) Bankruptcy Papers," *Bryantville News* 29 April 1908.

²⁵ For further information on the subsequent fate of the industrial village of Burrage, see "Burrage," *Hanson Courier* 24 July 1952; "Albert Burrage Was Industrial Developer," *Silver Lake News*, 16 July 1970; and Massachusetts Historical Commission Form A surveys for Hanson: Area I, Burrage Residential, and Area J, Burrage Industrial.

²⁶ "Burrage," *Hanson Courier* 24 July 1952.

²⁷ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 1375: Page 550; 1411: 579-80; 1416: 190-193; 1428: 42.

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December 11, The Greater Boston Association of Guardians of the Camp Fire Girls purchased the six parcels of land “known collectively . . . as The Needles” from Walter A. Foster, and signed a mortgage agreement with him for \$20,000. The Camp Fire Girls also signed a title agreement not to sell any part of the property without the written permission of the Kiwanis Club of Boston, and that the official name of the camp would be “The Kiwanis Club of Boston, Camp for Camp Fire Girls.”²⁸ On December 13, Foster transferred the mortgage back to Alice Burrage, who held the mortgage for seventeen years until it was discharged.²⁹ This chronology raises several questions, probably now unanswerable, including why the Burrages sold The Needles. Considering the fact that Camp Fire did not find out that their Middleboro camp was unusable until June of 1922, it seems likely that the Burrages had determined to sell before the Camp Fire Girls made their purchase offer. Whatever the motivation, while the Burrage family assembled and developed The Needles into a summer estate, it was the Camp Fire Girls who built nearly all of the current buildings on the site and operated Camp Kiwanee during most of its period of significance.

The Camp Fire Girls and Camp Kiwanis

The Camp Fire Girls were one of a number of organizations founded in the first decades of the twentieth century dedicated to promoting outdoor pursuits for children and youth, including Ernest Thompson Seton’s Woodcraft Indians (1902), the Boys Scouts of America (incorporated 1910), and the Girl Scouts (1912). Luther Gulick (1865-1918) and his wife Charlotte “Lottie” Vetter Gulick (1865-1928) organized the first Camp Fire Girls camp in 1909 at their summer home at Lake Sebago, Maine. Before moving to Maine, the Gulicks had operated a family camp in Connecticut for nearly two decades, beginning in 1888. Both children of missionaries, the Gulicks had previously worked as child welfare advocates, helping develop the American YMCA and Boy Scouts; among his many interests, Luther Gulick was the first director of physical education for the public schools of greater New York, and director of the Department of Child Hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation. In 1910 the Gulicks founded the national Camp Fire Girls, which claims to be the “first national nonsectarian interracial organization for girls in the United States.”³⁰ The organization incorporated and printed its first manual in 1912. The Camp Fire Girls became Camp Fire USA in 1975, when the organization first welcomed boys (now 46% of its membership). Nearing its 2010 centennial, Camp Fire today serves 650,000 participants annually.

Nationally, the first summer camp opened in 1876, while the first private summer camps exclusively for girls date from 1902 in New England, when three different camps opened and a fourth became exclusively a girls' camp. By 1910, there were 41 girls camps nationwide, and by 1915 over a hundred.³¹ Some of these early camps stressed artistic, literary, and scientific pursuits for middle class teenagers and young women; others began as part of the “Fresh Air Movement,” which sought to reform poor children by removing them from crowded urban neighborhoods in summers. Other camps grew out of the outreach programs of religious denominations, the YWCA, the settlement house movement, or public social agencies. The Springfield, Massachusetts, Girl Scout council opened the first permanent Girl Scouts Camp in the nation in 1919, three years before Camp Kiwanis.

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²⁸ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 1417: 295-301.

²⁹ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 1441: 147. This mortgage to Alice H. Burrage was discharged in 1939 (1761: 559).

³⁰ Helen Buckler, Mary F. Fiedler, and Martha F. Allen, *Wo-He-Lo: The Story of Camp Fire Girls, 1910-1960* (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1961), 3; “All About Us: History,” Camp Fire USA, http://www.campfire.org/all_about_us/history.asp, 20 July 2002.

³¹ Eleanor Eells, *History of Organized Camping: The First 100 Years* (Martinsville, IN: American Camping Association, 1986, 39.

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Support for the Camp Fire Girls came early to Boston. In 1910-1912, the first Camp Fire Girls groups formed in the Greater Boston area. Organization co-founder Lottie Gulick became one of the Greater Boston Guardians of the Camp Fire Girls in March of 1912, and a regional governing group, the Camp Fire Girls Guardians Association, formed in Boston the next year. In 1915 they sought and received recognition from the national Camp Fire Girls organization. In October 1919, the Boston Guardians Association officially incorporated, secured its first headquarters office, and hired its first part-time Director.³²

The first Boston area Camp Fire Girls camp opened June 1, 1918 on the farm of Wilfred Wheeler in Concord, called Camp Ca-Wa-Ga (Camp War Gardens). At this temporary camp, the “farmerettes” raised food for the war effort, working in the fields daily from 7 a.m. until dusk, with some breaks for recreation. The Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls began a search for a permanent camp, and in 1919 purchased a small summer cottage and lot on the shores of Lake Neponset in Foxboro. Quickly outgrowing this site, they next paid a down payment to purchase Longside Farm on Pokscha Pond, Middleboro, in 1922. They did not realize until June of that year that their pond was the town’s water supply, and swimming was prohibited. Another temporary camp, Camp Greenwood in West Mansfield, served for 1922 while they continued their search.³³ Lotta A. Clark of Boston, who had been a Guardian since 1913 and president of the Guardians Association since 1921, led the search that culminated in their buying The Needles late in 1922. On November 8, 1922, after several months of negotiations, the Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls Executive Board voted to purchase The Needles.³⁴ Lotta Clark became the first director of the new Camp Kiwanis in 1923, post she held until 1932.

Camp Kiwanis gained its name from an early benefactor, the Boston Kiwanis club. Founded in 1915 in Detroit, Kiwanis is a businessmen’s organization that took its name from an Otchipew (Native American) phrase believed to mean “We trade,” or “We get together,” or “We make noise.”³⁵ The organization early on adopted a focus on children’s charities. By 1920, Kiwanis had grown to 265 clubs and 28,500 members. In 1922, the Boston Kiwanis adopted the Camp Fire Girls “as its principal object of philanthropic effort,” because of Camp Fire’s emphasis on “service for the ‘under-privileged child.’” On December 2, 1922, a Kiwanis benefit for Camp Fire Girls at Mechanics Hall in Boston raised \$4000 dollars towards the \$5000 down payment for the Needles. The Burrage family contributed the remaining \$1000.³⁶ On March 29, 1924, Kiwanis held a second benefit for the Camp Fire Girls at Mechanics Hall, featuring a variety of performers and remarks by Massachusetts Governor Channing Cox and Boston Mayor James M. Curley.³⁷ A chorus of Camp Fire Girls sang “Kiwanee, We Call You,” and Miss Sieveling danced “The Coming of Kiwanee.” “Kiwanee” was the “spirit” of

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³² Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls, Golden Jubilee Program, January 24, 1961 (Camp Fire for Eastern Massachusetts Council Records, 1914-1976, Arthur and Elizabeth Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe Institute for Advanced Study, Cambridge, MA).

³³ Greater Boston Council of Camp Fire Girls, Golden Jubilee Program, January 24, 1961; Hattie M. Smith, “How It Came to Be,” *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972* (Schlesinger Library). Smith began her association with the Boston Camp Fire Girls in 1916 and worked at Kiwanee during its formative years. She took over the job of director of the camp in 1932, from founder Lotta A. Clark.

³⁴ *Executive Board Minutes 1919-25*, pg. 34 (Schlesinger Library).

³⁵ Kiwanis International, “About Kiwanis,” http://www.kiwanis.org/about_kiwanis.html, 4 December 2002. Known today as Kiwanis International, the organization enrolls both women and men and has over 500,000 members in 80 countries.

³⁶ Hattie M. Smith, “How It Came to Be,” *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*.

³⁷ *Kiwanis Benefit for Camp Fire Girls*, 29 March 1924 (Schlesinger Library).

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Camp Kiwanis, and later its name. During Camp Fire's early years, a number of artists and performers helped support the national organization with benefit concerts, primarily in New York, including vocalist Alma Gluck, ballet dancer Anna Pavlova, bandleader John Philip Sousa (who wrote a march dedicated to the Camp Fire Girls in 1922), and playwright Maurice Maeterlinck, from whose play the name "Blue Bird" was adopted.³⁸ The Camp Fire Girls started the Blue Bird program for younger girls in 1913.

On June 25, 1923, Camp Kiwanis opened under the auspices of the "New England Camp Fire Club," with 250 girls attending from Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. "The whole place is rich in Indian lore and Pilgrim stories, and is a wonderful place for hikes and excursions," exulted the 1923 Camp Kiwanis brochure. Girls paid \$7 a week for room and board during the ten-week season, although Camp Fire benefactors sponsored some who could not afford the fee. The girls slept 10 each in 25 conical or gabled Army tents without floors, each iron cot under its own mosquito tent. The staff clustered the tents in the open area in front of the bungalow. The water toboggan slide, built like a logging flume, was the most popular camp feature, and a raft of pine logs extended out onto the lake from the swimming pavilion, which was located at the foot of the stairs below the bungalow. Stairs led from the pavilion to the bungalow, and alongside the toboggan run to the hilltop near the bungalow (a total of 52 steps).³⁹ The 1924 brochure also advertised Shawnequa, the Eastern States National Training Course for Camp Fire Guardians and leaders of girls groups, held at Camp Kiwanis that July. Burrage's Firehouse/Garage was converted into a craft cabin and dormitory. Most camp meetings were held around the central fire circle, with its flagpole and totem pole. During the first two decades, girls had the opportunity to ride horses that were kept in a corral at Camp Kiwanis; later they traveled to a nearby stable.

During its first decade, changes to Camp Kiwanis were modest. The staff moved the tents from the central circle near the bungalow to separate junior and senior camp "villages" deeper in the woods (the beginnings of the North Circle and South Circle). In 1926, the Boston Kiwanis Club paid for the first of several dining hall additions and expansions to the main bungalow, building a wooden frame structure with screens and wooden shutters onto the northwest corner overlooking the lake.⁴⁰ Previously, the dining hall had consisted of the north and west porches of the Main Bungalow, and a canvas overflow tent. In 1927, the Camp Store, referred to as the "log cabin post office," was first advertised in the annual brochure.⁴¹ The camp caretaker and husbands of the staff and guardians built platform floors for the tents, and, by 1928, a "north cabin" and "south cabin" for leaders of each group (current locations unknown, but possibly the smaller cabins remaining in the north and south circles).

Despite its few permanent buildings, within its first decade Camp Kiwanis settled into a routine and had begun to build its traditions, as shown in this 1931 account:

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³⁸ Helen Buckler, Mary F. Fiedler, and Martha F. Allen, *Wo-He-Lo: The Story of Camp Fire Girls, 1910-1960* (New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston, 1961), 168-70.

³⁹ Hattie M. Smith, "How It Came to Be," *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*. A delightful account of the first year at Camp Kiwanis, including the numerous dedication ceremonies and various "firsts," can be found in *Pine Needles: Magazine of New England Camp Fire Girls* 1.1 (July 1924), an ambitious 16-page publication (Schlesinger Library).

⁴⁰ Hattie M. Smith, "How It Came to Be," *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*.

⁴¹ Camp Kiwanis brochure for 1927 (Schlesinger Library). A 1937 photograph on display at Camp Kiwanee shows the Camp Store substantially as it stands today, except for the added ell.

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Fifty feet above Lake Maquan, Camp Kiwanis stands amid fifty acres of pine forest. The large bungalow with broad verandas on four sides, three open fireplaces, piano, reading room, playroom, and two open-air dining porches, overlooks the clear waters of the lake. There are tents with wooden floors and spring beds, a log cabin post office and shop, a 60-foot water toboggan for experienced swimmers, and one hundred eighty feet of floating piers with diving boards where the facilities for swimming instruction and safety on the waterfront are of the very best. The Camp is divided into four “villages”—the Omiske, Yoki, Sheewan, and Wihinapa—and their friendly competition is keen. To wander down Sloan’s Trail to Echo Pine, or through the many delightful paths, and to hike from the Gypsy Camp to the Leanto for supper and over night are some of the many joys awaiting Kiwanis campers. Happy evenings are spent around the fire with Camp songs and stories, Council Fires on alternate Fridays, dramatics, surprise programs, and taps at 9:15 p.m.⁴²

The Gypsy Camp and the Leanto were outdoor stone fireplaces not far from the main bungalow, around which smaller expeditions of girls would camp in the open air. During this early period, a third of the campers came for the entire summer, and others for several weeks at a time; only 5-10% came for the 2-week stay that would later become standard. The average age of the campers was 14.

The American Red Cross cooperated with the Camp Fire Girls, teaching swimming, diving, life saving, and rowing to the girls, beginning in 1930 or earlier. During 1931, the American Red Cross also rented Camp Kiwanis for the first of its annual “waterfront management training” courses, which attracted students from across the country.⁴³ A long relationship developed between the two agencies that was mutually beneficial. The funds from the Red Cross rental helped the Camp Fire Girls maintain the Camp Kiwanis facilities, especially those on the waterfront.

Construction projects accelerated in the 1930s. Early in the decade, Marie and Harry Johnson, staff members at Camp Kiwanis, led the “gypsies” (a group of older campers and possibly some volunteers) in building projects, including building some screened tent platforms (with canvas roofs). Camp Kiwanis staff rebuilt the water toboggan in the 1930s, and in 1934 completed the current permanent building for the infirmary, which had previously occupied a small room off the kitchen and an overflow tent. In 1935, Clayton L. Havey, a contractor, built a larger kitchen-dining room wing onto the Main Bungalow, including a storage pantry, walk-in refrigerator, and stage.⁴⁴ The 1937 brochure announced that the new Gypsy Cabin was in use for the first time.

Fire threatened Camp Kiwanis, as it had The Needles before it. In 1934 a fire, allegedly started by a parent’s cigarette on opening day, destroyed three tents in the Senior Village; the senior girls and counselors helped firefighters douse the blaze with a dishpan brigade from Lake Maquan. In response to the problem, the following year the camp management brought in a new 6” water main, which allowed the installation of two fire hydrants and ensured enough water pressure for firefighting. The new hydrants saved the bungalow from a fire just after the new dining hall opened.⁴⁵

A different disaster caused even more change at Camp Kiwanis in September 1938, when the hurricane that spread damage throughout New England destroyed Kiwanee Grove (a stand of tall conifers where the South Circle now stands).

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⁴² Camp Kiwanis brochure for 1931 (Schlesinger Library).

⁴³ Camp Kiwanis brochure for 1931, Schlesinger Library.

⁴⁴ Hattie M. Smith, “How It Came to Be,” *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*.

⁴⁵ Hattie M. Smith, “How It Came to Be,” *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*.

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The camp committee, under the direction of Clayton L. Havey, used the lumber to rebuild the Gypsy Cabin (damaged in a snowstorm the previous winter), convert all of the tents into screened cabins, and undertake other building projects. Brochures announcing the 1939 season show some of the new “screened cabins.” The structures appear identical to the current North and South Circle Cabins, with their level platforms, thin wooden framework, and drop siding, except that in place of the current gabled wooden roofs were gabled canvas roofs. In fact, most of these cabins may have been built incrementally, first as tent platforms, then as framed cabins with canvas roofs, and finally in their present form.

The next year saw the expansion of Camp Kiwanis’s acreage and the addition of two already-built buildings, the Blue Bird House (razed) and North Garage. On June 1, 1939, the Camp Fire Girls purchased two lots for Camp Kiwanis from George A. Young and Marcia D. Young, at the northwestern edge of the camp, along Lake Maquan, on either side of a private way known as Beal Street.⁴⁶ The parcel closest to the lake, which had been owned by Albert Burrage several decades before, contained a frame residence that the Camp Fire Girls christened the Blue Bird House. According to Hanson residents, Albert and Alice Burrage built it for their daughter Elizabeth; the interior had the same false-bevel boarding that characterizes the Main Bungalow. Early in the 1940s, Clayton Havey led a crew in designing and fabricating a new dock system, partially in front of the bungalow and partially in front of the Blue Bird House, near the current Boat House.⁴⁷ Until destroyed by fire in the 1970s, this bungalow allowed Camp Kiwanis to attract a number of younger Blue Bird campers to its summer camps.

The buildings constructed by the Camp Fire Girls at Camp Kiwanee reveal a wide range of camp architecture. National standards for camp buildings did not begin to develop until the late 1940s, so the buildings of Camp Kiwanee represent a local response to the relatively new challenge of the design of camp buildings. No architectural plans, model plans, or mentions of architects survive in the Camp Fire Girls archives at Schlesinger Library. Model plans became available to camp planners by the early 1920s, and the high-water mark in camp architecture plans was Albert H. Good’s *Park Structures and Facilities* (1935) and his 3-volume *Park & Recreation Structures* (1938). Good, a National Park Service architect and planner, drew on the portfolio techniques established by fellow NPS architect Herbert Maier. Maier reproduced drawings and photographs of his rustic designs for western National Parks, as well as early Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) designs, in an effort to standardize and improve the quality of CCC buildings. Good’s lavishly illustrated texts, filled with practical suggestions, used examples from across the country to suggest designs for a wide variety of camp structures, arranged by typology, from barriers, signs, and incinerators, to lodges, hotels, and outdoor theatres. Camp Kiwanee buildings such as the Camp Store (1927) and the Gypsy Cabin (1937) look quite similar to several smaller examples illustrated in Good’s text. However, his suggested layouts for “A Large Organized Camp on a Lakefront Site” show some of the deficiencies of the narrow ridge that limited Camp Kiwanee’s expansion.⁴⁸ After the Second World War, rustic camp buildings lost favor to more substantial, modern-looking buildings.

In some ways, the most interesting of the buildings at Camp Kiwanee are the simple campers’ cabins in the North Circle and South Circle. These buildings most closely resemble the tent-house of the 1920s, such as that designed and published in a 1923 book by Henry W. Gibson: *Camp Management: A Manual for Camp Directors*. The “Strader-Becket tent-

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⁴⁶ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 1761, Page 560. This mortgage, \$15,000 to Whitman Savings Bank, was discharged in 1952 (2229: 276).

⁴⁷ Hattie M. Smith, “How It Came to Be,” *Camp Kiwanee 1922-1972*.

⁴⁸ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures*, 3 vols. (1938; rpt. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), III, 116 (Plate III H-3).

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house” that Gibson helped popularize had “a 14-by-16-foot wooden floor supporting a light frame of dimensioned lumber and canvas walls that could be rolled up in good weather. The entire thing was topped by a hipped roof covered in red rubberoid.”⁴⁹ Readers could order the blueprints by sending Gibson a dollar. A 1927 Boy Scouts Publication, *Camp Site Development Plans*, showed a similar structure with a hipped canvas roof. By the 1930s, most authorities were stressing the more substantial “wooden tent,” and in the 1940s these tent variations were abandoned almost entirely, in National Park Service and YMCA literature, for more substantial structures that resembled rustic domestic dwellings. Interestingly, one 1940s publication that still featured the “tent floor” plan was the Girl Scout-sponsored *Camp Site Development* (1948). It reproduced a floor plan and framing detail by “Camp Consultant” Fay Welch that bears a striking resemblance to the circle cabins at Camp Kiwanee.⁵⁰ The design stressed a platform raised above the ground on stones or cement piers, a side framework of 2” x 4”s with corner upbracing, and a canvas roof, exactly the appearance of the cabins in the 1939 brochure, before the addition of the wooden gable roof. Unlike some of the larger and more substantial camp buildings, these small, semi-permanent buildings remaining at Camp Kiwanee, reminiscent of 1920s camping architecture, would seem to be a rare survival.

The Camp Kiwanis records surviving from the 1940s and 1950s are not extensive, but some general events can be determined. In 1952, Camp Kiwanis symbolically burned its mortgage. In 1954, another hurricane destroyed trees and damaged buildings at Camp Kiwanis. In 1957, the Camp Fire Girls officially changed the camp name from Camp Kiwanis to Camp Kiwanee, said to mean “spirit of joy and youth.”⁵¹ On October 27, 1958, the Camp Fire Girls purchased an additional 20 acres for Camp Kiwanee, mostly wetland along the camp’s eastern border, but including a wider access to Maquan Street.⁵² With this purchase, Camp Kiwanee assumed its largest acreage under the ownership of the Camp Fire Girls, and the boundaries it would have on its sale to the Town of Hanson in 1979.

After the period of significance, the Camp Fire Girls continued to make changes to the built environment at Camp Kiwanee, including rebuilding or enlarging the dining room/auditorium wing to the main bungalow in 1961.⁵³ A 1964 consultant study by the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston pointed out the shortcomings of the camp’s layout, location, and topography, the outdated nature of the camp cottages, and the numerous improvements necessary for continued occupation.⁵⁴ This may have led to the construction of the large concrete-block Bathhouses at both the North Circle and South Circle, recommended in the report; the Bathhouses do not appear on the map that accompanied the 1964

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⁴⁹ Abigail A. Van Slyck, “Housing the Happy Camper,” *Minnesota History* 58.2 (Summer 2002): 68-83; 75.

⁵⁰ Julian Harris Salomon, *Camp Site Development* (New York: Girl Scouts of the United States of America, 1948), 66-68. This publication features construction drawings ranging from a simple folding table to a modernistic dining hall designed by Albert Kahn Assoc. Architects of Detroit.

⁵¹ Dana E. Harlow, Consultant, United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston Project 34, 1964 (Schlesinger Library). This report contains a map showing which of the current buildings were in existence within 6 years after the end of the period of significance (noted individually in the continuation sheets for Section 7).

⁵² Plymouth County Deeds, Book 2664, Page 405; Dana E. Harlow, Consultant, United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston Project 34, 1964 (Schlesinger Library).

⁵³ Davies & Bibbins, Architects, Needles/Kiwanee Town of Hanson Master Plan Report, June 30, 1990 (Camp Kiwanee Archives).

⁵⁴ Dana E. Harlow, Consultant, United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston Project 34, 1964 (Schlesinger Library).

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report. In 1966, after the Massachusetts State Department of Public Health threatened to keep the camp from opening the following year unless it dealt with overcrowding, the U.S. Navy Seabees built four large cabins (the "Chalets") at Camp Kiwanee.⁵⁵

In 1967, Camp Fire of Eastern Massachusetts purchased Camp Nawaka in the Berkshires from the national Camp Fire Girls organization, which had operated it in the 1950s. Camp Nawaka became the resident camp for older girls (14-17 years in age), while younger girls (7-13) still went to Camp Kiwanee. With the admission of boys into Camp Fire in 1975, it became impossible to adapt both facilities, and Camp Fire decided to sell the outdated Camp Kiwanee. Although they no longer owned the camp, Camp Fire continued to rent it from Hanson as late as 1985. Camp Nawaka, which in 2002 celebrated its 35th summer as a local Camp Fire Camp, continues to be the residential camp for Camp Fire of Eastern Massachusetts.

On July 31, 1979, acting on authorization gained at the May 23, 1979, annual meeting, the Town of Hanson purchased Camp Kiwanee from the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls for \$185,000.⁵⁶ It combined the property with an adjoining 4-acre site it had purchased in 1957 and developed as a public beach and recreation facility, called Cranberry Cove.⁵⁷ The Town of Hanson has continued to maintain the buildings of Camp Kiwanee for the last two decades, through town funds, facilities rentals, and numerous special fundraising events by the Friends of Camp Kiwanee. The Main Bungalow has received the most attention, including the replacement of the old asphalt shingles with new ones in 1989, the replacement of the steam heating system with gas heaters ca.1991, and adding blow-in insulation to the building in 1992.

Hanson completed a community architectural survey in 1996, but does not yet have any properties on the National Register of Historic Places.

Archaeological Significance

Since patterns of ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in Hanson are poorly understood, any surviving sites could be significant. Amateur and professional research in this area of Massachusetts has been biased towards more coastal locales. As a result, interior coastal towns like Hanson are underreported and few sites have been systematically studied. Ancient sites in this area could provide valuable data relating to the role of interior coastal sites in both regional and local settlement and subsistence models. Native American sites in the Camp Kiwanee Historic District may provide important information relating to site variability and resource use in the vicinity of tributaries or the headwaters of the North and South River portion of the South Coastal drainage and the headwaters of the Taunton River. The latter drainage is recognized as a regionally important Native settlement area. Ancient Native American sites in this area span the full range of settlement history recognized for this area of Northeastern United States. Ancient sites in the district may contain information indicating how this settlement adapted to changes in the natural and social environment through time.

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⁵⁵ Town of Hanson Building Permit #51, May 6, 1966. This is the only building permit on file for Camp Kiwanee. Most of the Town of Hanson's building permits from the 1960s and before were damaged when the basement of the Hanson Town Hall flooded, and subsequently destroyed. No reference has been found to the Seabees' involvement beyond this building permit.

⁵⁶ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 4706, Page 325.

⁵⁷ Plymouth County Deeds, Book 2565, Page 347.

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The proximity of the district to both the Taunton and South Coast drainages may contribute information to test the importance of river basin drainage hypotheses relating to boundaries of Native socio/political and socio/economic systems. Ancient sites in the district may be more influenced by a specific drainage or elements of both.

Historic archaeological resources described above may contribute important information that documents the evolution of summer recreational settlement in Hanson and the social, cultural, and economic characteristics of Hanson's summer population during the late 19th and 20th centuries. Additional documentary research combined with the results of archaeological survey and testing can document the role of "The Needles," the Campfire Girls Camp, and camp ownership under the town of Hanson, played in the overall evolution of summer recreational settlement and land use in the Maquan Pond locale, Hanson, and interior Plymouth County. Structural evidence and detailed analysis of occupational related features associated with "The Needles" may identify exactly when the Burrage family first occupied The Needles, what activities they conducted at the estate, and their standards of living.

Documentary and archaeological data associated with the Campfire Girls period of occupancy may also contribute important information on the significance of the district. Structural evidence from cabins and detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may contribute important information on the role of the district in the overall evolution of girl's camps and the conditions and activities at this camp through the 20th century period. Important information may also exist indicating the extent that camp buildings changed as national standards were developed for camp buildings in the late 1940s. Accurate mapping of camp structures and facilities combined with the detailed analysis of the contents from occupational related features may contribute important information relating to the types activities that occurred at the camp, how they changed over time and how they compared to similar programs for males.

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(end)

10. Boundary Description

The National Register district boundary for Camp Kiwanee corresponds to the legal boundary of Camp Kiwanee, a public park owned by the Town of Hanson. These boundaries are illustrated on the Town of Hansen Assessor's Map 54, Lot 9, continued on Maps 53, 61, 62, and 70. These boundaries include all of the land currently owned by the Town of Hanson and designated as Camp Kiwanee, including the lot previously known as Cranberry Cove, (Map 62, Lots 1B-1, 1B-2, and 1B-3, continued on Maps 53 and 54), purchased by the Town of Hanson from the United Cape Cod Cranberry Company in 1957 and administered as part of Camp Kiwanee since 1979.

Boundary Justification

These boundaries correspond to the legal boundaries of Camp Kiwanee as established in 1958, with the addition of the contiguous Cranberry Cove, purchased by the Town of Hanson in 1957, and now legally a part of Camp Kiwanee.

(end)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Camp Kiwanee, Hanson
Plymouth Co., Massachusetts

Section number Additional documentation Page 1

Additional Documentation—Photographs

Timothy Orwig was the photographer for all the photographs, which were taken on 8 July 2002, and the negatives are in his possession. All of the buildings shown are in the Camp Kiwanee Historic District, 1 Camp Kiwanee Road, Hanson, Plymouth County, Massachusetts.

8x10 photographs

1. Gatehouse Lodge. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
2. Main Garage/Firehouse. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
3. Gypsy Cabin. Showing north and west façades, looking southeast.
4. North Chalet. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
5. Main Bungalow. Showing northeast corner, looking southwest.

4x6 photographs

6. South Circle Cabins. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
7. North Circle Cabins. Showing south and east façades, looking northwest.
8. North Circle Cabins. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
9. Gatehouse Garage. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
10. Cranberry Cove Bathhouse. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
11. Infirmary. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
12. Main Bungalow. South façade detail, looking northeast.
13. Main Bungalow. Showing north and east façades of dining hall wing, looking southwest.
14. Craft Cabin. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
15. Boat House. Showing south and west façades, looking north.
16. North Circle Bathhouse. Showing south and west façades, looking north.
17. Electric Shop. Showing south façades, looking north.
18. Camp Store. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
19. Old Shower House. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
20. Pavilion. Showing north façade, looking south.

(end)

DISTRICT DATA SHEET
CAMP KIWANEE, HANSON (PLYMOUTH), MA

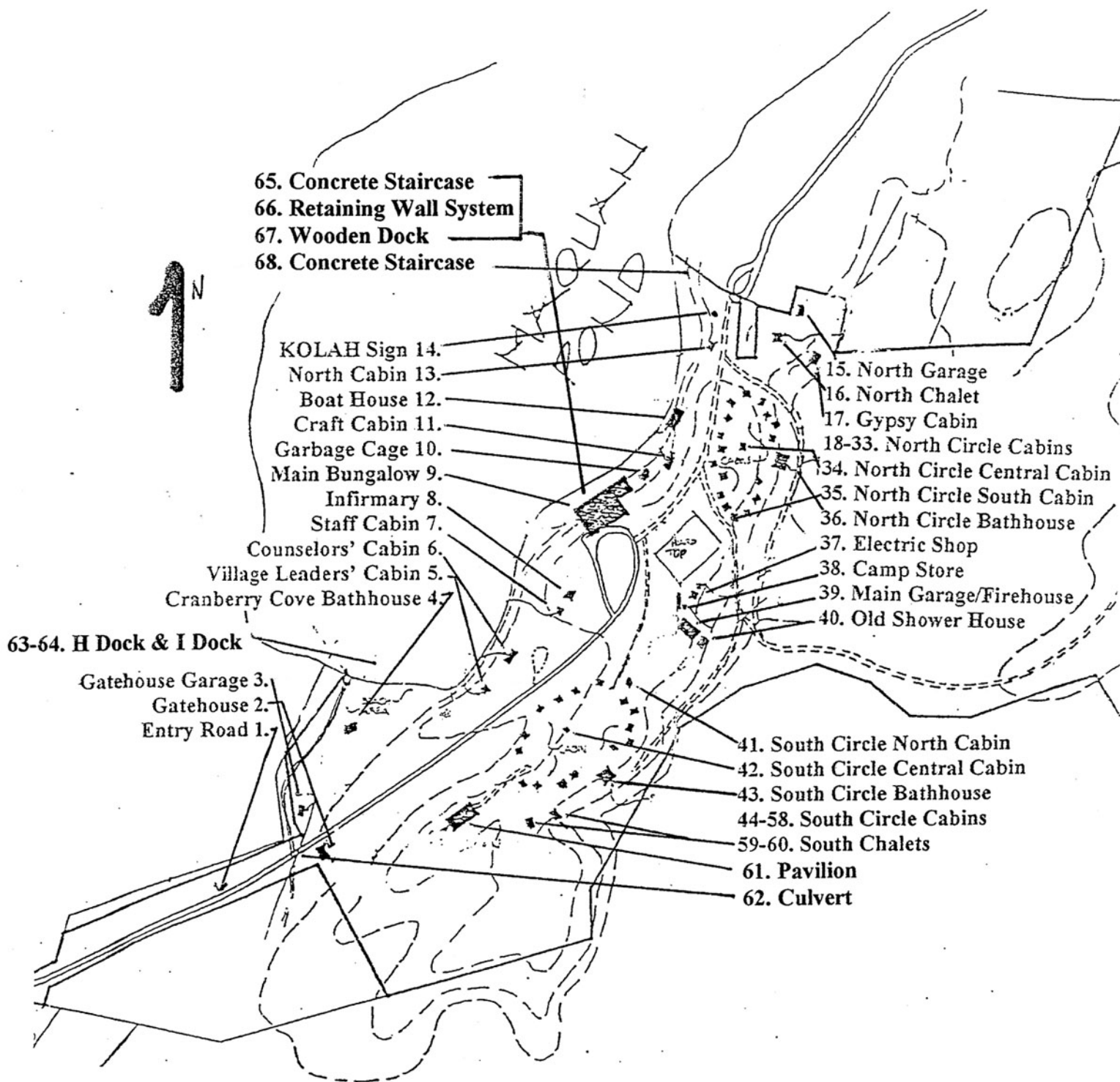
Note: The designer is unknown for all of these resources. "C or NC" refers to Contributing or Noncontributing.

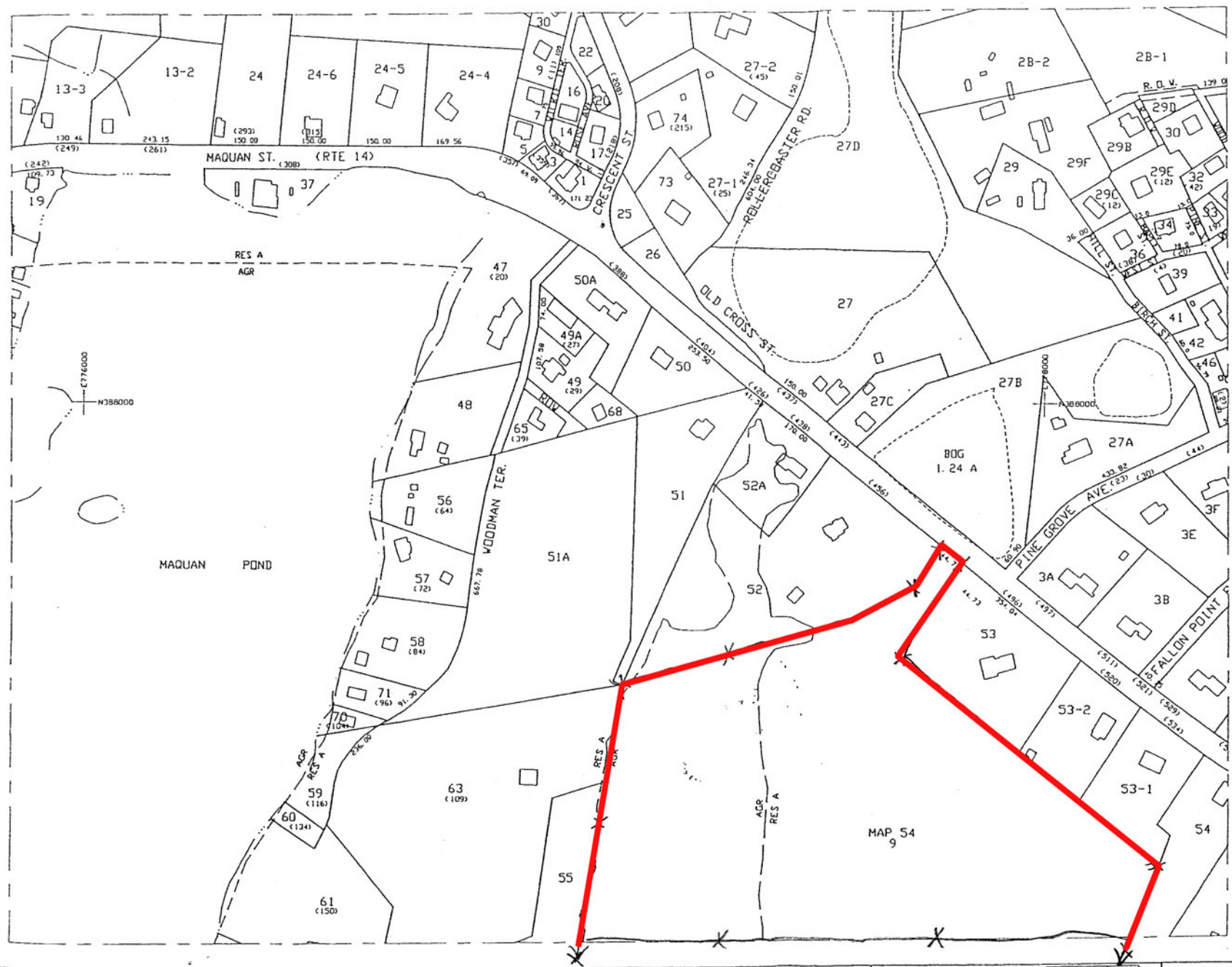
Text/ Map#	Assess. Map #	MHC#	Building, Structure, or Object Name	Construction Date(s)	Style	Resource/Status Type
1.	54, 62	112	Entry Road	ca. 1905	N/A	Structure/C
2.	62		Gatehouse Lodge	1907	Tudor Rev.	Building/C
3.	62		Gatehouse Garage	ca. 1938	N/A	Building/C
4.	62		Cranberry Cove Bathhouse	after 1957	N/A	Building/NC
5.	61		Village Leaders' Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
6.	61	111	Counselors' Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
7.	61		Staff Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
8.	61		Infirmery	1934	Rustic	Building/C
9.	61		Main Bungalow	1907, 1926, 1935, 1961	Shingle style	Building/C
10.	61		Garbage Cage	after 1964	N/A	Structure/NC
11.	61	114	Craft Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
12.	61		Boat House	ca. 1938	N/A	Building/C
13.	61		North Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
14.	61		KOLAH Sign	ca. 1970s	Rustic	Object/NC
15.	61		North Garage	before 1934	N/A	Building/C
16.	61	115	North Chalet	1966	Rustic	Building/NC
17.	61		Gypsy Cabin	1937	Rustic	Building/C
18-33.	61		North Circle Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Buildings (16)/C
34.	61		North Circle Central Cabin	1930	Rustic	Building/C
35.	61		North Circle South Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
36.	61	117	North Circle Bathhouse	after 1964	N/A	Building/NC
37.	61		Electric Shop	ca. 1950s	Rustic	Building/C
38.	61		Camp Store	1927	Rustic	Building/C
39.	61		Main Garage/Firehouse	1907	Other	Building/C
40.	61	113	Old Shower House	1950s	N/A	Building/NC

**DISTRICT DATA SHEET
CAMP KIWANEE, HANSON (PLYMOUTH), MA**

Note: The designer is unknown for all of these resources. "C or NC" refers to Contributing or Noncontributing.

41.	61		South Circle North Cabin	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
42.	61		South Circle Central Cabin	1930	Rustic	Building/C
43.	61		South Circle Bathhouse	after 1964	N/A	Building/NC
44-58	61		South Circle Cabins	ca. 1938	Rustic	Buildings (15)/C
59-60.	61		South Chalets	1966	Rustic	Buildings (2)/NC
61.	61	116	Pavilion	ca. 1938	Rustic	Building/C
62.	62		Culvert	ca. 1905	N/A	Structure/C
63-64.	62		H and I Docks	1970s	N/A	Structures (2)/NC
65.	61		Concrete Staircase	ca. 1905	N/A	Structure/C
66.	61		Retaining Wall System	ca. 1905	N/A	Structure/C
67.	61		Wooden Dock	ca. 2000	N/A	Structure/NC
68.	61		Concrete Staircase	1920s	N/A	Structure/C





PARCEL	AREA
1	6537 F
2B-1	1.38 A
29-2	1.26 A
3	3782 F
3A	30750 F
3B	30750 F
3C	30000 F
3F	30000 F
5	5330 F
7	6000 F
9	9400 F
13-2	1.00 A
13-3	30567 F
14	2480 F
16	7450 F
17	5960 F
19	10556 F
20	3640 F
22	4400 F
24	36877 F
24-4	35396 F
24-5	30021 F
24-6	30011 F
25	8110 F
26	11040 F
27	2.80 A
27-1	36499 F
27-2	35558 F
27A	40561 F
27B	2.21 A
27C	17554 F
27D	5.50 A
29	30500 F
29B	10000 F
29C	6257 F
29D	4338 F
29E	15360 F
29F	1.77 A
30	9694 F
32	5520 F
33	5500 F
34	5812 F
36	7000 F
37	18100 F
39	11660 F
41	4140 F
42	12240 F
46	6631 F
47	1.12 A
48	1.08 A
49	16580 F
49A	8800 F
50	30000 F
50A	30000 F
51	1.50 A
51A	4.48 A
52	3.91 A
52A	34000 F
53	1.53 A
53-1	35782 F
53-2	32737 F
54	1.25 A
55	1.33 A
56	34040 F
57	22070 F
58	36724 F
59	11270 F
60	6600 F
61	1.99 A
63	5.52 A
65	8792 F
68	6765 F
70	5881 F
71	10065 F
73	21060 F
74	22224 F

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PLANIMETRIC MAPPING PREPARED BY:
GEOD CORPORATION
 73 OAK RIDGE ROAD-OAK RIDGE, N.J. 07438
 FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, DATED MARCH 1988

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 (781) 294-4144

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

MAP MATCH LINE
 TOWN LINE
 PARCEL NUMBER
 HOUSE NUMBER
 DENOTES COMMON OWNER
 TOTAL RECORD FRONTAGE
 CRANBERRY BOG
 ZONING DISTRICT

LEGEND

- BUILDING
- RAILROAD
- STREAM, RIVER
- LAKE, POND
- WETLANDS

GRID: MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

KEY

80	79	78
71	69	68
62	61	60

TOWN OF HANSON
 PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
TAX MAP 70



PARCEL	AREA
A	2021 F
1	1.96 A
1A	1.71 A
1B-1	4020 F
1B-2	13880 F
1B-3	3.83 A
2	9.12 A
3	30643 F
3-4	44290 F
4	3.30 A
4-1	3.49 A
5	32000 F
5A	2.50 A
6	6.71 A
6A	1.56 A
7	1.50 A
8	2.70 A
8A	1.18 A
9	1.53 A
10	1.00 A
11	1320 A
12-1	36804 F
12-2	34400 F
12-3	30255 F
12-4	36687 F
12-5	30455 F
12-6	30000 F
12-7	30000 F
12-16	31216 F
12-17	41388 F
12-18	32531 F
12-19	35657 F
12-20	30237 F
12-24	30000 F
12-25	30000 F
12-26	30156 F
12-27	32955 F
12A	10440 F
13	1.02 A
14	40165 F
14A	1.15 A
15	36800 F
19A	4.00 A
20B	1.21 A
21	200 F

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 (781) 294-4144

REVISED: DECEMBER 2000



MAP MATCH LINE
 TOWN LINE
 PARCEL NUMBER
 HOUSE NUMBER
 DENOTES COMMON OWNER
 TOTAL RECORD FRONTAGE
 CRANBERRY BOG
 ZONING DISTRICT

LEGEND

BUILDING
 RAILROAD
 STREAM, RIVER
 LAKE, POND
 WETLANDS

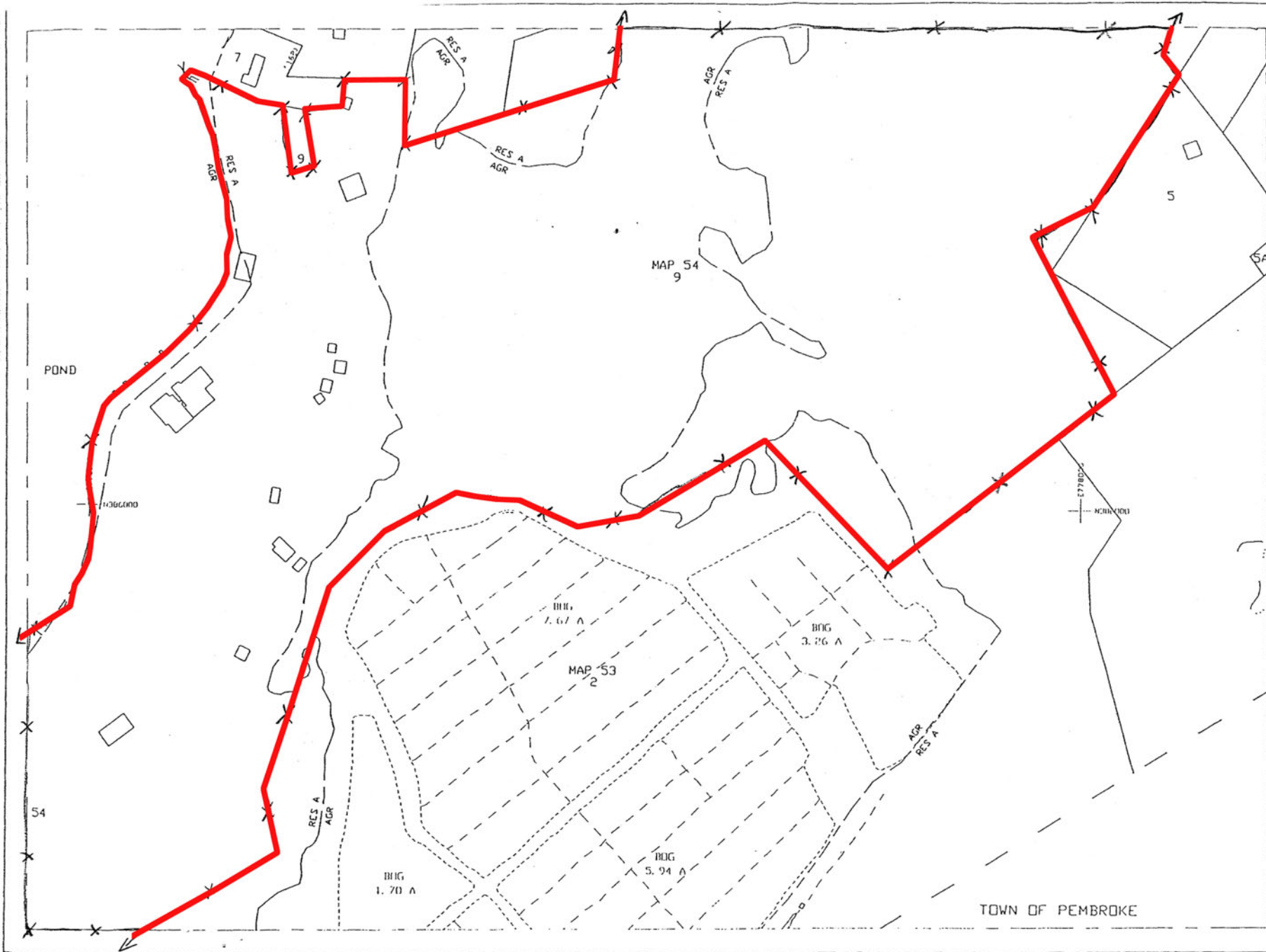


72	71	70
63	62	61
55	54	53

KEY

GRID: MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

TOWN OF HANSON
 PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
TAX MAP 62



PARCEL	AREA
1B	4.50 A
5	3.06 A
5A	5000 F
7	31950 F
9	5280 F

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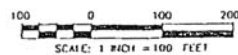
PLANIMETRIC MAPPING PREPARED BY:
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73 OAK RIDGE ROAD—OAK RIDGE, N.J. 07430
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ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE 10/01/90 LAST REMISION 7/10/97

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REVISED: NOVEMBER 1998



MAP HATCH LINE
TOWN LINE
PARCEL NUMBER
HOUSE NUMBER
DECHIT'S COMMON OWNER
TOTAL RECORD FRONTAGE
CRANBERRY BOG
ZONING DISTRICT

22
(00)
2
200.00

LEGEND

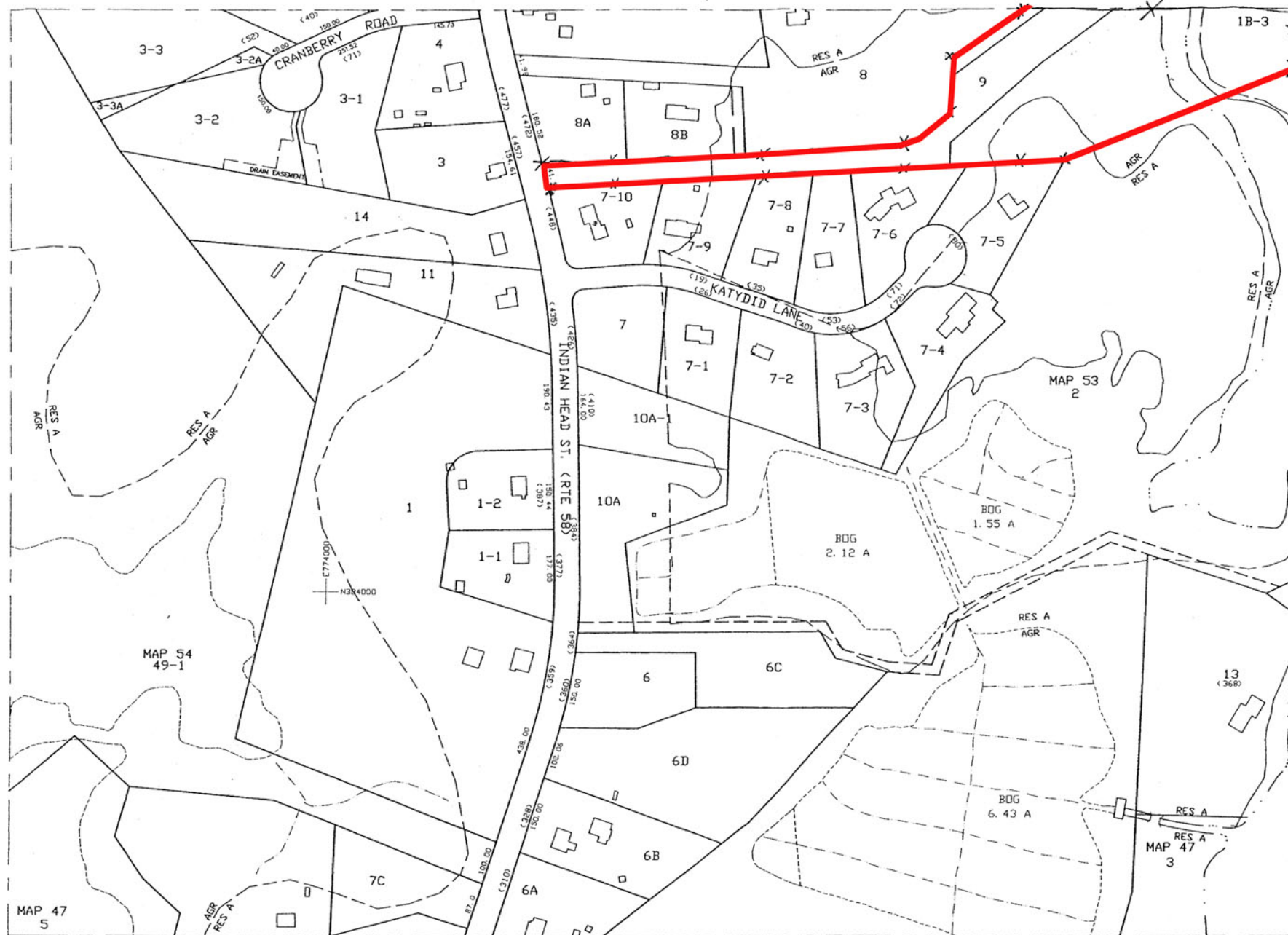
BUILDING
RAILROAD
STREAM, RIVER
LAKE, POND
WETLANDS



71	70	69
62	60	
54	53	

KEY

TOWN OF HANSON
PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
TAX MAP 61



PARCEL	AREA
1	12.45 A
1-1	30004 F
1-2	30193 F
3	40000 F
3-1	43419 F
3-2	54266 F
3-2A	3372 F
3-3	1563 A
3-3A	3372 F
4	37570 F
6	35543 F
6A	40072 F
6B	112 A
6C	128 A
6D	220 A
7	30500 F
7-1	30000 F
7-2	34593 F
7-3	41527 F
7-4	32574 F
7-5	37677 F
7-6	31610 F
7-7	30110 F
7-8	30880 F
7-9	30000 F
7-10	30140 F
7C	38653 F
8	8.08 A
8A	30395 F
8B	33462 F
9	63.40 A
10A	154 A
10A-1	37364 F
11	2.00 A
13	3.10 A
14	2.06 A
49	151.0 A
49-1	135.0 A

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 FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, DATED MARCH 1988
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 245 SUMMER ST. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
 ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE 10/01/90 LAST REVISION 7/10/97

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 **LAND PLANNING, INC.**
 HANSON: 1115 MAIN STREET 02341
 (781) 294-4144
 REVISED: SEPTEMBER 2001

MAP MATCH LINE
 TOWN LINE
 PARCEL NUMBER
 HOUSE NUMBER
 DENOTES COMMON OWNER
 TOTAL RECORD FRONTAGE
 CRANBERRY BOG
 ZONING DISTRICT

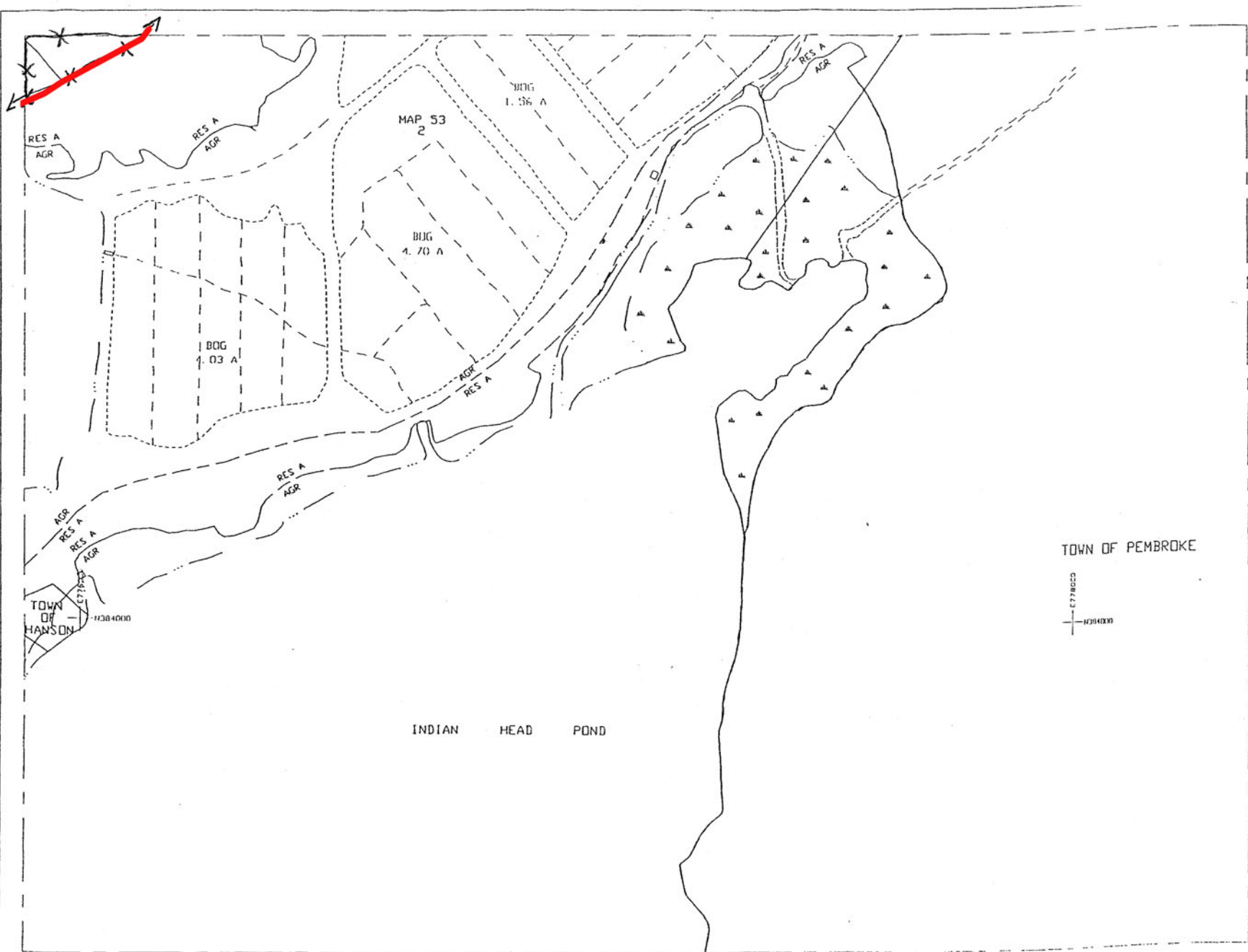
LEGEND
 BUILDING
 RAILROAD
 STREAM, RIVER
 LAKE, POND
 WETLANDS

GRID - MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

63	62	61
55	54	53
48	47	46

KEY

TOWN OF HANSON
 PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
TAX MAP 54



PARCEL	AREA
1	15500 F
2	103.47 A

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 (781) 204-4144

REVISED: NOVEMBER 1988

SCALE: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

LEGEND

MAP MATCH LINE	22	BUILDING	
TOWN LINE	(80)	RAILROAD	+++++
PARCEL NUMBER	2	STREAM, RIVER	~~~~~
HOUSE NUMBER	200.00	LAKE, POND	~~~~~
DENOTES COMMON OWNER		WETLANDS	XXXXX
TOTAL RECORD FRONTAGE			
CRANBERRY BOG			
ZONING DISTRICT			

KEY

62	61	60
54	53	52
47	46	45

GRID - MASSACHUSETTS STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM

TOWN OF HANSON
 PLYMOUTH COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
TAX MAP 53

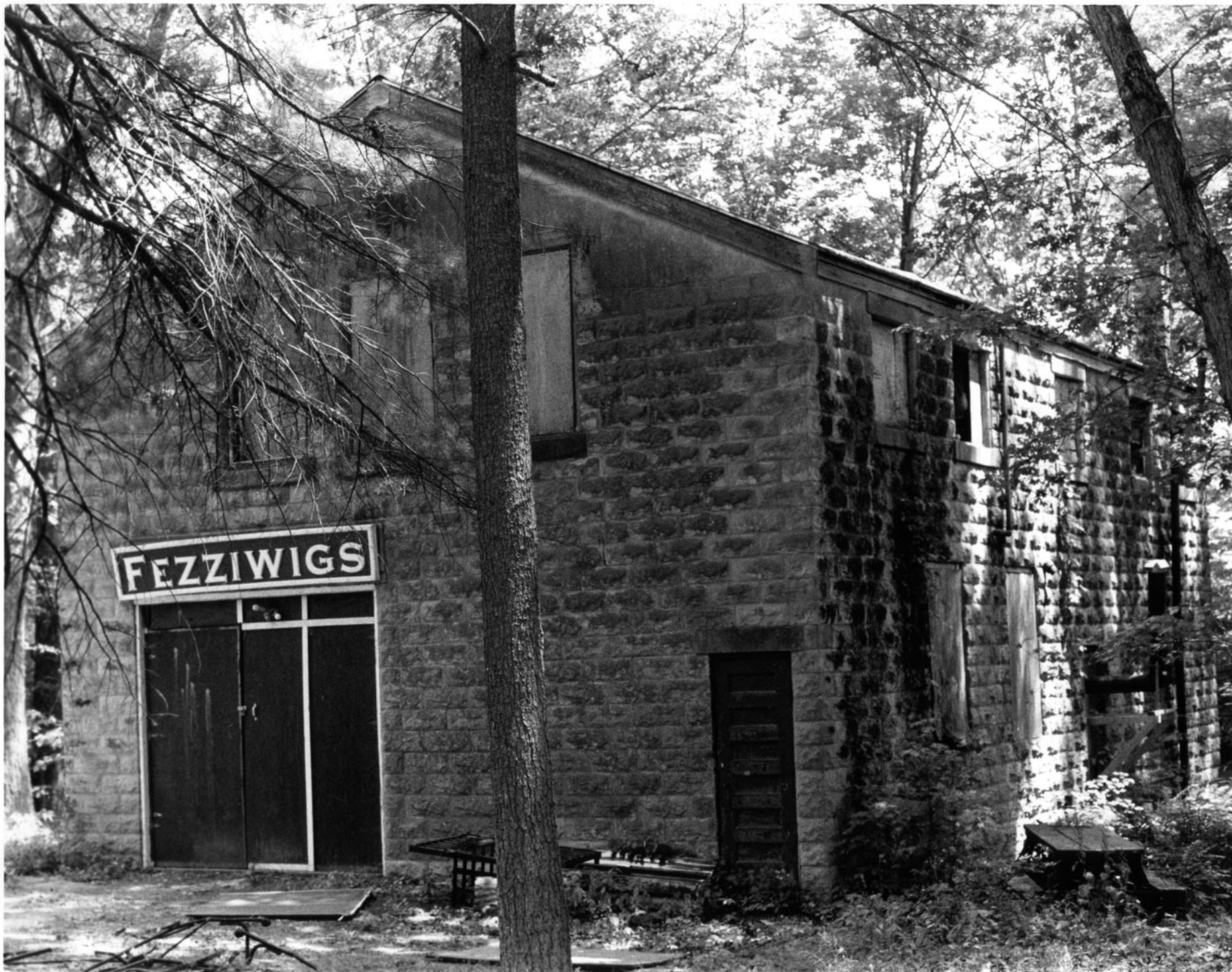
Camp Kiwanee Historic Dist.
Hanson, MA

1. 19 346240 4657230
2. 19 346860 4657820
3. 19 347340 4658100
4. 19 347260 4657560





1. Gatehouse Lodge. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast. (Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



2. Main Garage/Firehouse. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast. (Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



3. Gypsy Cabin. Showing north and west façades, looking southeast. (Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

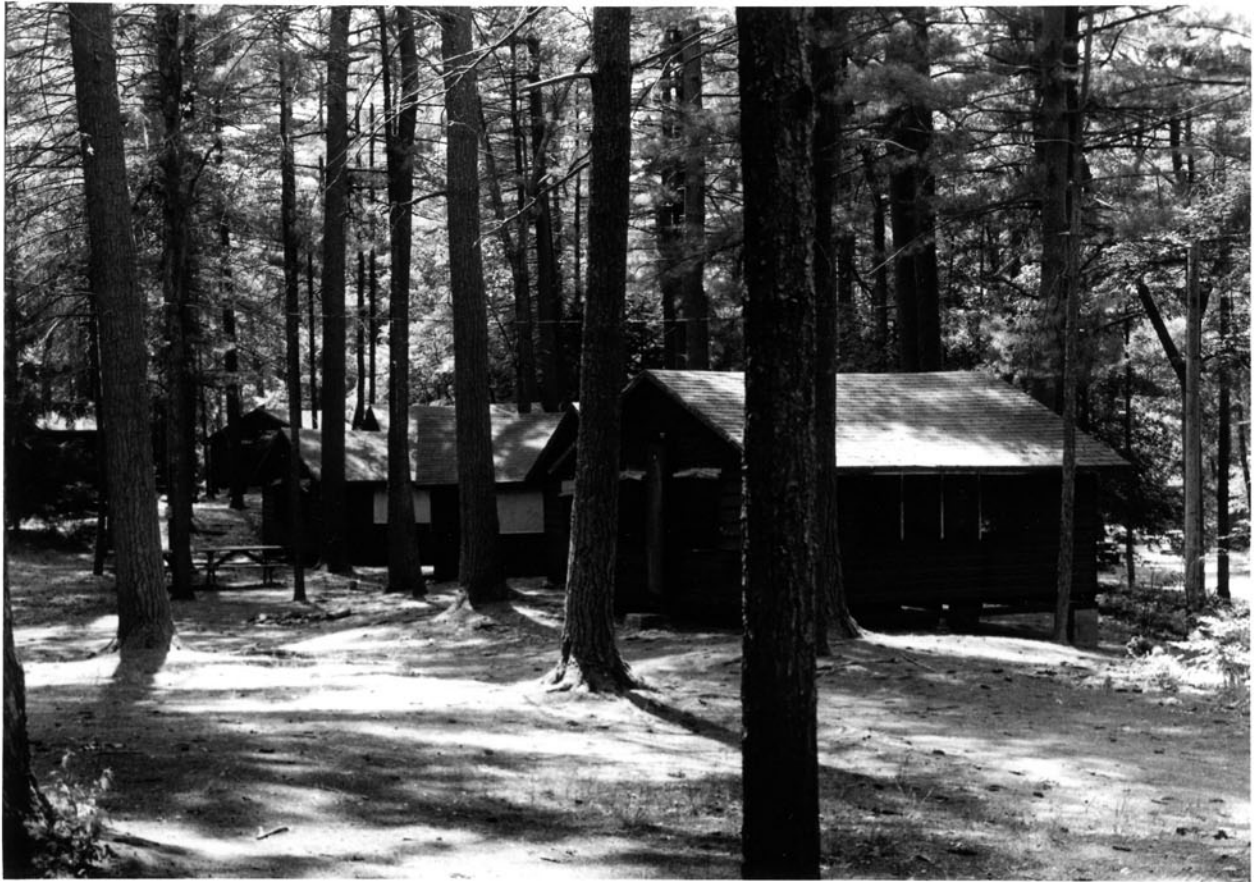


4. North Chalet. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast. (Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



5. Main Bungalow. Showing northeast corner, looking southwest. (Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)

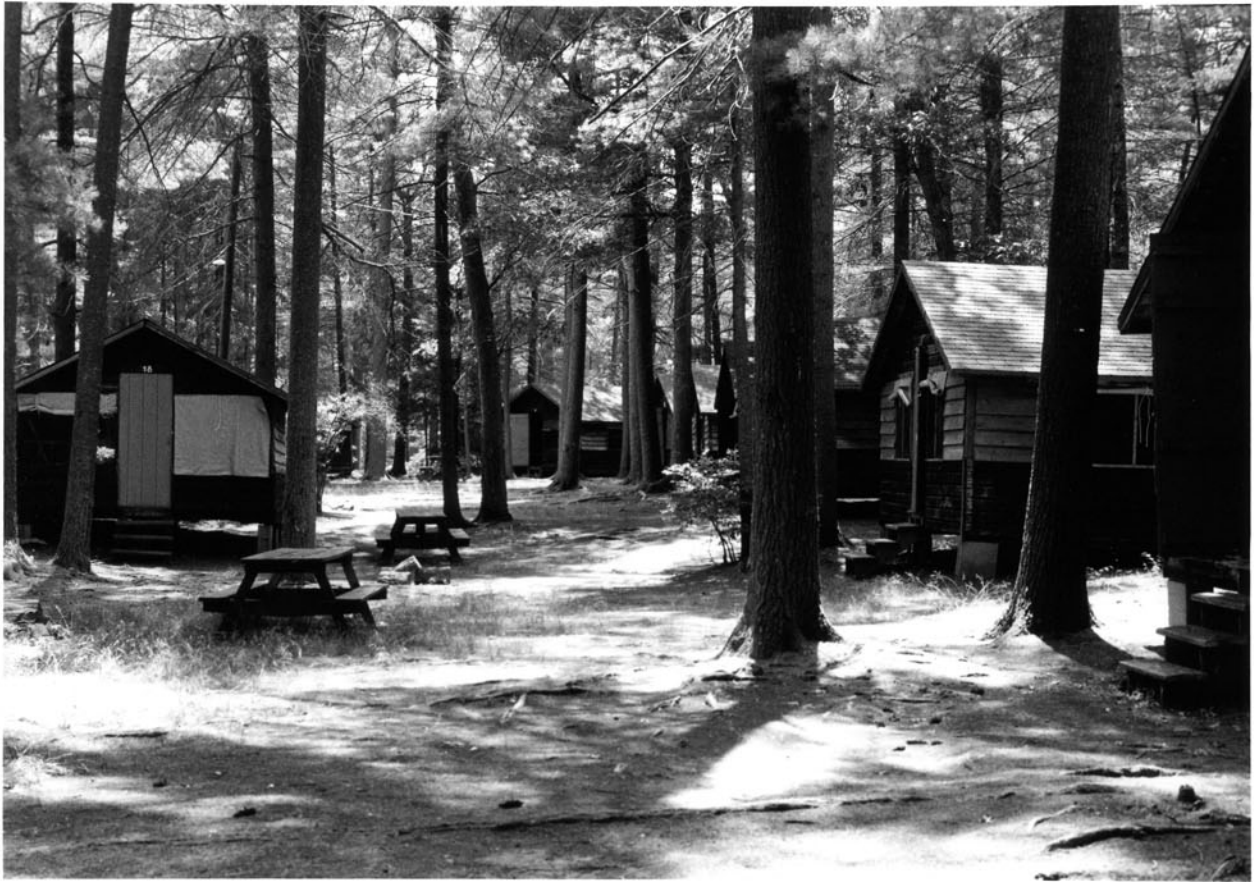


6. South Circle Cabins. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



7. North Circle Cabins. Showing south and east façades, looking northwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)

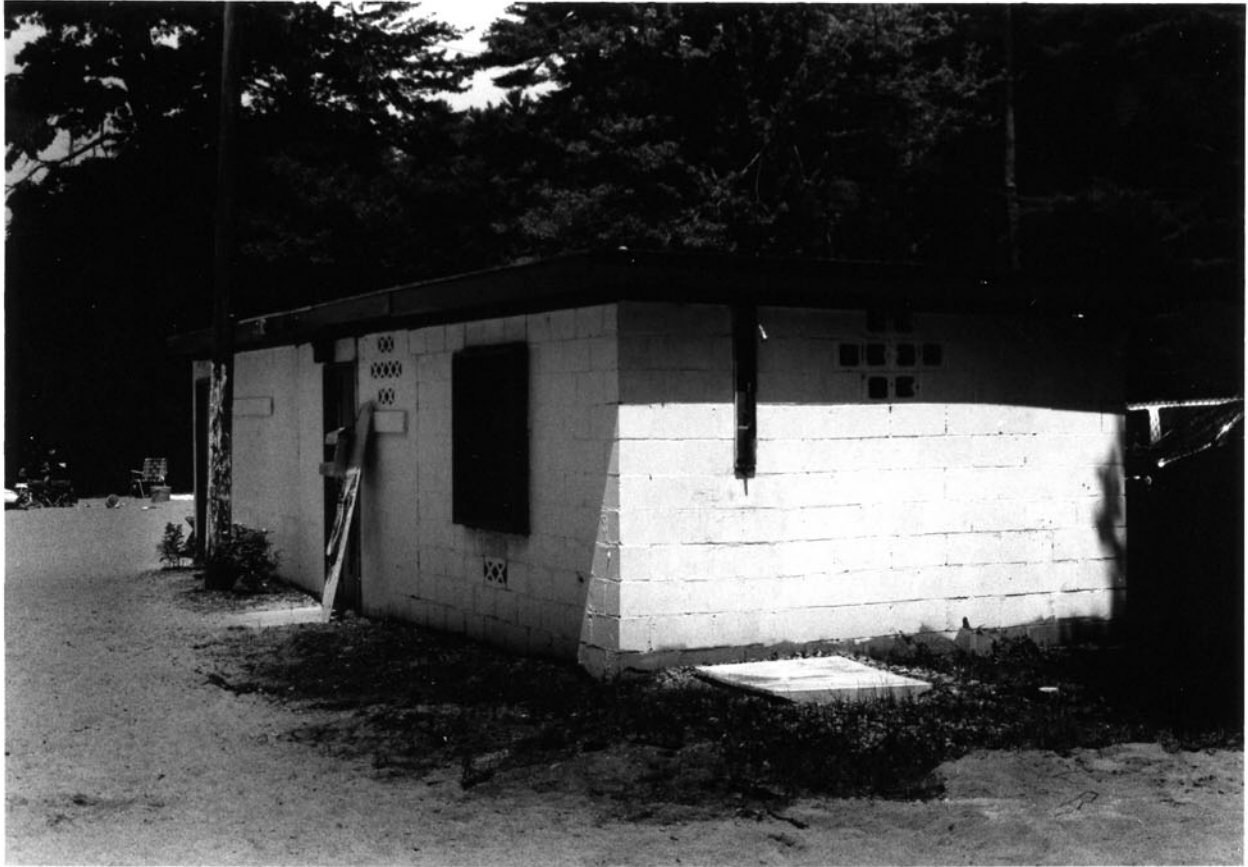


8. North Circle Cabins. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



9. Gatehouse Garage. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



10. Cranberry Cove Bathhouse. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



11. Infirmary. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



12. Main Bungalow. South façade detail, looking northeast.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



13. Main Bungalow. Showing north and east façades of dining hall wing, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



14. Craft Cabin. Showing north and east façades, looking southwest.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



15. Boat House. Showing south and west façades, looking north.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



16. North Circle Bathhouse. Showing south and west façades, looking north.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



17. Electric Shop. Showing south façades, looking north.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



18. Camp Store. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)

Camp Kiwanee Historic District, Hanson (Plymouth Co.)



19. Old Shower House. Showing south and west façades, looking northeast.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)



20. Pavilion. Showing north façade, looking south.
(Photographer: Timothy Orwig, July 2002)