Time Apart

Star Island's haunting beauty and purposeful retreats by NELL PORTER BROWN





T 5:15 A.M., fresh from bed and dressed for chilly September winds, a group of yogis sit on a rocky promontory at the eastern tip of Star Island. Silhouetted against the sky, they watch the sun's first rays splash across a sapphire swath of the Atlantic Ocean. Behind them, the full moon hangs low, glimmering in a blue sky laced with lavender. "It's un-missable," yoga teacher Tristan Boyer Binns had told students the night before. "You don't get to see the horizon all the way around very often."

She's has been coming to "this sacred place," one of the nine Isles of Shoals that sprout up about 10 miles off the coast of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, since she was a teenager, and is still awed by its wild beauty, intriguing history, and the community of people devoted to preserving both.

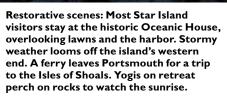
The ferry ride to Star takes only 75 minutes, and on clear days the mainland is faintly visible from its southern coast. Yet when disembarking at Gosport Harbor (named for the original 1715 township), there's a giddy sense of having tricked time.

The grand Oceanic Hotel, constructed

in 1876, looms large at the end of a grassy path uphill from the dock: a rare surviving Gilded Age resort—and the only one to have escaped complete renovation. Its generous, wraparound porch holds rocking chairs where guests sit to read, write, and talk, watch the tides, or just enjoy ocean views and breezes; for birders, there are terns, barn swallows, and cormorants to follow. The lobby

holds a grand piano and clusters of sofas and chairs, many times repaired, and tables set with board games and jigsaw puzzles.

Chalkboards that have been there as long as anyone can remember list the day's activities. One day, along with yoga on the front lawn and chanting in the stone Gosport Chapel, built in 1800, there are sessions for contra dancers, choral singers, folk musicians, and crafters. Simple meals like spaghetti, bread, and salad, followed by piles of homemade cookies, are served family-style



in the 300-seat dining room. The adjacent "pink parlor" and "writing room" are reserved for quiet activities.

"You're stepping into something the way it was, and you can't really do that in other places," says Joe Watts, an ever-smil-





ing presence and the CEO of the nonprofit Star Island Corporation that has owned and managed the 46acre island, named by sailors for its roughly five-pointed shape, since 1916. There are no cars, TVs, or piped-in music, although guests do bring and play their own instruments. WiFi and cell-phone coverage is available, but spotty; many people leave their elec-

tronics at home, and often find they're relieved to be rid of them. "This place is about old-school interaction with other people, and with a place, with nature, and history," Watts adds. "You can't help but do that when you're here." The winds blow through his office windows, coupled with sounds of waves slapping or crashing against rocks, and seagulls calling. The contemporary world dissolves, often literally, into the fog.

Star Island offers rest and rejuvenation and freedom, especially for children. People make their own fun. They walk or run along the half-mile perimeter path; swim off the dock; kayak or row; play Frisbee, soccer, and tennis; do projects in the Art Barn; or spend time in the small Rutledge school-room chalkboards. Children tend to run free, play games, and swim off the dock. Art projects attract all ages, while birders, especially, enjoy island walks and boat tours of the Isles of Shoals.

Marine Lab, where a touch tank holds barnacles, periwinkles, and crabs. Many look forward to the evening's entertainment: a magnificent sunset. "That's what happens when you don't have a TV," says Watts, who has spent part of nearly every summer on Star since he was 11, and now brings his own children. "People see it as a magical place."

Nearly everyone also participates in one of more than 60 programs, or what the organization calls "conferences," offered from June through September. (Registration opened on January 1, and sessions fill up quickly.) Topics range from art and culture, physical wellness, and regional history to ecology and climate change, and religion and spirituality, along with hugely popular family and young adult conferences; most last a few days or a week.

It sounds corny, Watts admits, but "the hope is that people will come here and learn something, and bring it forward to make the world a better place." That vision is rooted in the values of the Unitarian Universalist Association and the United Church of Christ, which guide the Star Island Corporation, although anyone, "regardless of their spiritual persuasion," Watts assures, is welcome. The churches have held summer religious "conferences" on Star since 1897, and bought the island after the bank foreclosed on previous owners. The corporation soon also acquired adjacent Appledore Island, which, at 95 acres, is the largest of the Isles of Shoals.

Appledore has its own legacy. It was home to nineteenth-century poet and gardener Celia Laighton Thaxter, who helped run her family's summer resort there in the latter half of the 1800s and was instrumental in develop-





CURIOSITIES:

Elucidating Public Health

The Public Health Museum in Tewksbury Hospital's old administration building (a national historic site), helps illustrate efforts to combat some of the deadliest diseases in modern American history.

There's an iron lung, made by J.H. Emerson Co., of Cambridge, used to treat polio. Nearby are lung X-rays lit to reveal tuberculosis (TB), and a metal sputum cup once carried by a patient to decrease the spread of infection. A case holds bifurcated needles to administer smallpox vaccines and an antique portable autoclave for on-site sanitation. In another room, posters and documents explain syphilis and commemorate William Augustus Hinton, B.S. 1905, the first black professor at Harvard Medical School, for his pioneering research, including his 1936 medical textbook Syphilis and Its Treatment.

Effective vaccines "mean that parents no longer have to worry about their children dying—or living their lives in iron lungs—because of polio, or worry about smallpox—a disease that killed more people in the past 200 years than any infection other than tuberculosis—because smallpox has been eradicated," says Alfred DeMaria Jr. '73, secretary of the museum's board of directors. (He is also the state epidemiologist and medical director of the Bureau of Infectious Disease and Laboratory Sciences in the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.) "Generations growing up after these infections were controlled do not have the same reverence for vaccines that earlier generations had," he adds. "We hope that a visit opens a window on the success of prevention." (The museum offers expanded hours, activities, and lectures during National Public Health Week, April 3-9.)

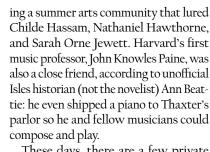
What's now Tewksbury Hospital opened in 1854 as a state almshouse, and was soon admitting the "pauper insane." It became a full-scale medical facility known for treating smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and other scourges of the day; a TB

The museum also offers walking tours of the buildings and grounds, and exhibits on patented "remedies," nursing education, dentistry (a traveling dental chair, circa 1890,

proves how far that field has come), and former mentalhealth treatments. The hospital bed with canvas restraints

held patients undergoing insulin-coma therapy, an ineffectual and dangerous practice of dosing people with

insulin, then reviving them with glucose. It was discontinued in the United States by the late 1960s, board member Linda Perry said during a recent tour. Pointing to a photograph of "coldwater baths," she added, "They were done, basically, to quiet the more violent patients. A retired nurse who visited said that sometimes they were [immersed] for 18 to 24 hours." Upon leaving, another visitor observed, "I'm very glad to be living in the twenty-first century." \sim N.P.B.



These days, there are a few private homes and the seasonal Shoals Marine Lab, a partnership between Cornell and University of New Hampshire. It keeps

roughly a hundred people busy between May and October; some of them run educational programs and tours, including a visit to the recreation of Thaxter's flower garden, during July and August.

STAR AND APPLEDORE are, typically, the only islands in the Shoals cluster routinely open to the public. There are three other islands to the south: White, home of White Lighthouse (first es-

tablished in 1821), and Seavey (both state properties), and the privately owned Lunging. Four more lie to the north, in Maine waters: Smuttynose (the third largest, and site of the notorious 1873 murder of two women that has inspired many books and a movie), diminutive Malaga, and Cedar are all in private hands, but Duck is a state-owned nature preserve, home to seals, terns, and other wildlife, and off limits to humans.

Ferryboat and chartered cruises offer narrated tours around the islands; an estimated 15,000 day-trippers visit the Isles each year, stopping mostly at Star to eat, walk, learn about its sustainability program, or browse in the Oceanic Hotel's book shop.

Long before the tourists began arriving, Native Americans were on the Shoals, probably fishing and hunting birds and seals; archaeological excavations suggest a landfall between A.D. 800 and 1200. The first European to both spot and map the Shoals was English explorer Captain John Smith; he never set foot on them, but by 1661 Appledore had an incorporated township, followed by Gosport village on Star.

By then the Shoals were home to about 600 colonists and a fishing hub that caught giant cod (back then, typically 150-pounders), and shipped a "boutique" salted form









The Public Health Museum publichealthmuseum.org

sanatorium was built in 1899.

HARVARD SQUARED

of it throughout the colonies and to Europe, according to Beattie. Although that business and the islands' population had dwindled by the mid 1700s, the 300 residents subsisted on fish and whatever livestock and crops they could maintain and were fiercely independent, viewing themselves "as separate from the mainland," she adds: calling it "America,' as if they were not a part of it." Perhaps because they were thus perceived as a threat to the independence movement, most of the islanders were evacuated in 1776 during the American Revolution, she reports. An even



Star Island's historic Gosport Chapel

smaller number of new or returned fishing families were living primarily on Star, however, when businessmen first began buying up Shoals' property in the mid 1800s to develop summer resorts for affluent Bostonians and New Yorkers. These days, Star Island and its Oceanic Hotel are far from "luxurious," Watts clarifies. Prices are kept as affordable as possible (an all-inclusive, three-night stay, for example, starts at about \$446 per person, with some discounts and scholarships available), and resources—including a 420-panel solar array that generates 60 percent of the island's power and a rain-water collection system—are more carefully managed than ever under a fiveyear-old sustainability program called "The Green Gosport Initiative."

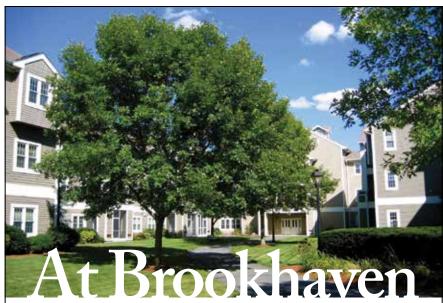
The first elaborate Shoals hotel was built by entrepreneur Thomas Laighton (Celia's father, and a former White Lighthouse keeper), who bought up most of Appledore Island, and developed the Appledore House resort in 1848. Boston businessman John Poor, of the Stickney & Poor Mustard Emporium, followed suit, building the original Oceanic Hotel on Star in 1873. Fire destroyed it within three seasons, but Poor-known for his resourceful-

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Star Island was once a fishing hub.

ness, Beattie says—soon "cobbled together" the current Oceanic House from two existing boarding houses, "the home of a former Shoaler, and some leftover lumber." It opened for 300 guests in 1876, with bedrooms eventually "outfitted with electric bells and gas lighting supplied from an on-island coal conversion plant," as well as indoor plumbing.

By that time, Celia Thaxter was spending a good part of the year on Appledore, helping with her family's hotel, and living in her own island home, hosting "what are believed to be the first American salons," says Beattie. Poet, politician, and abolitionist John Greenleaf Whittier was a good friend who visited often, as was Childe Hassam, who illustrated her poetic, diaristic An Island Garden and had a studio there. Painter William Morris Hunt complet

ed his last works on the island, then drowned there in an apparent suicide. (Thaxter found his body.) That era drew to a close soon after her own death in 1894 on Appledore, where a stone marks her grave.

Star's landscape, too, is layered with history. On the north side is the state's tallest gravestone: the 46.5-foot granite obelisk towers over the remains of beloved minister, physician, educator, and magistrate John Tucke, A.B. 1723. Ordained on Star in 1732, he served parishioners for more than 40 years before dying there in 1773. Just beyond the Gosport Chapel, built at Star's highest elevation, is

the Vaughn-Thaxter Cottage. Now used as a library and museum, it offers records from Gosport village, vintage maps and photographs, Oceanic House relics, and books by and about Thaxter, including *An Island Garden*.

"By half past six I was out of the doors at

work in the vast circle of motionless silence, for the sea was too calm for me to even hear it breathing," she wrote there. "It was so beautiful—the dewy quiet, the freshness, the long, still shadows, the matchless, delicate, sweet charm of the newly wakened world."

On that more recent chilly morning just before dawn, standing at what felt like the edge of the world, it seemed that little had changed.

RESOURCE BOX:

Star Island Corporation Morton-Benedict House

30 Middle Street Portsmouth, New Hampshire Mainland: 603-430-6272 Island: 603-601-0832 www.starisland.org

Isles of Shoals Steamship Company

315 Market Street, Portsmouth, New Hampshire 603-431-5500 www.islesofshoals.com

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