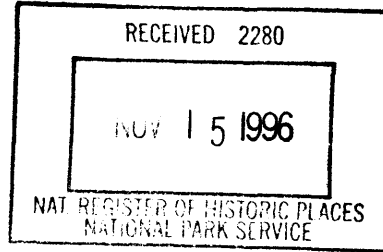


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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 an 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 Bayside Historic District

other names/site number Northport Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by George Street, Clinton Avenue, Bay View Park, and Penobscot Bay  not for publication

city or town Bayside  vicinity

state Maine code ME county Waldo code 027 zip code 04849

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

E. S. Fitzgerald 11/8/96  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State of 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 the 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:)

Beth A. Savage 12/30/96  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bayside Historic District  
Name of Property

Waldo, Maine  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
140	18	buildings
6		sites
1		structures
		objects
147	18	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)

- Religion
- Domestic/Camp
- Landscape/Park
- Transportation/Water-Related
- Recreation and Culture/Theatre
- Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store
- Domestic/Hotel

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Camp
- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Landscape/Park
- Transportation/Water-Related
- Domestic/Hotel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Gothic Revival
- Queen Anne
- Bungalow/Craftsman

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Wood Piers
- walls Wood/Weatherboard
- Wood/Wood Shingle
- roof Asphalt
- other Decorative Wraparound Porches

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

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BAYSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

WALDO, MAINE

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The Bayside Historic District is an area of about thirty acres that is bounded by Penobscot Bay on the north side. Within its compact boundary are 158 buildings, the vast majority of which are modestly scaled seasonal cottages constructed during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. These cottages occupy small lots that are laid out in a rough grid pattern comprised of two principal north-south roads and several smaller east-west streets, as well as a series of narrow public walks. Six parks that vary in both size and shape are interspersed throughout the district, and there is one significant structure (the wharf).

Bayside is located midway down one side of a hill on terrain that slopes from about 110 feet above sea level to sea level. This slope occurs within a distance of about 1,000 feet, thereby providing a distinctive setting for the cottages. Within this natural landscape is a dense concentration of buildings with shallow setbacks, generally narrow distances between cottages, and limited opportunity for plant materials on individual lots. Nonetheless, the district, particularly in the southern half and on lots that were never developed, is wooded with mature deciduous trees. Likewise, the parks feature a range of treatments from largely open mown lots such as Ruggles Park and Bay View Park, to the rough turf and numerous trees of Philo Blaisdell Park. Individual cottages are generally adorned with some form of low shrubbery and narrow surrounding lawn space. The orientation of the cottages varies in relation to their specific location within the district. For example, those located on the water side of Bay View Street face the bay, whereas the cottages surrounding Auditorium Park (all of which were built by the various Methodist Church societies) face inward toward the original camp meeting space. Elsewhere, the orientation is toward the street or the parks.

The camp meeting architecture of Bayside, like its more renowned cousin on Martha's Vineyard, is comprised primarily of narrow one-and-a-half-story frame buildings with steeply pitched gable front roofs, porches (that are either limited to the front or more often wraparound two or more sides) with decorative sawn details such as brackets and balustrades, bargeboards in gable peaks, and sheathing of clapboards, board-and-batten siding, or wood shingles. These embellishments lend an overall sense of vernacular Gothic Revival style character to the district, although this is by no means the only architectural fashion that is in evidence.

Names of cottages that appear in the following Inventory List are derived from two principal sources: 1) the 1931 edition of the Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Bayside; and 2) present-day designations of the buildings as indicated by wooden signs (noted in parentheses). Historic photographs reveal that some of the names date to the nineteenth century. Many cottages were either not named historically or their designations were not recorded. Dates of construction are derived principally from the study historic photographs combined with the knowledge of the area's general development. Since deeds were rarely recorded at first (permanent leases were given to tent lots), this source of information has proven to be of limited value.

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BAYSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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The letters C and NC that follow the dates of construction indicate whether the resource is contributing (built during the period of significance) or non-contributing (built after the period of significance). There are **140** contributing buildings, **6** contributing sites, **1** contributing structure, and **18** non-contributing buildings. The number at the left margin denotes a property's location on the accompanying map.

## INVENTORY LIST

### NORTH AVENUE

1. **Merrill, c.1880 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage with clapboard siding, front porch with turned posts and brackets, bargeboards, shed dormer. Later one-story additions located on the east side and rear.
2. **Maryan, c.1890 -- C**  
Unaltered one-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame Gothic Revival style cottage with board-and-batten siding, front porch with chamfered posts, intricate bargeboard, finial, and decorative window trim with crossetted corner blocks.
3. **Summertime, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage with board-and-batten siding, later enclosed front porch and shed roofed rear addition.
4. **Nokomis, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame Gothic Revival style cottage with board-and-batten siding, wraparound front porch, and bargeboards. A one story gabled addition extends to the rear.
5. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story cross gable roofed frame cottage with wood shingle and board-and-batten siding, wraparound porch, and bargeboards. Alterations include the addition of a shallower gable roof over the original thus making the upper story nearly full height, and a shed roofed enclosure on the east side.
6. **Mapleshade, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage with clapboard siding and wraparound porch. Alterations include a full height gabled bay and one story flat roofed shed on the west side, as well as a shed dormer on the east side.

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7. **Beale Park, c.1880 -- C**

Trapezoidal greenspace containing benches, mature deciduous trees, and evergreen shrubs.

8. **The Tower, c.1890-1900 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed Queen Anne style cottage sheathed in wood shingles. Features include a front porch, corner tower and bargeboards. A two-story addition at the northeast corner has an engaged porch on the first story, shiplap siding, and a shed roof.

9. **Cottage, c.1910, c.1990 -- NC**

Although this one-and-a-half-story cottage looks like its neighbors, its present appearance is the result of a substantial recent rehabilitation of an earlier deteriorated and altered building. The present cottage is sheathed in board-and-batten siding.

10. **Douglas, c.1900 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage with wood shingle siding and bargeboards. Additions include an enclosed front porch that extends across the original block and a two-story gabled ell.

**CLINTON AVENUE**

11. **Cottage, c.1880 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage with wood shingle siding, wraparound porch featuring chamfered porch posts and sawn brackets, bargeboards, and a one-story rear addition.

12. **Kerns, c.1875-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered with aluminum siding. The cottage has a wraparound porch with scroll sawn brackets and replacement posts, bargeboards on the front and west sides, finials, and a shed roofed rear addition.

13. **Beale, c.1873-75 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in clapboards and featuring a wraparound porch with scroll sawn brackets and bargeboards.

14. **Aleppo, c.1875-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage with board-and-batten siding, wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn brackets, and a one-story addition at the rear.

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BAYSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

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15. **Sunny Side, c.1875-82 -- C**

One of the most distinguished cottages in this section of the district, Sunny Side is a one-and-a-half-story frame building that it sheathed in flush board siding. It has a wraparound porch (across three sides) supported by posts and brackets, bargeboards, truss detailing in the gable peaks, finials, and small gabled dormers.

16. **Cottage, c.1940 -- NC**

One-story frame cottage with a gable roof and board-and-batten siding.

17. **Cottage, c.1938 -- N**

One-story frame cottage with side gable roof, clapboard siding, side and rear ells, and a shed dormer. This cottage replaces a pair of earlier cottages which are shown on the 1931 and 1937 editions of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

18. **House, c.1960 -- N**

One-story wood sided ranch style house built for year round occupancy.

19. **Rockaway, c.1885 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. The L-shaped building features a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboard, and a truss-like ornament in the gable peak.

20. **T. H. Davies Store, c.1885 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story frame building sheathed in flush board siding. This modest building has a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets. It is illustrated in *Bayside, Maine* in an old photograph, and is shown on the 1912 Greenlaw map of Bayside.

21. **T. H. Davies Bakery, c.1885 -- C**

Two-story frame building with a broad gable roof, flush sheathing, and a front deck. It appears to be the remains of the T. H. Davies Bakery which is illustrated in *Bayside, Maine* in an old photograph, and is also shown on the 1912 Greenlaw map of Bayside.

22. **Cottage, c.1885 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story L-shaped Queen Anne style cottage with a gable roof, wraparound porch featuring turned posts and balusters, clapboard sheathing on the lower story and patterned wood shingles on the upper level, and paneled bargeboards. A one-story porch is located at the rear.

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**AUDITORIUM PARK**

23. **North Searsport, 1881 -- C**

One of the Methodist Church society cottages, this two-story gable roofed building is sheathed in clapboards and has a full width porch on its east side. Judging from the 1931 Sanborn map, this porch appears to replace the original front porch.

24. **Cottage, c.1960 -- NC**

One-story shallow gable roofed frame cottage with fibre board sheathing and a corner porch.

25. **Orrington Center, c.1875 -- C**

Like the nearby North Searsport Cottage, this two-story gable roofed frame building is one of the earliest Methodist Church society cottages. It is sheathed in clapboards and has a shed roofed porch sheltering the first story of its facade.

26. **Eddington, c.1875-82 -- C**

Another early Methodist Church society cottage, this two-story gable roofed frame building has a front porch whose shed roof is supported by chamfered posts. It is sheathed in clapboards, and has a shed addition at the rear.

27. **Rockport, c.1938 -- NC**

Although similar in scale and detailing to many cottages in the district, this one-and-a-half-story frame cottage is apparently a late 1930s replacement of an earlier building that stood on this lot (it is presumed to have been destroyed by fire). The existing gabled cottage is sheathed in wood shingles, has a wraparound porch, and a shed dormer on the east side.

28. **Crow's Nest, c.1875-82 -- C**

This Gothic Revival style one-and-a-half-story cottage is clad in flush board siding and has an elaborately detailed wraparound porch that contains a balustrade with scroll sawn balusters, a bargeboard, porch roof supports with cutouts and applied trim, and a deck projection (probably a post 1931 addition) toward the front that replicates the original detail. Its front gable peak and side eaves are decorated with bargeboards.

29. **Unity, 1882 -- C**

Another Methodist Church society cottage, this two-story frame building has a gable roof and a front porch whose shed roof is supported by posts with scroll sawn brackets. It is sheathed in clapboards and wood shingles.

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30. **Union, 1881 -- C**

Erected in 1881, this two-story gabled frame building was built for the Union Methodist Church society. It is sheathed in clapboards and has a shed roofed front porch.

31. **Carmel, c.1873 -- C**

One of the more modestly scaled of the original Methodist Church society cottages, this one-and-a-half story, gable roofed building features a shed roofed front porch with scroll sawn balusters and bargeboards on the front and side elevations. It is sheathed in clapboards.

32. **South Thomaston, c.1873 -- C**

Similar in scale to its immediate neighbor to the east, this one-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage is sheathed in wood shingles and has a wraparound porch that is believed to have been built about 1920.

33. **Cottage, c.1931-37 -- C**

This one-and-a-half-story shallow gable roofed frame building is located on the site of the Lincolnville Cottage which, according to Sanborn maps, was removed sometime after 1931 and before 1937. The front block of the existing cottage is sheathed in wood shingles whereas its taller rear section is vertically sheathed.

34. **Brewer, c.1873 -- C**

This virtually unaltered Methodist Church society cottage is a long rectangular two-story building that is sheathed in clapboards. It has a large two-leaf front door and bargeboard trim in its front gable.

35. **Orono, c.1873 -- C**

The Orono Methodist Church society is a two-story gable roofed frame building which is sided in clapboards and has a shed roofed front porch.

36. **Morrill, c.1937-43 -- NC**

One-story gable roofed frame cottage that is sheathed in clapboards and has a hip roofed front porch. It apparently replaces an earlier two-and-a-half-story cottage that was standing on this site in 1937.



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37. **Auditorium Park (Albert E. Morris Memorial Park), c.1850 -- C**

Auditorium Park is the oldest of the several green spaces that are located throughout the district. Its original purpose was to serve as the gathering place for the camp meeting services and events that were held on a speaker's platform and later in an auditorium originally located on the lot between the park and the bay. The auditorium was demolished in 1936, but the park has been retained as open space. The park's sloping grass surface is punctuated by mature deciduous trees.

**WALK J**

38. **Swallowdale, c.1900 -- C**

Diminutive one-story frame cottage with a steeply pitched roof. It is covered in flush sheathing and has a modern shed roof addition on the east side.

**PARK ROW**

39. **Bragg, c.1873 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch, small shed dormers, and a shed addition on the east side.

40. **Taylor, c.1873 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles on the facade and board and batten on the sides. Features include bargeboards in the gable peak and above the upper story window, a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, and shed dormers. This cottage is believed to be one of four constructed on Park Row by Newell Mansfield.

41. **Stevens, c.1873 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered with wood shingles. It has a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, bargeboard in the gable, and a small gable roofed wall dormer. This is thought to be one of the four original cottages along Park Row constructed by Newell Mansfield.

42. **Sea Rest, c.1873 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable front frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It features a front porch with sawn brackets, bargeboard in the gable peak, and a one-story ell.

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One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage clad in original board-and-batten siding. Cottage features a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, bargeboards in the gable and above the upper level window, small original gabled dormer on the east side, and a one-story rear addition. Believed to be one of the four original Park Row cottages erected by Newell Mansfield.

44. **Lincoln, c.1873-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in flush sheathing. Cottage has a broad wraparound porch supported by turned posts, bargeboards in the gable and above the upper level front window, a dormer on the east side, and a full height gable roofed ell addition at the northeast corner.

45. **Cottage, c.1873-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. Features a wraparound porch with turned posts, bargeboard in the front gable, and gable roofed dormers.

46. **C. Hathaway, c.1873-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story frame cottage featuring a gable roof, wraparound porch, and a mix of clapboards and flush sheathing. Cottage has elaborate sawn detailing on the porch and in the pattern of the bargeboards in the gable and above the paired facade windows in the upper story. The gable peak is clad in flush sheathing in the pattern of inverted pickets, and the corners of the building are detailed with quoins.

47. **Home Atlantic, c.1885-90 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage featuring a wraparound porch, wood shingle siding, shed dormer on the east side, and an enclosed basement level below the porch. This cottage replaced the earlier "Lilliputian" cottage shown in historic photographs as no more than a very small one room building with barely room for an adult to stand inside.

48. **Cottage, c.1873-82 -- C**

Two-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It features an enclosed front wraparound porch and wave shaped bargeboards in the gable and above the window in the gable peak.

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Two-and-a-half-story frame cottage featuring a polygonal corner tower, two-story wraparound porch, and wood shingle siding. A shed addition spans the east side behind the tower. Historic photographs indicate that when originally built this cottage had a silhouette similar to others along Park Row, with the tower added about 1885.

50. **Bayside Wharf, 1874 -- C**

The wharf is comprised of a granite block structure that extends from the southeast corner of Ruggles Park to a wooden pile section on which is located a small hip roofed frame building. The granite section of the wharf was built in 1874, but the remainder has been replaced several times and is at present being rebuilt.

51. **Ruggles Park, c.1873 -- C**

The second public gathering place developed in the camp ground, the area which Ruggles Park occupies was obtained in the Association's purchase of land in 1873. Historic photographs show it to have been a rough rock strewn open area that eventually was leveled and planted in grass. In 1875 the first hotel on the camp ground, the Wesleyan Grove House, was erected at the southwest corner of the park. A report in the June 27, 1878, edition of the *Republican Journal* noted that the grounds around this hotel "...have been graded and terraced." A note in the *Journal* on June 5, 1879, stated that the park had been named in honor of Hon. Hiram Ruggles of Carmel, one of the founders of the camp ground.

**BAY STREET** (east side)52. **Blaisdell, c.1872 -- C**

Long two-story frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. This cottage appears to have undergone several additions including a hip roofed projection to the east (water) side, a two-story bay on the south side, an enclosed wraparound porch extending from the bay across the east side, and a one-story hip roofed roof shed at the Bay Street side. This latter addition is attached to a gable roofed block that may be the original section of the cottage. The Blaisdell Cottage was originally constructed for Philo and Sarah Blaisdell. After Philo's death in 1927, Sarah Blaisdell donated several lots between Oak Street and Sea Street for the creation of Blaisdell Park in his memory.

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53. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
Highly asymmetrical one-and-a-half-story frame cottage covered in wood shingles. The original gable roofed cottage has modified by the addition of shed and gable roofed ells on the north side and a broad hip roofed one-story block on the Bay Street side. Its wide gable roofed front porch probably reflects an expansion of the original.
54. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half story L-shaped frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboards in the gable peaks and eaves, a finial in the front, and a dormer and one-story shed at the rear (Bay Street side).
55. **Mypalandi (Squeezed Inn), c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. Features include a broad front porch, bargeboard recessed under the front eave, and a one-story addition to the rear.
56. **Yoursenmine, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch on the facade and a second on the rear, in addition to a trio of shed dormers on the north side.
57. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
Narrow one-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in wood shingles. Features include a front and rear porches and bargeboards in the front gable peak and above the upper story window.
58. **Hate to Leavit, c.1890 -- C**  
Narrow one-and-a-half-story frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a front porch with sawn brackets, a bargeboard and finial in the gable peak, side shed addition, and a partially enclosed wraparound rear porch.
59. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
Two-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound front porch and a gabled addition at the southwest corner of the half story that is cantilevered over the wall below.
60. **Sperry, c.1890 -- C**  
Large two-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. Features include a porch that wraps around the front and north side elevation, an engaged porch on the rear, and shed dormers on the north side.

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61. **Post Office (Store), c.1890 -- C**

Two-story gable roofed frame building sheathed in clapboards and wood shingles.

**BROADWAY**

62. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**

One-story frame cottage whose broad gable roof engages a wraparound porch. It is sheathed in wood shingles and has a two-story addition at the rear.

63. **Cottage, c.1938 -- NC**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles and vertical boards in the gable peak. It is decorated with a bargeboard in the gable, and has a wraparound deck. A cottage occupied this lot according to the 1937 Sanborn insurance map, but it appears to have had a different footprint than the existing cottage.

64. **Unity, c.1890 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed cottage clad in flush sheathing. Features included a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, gabled hoods over the front upper story windows, shed dormers on the side elevations, and a one-story shed addition at the rear.

65. **Akia, c.1890 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. It has a wraparound front porch, gabled hoods over the upper story front windows, shed dormer, gambrel roofed bay on the south side, and a shed roofed rear addition.

66. **Beechnut, c.1875-82 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story L-shaped cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. The cottage has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboard and finial in the front gable, shed dormer and two-story gabled bay on the north side, and a two-story porch at the rear.

67. **Bangor Chapel, c.1873-75 -- C**

Two-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a front porch whose shed roof is supported by turned posts, and a rear ell composed of a gabled two-story block and a one-story shed section. This cottage is one of the original Methodist Church society buildings.

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68. **Merrithew Square, c.1873 -- C**  
Rectangular green space that is punctuated by mature deciduous trees. Photographs from the early years of this century show the square enclosed by a rustic fence.
69. **Camp Ground Gate House, c. 1870 -- C**  
Diminutive one-story gabled frame building covered in clapboards. It has a bracketed hood above its front door, and a shed roof addition on the north side. This building was originally constructed for the purpose of collecting admission fees. It is now used as a cottage and was substantially rehabilitated in 1990.
70. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
L-shaped one-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed frame cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. Features include a three-sided front bay window, side porch with chamfered posts, and a gabled dormer on the south side.
71. **Cottage, c.1900 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a clipped gable roof, wraparound porch, and a large hip roofed wall dormer in the middle of the facade.
72. **Oliver, c.1880-90 -- C**  
Tall two-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in flush sheathing. Features include a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and large sawn brackets, inverted picket detailing in the front gable peak, and a one story rear addition. This cottage is believed to occupy the site of an earlier building that was destroyed by fire about 1880.
73. **Randall (Beech Haven), c.1875-82 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn ornamentation, bargeboards in the gable peaks (front and rear), and a one-story ell.
74. **(Rand's Camp), c.1875-82 -- C**  
Two-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in flush sheathing. It has a front porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, bargeboard, wall dormers, and a one-story ell at the rear.

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75. **Morevista**, c.1875-82 -- C  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. Decorative features include a front shed roofed porch with sawn brackets and a truss shaped ornament in the gable peak. A one-story shed is attached to the rear elevation.
76. **(Forest Home)**, c.1875-82 -- C  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. It has a hip roofed front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, and ornamentation between the posts, as well as bargeboards in the front gable peak.
77. **Hillcrest**, c.1875-82 -- C  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage covered in wood shingles. It has an elaborately detailed front porch, bargeboards, a shed dormer and gable roofed bay on the south side, and a one-story ell.
78. **Alamae (Driftwood)**, c.1875-82 -- C  
Modest one-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. The roof of its broad front porch is supported by shingled posts. A one-story shed addition is attached to the rear, and a detached outbuilding stands at the back of the lot.
79. **Little Harbor**, c.1875-82 -- C  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered with clapboards and patterned wood shingles in the gable peak. It is distinguished by its broad front porch featuring chamfered posts, sawn balusters and roof balustrade, and narrow spindle screen that connects the posts. A one-story shed is attached to the rear elevation.
80. **Cottage**, c.1875-82 -- C  
Two-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has an elaborately detailed front porch featuring sawn balusters and brackets and a spindle screen connecting the posts. A one-story addition is located at the rear.
81. **Cottage**, c.1875-82 -- C  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a front porch that originally wrapped around both sides, although the extensions have since been enclosed and connected to shed roofed additions that extend along both sides and the rear elevation. Shed dormers are located on the sides.

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82. **Kozicot (Shadows), c.1875-82 -- C**

Two-story T-shaped cottage sheathed in wood shingles. This cottage, which features a wraparound front porch and bargeboards, has a two-story addition on the south side, the upper floor of which is cantilevered over the lower one. Further additions extend to the rear, and a shed dormer is located on the north side of the original block.

83. **Blue Water, c.1875-82 -- C**

Two-story L-shaped frame cottage featuring bargeboards and pendants in its gable peaks, a partially enclosed wraparound porch with sawn brackets, and flush sheathed walls.

84. **Cottage, c.1870 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story T-shaped frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with turned posts, truss shaped ornamentation in its front gable peak, and shed dormers. This cottage is believed to be one of the three original cottages constructed along Broadway.

85. **Kumpeekin, c.1870 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story T-shaped frame cottage that is sheathed in clapboards on the lower story and patterned wood shingles in the gable peaks. The building features a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets and decorative trim along the cornice, truss shaped ornament in the front gable peak, and shed dormers on the rear block. The cottage is thought to be one of the three original buildings erected along Broadway.

86. **Cottage, c.1870 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story L-shaped frame cottage clad in aluminum siding. It has a broad front porch and additions at the northwest (rear) corner comprised of gable and shed blocks. This is believed to be one of the three original cottages built on Broadway, and it is the most altered.



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Rectangular two-and-a-half-story hipped roof building sheathed in wood shingles. This building has a full width front porch surmounted by a shingled parapet as well as a trio of large hip roofed dormers on the front and one on each end. This is the second hotel to occupy this site. The first one was erected about 1890 as a replacement for the Wesleyan House that had been destroyed by fire several years earlier (it stood on a lot opposite this one). The hotel built about 1890 was a large three-story wooden building featuring corner towers and a three tier wraparound porch. Its fate is uncertain. The existing inn was substantially renovated about 1990 with the addition of the dormers and reconfiguration of the fenestration pattern.

88. **(Former) Hasting's General Store, c.1885-90 -- C**

Two-story gable roofed frame building originally located at the corner of George and Clinton streets. It appears to have been moved to this site sometime after 1937 where it was converted into a cottage. A porch spans the four-bay front elevation.

89. **Oakhurst, c.1879 -- C**

Two-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding and inverted pickets in the front gable peak. It has a decorative front porch comprised of sawn balusters, turned posts, brackets, and a spindle screen linking the posts.

90. **Philo Blaisdell Park, 1927 -- C**

Located at the northwest corner of Sea Street and Bay Street, this park was donated to the Northport Village Corporation in 1927 by Sarah Blaisdell in memory of her husband Philo Blaisdell. The deed states that it was for "...use as a public common for the benefit of the children and friends of Bayside." The park is comprised of rough turf interspersed with numerous mature deciduous trees.

**CATO STREET**91. **Bay View Park, c.1880 -- C**

Bay View Park, which occupies a roughly triangular area between Cato Street and Rogers Lane (and which crosses George Street), is comprised of open lawn with several deciduous trees near its edges and a terrace near its east end (nearest the bay). The land on which the park was developed was part of the purchase of land that extended the camp meeting association's holdings to its southern limits. The *Republican Journal* edition of July 1, 1880, noted that "... Bay View Square, on this addition, will be very handsome when completed."

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92. **Cottage, c.1875-85 -- C**

Irregularly shaped one-and-a-half-story frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. The gable roofed building has a wraparound porch, bargeboards, a one-story ell attached to the south side and a two-story gabled bay projecting from the west side.

93. **Woodchuck, c.1875-85 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story side gabled frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a hip roofed front porch, center shed dormer, and a two-story addition across the rear elevation.

94. **Cottage, c.1875-82 -- C**

L-shaped one-and-a-half-story frame cottage covered with board-and-batten siding. It features a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboards, and inverted picket siding in the front gable peak. A one-story ell projects to the rear.

95. **White Rock, c.1875-82 -- C**

Conventional two-story three-bay Italianate style cottage featuring bracketed eaves and a decorative wraparound porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets and balusters, and a balustrade atop the roof. A one-story addition spans the rear elevation.

**ROGERS LANE**

96. **(All Dolled Up), c.1890-1900 -- C**

Expansive one-and-a-half-story frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. Features include a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, bargeboards in the gable peaks and wall dormers, and a two-story ell.

97. **Cottage, c.1880-90 -- C**

Large two-story Queen Anne style cottage sheathed in wood shingles and clapboards. This building, which has been extensively remodeled on its east side with changes to windows and the addition of a deck, has a polygonal corner tower gabled dormer, and an engaged front porch.

98. **Cottage, 1954 -- NC**

This one-story ranch style cottage is sheathed in wood shingles and has a broad gable roofed porch at its southeast corner. It is a replacement for an earlier cottage that was destroyed by fire about 1940.

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99. **Cottage, c.1960 -- NC**

Two-story rectangular frame building sheathed in wood shingles. This building apparently replaces an earlier cottage that is identified on the 1931 Sanborn map as "Snug Harbor".

100. **Cottage, c.1925 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a full width front porch with sawn brackets, shed dormer, and a shed addition to the east side.

101. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story Bungalow style cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It features an engaged front porch, gabled dormers, and a two-story hip roofed wing attached to the northeast corner.

**SEA STREET**

102. **Cottage, c.1950 -- NC**

One-story shed roofed frame cottage covered in clapboards. The 1931 Sanborn insurance map shows a building on this lot at that time, but its configuration appears to differ from the existing one.

103. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story bungalow style frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has an engaged front porch, center shed dormer, and an engaged shed at the rear.

104. **Cottage, c.1910 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story L-shaped frame cottage covered in wide masonite siding. It has an enclosed wraparound porch, a full height bay on the east side, and a shed addition across the rear elevation.

105. **Cottage, c.1900 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story side gable frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. Features include a partially enclosed wraparound porch and a shed addition at the southwest corner.

106. **Cottage (Platt), c.1890-1900 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. It features a wraparound porch with sawn balusters and brackets, bargeboards in the gable peak and above the gable end window, and a shed addition at the southwest corner.

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107. **Blaisdell Garage and Chauffeur's Quarters, c.1910 -- C**

Two-story hip roofed frame building sheathed in clapboards on the first story and wood shingles above. It has a centrally located second story porch on the front elevation that is reached by way of a long set of steps. This building is said to have been constructed to house Philo Blaisdell's automobile and to provide quarters for his chauffeur. The Blaisdell's occupied a cottage on Bay Street. A second building on this lot appears to have been used as a cottage, but it is not known for whom. It has a gable roof, engaged porch, and wood shingle siding.

**OAK STREET**

108. **Cottage, c.1900 -- C**

Two-story gabled frame cottage covered in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch, and a shed roofed porch on the rear elevation.

109. **Cottage, 1986 -- NC**

Flint Whitman, Architect

Modern one-and-a-half-story frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. It features a front deck, exposed outriggers under the broad eaves, and a truss shaped ornament in the gable peak.

**MAPLE STREET**

110. **Northport Yacht Club, c.1960 -- NC**

One-story gable roofed frame building clad in wood shingles. A deck surrounds the building on two sides. The yacht club appears to occupy the site of an earlier cottage that was distinguished by its two-story square shape and hip roof.

111. **(Nafadil), c.1895 -- C**

Two-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch featuring turned posts and sawn brackets.

112. **Post Office (Blair Agency), c.1915-16 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed frame building clad in wood shingles. It features an engaged wraparound porch and gambrel roofed dormers.

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113. **Cottage (Lightner's Landing), c.1893 -- C**  
Frederick Augustus Simpson, Contractor  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards and patterned wood shingles in the gable peak. It has a wraparound porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and decorative trim under the eaves. The gable peak features a bracketed hood over the center window and a bargeboard in the peak. This is one of the few cottages in the district whose original builder is known.
114. **(Miles Cottage), c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage covered in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with stick detailing between the posts, a balustrade on the porch roof, a small bargeboard in the gable peak, and a two-story ell on the west side. This latter feature was originally a tower added about 1894, but reduced to its present configuration in the 1960s. The cottage was built for Henry Miles.
115. **Cottage(P. Dutch), c.1910 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story hip roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has an engaged wraparound porch that is enclosed at the northwest corner, and shed dormers on two sides.
116. **Cottage, post 1937 -- NC**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch and a shed addition along two-thirds of the west side.
117. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
Two-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch, bargeboard, and a small shed attached to the east side.
118. **(Fernhurst), c.1892-95 -- C**  
  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It features a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, bargeboard, a shed addition on the west side, and a shed dormer on the east side.
119. **(Burt-N-I), c.1895 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch that is surmounted by a deck, and a one-story rear shed addition.

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120. **Cottage, c.1892-95 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. It has a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, pediments above the upper story front windows, and a one story gabled ell.
121. **Cottage, c.1892-95 -- C**  
Two-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in clapboards. A porch surmounted by a deck spans the front elevation. The proportions and modest detailing of this cottage have led one local historian to suggest that this building may be one of the Methodist Church society cottages that was moved to this location at an unknown time.

**MAIN STREET**

122. **Automobile Garage, c.1920 -- C**  
One-story side gable frame building covered in wood shingles. It has a pair of large double doors and a shed dormer on the front elevation. This building is shown on the 1931 Sanborn insurance map as an automobile garage, a function it appears to still maintain.
123. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story side gable frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a front shed dormer, a wraparound porch, and a one-story gable roofed addition at the southeast corner.
124. **Maplewood, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles. Features include a wraparound porch with large sawn brackets, bargeboards in the gable peak and above the gable window, shed dormers, and a detached garage.
125. **Good Cheer, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed cottage covered in wood shingles. The cottage has a wraparound porch and a one-story rear ell with a connected shed addition.
126. **Cottage, c.1895 -- C**  
Two-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in clapboards and patterned wood shingles in the front gable peak. It has a wraparound porch that carries across three sides and is detailed with sawn brackets, and a bargeboard in the gable peak.

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127. **Cottage, c.1892-95 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage covered in clapboards and wood shingles. A wraparound porch extends across two sides, a bargeboard decorates the gable peak, and a tall two-story hip roofed addition with a shed attachment is located on the rear elevation.
128. **Idle Hours, c.1900 -- C**  
L-shaped one-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in patterned wood shingles and clapboards. The cottage features a wraparound porch and bargeboards in the gable peaks and above the gable windows.
129. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. The cottage has a highly ornamental front porch with chamfered posts, sawn brackets, balustrade, and trim between the posts, bargeboards, as well as shed roofed dormers, and a one-and-a-half-story rear ell.
130. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in asbestos siding. It has a wraparound porch, bargeboards in the gable peak and above the pair of gable end windows, and a one-story ell.
131. **Cottage, c.1970 -- NC**  
Diminutive one-story gabled cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. A deck extends across the front elevation to a side porch and shed addition. This modern cottage appears to have been built on the site of an earlier building that is shown on the 1931 Sanborn insurance map.
132. **(Warneta), c.1892-95 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage with a two-story tower at its southwest corner. The cottage is clad in flush sheathing and patterned wood shingles in the upper stories, has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, and a one story rear ell.
133. **(Camp Mason), c.1890 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. Features include a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboard in the front gable peak, shed dormer on the east side, and a one-story shed addition at the rear.

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134. **(Dun Roamin)**, *c.1890 -- C*

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in clapboards and wood shingles in the gable peak. It has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, shed dormers on the east side, and a small enclosure of the porch at the northeast corner.

135. **Cottage**, *c.1890 -- C*

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. The wraparound porch features sawn brackets and chamfered posts, and a one-story ell extends to the rear.

136. **Cottage**, *c.1920 -- C*

One-and-a-half-story side gable cottage that features an engaged front porch, shed dormer, and an engaged shed and porch along the rear elevation. The cottage is clad in wood shingles.

**GRIFFIN STREET**

137. **Cottage**, *c.1890 -- C*

Narrow one-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage covered in board-and-batten siding. It has a partially enclosed wraparound porch, bargeboard in the front gable, and a two-story shed addition at the rear.

138. **Cottage**, *c.1880 -- C*

Two-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. Its front porch has been removed, and a one-story shed carries across the rear elevation.

139. **Cottage**, *c.1895 -- C*

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage clad in wood shingles. The wraparound porch has chamfered posts and sawn balusters, and it meets a one-story ell at the rear. A bargeboard decorates the gable peak.

140. **(Heigh Ho)**, *c.1890 -- C*

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in wood shingles and inverted pickets in the front gable peak. It has a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and sawn brackets, a pediment above the paired gable end windows, and a one-story rear ell that is connected to a shed roofed garage.



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141. **(Kozie Korner's)**, *c.1890 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in wood shingles and flush sheathing in the gable peak. It has a front porch with stick ornamentation, bargeboard in the gable end, and shed additions on the side and rear.
142. **Cottage**, *c.1885 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in aluminum siding and flush sheathing in the front gable peak. It features a front porch with a polygonal east end, bargeboard in the gable, and an L-shaped one-story rear addition.
143. **Fair Haven**, *c.1885 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story T-shaped frame cottage clad in board-and-batten siding. It has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets and balusters, bargeboards in the gable peaks and along the eaves, pedimented hoods and above the paired gable end windows, and a one-story shed addition at the rear.
144. **Redrock**, *c.1885 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in board-and-batten siding. The wraparound porch features chamfered posts and sawn brackets, and a bargeboard decorates the gable end. A one-story addition extends to the rear.
145. **(Woodsum)**, *c.1885 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage covered in wood shingles. Its original wraparound porch has been replaced by a deck at the front, but the bargeboards in the gable peak and above the gable end window and east side dormer are historic features as is the one-story shed ell at the rear.
146. **(Herseys)**, *c.1900 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in flush sheathing. It features a wraparound porch (part of which has been replaced by a deck) with sawn brackets, bargeboards above the front gable end window and the east side dormers, a truss shaped ornament in the gable end, and a one-story ell at the rear.
147. **(Valhalla)**, *c.1885 -- C*  
One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in wood shingles. It has a partially screened wraparound porch with sawn brackets, shed dormers, and a broad gabled rear ell.

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**PLEASANT STREET**

148. **Echo, c.1900 -- C**

Diminutive one-story gable roofed frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with sawn brackets, bargeboard in the gable peak, and a shed addition across the rear.

149. **Automobile Garage, c.1920 -- C**

One-story clipped gable frame building clad in shiplap siding. It has two pairs of vertical board doors that demarcate the garage stalls. This is one of four automobile garages shown on this lot on the 1931 Sanborn map.

150. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**

One-story hip roofed frame building covered in wood shingles. Originally constructed as an automobile garage, it has now been converted into a cottage.

151. **Automobile Garage, c.1920 -- C**

One-story hip roofed frame building sheathed in shiplap siding. This building is one of four automobile garages that occupied this lot in the 1931 Sanborn map.

152. **Cottage, c.1910 -- C**

One-story gable roofed frame building sheathed in T-111 plywood. This building appears to have originally been one of the four automobile garages that are shown on the 1931 Sanborn map. It has recently been converted to a cottage.

153. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage clad in flush sheathing and wood shingles. It has a wraparound porch with chamfered posts and stick brackets, and a gabled addition that projects from the northwest corner.

**GEORGE STREET**

154. **Cottage, c.1920 -- NC**

Two-story gable roofed frame building clad in T-111 plywood. This building appears on the 1931 Sanborn map as one of two automobile garages located on adjoining lots. It has recently been enlarged and converted to residential use.

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155. **(O'Kunda), c.1920 -- NC**  
One-and-a-half-story hip roofed frame building clad in board-and-batten siding. This building appears on the 1931 Sanborn map as a one-story automobile garage. It appears to have been enlarged during its conversion to a cottage.
156. **Simpson (Wayside), c.1900 -- C**  
One-story gable roofed frame cottage covered in wood shingles. It has a front porch with sawn brackets and turned posts, bargeboard in the gable peak, one story rear ell, and a shed addition on the north side (formerly part of the wraparound porch).
157. **Cottage, c.1920 -- C**  
One-story gable roofed frame bungalow style cottage covered in clapboards. It has a hip roofed front porch with turned posts.
158. **Travelers Rest, c.1900 -- C**  
One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage clad in wood shingles. The 1931 Sanborn map indicates that this cottage had a wraparound porch that has since been removed. It underwent substantial repairs in 1991 that included replacement of the south wall and a narrow addition to the front.
159. **Cottage, c.1892-95 -- C**  
Large two-story frame cottage that is comprised of a shed roofed main block with a hip roofed tower at the southwest corner and a one-story shed across the rear elevation. The building is covered in clapboards and patterned wood shingles in the upper story of the tower. There is a porch across the front elevation of the tower, and a second one on its east side that extends across the recessed shed.
160. **Bayside Theatre (Bayside Community Hall), 1916 -- C**  
Large one-and-a-half-story gambrel roofed frame building clad in flush sheathing. A shed roofed porch shelters the center entrance and about one-half of the first story. Originally built for use as a theatre, this building now serves as a hall for community events.
161. **(The Oriental), c.1890 -- C**  
Two-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a wraparound porch with turned posts and sawn brackets.
162. **House, c.1960 -- NC**  
Modern one-story frame ranch house with full height basement. It is clad in wood shingles, and is occupied year-round.

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163. **Pennell, c.1892-95 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gable roofed frame cottage featuring a two-story hip roofed tower at its southwest corner and a wraparound deck that replaces the historic porch. The upper story of the tower is clad in wood shingles whereas the balance of the cottage is sheathed in clapboards. A bargeboard decorates the front gable peak.

164. **Cottage, c.1890 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story L-shaped frame cottage covered with clapboards. It has a wraparound porch, bargeboard in the front gable, and a one-story rear ell.

165. **(Land Ho), c.1890 -- C**

One-and-a-half-story gabled frame cottage sheathed in clapboards. It has a front porch, bargeboard in the front gable, and one-story wings projecting from both side elevations.

**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 a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Social History

**Period of Significance**

c. 1850 - c. 1937

**Significant Dates**

c. 1850

1873

1915

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Various, See Inventory List

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Bayside Historic District  
Name of Property

Waldo, Maine  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 30

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 19 | 502370 | 4914250 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
2 | 19 | 502900 | 4913840 |

3 | 19 | 502580 | 4913500 |  
Zone Easting Northing  
4 | 19 | 502020 | 4913840 |

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 Kirk F. Mohny, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date October, 1996

street & number 55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station telephone 207/287-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04333-0065

**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 SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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The Bayside Historic District is comprised of a large group of small wooden cottages and several parks that originally constituted the Northport Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting grounds. Initially acquired during the second quarter of the nineteenth century for Methodist camp meetings in which participants occupied tents, the property was enlarged and more permanently developed after the Civil War with the construction of roads, parks, and cottages. By the early twentieth century it had acquired the name Bayside, a moniker that was more likely to evoke the image of a seaside resort community than a religious camp meeting. Today, Bayside survives as the largest and one of the most intact of the several camp meeting grounds that were developed in Maine during the late nineteenth century. The district is eligible for nomination to the Register under Criteria A and C. Criteria Consideration A also applies by virtue of the religious history associated with the property. The period of significance spans the years between about 1850 and about 1937.

**1849-1873**

The origin of the religious camp meeting has been the subject of considerable debate among scholars of the topic. Although most sources date its beginning to about 1800 in frontier Kentucky with the sacramental services of Presbyterian minister James McGready, Kenneth Brown has recently offered persuasive evidence that this form of religious activity was in use well before the turn of the eighteenth century and that it can be traced to the work of Methodist preachers in North Carolina and Georgia (Brown, pp.5-12). Regardless of its specific early history, camp meetings soon became the domain of the Methodists. As Methodism gained popularity (its adherents grew in number from 2,800 in 1800 to over 1,068,525 in 1844 [Weiss, p.3]), so too did the practice of the camp meeting, which was regarded as a useful forum for making new converts while renewing the faith of others and offering an opportunity for further spiritual development. One historian of Maine Methodism credits the camp meeting as one of the three most important factors to the denomination's growth in the state, citing about forty places where camp meetings are known to have taken place (Wentworth, p. 10).

On September 14, 1848, several individuals purchased a twenty-eight acre parcel of land on Penobscot Bay from Rowland Carlton. Two years later, this group transferred the property to the trustees of the Northport Camp Ground Association; an organization comprised of twenty-three Methodist churches in Knox and Waldo counties, as well as the Circuits and Stations of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This parcel of land, which constitutes the core of the present historic district, was apparently chosen for both its picturesque setting and its central location. Its establishment quickly followed the formation of the East Maine Conference, an organizational division of the Methodist Church designed to better serve the eastern and northern areas of the state.

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Little is known about the early years of the camp meeting in Northport, although subsequent accounts of this period indicate that gatherings typically lasted for a week with the congregants occupying tents pitched on the property. It is also difficult to ascertain what the physical character of the property was in the mid nineteenth century. This question is relevant in order to understand how the camp meeting at Northport fit the popular notion that such gatherings should be held in a grove of trees with a central preaching stand/meeting space surrounded by tents. In all probability, a similar hierarchy of space was imposed on the property at an early date, and the site of the auditorium and the existing Auditorium Park with its surrounding society cottages reflects this early pattern. The earliest known graphic illustration of the grounds appears on the 1859 wall map of Waldo County. It shows a grove of trees with an unidentified central structure all of which is labeled "Wesleyan Grove." A boarding house is located just outside the grove, and it appears to be surrounded by an area named "Camp Ground." At what time the balance of the original property was surveyed and the existing layout of roads and lots was imposed is uncertain.

What little documentary information that does exist about the camp meetings in this period is largely derived from contemporary reports that appeared in the *Republican Journal*, a weekly newspaper published in nearby Belfast. For example, in 1869 the paper commented that attendance did not seem to be as large as in past years, but that the "...Methodists themselves do not encourage the gathering of large numbers, as it is often found that 'Satan comes also' in a disagreeably large preponderance." (September 2, p.3). The following week it was reported that admission fees yielded about \$300.00, which was nearly enough to pay the remaining debt on the purchase and preparation of the land. In its August 24, 1871, edition the *Journal* noted that the grounds of the camp ground had been enclosed with a fence; that the landing from the bay had been moved; and that "The underbrush of the groves is to be cleared away so that the hitherto hidden recesses where the wicked and perverse have assembled, will be under better supervision -- thus pushing Satan's skirmish line further away." Two weeks later, the *Journal* reported that "...a new house is being erected in the grove and another is to be commenced soon..." (Sept. 7). This is one of the earliest references to the construction of permanent buildings on the grounds.

1873-1915

Kenneth Brown states that after the Civil War the camp meeting was modified by a number of religious and social trends, some of which enabled the institution to survive into the twentieth century. The development of the Northport camp meeting follows the pattern which he refers to as "the camp meeting as a religious resort." Brown makes the point that, "Railway and steamship lines vastly improved public transportation, and as the middle class began to travel for vacations, camp meeting resorts were soon established as a religious alternative to such places as Newport, Rhode Island; Coney Island, New York;



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and Atlantic City, New Jersey.”(p.31). He also argues that the rise of the camp meeting resort often led to the formation of incorporated camp meeting associations which acted as governing bodies that established rules and maintained control over property. This organizational evolution appears to have taken place at Northport.

On February 19, 1873, the Maine Legislature approved an act of incorporation for the Northport Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting Association. The powers granted to the Association and several of its subsequent actions offers at least a partial explanation for seeking incorporation. In the first place, the Association was given the power “...to take and hold by gift or purchase, property, real and personal, to an amount not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, to sell and convey the same....” Presumably, the camp ground land that had been deeded in 1850 to the Northport Camp Ground Association was turned over to this new entity, and in 1873 it augmented this original lot with an additional thirteen acres (twelve more acres were purchased in 1876). These land acquisitions combined with the power to sell property suggests that interest in the area’s potential for more than a one or two week visit during camp meeting was on the increase (a conclusion that seems to be supported by the number of permanent cottages being erected as discussed below). The second specific power granted to the Association that is noteworthy was the “...right to build and extend into the tide waters on their lands, such wharves as may be necessary to make the landing convenient.” The ability to develop a wharf that could accommodate the increasing number of passenger steamships that were serving the Maine coast in the late nineteenth century was an important ingredient to the further development and popularity of the camp ground. In its November 5, 1874, edition, the *Republican Journal* reported that a new wharf had been completed at a cost of approximately \$3,000, and that it was 200' in length, 60' in width and was comprised of both a solid granite section and cribwork piling.

The camp meeting reports that appear in the *Republican Journal* indicate that the decade after 1873 witnessed a transformation of the camp meeting grounds through the construction of permanent buildings. In its August 27, 1874, edition it was reported that “The appearance of the Grove has been made attractive by the number of pretty summer cottages recently erected by parties who spend a portion of the warm weather there, and a beautiful place it is.” Two years later, it was noted that “...the appearances are that quite a number [of cottages] will be erected during the season.” (June 8, p.2). Later that summer the paper stated that there were 278 canvas tents and 70 permanent cottages within the enclosure (August 31, p.3); by 1878 the number of cottages stood at about 100 (August 1, p.3). In addition to the permanent cottages erected by the several Methodist Church societies and private individuals, the Association built the Wesleyan Grove House at one corner of Ruggles Park in 1876 at a cost of over \$5,000. The Association also laid out streets, established wells, built privies, and by 1881 had adopted a complete sewerage system.

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In retrospect, these many improvements and permanent additions to the grounds can probably be seen as the beginning of the end of Northport's religious camp meeting, as the pattern of use and development was increasingly centered around things secular rather than spiritual.

The cottages erected at the camp ground during this period illustrate the popularity of a distinctive style of architecture. Typically one-and-a-half stories in height with steeply pitched front gable roofs trimmed with bargeboards and decorative porches, these cottages drew upon the Gothic Revival style of architecture for their inspiration, albeit in a decidedly vernacular form. Their density, similarity of form, scale, materials, and detail, as well as their shared setbacks create an appearance of remarkable homogeneity, although on close inspection each is distinctive in its own detailing. The cottages at Northport belong to a much larger group of buildings that one might describe as "camp architecture". They are not unlike the seasonal dwellings erected at several other religious camp meeting grounds in Maine that date from the late nineteenth century, although they do appear to be somewhat larger and more stylish than those found elsewhere in the state. Beyond Maine, the enclave is architecturally related to those at both the Wesleyan Grove camp meeting grounds and the adjacent summer resort of Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. However, the cottages on Martha's Vineyard are generally more highly embellished than their counterparts in Maine, and they exhibit a more consistent fenestration pattern (the most noteworthy feature of which is a large central entry on the facade) and roof shape. Unfortunately, with the exception of Frederick Augustus Simpson (who is known to have built a cottage on Maple Street), the names of the carpenters and builders who were responsible for the architecture at Northport are unknown.

For the duration of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century the camp meeting at Northport continued to be held on an annual basis, but the recreational aspect of the community seems to have played an increasingly important role. This pattern was noted by George J. Varney in his 1881 *Gazetteer of the State of Maine* when he wrote that: "...while the annual religious meeting in August still remains the leading feature, the place is becoming a popular watering place." (p. 401). Further evidence of the expanding purpose and function of the camp meeting grounds was the publication in 1879 of the first edition of *The Sea Breeze*, a newspaper devoted to the Northport Camp-Ground (although it also reported on seasonal activities taking place in the immediate area outside of the grounds); the construction in 1890-91 by the Northport Hotel Company of a new, more stylish hotel designed by Colorado architect Frank Kidder; and the organization of the first Chautauqua in 1893. By the early twentieth century, the camp meeting grounds and environs had become known as "Bayside", a term that would seem to evoke a much different image of summering on the coast of Maine to a broader range of people than does one that retains the camp meeting nomenclature.

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1915-c.1937

On March 29, 1915, the Maine Legislature approved an Act to incorporate the Northport Village Corporation. This action established a quasi-independent governmental entity within the Town of Northport with jurisdiction over much of the summer colony including the camp meeting grounds. The corporation was empowered to raise and borrow money for the purposes of fire prevention, road construction and maintenance, sanitation, beautification of public spaces, police protection, and most other activities associated with a municipality. Among the persons associated with this effort were camp ground cottage owners Fred Walls and Philo C. Blaisdell, as well as Chicago attorney Ira Cobe who had recently completed a lavish Colonial Revival summer house named "Cariad" (NR 10/20/83) on a site to the southwest of the camp grounds.

In his comments on the formation of the Village Corporation, the author of a 1947 history of Bayside stated that the "...civic interests of the summer colony clashed with the civic interests of the town of Northport. Taxes, road maintenance, etc., led to arguments over the equitable distribution of tax funds ..." (Reed, p.14). Although this account indicates that antagonism existed between the municipal government and the summer residents, one is also led to speculate about the state of relations in this period between the trustees of the Northport Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting Association and the cottage owners. This is a topic that merits further investigation, particularly with respect to the ability of the Association to provide the type of amenities and improvements that the Corporation ultimately became responsible for, let alone the interest in doing so. The minutes of the Association in the years immediately prior to 1915 suggest that the cottage owners had been seeking improvements to the infrastructure that were beyond the financial capacity of the organization. The 1911 annual meeting contains several references to these matters, and charges the committee investigating them "...to define the mutual relations of the Cottage owners and that of the Association..." (p.182). Three years later, an endorsement of the idea of establishing a village corporation came out of a committee report, and it was unanimously approved by the Association.

The decades of the 1920s and 1930s witnessed a continual decline and finally the termination of the religious aspect of Bayside. Annual camp meetings were held through 1930 (and again in 1932), along with Sunday services in July and August. However, at their 1935 annual meeting, the members of the Association voted to demolish the auditorium, and within two or three years the organization apparently was dissolved and its assets turned over to the Preacher's Aid Society of the Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Title to the Association's remaining real estate (principally Auditorium Park) was subsequently transferred to the Village Corporation. After nearly ninety years of association

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with the camp meeting movement, Bayside had completed its transition to a secular summer colony. Many factors account for the demise of Northport's camp meeting, one of which was certainly the decline in revenues that made it impossible to maintain and improve the property. Kenneth Brown argues that one such factor was the loss of full control of the property resulting from the sale of lots. The Rev. W. H. Pilsbury, writing in his 1886 *History of Methodism in East Maine*, offered yet another reason to explain the changes that had come to the camp meeting: "The decline of its power, and the waning of its usefulness has been, not altogether because of adding the worldly element of relaxation and recreation, so much as because of the wearing away of the edge of its novelty..." (p.204).

c.1937-Present

Nearly sixty years have passed since the camp meeting association was dissolved and Bayside lost its remaining religious function. In the interim, relatively little change has come to the enclave. The open spaces have been maintained without encroachment from new development; virtually every cottage that existed during the period of significance remains, albeit often with minor additions and/or deletions (as well as a few conversions to year round residences); and only a small number of new houses/cottages have been constructed on previously undeveloped sites or on those where an earlier cottage was destroyed. The Northport Village Corporation continues to function in its chartered capacity, and Bayside retains its attraction as a summer colony with a considerable number of the cottages still available for rent.

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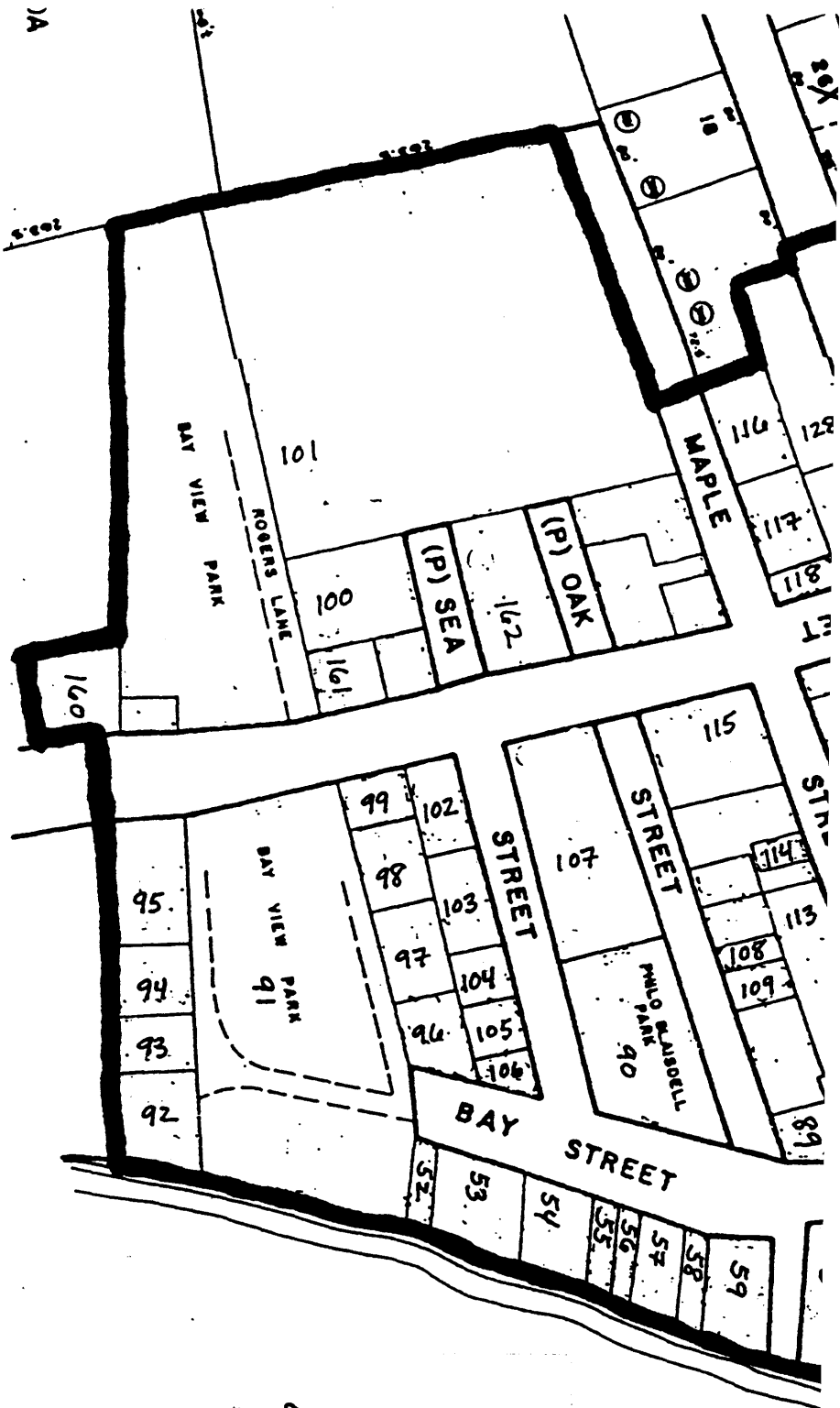
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**Verbal Boundary Description:**

See map.

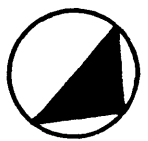
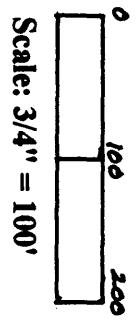
**Boundary Justification:**

The boundary of the Bayside Historic District is drawn to embrace the cottages, parks, and related infrastructure constructed on the property of the Northport Wesleyan Grove Camp Meeting Association and its predecessor organization during the period of significance (c.1850-c.1937). In addition, the boundary includes the former Bayside Theatre (#160), a commercial venture that was erected on property adjoining the Association grounds. Its inclusion is justified on the grounds of the recreational association with Bayside in the early twentieth century. Although the amount of land historically held by the Association that was surveyed into lots exceeds the area covered by this nomination, those lots were not permanently developed during the period of significance (a few houses of recent origin have been built here).



PENOB

**BAYSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
 Bayside, Waldo County, Maine



JA

