

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JUL 17 1984
date entered AUG 16 1984

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Cape Arundel Summer Colony Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

Roughly bounded by Chick's Creek,

street & number ~~An area including Ocean Avenue, East Avenue, South Maine Street, Arlington Street, Endeliff Road, Walkers Point, and streets between.~~ *not for publication*

city, town Kennebunkport, ^{and} vicinity of N/A

state Maine code 23 county York code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: RECREATION

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (notified by public advertisement)

street & number N/A

city, town N/A vicinity of N/A state N/A

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. York County Registry of Deeds

street & number

city, town Alfred, state Maine

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Cape Arundel Survey has this property been determined eligible? N/A yes no

date July, 1983 federal state county local

depository for survey records Brick Store Museum

city, town Kennebunk, state Maine

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved date (See Inventory)
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cape Arundel Summer Colony Historic District is characterized by its late 19th and early 20th century architecture erected during the peak period of Kennebunkport's development as a summer resort. The Ocean Avenue approach to the summer colony runs along the Kennebunk River, enters the district at Chick's Creek, and then follows the rocky coastline of Cape Arundel. Natural vegetation above the rocks, varied by landscaping around the cottages, gradually thickens as a gentle slope rises into dense woods at the eastern edge of the district.

Of 152 buildings in the district, 114 are residential. The others include 10 hotels, boarding houses, inns, and motels; 13 stables, carriage houses, and garages; 1 church (155); 1 clubhouse (39); 3 boathouses (12, 13, 48); 7 commercial buildings; and a wharf building. Among the structures are boat slips (1, 2), a lighthouse (11), a stone resting place (7), a breakwater (150), and an outdoor chapel (153). Historically significant sites include that of the fortifications of 1812 (153) and that of the Old Fort Inn (113), marked by stone remains and a sign (112).

The largest number of buildings are in the Shingle Style. Styles represented in the district are the Greek Revival (i.e., 66, Glen Cottage), late 19th century boarding house (i.e., 23, Riverside House), the Queen Anne (i.e., 135, Point O'View Cottage), transitional Queen Anne-Shingle Style (i.e., 97, Greyland/Sweetbrier Cottage), the Shingle Style (i.e., 140, Edwin Packard Cottage), the Tudor Revival (107), the Colonial Revival (i.e., 58, George Stevens House), the Georgian Revival (i.e., 144), the Homestead House (i.e., 46), the American foursquare (i.e., 45), the Bungalow style (i.e., 51), Mission (i.e., 3), and later 20th century styles. The distribution of styles is as follows: 6 Greek Revival, 1 bracketed cottage, 4 late 19th century boarding houses, 4 Queen Anne, 3 transitional Queen Anne/Shingle Style, 66 Shingle Style type, 1 English parish church type, 1 Tudor Revival, 6 Colonial Revival, 7 Georgian Revival, 2 neo-Federal, 5 Homestead House, 6 American Fourquare type, 3 Bungalow type, 1 Prairie Style, 1 Mission Style, 1 rustic log type, 5 Ranch type, and 13 20th century cape and contemporary types.

Currently there are 47 buildings ascribed to or known to have been designed by architects, several of whom were prominent among New England architects in the late 19th century. Clearly the architect most responsible for the architecture of the summer colony was Henry Paston Clark, of Boston and Kennebunkport. He alone is thought to have designed at least 16 buildings; his firm Clark and Russell is identified with another 12; and in partnership with Ion Lewis, he designed 1 cottage. John Calvin Stevens designed at least 5 summer houses, and there is one extant cottage by William Ralph Emerson (125). Other architects represented are William E. Barry (58, 66), J. Merrill Brown (28), Chapman & Frazer (114), Abbott Graves (27, 28), Charles F. Rabenold (154), Frederick W. Stickney (13), Frederick Wallick (86), and a Mr. Walsh of New Jersey (65). Most other buildings were produced by local builders; these are concentrated in the northern half of the district, with the larger, more pretentious cottages on Cape Arundel itself, south of the Colony.

The scale, proportions, materials, and design quality of the buildings are generally in harmony throughout the district. The following figures delineate the similar scale of the 152 buildings in the area:

5	1 story hipped roof	25	2½ story gable roof
11	1 story gable roof	2	2½ story gambrel roof
24	1½ story gable roof	2	3 story gable roof
7	1½ story gambrel roof	1	3 story gambrel roof
16	2 story hipped roof	2	3½ story gable roof
22	2 story gable roof	1	4 story gable roof
14	2 story gambrel roof		
3	2- story hipped roof		

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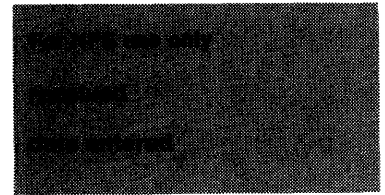
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Most buildings exhibit a tendency toward assymetry and the picturesque. Of the 152 buildings, 147 are of frame construction, while 4 are of masonry, and one of log. The frame buildings include approximately 40 clapboarded, 80 shingled, 5 vertical board, 1 board adn batten, 7 with vinyl, aluminum, or asbestos siding, 2 stucco, and 9 combining surface materials. The masonry buildings are of brick, stone, or a combination of the two. Field and sea stones are used extensively for foundations, chimneys, and piazzas on frame buildings. Colors represent the earth tones, with grey and weathered shingle the most common, and green, brown, bluish-black, and red also present. White buildings, chiefly Colonial Revival, provide contrast.

The buildings of the district are irregularly arranged along the following streets: Ocean Avenue, South Maine, East Avenue, Grand View Avenue, Old King's Highway, Arlington, Boston Avenue, Endcliffe Road, Old Fort Avenue, Dover, Haverhill, Central Avenue, Spouting Rock Avenue, Atlantic Avenue, Summit Avenue, and Arundel.

Pier Beach and the breakwater (150), and Parson's Way (152) are public recreational areas on the shoreline.

The district retains its predominantly residential character. A commercial area developed around Indian Village on Ocean Avenue. Hotels and guest houses are interspersed among dwellings, but all that remain are located on Ocean Avenue. Buildings which were intended for summer houses have in many cases become year-round residences. The most common adaptive re-use is the conversion of stables and carriage houses to residences (i.e., 107, 108, 109), totalling eight instances. One has been converted into a shop and apartment (110). The two masonry garages have new uses: a conference center (74), and apartments (111). One 19th century hotel has been reduced in size to a motel (63). Part of the Arundel Casino is now a dwelling (76). One summer house is now an inn (133). "The Floats" is being converted into a private museum and residence (12). One surviving late 19th century hotel, the Arlington, has been converted into condominiums (100). The hotels have experienced the greatest amount of change over the last hundred years.

Most of the Cape Arundel Summer Colony Historic District's residences and buildings are in good to excellent condition. The area was in decline from the 1930s to the 1960s, during which time a nubmer of buildings were neglected or lost. There have been some insensitive alterations, but the majority are well maintained. Some 27 buildings were constructed within the last fifty years; all are consistent with the scale of the district, and many reflect the spirit of their surroundings.

Ocean Avenue from chick's Creek Bridge to the town road to the breakwater at the mouth of the Kennebunk River. Originally known as Water Street, laid out in 1812, and called the River Road in the 1870's, its name was officially changed from Water Street to Ocean Avenue on March 8, 1907 when the town voted to extend the road to Walker's Point. Chick's Creek was historically known as Lord's Creek at least until the 1960's. The newest bridge over the creek was built in 1962 and establishes the northern boundary of the district.

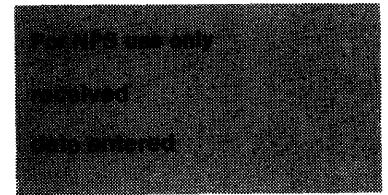
Buildings, sites and structures contributing to the character of the district:

Map # West Side

1. Boat slip: late 19th c., wooden.
2. Boat slip, late 19th c., rebuilt 20th c., wooden.
3. Cottage: c. 1905, Mission Style, frame, two stories, aluminum siding.

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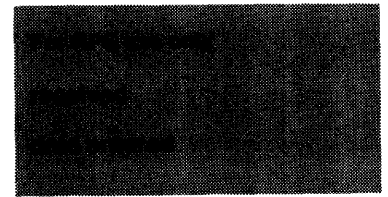
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MAP # West Side (continued...)

4. "The Bunk", Henry Paston Clark Cottage: 1885, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame, 1½ stories, shingled.
5. "The Lodge", H. P. Clark - Lorin F. Deland Cottage: c. 1887, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, shingled. Built by architect Henry Paston Clark and sold to the Delands: alterations and additions, 1904; Charles Nason, contractor.
6. "Greywood", Margaret Deland Cottage: c. 1891, Shingle Style/Colonial Revival, frame, 2 stories, shingled, Henry Paston Clark, architect. Small cottage purchased from H. P. Clark, c. 1890 and moved a short distance to its present site. Major alterations and additions at some time between 1890-94.
7. Lorin Deland Memorial Resting Place: c. 1918. Semi-circular seat of sea and field stones and slate, brought by the people of Kennebunkport and constructed by local workmen and Ben Hoff, Mrs. Deland's gardener. Slate tablet with verse by Edwin Markham, in memory of Lorin F. Deland (d. 1917).
8. C. H. Manning Cottage: 1887, Shingle Style, Colonial REvival influence, frame, 2 stories, shingled, Henry Paston Clark, architect. Rock-faced stone bay window, chimney and foundation.
9. George B. Dexter Cottage: c. 1890, eclectic Shingle Style with Neo- Colonial and English Medieval details, frame, 2 stories, shingled. Probably a small c. 1880 cottage substantially altered and enlarged c. 1890.
10. The Nonantum: 1884, hotel built for Captain Henry Heckman, Georgian Revival facade on 3½-story main block, frame, clapboarded, gabled roof. West wing has 3½ stories, part with pitched roof and part with gambrel roof. Additions 1892-93, and 1894 doubled size of hotel. Architect Henry Paston Clark involved at least in interior alterations 1972 3-story motor inn addition on south of main block, builder Val Cliche. Hip-roofed pergola, wood, with Doric columns and trellis, on hotel grounds. Private boat landing.
11. Lighthouse, early 20th c. ?, concrete with metal armature on wood frame, height about 15 feet, derelict.
12. "The Floats", Booth Tarkinton's boat house: early 20th century, Shingle Style, frame; west section 2½ stories, gabled roof, shingled; east section 1½ stories, gambrel roof, shingled. Purchased by W. H. Trotter and Booth Tarkington in 1920s for use as private boat/house/studio.
13. Kennebunk River Club: 1889-90, canoe and boating club house, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, canoe house, addition 1908, fireplace and chimney 1927. Frederick W. Stickney of Lowell, Architect. HABS. NR.

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Map # West Side (continued...)

- Nos. 14-18 and Nos. 40-43 on both sides of Ocean Avenue are located in the area historically known as Indian Village, where a large colony of Indians camped in the summers on lands owned by Henry Peabody and later by his son John S. Peabody. Several of their wooden buildings were torn down in 1913, and the last in 1936.
14. Commercial building: c. 1913, northern half 1½ stories, gable end to street; southern half 2 stories, gable roof along street; frame, shingled.
 15. Priscilla Hartley Gallery: early 20th century, commercial building, frame, one story, pitched roof, clapboarded. May be a late 19th century building moved from nearby.
 16. Commercial block: early 1900s, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roof, original store fronts first floor, shingled, vertical flush siding on first level and south end, one-story ells at rear.
 18. J-Bo's Antiques: early 1900s, commercial building, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, asphalt shingle siding. May have been built as a residence, basic Homestead House Style.
 19. Government Wharf: late 19th century, fisherman's wharf and shed, frame, 1 story, pitched and shed roof, clapboarded.
 20. Cottage: late 19th century, frame 1 story, gambrel roof, clapboarded.
 21. "Sommerlyst" Cottage: c. mid-1800s, Greek Revival cape with gambrel and shed addition; extensive contemporary alterations by Ernestine and George Lyman; frame, 2 stories, clapboarded.
 22. Riverside Cottage: mid-1800s, Greek Revival cape, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded.
 23. Riverside House: 1883, boarding house built for George Gooch, frame, 3½ stories, gabled roof, bracketed piazza and dormers, cupola.
 24. The Arundel: 1884-85, boarding house built for Miss Alice Paine of Boston by Gooch and Hutchins, contractors, Shingle Style, frame, shingled; 3 stories, gambrel roof; kitchen, laundry, and servant's wing, 2 stories. Attributed to Henry Paston Clark, architect.
- East Side, from Chick's Creek Bridge to Old King's Highway.
26. Jesse Durrell Cottage: c. 1880, Queen Anne, frame, 2½ stories, clapboarded; with small, steep-pitched board-and-batten stable.
 27. "Wavelet Cottage": 1878, built for Charles Murphy by Octavius Hutchins, late Greek Revival cape, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded; with shed dormer and porch added on front, and Shingle Style ell on rear. Renovations by Abbott Graves in 1901.

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Map # East Side (continued...)

28. "Westlook", Abbott Graves House: 1905, Prairie Style, stucco, 2 stories, low hipped roof with wide eaves. Modelled after Frank Lloyd Wright's "Home in a Prairie Town", featured in the Ladies Home Journal in 1900. N.R. Hip-roofed gazebo and 2-story pitched-roof garage in rear.
29. House: driveway to small frame house not visible from street, no impact on district.
30. George Little Cottage: 1901, Shingle Style, English medieval influence, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, shingled. Originally a private residence, more recently a guest house known as "Fairview Cottage".
31. Captain Henry Heckman House: 1900, Shingle Style, frame, gambrel roof, 2 stories, shingled. Notable bracketed piazza with lattice work.
33. House: 19th century Greek Revival cape, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded.
34. Parking lot and auxilliary building for the Nonantum at NE corner of site; c. 1900, frame, 2 stories, pitched roof, asphalt shingle siding.
35. Kaufman-Leathers House: 1923-24, American Foursquare, Federal details, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, shingled. Moved from South Maine Street (Parcel 8-9-2) to ledge across from Nonantum.
36. Land and Cemetery: 43 acres with low grassy vegetation near Ocean Avenue and woods behind. Overgrown cemetery has grave-stones dating from late 18th through 19th century.
37. Cottage: 20th century cape, frame, 1½ stories, pitched roof, clapboarded, shed dormer and ell.
38. House: 1976, Cape, 1½ stories, pitched roof, shingled, shed dormer, picket fence.
39. Kennebunk River Club: Arundel Casino music hall, winter 1886-87, Shingle Style, frame, 1 story, pitched roof, Palladian window over entrance; architect Henry Paston Clark, builder David R. Walker; plus middle section with bay windows and 2-story octagonal tower, part of original Arundel Casino, moved from NE corner of Old King's Highway and Arlington Street in 1930s; pitched roof southern section possibly built after moving. Now used as theater and tennis club. Detached stable c. 1890, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded, at southern edge of site. Complex is on site of former Columbia Hotel (1895), remodelled and renamed The Rockwood in the 1920s, burned in 1927.
40. Port Lobster Company: c. 1953, commercial building, one story, pitched roof, brick, concrete block, and shingles. Owned by Hutchins family, founded by Ken Hutchins, Sr.

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Map # East Side (continued...)

41. Mabel's Lobster Claw Restaurant: c. 1890, commercial building with Craftsman influence, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, shingled, exposed rafters between first and second story. Renovated in 1895 by Mrs. Fred Wheeler into a restaurant and boarding house. Second story possibly a later addition.
42. Captain Goodwin House: c. 1885, frame, 1½ stories, gambrel roof, vinyl siding. Moved from Indian Canoe Landing beachfront by John Peabody to present site. Wallace Reid changed pitched roof to gambrel roof c. 1982.
43. Green Heron Inn: c. 1908, boarding house and restaurant, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, first floor clapboarded, second floor shingled.

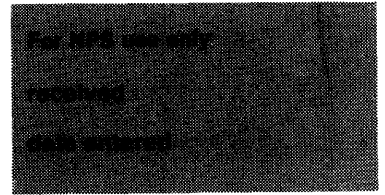
East Avenue (Folsom Street), opened 1896.

North Side, west to east.
45. K. H. Leathers House: c. early 1900s, American Foursquare, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof with dormers, shingled, porch around two sides.
46. Early 1900s Homestead House: frame, 2 stories, gabled roof, side bay and dormers, shingled, portico on front, porch on east side, ell at rear.
47. Cottage, 1½ story, c. early 1900s, pitched and shed roof with dormer, shingled.
48. Boat house: c. 1884, Shingle Style, 1 story, 5 bays, hipped roof, hexagonal asphalt shingles, with three eyelid roof edges alternating with two pitched-roof dormers and vents; shingled. Formerly stables for the Nonantum.
49. Cottage: c. early 1900s, 1½ stories, pitched roof, frame, shed dormers, shingled.
50. Garage: c. early 1900s, rustic, log construction with exposed rafters, one bay with workshop.
51. Bungalow: early 20th century, 1½ stories, pitched roof with dormers, shingled, porch on two sides with round columns; hipped roof garage.
52. House: c. 1900, Shingle Style, 2 story, frame gambrel roof, shingled, porch on front.

South Side, west to east.
53. House: c. early 1900s, Homestead House, 2 story, frame, gabled roof, shingled, 6/6 windows, 2 small ells on west; picket fence.
54. House: early 1900s, bungalowoid, 1 story, frame, low overhanging roof with exposed rafter ends, shingled.

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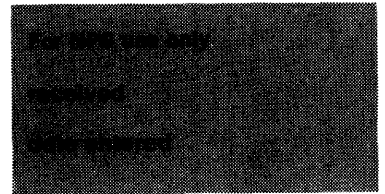
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Map # South Side (continued...)

55. House: early 20th century, American Foursquare, 2 story, frame, low hipped roof with exposed rafter ends, clapboarded; first floor entrance altered with modern casement windows and vertical siding. Hipped roof garage has vertical siding.
56. Rev. Charles H. Gates - L. E. Bryant House: c. 1870s, Homestead House, 2½ stories, frame, gabled roof, clapboarded, 1 story ell at west end, garage at basement level under porch. Purchased by L. E. Bryant and moved here from the NW corner of the Nonantum property in 1904.
57. House: c. 1970s, Contemporary Cape, frame, pitched shingled roof, house clapboarded, garage has vertical siding. Stone wall around property.
- Grand View Avenue
- North Side, west to east.
58. George Stevens House: 1909, Colonial Revival, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, captain's walk, porch on two sides with front portico, tripartite bay window on second level dormer; with tripartite window and broken pediment, aluminum siding, other alterations William E. Barry, architect.
59. Tennis Court, Kennebunk River Club.
70. J. W. Deering Cottage: 1888, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, piazza, shingled, stone foundation. John Calvin Stevens, architect; F. L. Emmons of Biddeford, builder. Important 2 story dining room bay and servant's wing torn off in 1960s; only 2/3 of house remains. Large stable is extant, converted into garage and apartment.
- South Side
61. Frederick T. Greenhalge Cottage: 1887, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, pitched roof; gambrel-roofed ell, gabled dormers, piazza, shingled; Henry Paston Clark, architect. Large addition in 1895 built by Octavius Hutchins. Small outbuilding.
- Old King's Highway.
- North Side.
62. "The Barnacle", Prosper L. Senat Studio: 1887, Shingle Style, 1½ stories, frame, lean-to/half gambrel roof, shingled.
63. Colony Motor Inn: 1964, 20-unit motel, frame, two stories, pitched roof, double end chimneys, clapboarded.

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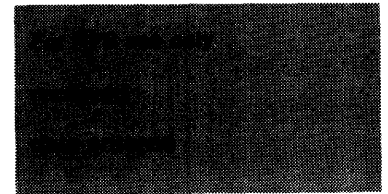
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Map # North Side (continued...)

64. Colony employee's quarters: c. 1880, frame, 1½ stories, pitched roof, bracketed eaves, clapboarded. Help's quarters for the Glen House and Oceanic.
 65. "The Dory", Miss M. H. Garrard Cottage: 1888, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, shingled. Mr. Walsh of New Jersey, architect.
 66. Glen Cottage: 1860, Greek Revival Cape, with Queen Anne alterations by William E. Barry c. 1901, frame, 1½ stories, gabled roof, clapboarded. Purchased by Miss Garrard in 1900 and operated as the Bonnie Brig Tea Room and Gift Shop. Gabled dormers remain from this period, large porch later removed.
 67. "Willow Bend Cottage", c. 1889, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gambrel roof, octagonal tower, gabled roof ell, shingled, round-butted shingles on third floor. Thought to be the second cottage built for L. F. Cutter.
 68. Cottage: c. early 1900s, large American Foursquare with low hipped roof, wide eaves, 2 stories, portico on west and porch on south with round columns, second story bay window, shingled.
- South Side
69. House on Colony grounds: c. 1914, Georgian Colonial Revival, frame, 1½ stories, gambrel roof with shed dormer.
 70. The Colony (Breakwater Court): 1914, Georgian Colonial Revival, large hotel, frame, clapboarded, 3 stories, gabled roof, central cupola, central portico, with free standing columns on both east and west facades, wings at right angles on north and south ends, gabled dormers, Adamesque detail at cornices. Built for Ruel W. Norton on the site of the Ocean Bluff Hotel (1873, burned 1898), built by The Sea Shore Company to attract summer people. Called Breakwater Court until 1948 when purchased by the Boughten Hotel Corporation and renamed The Colony. Clark and Russell, architects, George Clark, builder. 1916 addition by Fred Towne, contractor.
 71. Colony Kitchen/Service Building: c. 1914, frame, 2 story, gabled roof, clapboarded, central hipped-roof vent tower and pedimented dormer on northwest corner (no window).
 72. Colony Dormitory: c. 1914, Georgian Colonial Revival, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, 6 over 6 windows, 7 bays X 3 bays.
 73. Colony Dormitory: c. 1914, Georgian Colonial Revival, frame, two stories, hipped roof, 6 over 6 windows, 7 bays X 3 bays.
 74. Colony Garage: c. 1914, brick, low-pitched roof, 6 bays X 10 bays, 6 over 6 windows, and two wooden garage doors. Now used as Conference Center.
 75. Galland House: late 19th c., Queen Anne, frame cottage, 2½ stories, hipped roof with gabled ell, corner bays, first floor clapboarded, basement and upper stories shingled. Fire-damaged cottage renovated by Colony owners and named after a legendary guest. Frank Galland.

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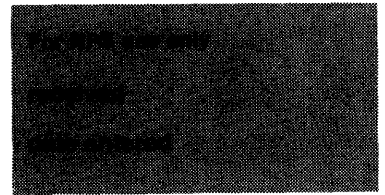
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Map # North Side (continued...)

76. House, remaining part of Arundel Casino: c. 1888-97, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, hipped roof with wide eaves, two-story bay at front, shingled. Henry Paston Clark, architect. Rest of complex was moved to Ocean Avenue. East side, corner of Grandview Avenue.
77. George Stanton Stable: 1904, Shingle Style, frame 1½ story gambrel roof, shingled. Called "Windfall Barn" when it was given to Morse Haithwaite and Wesley Boynton in 1952 for use as a men's dormitory by the Arundel Opera Theatre; converted to a residence in 1964 called "Windfall Cottage".
- South Main Street (called "The Old Road To The Point") from East Avenue to Old King's Highway.
- West Side
79. Mizzentop: c. 1900, American Foursquare, frame, 2 stories, with wide eaves, dormers, garage/apartment ell, shingled; windows altered. Cottage sold by Captain J. W. Deering to Julian Kaufman of New York in 1902. Pergola, outbuilding, swimming pool.
80. F. A. Buttrick Cottage?: pre-1890, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, pent-roof dormers, pitched roof ell with dormer, shingled. Early 20th c. one-bay garage, with pitched roof.
81. House: mid-20th c., Ranch Style, one story with attached garage, shingled.
82. Cottage: late 19th c., frame, steep-pitched roof, 1½ stories, shed dormers, clapboarded. Diamond-paned casement windows, suggesting 17th c. Colonial or English medieval influence.
83. House: c. 1970?, frame, gambrel roof, 2 stories, shingled cottage.
- South Main Street, from East Avenue to Old King's Highway.
- East Side.
85. Harry Thirkell House: 1897, Homestead House, frame, 2 stories, gabled roof, clapboarded.
86. "Seawood", Booth Tarkington House: 1917, Neo-Classical Revival, frame, 2 stories, gabled roof with pedimented 2-story colossal portico, clapboarded. Frederick Wallick, architect. 16-room house; Jacobean room with imported English stone fireplace and oak paneling from dining room of Grove House, Wanstead. Extensive gardens landscaped by Mrs. Tarkington. Stone wall with rustic gates along South Main Street. Caretaker's cottage and outbuildings.
87. Grand View Cottage: c. 1851, Greek Revival Cape, frame, 1½ stories, gabled roof, two dormers, clapboarded, one-story ell on South end, garage in rear (possibly Nahum Cluff Farmhouse). William E. Blunt, a founder of the Sea Shore Company, acquired in 1870s and was taking in boarders there by 1881. In late 19th c. had bracketed piazza and barn in rear; both are gone. Now called "Granvedere".

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CAPE ARUNDEL SUMMER COLONY HISTORIC DISTRICT
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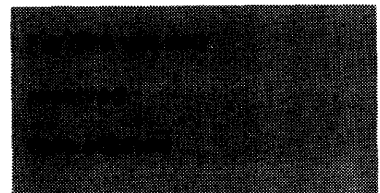
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Map # East Side (continued...)

89. Cottage: early 1900s, Bungalow, frame, 1½ stories, pitched roof, exposed rafter ends, clapboarded.
90. House: 1849, Greek Revival Cape, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded, very similar to #89 but has no dormers, renovated in 1960s.
92. Overlook Cottage: 1895, Queen Anne, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, tower, bay, shingled. Built for L. F. Cutter of Brookline.
Boston Avenue.
West Side.
93. Sarah P. Bancroft Cottage: 1883, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gable roofs. Once-elegant cottage, extensively remodeled c. 1940 by Harold C. Durell with resulting loss of integrity.
94. F. W. Sprague Cottage: 1882, Shingle Style, 1½ stories, frame, gambrel roof, piazza, shingled. Henry Paston Clark and Ion Lewis, architects. J. H. Ferguson, builder.
95. Juniper Ledge, Ellen K. Brazier Cottage: 1889-90, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, shingled. John Calvin Stevens, architect.
96. "Auld Hame", Paulina C. Lithgow-George W. C. Noble Cottage: c. 1879, frame, 2 stories, gable roof, shingled, hip-roofed dormers, ell, bay over portico.
Arlington Street
East Side
97. Greyland/Sweetbrier Cottage: c. 1880s, transitional Queen Anne/Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, shingled; noteworthy broken pediment; piazza and gabled dormer details suggest attribution to architect William E. Barry.
99. J. W. Bickford House: late 19th c., tri-gabled ell, frame, 2 stories, with additional large rear ell with gabled dormers, clapboarded.
100. The Arlington: 1886, 4 story hotel, gable roof, belvedere. Built as Bickford House for J. W. Bickford, renamed The Arlington by 1903. 1982 conversion into condominiums by Maurice Gendreau, developer: gutted interior, removed piazza, replaced windows, added vinyl siding and shutters. Total alterations resulted in loss of integrity.
Boston Avenue
East Side
101. Gable Cottage: 1889, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, shingled. Built for the Philadelphia artist Prosper L. Senat and Miss Clementine L. Senat by George Gooch.

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Map # Boston Avenue, East Side (continued...)

102. Tower Cottage: 1889, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, shingled. Built on the same plan as Gable Cottage, with variations in details: the bay window, tower shape, and gable window. Built for the Senats by George Gooch. Now called "Shady Oak".

Haverhill Street

East Side

103. Cottage: c. early 1900s, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, goabled and hipped roof, shingled.
104. The Talbot Cottage: c. 1890s, eclectic Shingle Style, L-shaped plan with curvilinear gables topped by ball finials, gabled dormers with vergeboards and finials, octagonal brick chimneys and Colonial Revival balustrade around piazza; frame, 2½ stories, shingled. Owned by the Julian Talbot family of Lowell, then by George Hubbard Clapp (founder of Aluminum Company of America) and family of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, also called "The Belvedere" and "Lonesome Pine Cottage".
105. Hall-Fegan Cottage: c. 1888, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, pitched roof, shingled. Moved from NW corner to SW corner of site.

Old Fort Avenue and Dover Street

East Side

106. Garage: c. early 1900s, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, horizontal board siding. Servant's quarters on second floor. Belongs to F. W. Sprague Cottage (#94).
107. Carriage House: 1911, Tudor Revival, frame, 2½ stories, gable roof with vergeboards, casement windows, applied half-timbering, stucco. Converted into private residence. North wing is compatible addition.
108. Carriage House: late 19th c., Shingle Style, frame, 1½ stories, gable roof with gabled dormers, shingled. Converted into private residence. Probably belonged to #123.
109. Carriage House: c. 1890, Shingle Style, frame, 1½ stories, gable roof, single dormer, shingled. Converted into apartment. Belonged to Juniper Ledge Cottage, #95.
110. Carriage House: late 19th c., frame, 1½ stories, gable roof, two dormers with vergeboards, belevedere, shingled. Converted into Old Fort Inn office and antique shop with apartment above.
111. Old Fort Inn Garage: early 20th c. masonry bearing wall, 1½ stories, pitched roof. Built as fireproof carriage house or garage with men's dormitory on second floor. Brick walls with 12 over 12 windows, each bay separated by stone buttresses; shingled shed dormers, studdo end gable. Attributed to Clark and Russell, architects. Converted into apartments after 1968, with exterior intact.

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Map # Old Fort Avenue and Dover Street, East Side (continued...)

112. Old Fort Inn Sign: c. 1902, wooden with ornamental wrought iron, surrounded by foot-high circular stone wall. Design attributed to Clark and Russell.
113. Site of Old Fort Inn, stone end wall of porte-cochere remaining: 1901-02, former Shingle Style Hotel, 3 stories, built for R. W. Norton; Clark and Russell, architects. Allen and Tibbets of Biddeford, contractors; demolished 1968.
114. "Kewaydin", E. C. Stanwood Cottage: 1900, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gable roof with vergeboards, shingled, trefoil details; Chapman and Frazer of Boston, architects.

West Side

115. Chester A. Guild Cottage: c. 1887, Shingle Style/Bungalow, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, bay windows, interior porch with round-arched openings, shingled. Henry Paston Clark, architect. Group of four detached buildings includes another hipped-roof cottage, 2 stories, shingled; a small gambrel-roofed cottage, 1½ stories, shingled; and a 1 story garage, shingled.
- 115A. House: c. 1895, Shingle Style, frame with stone first floor, 2 stories, gambrel roof, central porch, shed dormers with central gambrel dormer, shingled.

Ocean Avenue, from Old King's Highway to Endcliffe Road

East Side

116. R. Thompson Norton Cottage: 1930, Dutch Colonial Revival, frame, 1½ stories, clapboarded. Built by Fred Towne. Part of Breakwater Court property.
122. Luques-Greenough Cottage: c. 1897, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, octagonal tower, shingled. On site of first summer cottage built on point by Samuel L. Luques of Biddeford in 1879. Sold in 1897 to J. J. Greenough of Boston, who replaced it with present larger cottage.
123. Windover Cottage: 1878-79, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gable roof, piazza with arched openings, bay windows, porte-cochere on north, shingled. Built for L. L. and Pauline Lithgow of Augusta on land given by Sea Shore Company. Sold in 1897 to D. D. and Martha Walker of St. Louis; 1903 to Anna M. Bogert. Possibly extensively altered c. 1903 from a simpler, earlier cottage.
124. Inglesea Cottage: c. 1890, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, L-shaped, two small piazzas, shingled, stone chimney and foundation. Built for Dr. G. Frederick Brooks of New York City. 1903 addition of gambrelled east wing by Henry Paston Clark for Miss Lucy Fay of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Specifications for stone work by Arthur Shurcliffe of Frederick Law Olmstead landscape architects, 1904.
125. Rock Ledge Cottage: 1887-88, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, piazza around three sides, shingled. Built for E. Dunbar Lockwood of Philadelphia. William Ralph Emerson, architect. Later alterations and additions to rear.

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Map # Ocean Avenue, East Side (continued...)

127. Grayling: c. 1890s, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gable roofs, piazza, shingled. Built for Professor John Bache McMaster of the University of Pennsylvania, an historian McMaster first built a cottage here in 1887, which appears to be the cottage to the rear on Summit Avenue (#147). He had both the Grayling and the Kedge by 1901.
128. Spouting Rock Cottage: 1887, transitional Queen Ann/Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roof, piazza with bay, curved stair tower, shingled. Built for the author John Townsend Trowbridge of Arlington, Massachusetts, one of the directors of the Sea Shore Company. J. Merrill Brown of Arlington, architect.
129. Bonnie Brae, the E. H. Bronson Cottage: 1894-95, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gable roof, distinctive double gable on south elevation, piazza on two sides, shingled. John Calvin Stevens, architect. Addition of west wing and alterations for Mrs. Charles Percy Rimmer in 1924, Clark and Russell, architects.
130. Ann R. Fales Cottage: gambrel roof, 1½ stories, frame, shed dormer, shingled. Moved to this site in 1970s. May be the "Wild Cottage" of E. H. Bronson, or a barn, converted into private residence.
131. "The Rocks", George G. Davis Cottage, c. 1895, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, hipped and gabled roof, casement windows, bays, piazza, shingled. Alterations and additions in 1907, Frank Meserve, contractor, Renovation, 1979.
132. "Kenridge", Robert S. Smith Cottage: c. 1890, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roofs, piazza, balcony, palladian window in SW gable, shingled. John Calvin Stevens, architect.
133. R. H. Platt Cottage (Cape Arundel Inn): c. 1896, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gable roof, piazza, bay on SW, tower bay from second floor east, singled. Later owned by Daniel Woodhull, president of American Bank Note; converted to the Sea Crest Inn by John Somers; renamed the Cape Arundel Inn by Ann R. Fales, who purchased it in 1980.
135. "Point O'View", B. S. Thompson Cottage: 1892, Queen Anne, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roofs, half-timbered and shingled, oriel windows, stone piazza. Originally called "Fort Bradford". Frame laundry building in rear and shingled stable facing Ocean Avenue. Henry Paston Clark, architect. Later additions and alterations to cottage.
136. "The Billows", B. S. Thompson Cottage: c. 1895, Colonial Revival, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roof, piazza with stone foundation and port-cochere, shingled. Henry Paston Clark, architect. Purchased by Robert C. Ogden, head of Wanamaker's Department Store, in 1904, renovation by Porter and Burnham of Portland, contractors. 1907 addition by Frank Meserve.
137. "The Cedars", Dr. F. B. Harrington Cottage: 1900, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, double gambrel roof, piazza, port-cochere, shingled. Henry Paston Clark, architect; Mr. Frost of Dover, New Hampshire, builder. Acquired in 1906 by the Misses Chalfant of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Virtually unaltered.

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Map # Ocean Avenue, East Side (continued...)

138. Endcliffe Stable: c. 1900, frame, 1½ stories, gabled roof, shingled. Moved to side of "End Cliff", F. W. Moss Cottage designed by John Calvin Stevens, which burned in 1935. Converted into residence.

Central Avenue

139. Mrs. Samuel Jones Cottage: 1889, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, exposed rafter ends, piazza, octagonal tower, shingled.

140. Edwin Packard Cottage: 1899, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, broad gambrel roof, bay and Palladian windows, piazza, shingled. John Calvin Stevens, architect.

Arundel Street (dirt road)

North Side

141. House: early 1900s, Neo-Federal, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, center doorway, clapboarded, currently apartments.

South Side

142. "Stanholm", George A. Stanton Cottage: 1902, Shingle Style, frame, 2 stories, gambrel roof, stone foundation and chimneys, bay windows, shingled. Stantons from Brooklyn, New York.

Summit Avenue

North Side

144. House: early 1900s, Georgian Revival, frame, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, modillioned cornice, pedimented portico, clapboarded.

146. "Pine Haven", Thomas V. Van Buren House: 1902, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roof, vergeboards, shingled, casement windows, stone foundation and chimneys, porte-cochere. Clark and Russell, architects.

South Side

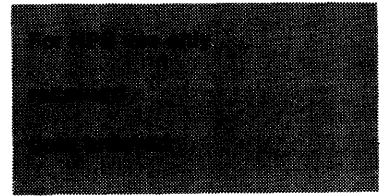
147. "The Kedge", John B. McMaster Cottage: 1887, Shingle Style, frame pitched roof, 3 stories octagonal bay, shingled. (See #127)

148. Stable: c. 1890s, Shingle Style, frame, 1½ stories, gabled roof, first floor clapboarded second floor shingled. Converted into cottage, minor exterior changes. Adjacent to site of "Crow-Nest", Dr. M. H. Forrest Cottage (c. 1890), gone.

149. Kenridge Stable: c. 1890, Shingle Style, frame, 1½ stories, gabled roof, clapboarded/shingled.

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Map # South Side (continued....)

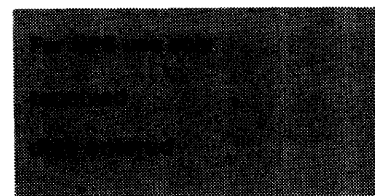
Ocean Avenue, from the town road to the breakwater to Walker's Point.

West Side

150. Government breakwater constructed of rocks at mouth of Kennebunk River. Pier Beach adjacent.
151. Colony Beach.
152. Parson's Way: ocean front public park comprised of remaining land of Sea Shore Company on west side of Ocean Avenue bought by Henry Parsons and given to the Town of Kennebunkport for the enjoyment fo the public. Path, benches, and natural vegetation.
153. St. Ann's Outdoor Chapel: 1974, built in memory of Margaret and Woodsbury Strong, on site of fortifications from 1812, two fo which were used as a low wall surrounding the back of the chapel. Altar pink polished granite, Celtic cross, and pews. James SidSidford of Albany, New York and of Boothbay Harbor, architect. Rodney Hansen of Kennebunk, general contractor.
154. Nesmith-Atwater Kent House: 1891, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, gabled roof, half timbering and stucco in gable ends, shingled, stone foundation and piazza. Built for Julia and Mary Nesmith of Lowell. Sold to the radio inventor A. Atwater Kent in 1910. Extensive alterations between 1910-1919, Charles F. Rabenold of Philadelphia, architect. Garage/Apartment on grounds, same style as house, 1½ stories.
155. "Bayberry Cove", Harrison Cottage: 1915, Shingle Style, frame, 2½ stories, multi-gabled roof, shingled, stone foundation, piazza, rear wall, and chimney. Small shingled garag with clipped gable. Built for Mrs. James Harrison of Brookline, Massachusetts. Clark and Russell, architects.
157. "Flying Point", Dr. William M. Mallia House: 1949, 1 story house constructed of Maine granite, hipped roof.
158. Walker's Point: earlier names, Damon's Point, Point Vesuvius. Sold by Sea Shore Compan in 1902 to G. H. Walker, son of D. D. Walker of St. Louis, Missouri. Two cottages buil in 1903: "Surf Ledge", for D. D. Walker by Chapman and Frazer, architects of Boston (demolished, site of swimming pool) and one for G. H. Walker, Shingle Style, servant's cottages built in 1906. Other buildings and alterations. Presently summer home of Vice President George Bush.

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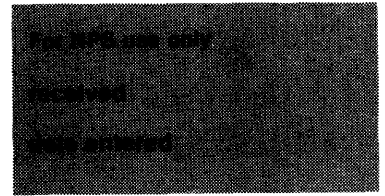
Non-conforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the District:

Map # West Side

17. Heritage House Antiques: c. 1950s, commercial building, frame, 1 story, pitched roof, vertical wood siding, garage door at rear.
25. Point Arundel Condominiums: 1974-75, Contemporary, frame, twenty-four clustered units, 2½ stories, shingled pitched roofs, weathered vertical siding. Developed by R. E. Marier of Kennebunk.
- East Side, from Chick's Creek Bridge to Old King's Highway
44. Fontenay Terrace Motel: 1960, Ranch Style, 1 story, 8-unit frame hotel, shingled. Built for Mr. and Mrs. Paul Michaud. On this site was the Hall and Littlefield liver stable (c. 1878), and later the Ryder and Hill Meat Market, which was converted to the Ocean Bluff Garage in 1906 by George Bayes; demolished 1959.
- South Main Street (called "The Old Road To The Point") from East Avenue to Old King's Highway
- West Side
78. Margaret Ormont House: c. 1980, frame, 1 story, pitched roof, vertical siding, deck.
84. House: c. 1975, Ranch Style, pitched roof, gabled central section with Neo-Colonial pretensions, vinyl siding.
- South Main Street, from East Avenue to Old King's Highway.
- East Side
88. J. E. Cannell House: c. 1970s, Ranch Style, 2 stories, vinyl siding and brick veneer, attached garage.
91. Arthur R. Jentoft House: c. 1978, Garrison Colonial Style, 2 stories, ell and garage.
- Arlington Street
- East Side
98. House: Contemporary, frame, 2 story, pitched roof, vertical siding.
- West Side
117. House: c. 1960s, frame, 1½ stories, gable roof. Low profile, set back from road and well-hidden by landscaping.
118. House: c. 1960, frame, 1 story, low hipped roof, shingled. Low profile, set back from road.

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Non-conforming intrusions (continued...)

West Side

119. Katz House: c. 1978, contemporary Royal Barry Wills design, frame, 1½ stories, pitched roof, vertical flush siding.
120. Rev. Laman Bruner House: c. 1970, Cape, frame, 1½ stories, gable roof, two wings, end wall piazza, shingled.
121. House: 1973, Contemporary, frame, 1½ stories, gambrel roof, shingled.
126. Fair Haven Cottage: 1971, Neo-Federal, frame, 2 stories, hipped roof, clapboarded. Built for M. Abbott Pendergast on site of earlier Fair Haven Cottage, built in 1887 for Samuel Howell Jones of Philadelphia in the Shingle Style by William Ralph Emerson, architect, and demolished in 1971.
134. Cape Arundel Inn Motel: c. 1950, Ranch Style, 1 story, pitched roof, clapboarded.

Summit Avenue

North Side

143. Harvey Levin House: c. 1975, Colonial Revival, frame, 2 stories, gabled roof, center chimney, clapboarded.
145. Donald Notman House: c. 1979, Contemporary, frame, 2 stories, gabled roof, shingled.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
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		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cape Arundel Summer Colony Historic District represents a well preserved and still functioning example of the summer resorts that developed during the final quarter of the 19th century. Planned and promoted by the Boston & Kennebunkport Sea Shore Company beginning in the 1870s, the summer colony at Kennebunkport, with the historic colonial village, rocky coastline, beaches, and natural beauty, drew vacationers from eastern cities seeking respite from the growing urban pressures of industrial society. The Sea Shore Company, started by four Arlington, Massachusetts men (Samuel Damon, Richard Hodgden, Charles Goodwin, and John Townsend Trowbridge), who joined with Enoch Cousens and Charles C. Perkins of Kennebunkport and five other Massachusetts men, bought relatively undeveloped high land above the ocean in Kennebunkport. They published a map of Cape Arundel in 1873 showing the lands of the Sea Shore Company with envisioned roads, parks, house lots, and hotel sites, featuring new picturesque place names. By 1873 they had built the Ocean Bluff hotel to house guests attracted by their extensive advertising of the area.

Transportation was critical in spurring the growth of a returning community. Road improvements started in 1874 and occurred periodically thereafter, improving access to potential cottage sites. A network of boardwalks also served as routes before the automobile age. Cottage building lagged behind hotels until the late 1880s. By 1882 there were five more hotels but only about ten cottages, including pre-existing farmhouses. Great impetus for change came with the arrival of the Boston and Maine Railroad line across the bridge from Dock Square in Kennebunkport, in 1883. Trains ran several times daily to Boston and Portland, supplemented by stage lines to the station at Kennebunk. About thirty cottages were built in the remainder of the decade, and community institutions that would become the center of social activity were started: the Arundel Casino (1886), comprised of a hall for musical and theatrical entertainments, bowling alley, billiard room, library, and rooms for single gentlemen; St. Anne's Episcopal Church (1886); the Kennebunk River Club (1889), a boating and canoeing club. Events such as church fairs, river carnivals, expeditions through back roads, parties, and dances were prominent features of summer life.

Extended families gathered in the cottages and hotels of the summer colony; for the descendants of many original owners the tradition continues. Much of the architecture reflected the nostalgia for Colonial times, and simultaneously responded to the new informality of summer life. The many Shingle Style cottages, with their open plans, asymmetrical massing, shingled surfaces in earth tones, and frequent use of stone in piazzas, chimneys, and foundations, seem to grow out of the undulating landscape. The summer colony drew its share of notable architects, including John Calvin Stevens, William Ralph Emerson, and Henry Paston Clark, all of whom made significant contributions to the character of Cape Arundel. The district contains at least 29 buildings by Clark and his partners, the highest concentration of his work in any one place.

Several literary figures were prominent members of the summer colony: John Townsend Trowbridge, a prolific, popular writer who wrote novels and short stories, particularly for boys (128); the Boston poet and Unitarian reformer, Margaret Deland (6,7); and Booth Tarkington, the popular novelist (12, 86), who wrote his novel *Mirthful Haven* about Kennebunkport characters. The artists who built summer cottages included Prosper L. Senat

9. Major Bibliographical References

Various issues of "The Wave", Kennebunkport, 1880-1910.
Manuscript sources in the Brick Store Museum, Kennebunk.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 120

Quadrangle name Kennebunkport

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

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Zone				Easting				Northing						

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D

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Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the bridge on Ocean Avenue which crosses Chick's Creek, the district boundary line follows the Creek southeasterly crossing South Main Street and then follows the northeast property line of property #85 to its rear corner. From here the line runs southerly along the rear property on the east side of South Main Street, the Old King's Highway

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Frank A. Beard, Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date July, 1984

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/289-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine 04333

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Earl S. Feltkewitz*

title S.H.P.O. date July 12, 1984

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register date 8-16-84

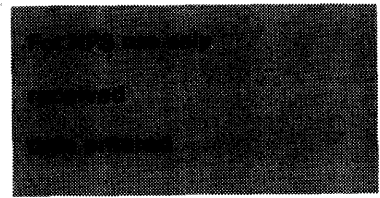
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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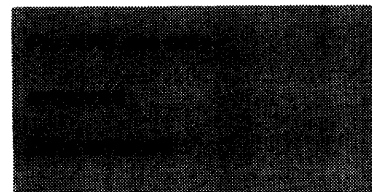
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of Philadelphia (101, 102), who had his studio across from the Ocean Bluff (62); and Abbott Graves (28), best known for his floral and genre paintings. Most of the cottages, however, were built by businessmen and professionals from Eastern cities, especially Boston, Massachusetts; industrial cities, Philadelphia and New York; and also from as far away as St. Louis, the Midwest, and Canada.

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and Arlington Street to Endlciff Road which it follows southerly to Ocean Avenue and
and thence along said Avenue to the Atlantic Ocean at the east end of Walker's Point.
The line follows the shore west and north the end of the breakwater at the mouth of
the Kennebunk River and thence northerly along the east shoreline of said river to the
mouth of Chick's Cove and the point of beginning.

