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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 29 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Great Chebeague Golf Club
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 16 Stone Wharf Road
City or town: Chebeague Island State: Maine County: Cumberland
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

		<u>5/21/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SKPO</u>		Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Ray Carlson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7.14.15
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u> _____	<u>1</u> _____	buildings
<u>1</u> _____	<u>1</u> _____	sites
_____	<u>4</u> _____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>3</u> _____	<u>6</u> _____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Sports Facility

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Sports Facility

FUNERARY / Cemetery

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

- No Style
- EARLY REPUBLIC
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property:

- Foundation: STONE/Granite
CONCRETE
- Walls: METAL/Aluminum
WOOD/Weatherboard
WOOD/Plywood
- Roof: ASPHALT
- Other: METAL/Steel
WOOD

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Great Chebeague Golf Club (GCGC) is located on a 28.68 acre site on the west side of Chebeague Island, Cumberland County, Maine. Chebeague Island is located approximately .75 miles east of Cousins Island, Yarmouth and six miles north of Portland. The compact historic district consists of two discontinuous areas comprised of the GCGC and a small corner of the Town's Stone Wharf where the seventh tee is located. The GCGC is bounded on the

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west by Casco Bay, the north by Longview Street, the northeast by the Chebeague Island Inn,¹ the east by South Road and the south by an inlet and woodlot along the north side of North Road. The artificial mat of the seventh tee is located at the south corner of the Town's Stone Wharf located to the north of the GCGC and separated by a tidal inlet.² The resources within the historic district are categorized as one contributing site, one non-contributing site, two contributing buildings, one non-contributing building, and four non-contributing structures. All of the non-contributing buildings and structures were constructed after the period of significance. The GCGC follows the natural contours of the land and is the island's largest and best preserved open space. Its peaceful, park-like landscape is bordered by what are reputed to be two of the island's oldest buildings, half a dozen 19th and early 20th Century houses and the restored Chebeague Island Inn, which overlooks the golf course and harbor. The east-west running Wharf Road divides the property into a northern third, containing two maintenance sheds and portions of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth holes. The remaining two-thirds of the course lies to the south of Wharf Road and contains the clubhouse, cemetery, parking lot, and the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth holes, as well as the remaining portions of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth holes. The golf course looks much as it did in the 1930s, the only new buildings, on the perimeter of the golf course, are two small, screened, golf maintenance sheds. Tennis courts in the southeast corner of the property, to the south of the Second and Third holes and separated by woodlot, are under a long-term lease agreement with the Chebeague Island Tennis Club and are not included in this nomination.

Narrative Description
1. Golf Course (1920, re-designed 1920-1923; 1924-1930)**1 Contributing Site**

The original six-hole course was laid out in 1920 by island residents George P. Spalding and Bertrand R.T. Collins. The orientation of this course was for the most part on an east-west axis and located to the south of Wharf Road which currently divides the course. Between 1920 and 1923, the course was expanded to a nine-hole course³ and encompassed land on both sides of the road. At this time, the orientation of the course was changed to follow a north-south axis. A 1923 map of the Great Chebeague Golf Club shows a course which closely resembles the current layout except for the First and Second holes which follow an east to west line rather than the current north to south.⁴ Between 1924 and 1930, the First and Second holes were realigned to follow their current path. While some courses have adjusted to improvements in club and ball technology by making holes considerably longer, the GCGC continues to

¹ The Chebeague Island Inn was recently declared eligible for the National Register by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

² The *Maine Golf Guide* by Bob Labbanca and David Cornwell (Stockbridge, Vermont: New England Golf Specialists, 1991) indicates in the history of Great Chebeague Golf Club that the tee space is rented from the town (p.146); however, the current Board of Directors of the GCGC indicate that there has never been anything in writing and no money has changed hands. It has been, apparently, a Gentlemen's Agreement for over 90 years.

³ Labbanca and Cornwell indicates that the course was a six hole course until the final three holes was added in 1930 after club directors purchased additional land (p.146); however, in researching the GCGC for this nominations it was determined that the course was a full nine-hole course by 1924 but didn't take on its current layout until 1930. Golfers were playing a full nine-holes during the local club championships of the 1920s and the Portland and Boston newspapers noted the nine hole course in 1924 and 1928.

⁴ B.R.T. Collins. *Great Chebeague Golf Club*. Chebeague Island, 1923. Hand drawn map of the club in the clubhouse.

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challenge players with narrow fairways (defined by natural contours, bunkers, and a few trees) and small greens while retaining original yardages, resulting in a playable course that rewards the skilled golfer. Much of the course, holes Five, Six, Seven, Eight and Nine are located along the water of Casco Bay; however, even though holes One, Two, Three and Four are located inland, Casco Bay is viewable and very much a backdrop of every hole. Reference to hole numbers reflect the current, not historic numbering pattern. No patterns from the original six-hole course can be read on the landscape.

First Hole. 262 Yards; Par 4. The first hole tees off from the southeast corner of the clubhouse and ends 262 yards straight ahead northeast to the south of the Chebeague Island Inn. While only a short par 4, local rule dictates that golfers may not drive the tee shot over the road from the ferry landing which bisects the hole but must lay-up before the road and then across. The approach shot is relatively short to a small green with back to front slope and a terraced hillside behind it (Photo 1). The green is guarded by a front, right-side bunker.

Second Hole. 375 yards; par 4. The elevated tee for the second hole, the second longest hole on the course, is located to the east of the first green and south of the Chebeague Island Inn. While this fairway crosses Wharf Road like the First, golfers are able to hit the ball directly over the road from the tee down the fairway which runs almost parallel to North Road. A lone maple tree blocks the path to the green for shots that go right. The large green is backed on the left by a split-rail fence and a wooded gully and on the right by a hidden, shallow bunker.

Third Hole. 250 yards; par 4. A wooden bridge, formerly a club member's boat ramp moved to this location, and a metal bridge lead to third hole tees, set back in the woods to the southwest of the second green. The view from both forward and back tees is tunnel-like, with tall pines looming on both sides (Photo 2). A deep gully and small stream are just in front of the forward tee. The green located 250 yards straight ahead and immediately southwest of the clubhouse is elevated and forward sloping with a large sand bunker behind.

Fourth Hole. 345 yards; par 4. The elevated tee of the fourth hole is located immediately north of the clubhouse and looks over the Wharf Road for the third time. The fairway is straight to the northeast and bounded to the east by the first fairway and the Chebeague Island Inn and the west by the fifth fairway. A bunker juts out into the fairway about 125 yards from the tee (Photo 3). Further along, and going slightly uphill, the largest trap on the course also cuts into the fairway, about 30 yards in front of the green. The green at the top of the hill is large and slopes from back to front. Behind and to the left of the green is a rail fence lined with blueberry bushes.

Fifth Hole. 385 yards; par 4 (men), par 5 (women). The tee is located south of the maintenance garages and west of the fourth green. The west edge of the straight fairway of the fifth hole is lined by brush, a few trees and the rocks and shore of Casco Bay. This is the final hole over the Wharf Road, which is just under 100 yards from the elevated fifth green. Shots that fall short land on the rocky mound that blocks the front of the green. A bunker on the left side in front of hillside vegetation is bracketed on the right by a sloping hillside of low bushes. The green, located to the west of the clubhouse is both flat and uneven.

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Sixth Hole. 110 yards; par 3. A dirt and gravel path to the west of the Clubhouse provides access to the sixth tee from the fifth green. The sixth hole is a short and straight fairway to the north. The sunken green, some 50 feet below the tee (Photo 4), is partially screened by two mature pine trees to the right of the green. Because of the rocky hillside below the tee, balls hit short often carom like billiard shots and bounce and roll downhill onto the green. A good-sized sand trap collects balls hit short and left.

Seventh Hole. 110 yards; par 3. This is the course's "signature" hole, written about in newspapers and golf magazines since the 1930s. The town owned Wharf Road provides access to the seventh tee from the sixth green. The tee is located on the southeast corner of the stone wharf and players frequently attract small galleries of lobstermen and ferry boat passengers as they attempt to hit to the elevated green over the cove to the south (Photo 5). The green undulates and drops steeply from back to front and is protected by a deep bunker to the right front.

Eighth Hole. 142 yards; par 3. A dirt path through the woods to the south of the seventh green provides access to the eight tee. Woods and Casco Bay line the west edge of this short straight fairway which faces south. Woods are also located to the south of the green and a shallow bunker that traverses the left side of the green. A ball chipped firmly enough to get over the trap often runs the green and drops into the sharply-pitched trap hidden on the right side.

Ninth Hole. 255 yards; par 4. This hole is the second one on the course with tees set well back in the woods. A stone culvert located between the eighth and ninth holes leads to a metal bridge located to the northwest of the tee. The bridge provides access over a salt-marsh and then a series of wood and dirt steps through the woods provides access to the tees. The fairway is straight to the north, uphill and features a high, grassy, glacial rock mound protecting the green from the approach (Photo 6). Golfers must also contend with a line of fruit trees and a fairway bunker on the right side of the fairway and two trees to the left. The green itself is flat but surrounded by trees and brush.

2. Clubhouse (ca. 1807, moved 1928, altered 1935)
16 Stone Wharf Road

1 contributing building

The clubhouse, constructed ca. 1807, possibly earlier, is a one-story, five-bay, timber-framed cape which was moved to its current location atop the rocky outcrop in 1928. The building originally sat approximately 150 yards to the southwest along what was to become the fairway of the third hole. The rectangular massed clubhouse faces east over the first and second holes of the course and is capped by a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles (Photo 7 and 8). A wrap-around verandah, added to the structure in 1935, is featured along the facade and south elevations. The building is constructed partially on ledge and a rough-cut stone foundation.

The facade is visually divided into five bays with a centered nine-light over three panel entry door flanked by full-length five light sidelights. A modern wooden screen door covers the entry. Two, nine-over-six double-hung wood sash windows are located to each side. The front door

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and all windows are replacements. The door and windows have plain wood surrounds. Each window has a slightly projecting wood sill. The exterior is clad in aluminum siding with painted green trim.⁵ Original wood clapboards are located underneath the replacement siding. A simple plain frieze board extends along the eave line. A rebuilt center brick chimney pierces the ridge of the roof. The front veranda, overlooking the first hole, is accessed by a tall flight of wooden stairs at its west end. The verandah is capped by a shed roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Square posts resting on a raised wood deck support the roof. A simple balustrade with square balusters is located between each post. The porch deck continues around to the south elevation to meet the secondary entrance on the south elevation.

The south elevation is visually divided into five bays with a centered multi-light entry door flanked by two, nine-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. The door and all windows are replacements; the door was added to the structure after the club purchased the building in 1921. Both the door and windows have plain wood surrounds. Each window has a slightly projecting wood sill. As mentioned above, a one-story, three-bay wide by one-bay deep secondary porch is located along the south elevation. The south porch was also added to the building in 1921. The hip roof of the porch is supported by square posts resting on a raised wood deck. The deck continuous to the east and west to meet the porch deck along the facade (east) and the handicap ramp to the rear (west).

The north elevation features two nine-over-six double-hung wood sash windows with a six-light fixed sash window to the west on the first floor and two six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows in the gable. Decorative vinyl shutters are located to each side of the first floor double-hung windows. Each window features a plain wood surround and a slightly projecting wood sill. Historic photographs of the building prior to the move show a one-story ell was attached to the west end of the north elevation.

The rear (west) elevation features four nine-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. Each window features a plain wood surround and a slightly projecting wood sill and a framed wood screen over the lower sash. A pressure treated ramp is located along the rear elevation and provides access to the building through the entrance on the south elevation.

The floor plan consists of a three principal rooms, clubhouse office/meeting room, kitchen, and women's locker room on the first floor separated by the central chimney, with a narrow enclosed L-shaped stair at the principal (east) entry rising to an unfinished attic used as the men's locker room with half-bath. The clubhouse office/meeting room is located at the south end of the clubhouse. The room is full-width front to back and extends north along the west wall beyond the central chimney. Interior walls and ceilings are finished with painted plaster with some exposed framing. Door and window openings are trimmed by simple vernacular surrounds. One door, leading into the entry hall is a four-panel wood door with mortised stiles and rails. The room retains its wide board wood floors, currently covered with carpet, wood chair rail and baseboards. An angled fireplace is located along the interior wall; while not uncommon in the Federal period, no other similar period fireplace is known on Chebeague Island (Photo 9). The wooden mantelpiece appears to be original to the structure and is a

⁵ The club has on its future agenda a clubhouse exterior restoration project that includes removing the aluminum siding to expose the wood clapboards and replacing the vinyl shutters with wood shutters.

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simple vernacular style. A built-in glass china/trophy cabinet is located to the east of the fireplace above the wainscot. Various memorabilia, trophies, flags, and clubs are displayed along the walls, the mantel and within the china cabinet. Walls along the north and northeast end of the room section off a small woman's locker room, a bathroom in the northwest corner of the clubhouse, and a kitchen in the northeast. The walls and ceiling of the woman's locker room and bathroom are painted sheetrock; ceiling joists are exposed in the kitchen. The men's locker room on the second floor has original rafters, original unpainted wood siding and floor boards.

The United States Golf Association (USGA) does not have records of the ages of club houses at the nation's more than 15,000 golf courses, but according to the librarian at the USGA Library in the Arnold Palmer Center for Golf History an 1807 or earlier club house is certainly one of the oldest in the country. Numerous old island documents refer to it as built in 1790, and call it the "second oldest house on Chebeague," but *The Stone Sloops of Chebeague*, by Z. William Hawk and an article in *The Working Waterfront An Island Golf Course for Everyman (or Woman)* by Chebeague Island resident and local historian Donna Damon both say it was built about 1807. The house, built by Solomon Sawyer, was sold to stone sloop captain David N. Hill in 1807 according to some records (which could mean the house was built before 1807). In 1920 Nellie Hill Hamilton told George F. Spalding that her grandfather, Solomon Sawyer built the house in 1790.⁶

The club leased the house and 16 acres on Oct. 4, 1920, and finally purchased it in 1923. Club notes indicate that the building was in very poor condition (valued at \$200), though its frame timbers were still good. Repairs were begun almost immediately, and in 1921 "\$181.32 was spent for new clubhouse sills, new steps, shingling the roof, etc." says Eldon Mayer, club member and grandson of founder of the club B.R.T. Collins, with major improvements in June, 1922, including new hardwood floor, porch, doors, windows and side walls, costing \$825.⁷ The property was officially purchased in December, 1923, for \$1,800 (with help from a \$1,000 loan from a Portland loan association) by exercising an option due to expire that month. In 1928, the house was moved approximately 150 yards north to the top of a rocky outcrop near the cemetery overlooking the harbor, the Stone Wharf and the golf course. In poor condition, the chimney collapsed during the move was rebuilt. The porch on the front of the clubhouse was added in 1935.

There is a small practice putting green located south of the clubhouse and northeast of the first tee box.

3. Chandler and Keazer Family Cemetery (1815-1834)**1 non-contributing site**

This small, stone-walled, family cemetery is located northeast of the club house (Photo 10). The cemetery contains four early nineteenth century (1815-1834) graves of Keazer and Chandler family members.⁸ Four slate headstones and four footstones mark the final resting

⁶Eldon Mayer, club member and grandson of founder of the club B.R.T. Collins, has notes that suggest Sawyer might have been given permission to build the house before the sale of the land was actually purchased.

⁷ Paul Hodge, email message to the author 27 October 2013.

⁸ Keazer's house, by the Stone Wharf to the west of the golf course, is referred to in numerous 19th C. documents as having been built c. 1790.

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place of Joseph Keazer, son of Reuben and Mary, died 1815; Reuben Keazer, died 1816; Edmund Chandler, son of Judah and Polly, died 1832; and Polly Chandler, 1834. The site is surrounded by a dry-laid uncut rubble stone wall. Early club minutes say "This grave yard is being cared for by the Golf Club as there are no remaining members of either family."⁹ The golf club took over care of the cemetery by default after Keazer and Chandler family descendants no longer lived on the island. This cemetery is non-contributing in the current registration due to the area of significance (entertainment and recreation) and the period of significance of (1920-1964). However, the cemetery would be a contributing resource if an additional period and area of significance were developed in a future amendment to this nomination.

4. Maintenance Garage (ca. 1940, moved 1950)**1 contributing building**

The maintenance garage located to the north of Fourth green and Fifth tee was an automobile garage given to the club and moved to its present location prior to 1950.¹⁰ The one-story, one-bay wide by one-bay deep wood frame garage is located northeast of the tractor shed (Photo 11). The garage is constructed on a poured concrete slab foundation and is capped by a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter ends are located along the eave. The walls are clad with shiplap siding for much of the structure; however a small one-bay addition at the west end of the garage is clad with vertical board siding. Access is provided by an overhead garage door centered on the east facade. A secondary entry at the southeast end of the south elevation has been infilled. A secondary overhead garage door is located at the west end of the south elevation.

5. Tractor Shed (ca. 2012)**1 non-contributing building**

A one-story, one-bay wide by one-bay deep tractor shed is located southwest of the maintenance garage and north of the Fifth tee (Photo 11). The shed is of wood frame on a poured concrete slab foundation and is capped with a gable roof sheathed with raised metal seam. The walls are clad with T1-11 sheathing. Access is provided by an overhead garage door located at the northeast corner of the facade. The shed was built after the period of significance for the golf course and is a non-contributing building.

6. Stone Culvert (ca. 1999)**1 non-contributing structure**

A stone culvert is located between Eighth green and Ninth tee. The culvert is composed of two uncut and rough-cut rubble stone walls with a steel pipe and an earthen pathway above (Photo 12). The culvert was built ca. 1999 which is after the period of significance for the golf course and is a non-contributing structure.¹¹

7 & 8. Metal Bridges (1970s)**2 non-contributing structures**

⁹ B.R.T. Collins. *Historical Tales of Chebeague Island*. Unpublished, 1936.p. 5.

¹⁰ In an email message from club member Paul Hodge to the author on 21 May 2014, it was stated that the Shed near #4 green and #5 tee was an old garage given to the golf club as a storage shed and placed there before 1950. It is unknown where the garage came from.

¹¹ In an email message from club member Paul Hodge to the author 13 November 2014, it was stated that "...no one on the board, including club archivist Linda Grant, knows what was there before. We presume just gullies."

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There have always been bridges because of the deep ravines and creek that must be crossed to get to Third tee and to Ninth tee (Photo 13). Early bridges were dead pine trees cut down, pruned, and planked. The metal bridges were constructed during the mid 1970s by island welder Chris Burgess. The two metal bridges are located in the woods at the southeast corner of the course. Each bridge is constructed of extruded square rails resting on a wood post in dirt. A wood deck is laid across the rails with a metal tubing rail along each side. The metal bridges were built during the 1970s which is after the period of significance for the golf course and are non-contributing structures.

9. Wooden Bridge (2000, moved 2014)**1 non-contributing structure**

The current bridge was installed in 2014 from a ca. 20 year old wooden dock extension donated to the club to replace a rotting wooden bridge (Photo 14). The bridge is located in the woods at the southeast corner of the course. The wooden bridge was built after the period of significance for the golf course and is a non-contributing structure.

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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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

Period of Significance

1920-1964

Significant Dates

1920

1923

1930

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance

The period of significance begins in 1920, when the current golf course property was obtained and the original six-hole course was laid out. Between 1920 and 1923, the course was expanded to a nine-hole course. As the property continues to be locally significant, the period of significance is arbitrarily terminated at 1964 which is the typical 50-year cut off to allow for historical perspective.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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The Chandler and Keazer Family Cemetery does not need to meet Criteria Consideration D in that the cemetery is nominated as part of a district but is not the focal point of the district. However, the cemetery would be considered eligible under a separate area and period of significance, not included in this nomination, for its relative great age (1815-1834) in this particular geographic and cultural context.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The 28.68 acre Great Chebeague Golf Club Historic District on the west side of Chebeague Island is a links-like course which was first laid out by summer residents of the island George P. Spalding and Bertrand R.T. Collins in 1920. Originally laid out as a six-hole course, the course was expanded to a nine-hole by 1923. The formation and evolution of the Club was fueled by summer residents who had begun to season on the islands of Casco Bay at the end of the 19th century. Over time it became an important recreational outlet for the summer residents of the Island and the surrounding islands of Casco Bay.¹² The resources within the historic district include the golf course and club house, as well as an early cemetery and several bridges and utility buildings that date to the late 20th century. The Great Chebeague Golf Club is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criteria A, for its association with entertainment and recreation on Great Chebeague Island as well as in the introduction and popularity of the sport on the island.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation

The Great Chebeague Golf Club is eligible for National Register listing at the local level of significance under Criteria A, for its association with patterns of entertainment and recreation on Chebeague Island, Maine. The Great Chebeague Golf Club has played an integral part in the introduction and popularity of the sport on the island. The Great Chebeague Golf Club was organized in 1920, (about 20 years after Chebeague Island along with the other islands in Casco Bay were established as seasonal tourist destinations) and opened the 9-hole course in 1923. Part of its significance must be seen in relation to the seasonal development.

¹²A nine-hole golf course existed on Great Diamond Island to the south of Chebeague between 1899 - 1916 (Labbance and Cornwell, 195) and in 1926 Shore Acres at the Sebasco Estates, to the northeast of the Island in Phippsburg, Maine was built (p. Labbance and Cornwell 167). Shore acres remains open as a semi-private nine-hole course.

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Chebeague Island is the largest Island in Casco Bay, about 4 miles long and 1.4 miles wide at its widest points. The island is located approximately 1.5 miles southeast of Yarmouth and six miles north of Portland. The island was first occupied by Native Americans who used the island as a seasonal camp to exploit the shellfish and spawning fish. Year-round settlement of the island occurred in the 1740s as settlers from the mainland came to the island for the cheap land and abundant lumber. These early settlers cleared much of the land for farming and earned livings on the sea as mariners and fisherman as well. During the late 18th century the island became home to the notable Stone Sloops which carried ballast for the 19th century American sailing ships and later granite from quarries to the north near St. George and Deer Isle for many of the country's most spectacular buildings, including the Washington Monument. In the 1890s, a decline in the marine based economy brought on by steam based transportation methods (and less expensive building materials) led to the development of boarding houses and hotels on the island to house the seasonal tourist brought by steam trains from Boston, New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia and steamboats from Portland. By 1900 at least a dozen steamboat lines were ferrying passengers throughout the bay. A list of hotels and boarding houses located near the Boston and Maine Railroad terminus in Portland lists twelve, hotels, cottages, boarding houses and villas on Chebeague Island in 1907 accessible via a steamer from Portland. Nearly 200 summer cottages were built on Chebeague between 1884 and 1930.¹³

The Maine Golf Guide by Bob Labbance and David Cornwell explores the history of golf in the state. In the book, the authors identify Kebo Valley in Bar Harbor as one of the first summer clubs that sprang up in Maine for the recreation of leisure classes with its original six-hole course having been laid out in 1892.¹⁴ By 1900, fifteen courses in the state had been established.¹⁵ Many of these courses were built at the large resort complexes such as the Poland Spring House (Poland Spring Country Club, 1896, NR: 13000595) and the Mount Kineo House (Kineo Golf Course, 1900) on the shore of Moosehead Lake or nearby the cottage colonies of Northeast Harbor (1895) Kennebunk/Kennebunkport (Cape Arundel Golf Club, 1897 NR: 09000879 & Webhannett Golf Course, 1899), Camden (Megunticook, 1898 NR:93000636), and York (York Country Club, 1900 NR:73000249). The Roaring Twenties saw the second wave of golf course construction with over thirty courses being constructed between 1920 and 1929.¹⁶ Many of these were nine hole courses developed near the cottage colonies of Southwest Harbor (Causeway Club, 1920), Lake Kezar (1924) enlarged to eighteen holes in 1980; Brooklin (1924), Lucerne-in-Maine (1926) and North Haven (1929), to name a few.

Chebeague's golf course was created as fast or faster than just about any course on the East Coast. On Aug. 17, 1920, four days after summer residents George P. Spalding and Bertrand R.T. Collins discussed the idea of a golf course on the island while picking blueberries, Collins drew a map of the proposed golf course. On Aug. 27, two weeks after that walk, they met with friends and neighbors, formed the club, elected officers, and set a family membership fee of \$25. They then began cobbling together leases and options to buy half a

¹³Town of Chebeague Island. *Comprehensive Plan* (Chebeague Island, ME: author, 2011) p. 116. Town of Chebeague Island Website accessed 18 November 2011.

¹⁴Ibid, 182.

¹⁵Ibid, 182.

¹⁶Ibid, 189.

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dozen properties for the new golf course, including a large, fenced cow pasture on the edge of the bay beside the Stone Wharf and a field to the south of the Chebeague Inn that had been used jointly by many of the hotels as a gathering spot for recreational activities including tennis and baseball.¹⁷ A farmer with a horse was hired and "in 10 days time he had plowed and harrowed the six greens, cleared places for six tees," and removed boulders and dead trees.¹⁸ The layout of the new golf course was dictated largely by existing terrain: hilly, rocky areas, ravines, streams and bogs along the edge of Casco Bay and by the Stone Wharf Road, which golfers had to play across four times.¹⁹

On September 6, less than a month from conception, the plowing and harrowing were almost finished on the optioned land, Collins and Spalding walked the new course with a 100-foot clothes line, stakes and a hammer, and laid it out. Three weeks later, a foursome including Spalding and Collins played the new club's first match. The farmer said "Well, I guess it will be alright if you don't hit the cows too hard with the balls."²⁰ The first golfers hit over fenced fields and, without incident, over the cows. The players drove from tee stakes and the player whose ball was found to be closest to the green stake was declared winner of the hole.

Initially laid out as six holes, the course opened for general public play 10 months later on July 4, 1921. A Portland Daily Press article from 8 July 1921, as cited in Stanley P. Weld's, *A History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club*, reported that 125 people played the new course that summer, many arriving by boat at the Stone Wharf from as far away as Virginia and Canada.²¹ The golf club was officially incorporated August 20, 1923.

From its very beginning entertainments and parties were a part of the club life and of necessity so, since the profits realized from these occasions were a welcome source of revenue.²² The first season held an auction party in the clubhouse, four dances at the hotel Hillcrest²³ and a lawn fete at the house of L.J. Chandler, *The Pelham*. In 1923, there were seven dances held at the local hotels, a lawn party, three card parties at the club house and a food sale. The Boston Herald wrote: "The club is the social centre of the summer colony of 1,200 cottages and hotel guests."²⁴ By 1933, events included a motor boat party, a clambake, a moving picture show, as well as a grand ball and concert at the Hamilton Hotel.²⁵ With play in the field, the Club held in-house tournaments, with the first known interclub match being held in 1923 with the Falmouth Country Club. The new club almost immediately created "Swatfests," where more than 50 players, men, women and children, the whole golf club, could play together and then have a picnic. Early 20th century photographs show a large number of

¹⁷ Historic photographs in Phyllis Sturdivant Sweetser's, *Cumberland Maine in Four Centuries*. Portland, Casco Printing Co, 1976 (p 113) and Kimberly E. MacIsaac's, *The Casco Bay Islands 1850-2000*. Portsmouth, NH: Acadia Press, 2004 (p. 41) show a large number of people gathered near the hotels on field days c 1910 "to participate in games of all kinds" including tennis, baseball, and "to watch a man being rolled in a barrel."

¹⁸ B.R.T. Collins. *Short History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club For Its First 15 Years, 1920-35*. Unpublished, 1936. p. 3

¹⁹ The Philadelphia Cricket Club and some other early American golf clubs still play across public roads.

²⁰ Stanley P. Weld. *A History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club*. s.n.: Shoestring Press, 3.

²¹ *Ibid*, 21. The original Portland Daily Press 8 July 1921 article quoted in Weld's *A History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club* could not be located.

²² *Ibid*, 50.

²³ In 2000, the Hillcrest Hotel was renamed the Chebeague Island Inn. Originally built in the 1880s, the Hillcrest burned down in the 1920s and was replaced by the current building.

²⁴ *New Chebeague Island Links*, Boston Herald, 26 August, 1924. A copy of article is in the records of the clubhouse.

²⁵ Weld, 53.

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golfers on the field at one time and then also enjoying a picnic lunch on the lawn surrounding the clubhouse. It has proved so popular that other golf clubs in Maine now copy this Chebeague institution.

The development boom of the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century lasted through the 1920s. When the Great Depression hit, development on the island stopped. The slow progression continued after World War II into the late twentieth century. The town's *Comprehensive Plan* states that only 18 houses were constructed between 1932 and 1945 and approximately one house per year was built between 1945 and 1970.²⁶

The island was a part of the town of Cumberland until 1 July 2007 when it seceded from the town and became the town of Chebeague Island.²⁷ Today Chebeague is an active community comprised of both year-round and summer residents, many of whom have long historical connections to the island. In 2010, the US Census counted 341 year round residents.²⁸ An additional 1,400 summer people are estimated to on the island at any given time during the summer months of June - August. The GCGC is open to the public between June and Labor Day. The course was founded as a family club and is today very much an island community club offering free golf daily for year-round families (after 5 p.m.) and free golf lessons for all children.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

Every summer until World War II, Native Americans paddled canoes out to Chebeague to summer on the island, camping on parts of the golf course along Wharf Road and later along the South Road (Main Road) side of the golf course. Tribal families, with club permission and a charge of \$1 per year in the late 1930s, dried seal skins on rocks and sold sweet-grass baskets and other wares to islanders and summer visitors. "My family stored their wooden tent platforms over the winter," says island historian and map maker Martha Hamilton, who still has some of the grass baskets Passamaquoddy tribal members made and gave to her family. When teepees were on the course in the early days golfers played around them. The tribal summer settlement was moved in 1932 from the Wharf Road and playing area of the golf course to a sheltered part of the course, among "tall trees," on the Main Road. The club preserved this pre-historic history and use of the island by permitting tribal use of parts of the golf club until the mid1950s, when Native American families stopped coming.

Wayne Stiles - Landscape Architecture

Massachusetts-born golf course and landscape architect Wayne Stiles who compiled an impressive body of work during a 40-year career of more than 145 golf course projects from

²⁶Town of Chebeague Island, 117.

²⁷In 2005, the town of Cumberland was looking at closing the Chebeague Elementary School which would affect the year-round community of the island. Chebeague petitioned the State Legislature to allow the island to secede from the Town of Cumberland and school administrative district (SAD)51.

²⁸United States Census Bureau. Retrieved 18 November 2014.

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Maine to Florida and as far west as Saint Louis, visited the island when it was still a six-hole course and offered suggestions on two of the three new holes being planned (Second and Seventh). Stiles gave some design advice (what is not clear) on the club's planned Seventh hole, from a stone pier over a tidal inlet to the elevated green on the island, which quickly became the club's signature hole. At this time, there is no evidence Stiles was ever hired or paid for this advice. Kevin Mendak, Environmental Protection Specialist with the Northeast Region of the National Park Service, historian and co-author with Bob Labbanco of *The Life and Work of Wayne Stiles* has reviewed the historical documents and compared the handwritten notes on the 1930 plan with known examples of Stiles writing, and has stated in email correspondence that, "it is clear Stiles had a direct hand in at least a few holes at GCI."²⁹

Defining characteristics of a Stiles and Van Cleek³⁰ course include natural and often hidden greenside bunker complexes, naturally elevated tee and green sites, often fitting them into a hill and mounds placed around putting surfaces. In the book *The Life and Work of Wayne Stiles*, it is noted that the mounding feature is what distinguishes a Stiles course from his Massachusetts contemporary, Donald Ross who made the putting surface, "the zenith" of the green. Several of these character defining features are evident on several holes including, the Sixth tee, the Seventh green (elevated) and the Ninth green (mound), suggesting the work of Mr. Stiles or at least an influence of the designer. However, the extent of Stile's association with the landscape design is unknown, and as such this is not a significant historic association for the property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Collins, B.R.T. *Great Chebeague Golf Club*. Chebeague Island, 1923. Hand drawn map of the club in the clubhouse.

_____. *Short History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club For Its First 15 Years, 1920-35*. Unpublished, 1936. Manuscript in possession of Eldon Mayer, Grandson of B.R.T. Collins and Great Chebeague Golf Club Member.

_____. *Historical Tales of Chebeague Island*. Unpublished, 1936. Manuscript in possession of Eldon Mayer, Grandson of B.R.T. Collins and Great Chebeague Golf Club Member.

Damon, Donna Miller. *An Island Golf Course for Everyman (or Woman)*. The Working Waterfront, July 2008. Retrieved 18 November 2014 from

²⁹Email between Kevin Mendak and author, 18 November 2013.

³⁰John van Kleek graduated from Cornell University in 1912 and received his Masters in Landscape Design the following year. He joined Wayne Stiles in 1923, becoming a partner the following year. Van Kleek primarily worked in the Florida office until 1930 when he left the firm to work for Robert Moses in New York.

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Dulles, Foster Rhea. *A History of Recreation*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1965.

Hauk, Zarah William. *Stone Sloops of Chebeague and the Men Who Sailed Them*. Boston, MA: s.n., 1949.

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_____. Email correspondences with author. May 21, 2014

_____. Email correspondences with author. November 13, 2014

Labbanse, Bob and David Cornwall. *The Maine Golf Guide*. Stockbridge, Vermont: New England Golf Specialists, 1991.

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New England Vacation Resorts: A list of Hotels and Boarding Houses located on the B&M Railroad. Boston, MA: General Passenger Department, 1907. Google Books accessed September 26, 2014.

Sweetser, Phyllis Sturdivant. *Cumberland Maine in Four Centuries*. Portland, Casco Printing Co, 1976.

Tolles, Bryant Franklin, Jr. *Summer by the Seaside: The Architecture of New England Coastal Resort Hotels*. Lebanon, NH: University Press of New England, 2008.

Town of Chebeague Island. *Comprehensive Plan (Adopted at the Town Meeting 4 June 2011)*. Chebeague Island, ME: author, 2011. Town of Chebeague Island Website accessed 18 November 2011.

Weld, Stanley P. *A History of the Great Chebeague Golf Club*. s.n.: Shoe String Press, 1962.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 28.68 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB**CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE**

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 NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 411001	Northing: 4845178
2. Zone: 19	Easting: 411252	Northing: 4845036
3. Zone: 19	Easting: 411040	Northing: 4844487
4. Zone: 19	Easting: 410692	Northing: 4844580

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

The boundaries of the nominated district encompass 28.68 acres within the two discontinuous units of the Great Chebeague Golf Club. The first unit includes the legal limits of the Great Chebeague Golf Club as depicted on the Town of Chebeague tax map #104, blocks 30, 64, and 66 with the exception of the tennis courts located on the small area of land at the southeast corner of the property on the west side of South Road, to the south of the Second and Third holes, and separated by woodlot which are not included in the boundary for this nomination. The second unit as shown on the attached aerial image includes the approximately 24 square feet of artificial mat and tile surround of the seventh tee located at the south corner of the Stone Wharf owned by the Town of Chebeague.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above described boundaries represent the full extents of the Great Chebeague Golf Club and the approximately 24 square feet of artificial mat and tile surround of the seventh tee located at the south corner of the Stone Wharf. The town of Chebeague Island owns the land under the tee and there has been a Gentlemen's Agreement for approximately 90 years between the club and the town to locate and play from the seventh tee on the Stone Wharf. The tennis court portion of the property is under a long-term lease agreement with the Chebeague Island Tennis Club and the owners of the Great Chebeague Golf Club asked that the courts not be included in the boundary for this nomination.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Geoffrey E. Melhuish/Architectural Historian
 organization: tfl-architects
 street& number: 28 Danforth Street, Suite 213

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city or town: Portland state: Maine zip code: 04101
 e-mail: gmelhuish@ttl-architects.com
 telephone: 207-761-9662
 date: 8 December 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Great Chebeague Golf Club
 City or Vicinity: Chebeague Island
 County: Cumberland State: Maine
 Photographer: Geoffrey E. Melhuish

GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE

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Date Photographed: 2 May 2014

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

- 1 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_001.tif**
First green, facing north.
- 2 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_002.tif**
View north of third fairway from tee.
- 3 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_003.tif**
View north of fourth fairway from tee (foreground). Fifth fairway to the left and the first green in to the right (south of Chebeague Inn).
- 4 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_004.tif**
Sixth green (foreground), view south to tee. Clubhouse is upper left.
- 5 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_005.tif**
Seventh tee (foreground) and seventh green (across water); facing south.
- 6 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_006.tif**
View north of third fairway (center) to green and ninth fairway (left) to green. Clubhouse to right of center.
- 7 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_007.tif**
Exterior of clubhouse; facing northeast.
- 8 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_008.tif**
Exterior of clubhouse; facing north.
- 9 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_009.tif**
Clubhouse office/meeting room, interior of clubhouse; facing southeast.
- 10 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_010.tif**
Cemetery; facing southwest.
- 11 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_011.tif**
Maintenance sheds; facing west.
- 12 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_012.tif**
Stone bridge and culvert; view facing southwest.
- 13 of 14 **ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_013.tif**
Metal bridge (lower right) at ninth tee (upper left); facing southwest.

GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB

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14 of 14**ME_CUMBERLAND COUNTY_GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLFCLUB_014.tif***Wooden bridge; facing southeast.*

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

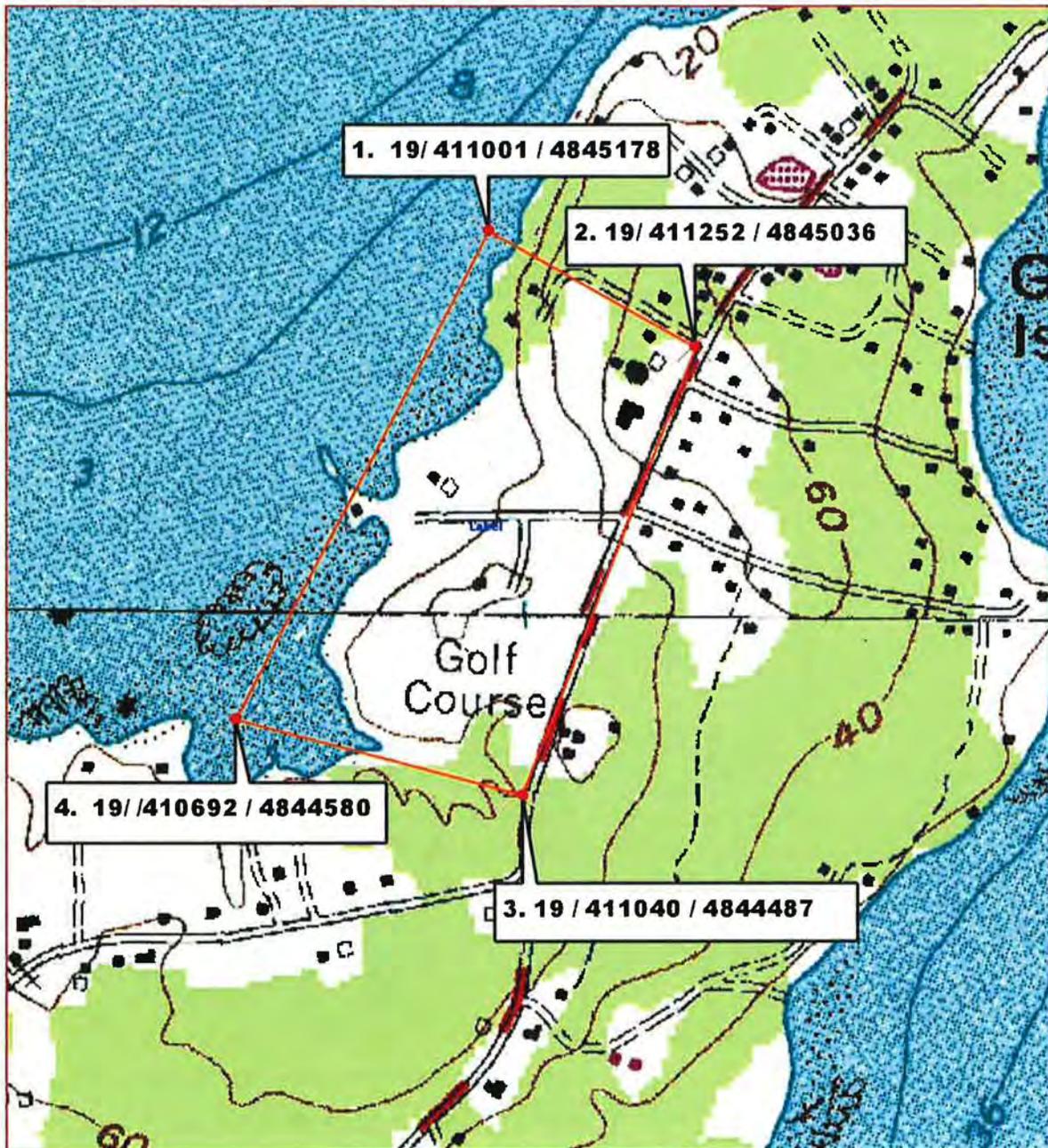
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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**GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, MAINE
3 DECEMBER 2014**

UTMs NAD 83

20 0 20 40 60 80 100 Feet



GREAT CHEBEAGUE GOLF CLUB

Name of Property

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**Great Chebeague
Golf Club
Chebeague Island,
Maine
Sketch Map
3 April 2015
ttl-architects,llc**



Solid white line boundary











NO
PARKING
BY
THE
WATER



















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Great Chebeague Golf Club
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Cumberland

DATE RECEIVED: 5/29/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/01/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/16/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/14/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000416

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7-14-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 29 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

22 May 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Ella R. Hodgkins Intermediate School, Kennebe County
Great Chebeague Golf Club, Cumberland County
Norton's Corner School, Piscataquis County
Lewiston Mills and Water Power System Historic District, Androscoggin County

The photographs submitted with the Lewiston Mills and Water Power System Historic District were developed from black and white film negatives. As such, there is no accompanying image disk. Please note that for the sake of convenience the photographs have been labeled with an abbreviation of the district name (i.e. LMWPS Historic District). Accompanying this nomination are copies of letters of objection submitted by 2 (only) of the 39 property owners.

Also enclosed are six (6) registration forms for the removal of National Register Listed properties in Maine:

McElwain House, Aroostook County
Burgess, Walter and Eva, Farm, Piscataquis County
Bradford House, Androscoggin County
First Baptist Church, Cumberland County
New Sharon Bridge, Franklin County
Crockett, Knott, House, Knox County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.