

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SEP - 6 2005

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Garland Farm
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1029 State Highway 3 N/A not for publication
city or town Bar Harbor N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Hancock code 009 zip code 04609

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 8/30/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 10-19-05
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

GARLAND FARM
Name of Property

HANCOCK COUNTY
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
LANDSCAPE / Garden
DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
LANDSCAPE Garden
EDUCATION / Research facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation CONCRETE
walls WOOD / Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other _____

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

Garland Farm consists of a small complex of buildings located on the north shoulder of Mt. Desert Island, in the Town of Bar Harbor, Maine. No longer a farm per se, the structures and gardens on this property reflect in part the last years of the life of Beatrix Farrand, a master landscape architect with over 200 notable commissions, many in Maine. Upon her retirement in 1955, Farrand moved in with her friends the Garlands, planted her last garden, and lived out her final years. The contributing structures in this nomination are those which were either designed by, built for, or directly associated with Beatrix Farrand. The property includes 4.9 acres of fields and woods, a greenhouse, a farmhouse with ell, a barn and a shop and the gardens. Neither the shop nor barn are considered to be contributing resources for the purposes of this nomination. The front facade of the farmhouse faces southeast toward Route 3 (this will be referenced as east for convenience in this nomination). The front entry of Farrand's quarters in the ell faces north, but the building is generally oriented to take advantage of the views to the gardens to the south. The house, ell and barn form are linearly arranged on the south side of the driveway, The detached greenhouse lies to the west of the barn, and the shop is directly north of the barn, across the driveway.

Farmhouse and Farrand Wing, 1870s, 1955, contributing.

The farmhouse at the Garland Farm was re-built in the mid-nineteenth century, and acquired by the Garland family in the 1870s. It is a high-posted, one and one half story, vernacular cape with an attached full-width porch detailed with patterned shingles. The structure is clad in painted clapboards, rests on a stone foundation and has twin chimneys protruding through the ridge of the asphalt roof. The facade of the building is five bays wide with a simple door centered between pairs of two-over-two windows. The two bays of the north and south elevations are defined by two-over-two sash with very thin bracketed hoods. Extending from the west wall of the main house is the first part of the original ell, which has a small, glass-enclosed shed roof entrance on its north elevation. The Garland house and ell, while exhibiting a high degree of integrity dating to Amy and Lewis Garland's occupancy, are not especially architecturally noteworthy.

The Farrand wing of the house was designed by architect and landscape architect Robert W. Patterson of Mt. Desert, Maine. Mr. Patterson designed an addition modeled on the form and mass of the original Garland house, but with all the rooms on one floor and a more generous use of interior space. A considerable amount of building materials and architectural furnishings and details from Reef Point, Farrand's previous home, such as the French doors, windows, moldings, railings, doors, and light fixtures, were incorporated into the new home, which was attached to the main Garland house by an extended ell.

Patterson conceptually extended the ell of the main house to the west by creating a long passageway off of which opened the primary rooms to the south, and smaller service rooms to the north. Essentially, the primary rooms (two suites and the library) are grouped under a gable roofed structure with a cross gable wing that extends south into the garden. The service rooms, entryway,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

bathroom and passageway are all covered by a flat roof, upon which Patterson installed the wooden balustrade that Farrand brought from Reef Point. The formal entry for the wing is located on the north side of the passage, in a small vestibule that could be enclosed in glass for overwintering large container plants. The floor plan of the Farrand apartment consists of two main sitting room suites with bathrooms, a library, an entry hall, a kitchen, and storage rooms. The two suites and the library faced the garden, to the south, with French doors opening out into the space from each room. An old mill stone from Reef Point is used as a doorstep at each door.

Gardens, 1955, contributing

The terrace garden is enclosed by a low wooden fence and is divided into rectangular parterres along longitudinal and cross axial paths that connect to each of the French doors. At the south end of the garden the wall is made from several pieces of ornamental verge board that Farrand salvaged from Chiltern House in Bar Harbor. The simpler west and east post and rail fences graduate in height from the house to the lower back wall. Japanese Cherry trees are planted on the outside of the south wall, roses beyond the west wall, and Sorbaria bushes screen the east wall from the road. Each of these plantings act both as visual borders and serve to give the garden greater depth. A large European Sweet Cherry fills the northwest corner niche between the terrace garden and the barn, while a fine example of a Metasequoia is nestled between the Main house and the Farrand Wing on the east side of the complex.

The gardens that Farrand planted at Garland Farm were designed for four-season enjoyment. Among her favorite plants were the early blooming heaths and heathers. In the terrace garden, she distributed these freely, creating undulating ribbons of color and texture that ran through and over the slate sided raised beds. Interspersed with these low plants she included colorful perennials, and installed a border along the interior of the fence. Farrand limited her color palates, and coordinated color intensity by room. For instance, outside of the eastern suite, occupied by her companion Clementine Walter, Farrand chose the yellow, orange and red flowers her friend preferred, while keeping her side of the building blooming in shades of pink, purple, and blue.

On the north side of the Farrand wing are two gardens, one each to the west and east of the box-hedge lined footpath to the entryway, enclosed within a stylized picket fence modeled after the balustrade on the roof. Farrand designated the western plot as an Asian Garden, and at its heart is a giant Cypress tree, which shades both plants from Asia and ground coverings native to Maine. Curving footpaths lead to a Chinese stoneware water basin and a low bench made of natural granite slabs. The eastern plot contains rhododendron clustered around the base of the Sargent Cherry Tree. Further to the east, a small garden of rhododendron and azaleas occupy the dooryard of the ell. The front of the main house features a small lawn and numerous lilac bushes, which predate Farrand. However, the Forsythia, Hawthorn, Crab Apple, Stewartia and Laburnum located adjacent to the barn entrance and next to the shop were all carefully transplanted from Reef Point.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 4

Greenhouse. 1957, contributing.

West of the detached barn is a small greenhouse that Farrand had built in order to cultivate annuals. The greenhouse is a small, shed like frame building, set on concrete slab, clad with wood shingles and asphalt roofing shingles. There is a batten door on the north gable end, and fixed six light sash on the east and west walls. The south end of the greenhouse is formed of glass panes set on a steel frame. The greenhouse is in deteriorated condition, however, it is considered a contributing resource to this nomination because of it's important function in helping Farrand prepare for spring planting.

Barn, late 19th century, non-contributing.

Immediately adjacent to, but not connected to, the Farrand wing is the lightly framed, (stud), two-story, gambrel roof Garland Barn. The barn is clad with wood shingles, and contains two sets of hay lofts along a central aisle. This barn is in good condition, and has been well maintained.

Shop, early 20th century, non-contributing.

Across from the barn is a small, two room wood-shingled, structure that served as a shop and garage for the Garland family. The building has a slight Arts and Crafts influence with sixteen-over-two sash windows, and exposed rafter tails.

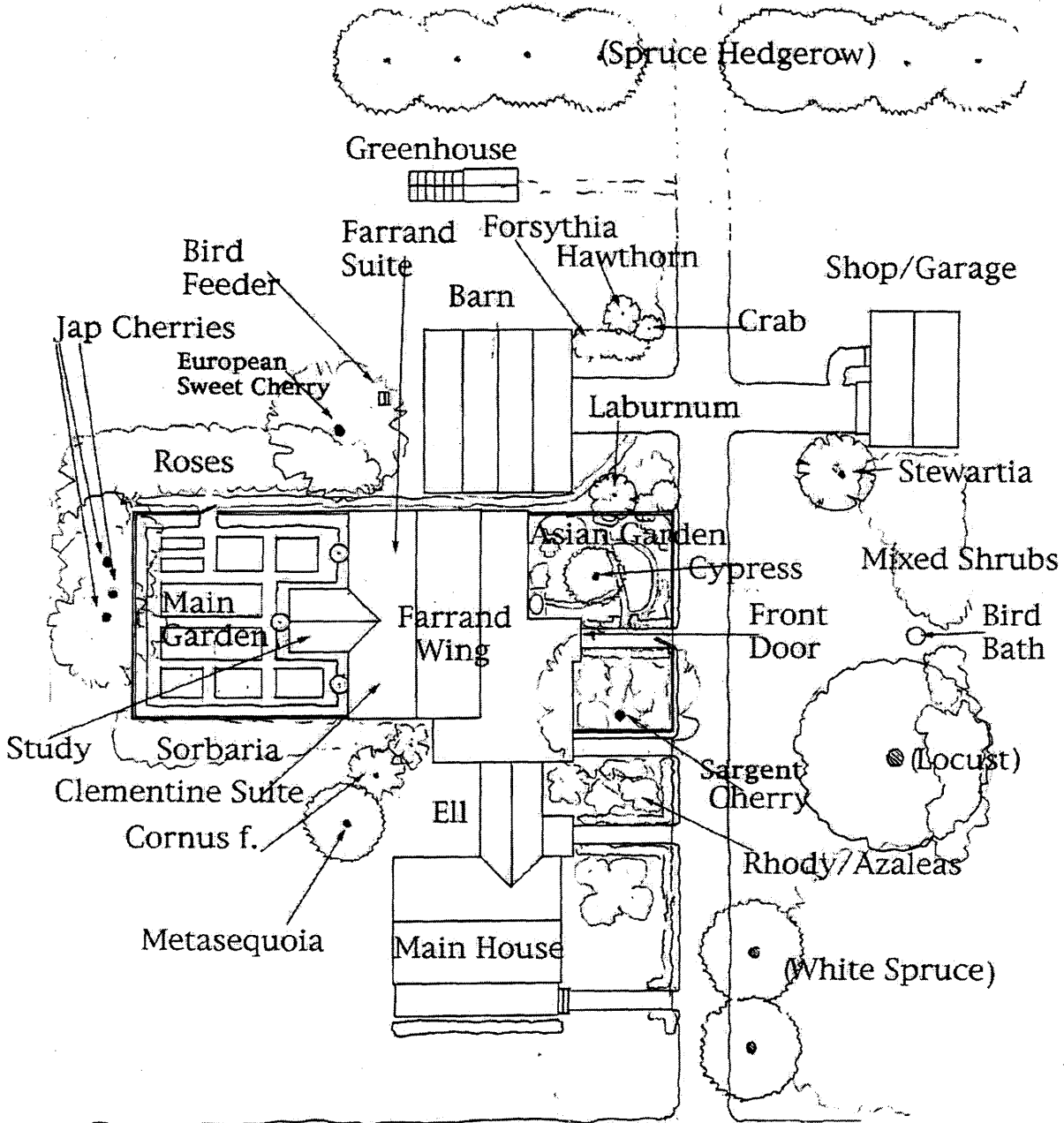
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 5



Main Elements at Garland Farm

Note: Plants in () were existing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

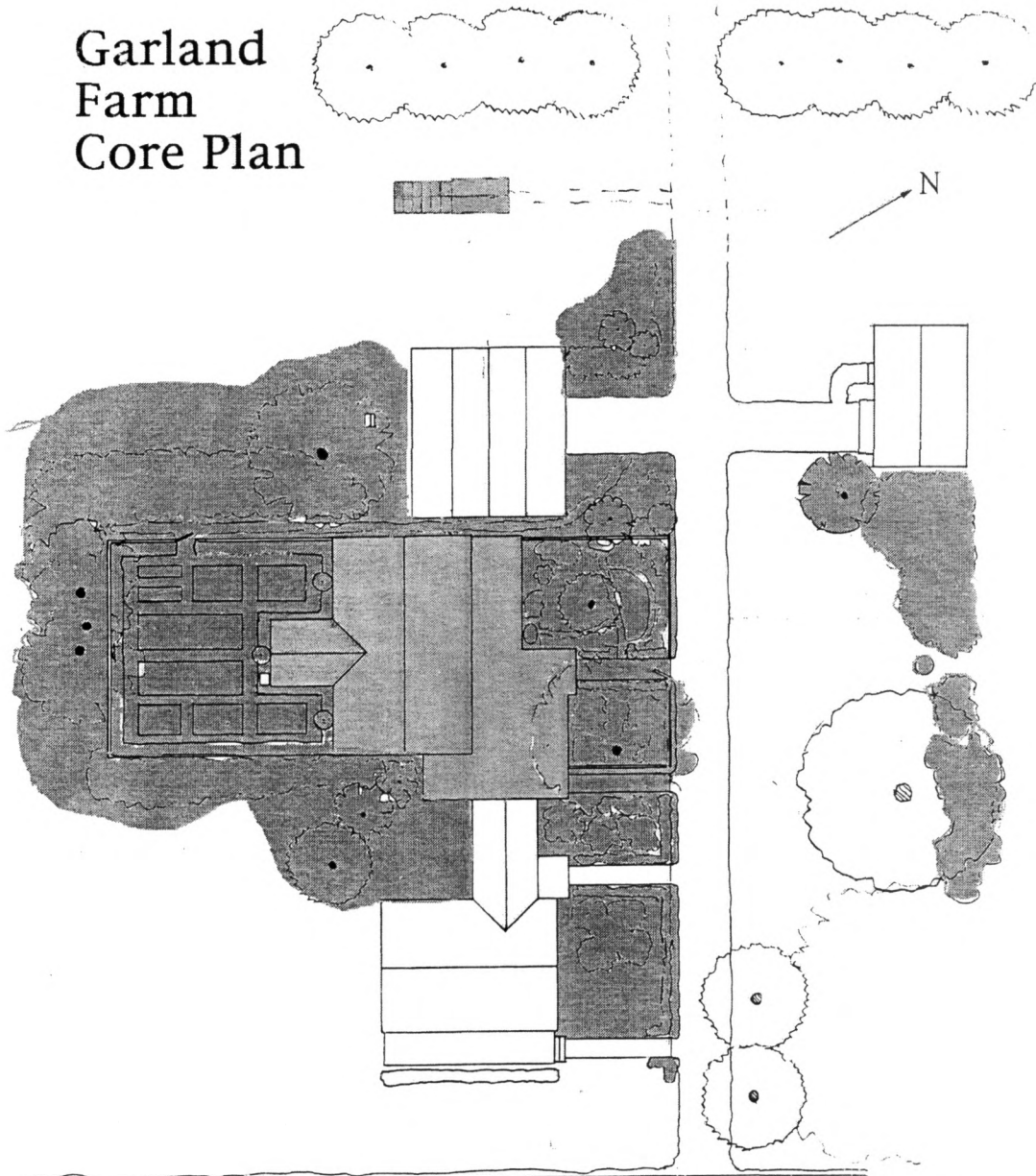
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 6

Garland
Farm
Core Plan



Key:  Farrand Architectural Additions
 Farrand Planting Additions

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1955

Significant Dates

1955

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Farrand, Beatrix (1872 - 1959)

Patterson, Robert W. (1905 - 1988)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

Univ. Of California, Berkeley; Harvard University

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Garland Farm, in Bar Harbor, Maine was the last home of renowned landscape architect Beatrix Farrand. At the age of 83, she dismantled her ancestral home, Reef Point, and moved herself and her favorite plants to a new apartment built onto the house of her close friends and co-workers, Amy and Lewis Garland. There she installed an 'instant' and private garden, placing her beloved heathers and other perennials flowers in a walled enclosure outside her quarters and dispersing her prized shrubs and trees around the grounds of the vernacular farmhouse. The Garland Farm is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as the last, and personally most intimate, garden created by this master landscape architect.

Maine played a very important part in the life of Beatrix Farrand, and a substantial part of her intellectual and professional life was rooted there. Her last home and garden, near Salisbury Cove on Mt. Desert Island, is distinguished in many ways. It is the last garden she designed and the only twelve-month garden she designed in Maine. It was built from architectural, horticultural, and ornamental fragments and ideas collected over a lifetime. It was the final and fitting environment for this remarkable designer and horticulturist.

Beatrix Cadwalader Jones was born in New York on June 19, 1872, of Mary C. Rawle and Frederick R. Jones. Her interest in landscape gardening was fostered by her aunt, author Edith Wharton, her uncle, John Cadwalader, and her grandmother, Lucretia Rhineland Jones. Early recollections of horticultural lessons at her grandmother's side, around 1877, and memories of the laying out and construction of the grounds of Reef Point, the family's Bar Harbor summer estate in 1883 (designed by Roche & Tilden Architects), were warmly recounted among such influences.

Beatrix Jones, still in her teens, met Charles Sprague Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, and studied with him there for four years, readily absorbing his deep love of plants, his appreciation for a fine reference library, and his desire for study and research. Sargent urged Beatrix to travel abroad and study gardens and parks in order "to observe and analyze natural beauty... and learn from all the great arts as all art is akin."

In 1895, Beatrix Jones set up a practice in her mother's New York house, and quickly established a remarkable professional reputation. She associated herself with other prominent practitioners of landscape architecture, and became a founding member of the American Society of Landscape Architects in 1899—at the age of 27. During the best and most prolific period (1900-1940) of her design career, she undertook more than 50 projects on Mt. Desert Island. The evolution of the gardens there, including those designed by Beatrix Farrand, represents a cross-section of the history of that formative period in American landscape architecture.

In 1913, Beatrix Jones married Max Farrand, Professor of American History at Yale, and took his surname as her professional name thereafter. She continued her growing practice from offices in New York and Bar Harbor, with frequent trips to supervise projects across the country. In 1917, Reef Point was deeded to Beatrix by her mother, Mary Jones. The Farrands spent summers there, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

together began a visionary educational endeavor: Reef Point Gardens.

Reef Point Gardens held a special place in the hearts and minds of both Beatrix and Max Farrand. After Max Farrand's death in 1945, Beatrix directed her considerable energies to Reef Point Gardens as a botanical garden, library, and horticultural experiment station. She began publishing the Reef Point Bulletins in 1946 to explain the undertakings at Reef Point Gardens. Her value for research was given form in the design document, herbarium, library, and living collections. Bar Harbor's remoteness from academic centers, and the seasonal nature of the resort community, framed Reef Point as an amusement, rather than a true educational institution. Scholarly use of Reef Point Gardens did not attain the level Beatrix Farrand hoped for, and with additional factors of uncertainties concerning long-term finances and maintenance of the endeavor, she reluctantly decided to abandon the project in 1955. Once she decided to end Reef Point Gardens, the transformation of Reef Point—and her life—were swift.

The main house was torn down, and fixtures, architectural elements, and materials saved for reuse. The Reef Point library, design drawing, and herbarium collections were entrusted to the Department of Landscape Architecture at the University of California at Berkeley, where "it would be used and cared for in a manner fitting its educational value." The property was sold to Robert W. Patterson, her long-trusted architect and Reef Point board member, for disassembly and distribution of the plant collections. Charles K. Savage, garden designer and board member, raced to save the plant collection, designing two new gardens in Northeast Harbor (the Asticou Azalea Garden and Thuya Garden) and raising funds for their creation, and supervising their construction. It is not generally known that a third part of the plant collection was moved to Garland Farm, near Salisbury Cove—the final home and garden of Beatrix Farrand.

Garland Farm was the ancestral home of Lewis Garland, longtime superintendent at Reef Point, and his wife, Amy Garland, Reef Point's chief horticulturist. It consisted of a ca. 1800 cape, with a gambreled barn and a garage-workshop, on the remaining acres of the original homestead. The Garlands were very close to Mrs. Farrand and, when her retirement from Reef Point was evident, they planned to move her to Garland Farm. Robert Patterson designed an apartment addition, attached by an ell to the main house, in 1955-56. The wing, sandwiched between the main house and barn, was mostly built with architectural salvage from the former Reef Point residence. The new resident foursome at Garland Farm—Amy and Lew Garland, Clementine Walter, and Mrs. Farrand—had been the core of life at Reef Point.

The existing landscape of Garland Farm was typical of a simple Maine farm: a few ornamental plantings near the house, some hedgerows for wind protection and screening, a vegetable garden, and extensive hay fields. Into this Mrs. Farrand designed two modest gardens that sandwiched her wing, front and back, like a conventional suburban yard—all in less than 1/10 acre.

The front garden, framed with sections of Reef Point fence, was for favorite Asian and native plants, on gently sculpted rolling ground set with accent boulders. Plants included rhododendrons, a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

Sargent cherry, several azaleas, cypress, yew, mixed native and Asian ground covers, and a tidy box hedge lining the bluestone walkway. The rustic granite bench from Reef Point, seen in many photographs of the perennial borders there, was installed in this front garden, along with the Chinese ceramic elliptical basin that now resides at Thuya Garden.

The entrance porch features railings, a pendant light fixture, and the front door from Reef Point. Patterson also designed a series of removable glass panels and a door that could be installed to transform the porch to a glassed vestibule for wintering large container plants.

The main garden, at the back of the wing, contained the favorite elements of Farrand's herbaceous plant collection, along with her beloved heathers and heaths. The garden, facing south-southeast, corresponds perfectly to the floor plan of the three rooms facing it: Mrs. Farrand's suite, her study, and the suite of her companion, Clementine Walter. The garden, enclosed by a carved wooden fence from Reef Point, consists of a series of rectilinear "parterres" with gravel paths between. The plan is highly axial and ordered, while the plantings within the beds are flowing masses—giving a more informal overall effect. The central panels, opposite Farrand's study, are mostly heaths and heathers from her global collection, interplanted with lavender. Panels of mixed perennials and annuals lie outside the other rooms, along with a narrow border all around the inside of the fence.

The back garden was integrated visually into the adjacent living spaces by French doors opening out from each room, and windows overlooking the garden. This garden featured several favorite ornaments: granite millstones—used as landings for each of the three sets of French doors—a lead cistern (now residing at Thuya Garden), a cast bird bath, and a sculpture of Buddha. The structural backdrop, outside the fence, is formed primarily by a composition of three Japanese cherry trees—believed to be un-named hybrids from the Arnold Arboretum—asymmetrically planted, and surrounded by shrub roses and other shrubs from Reef Point.

Extra plantings were added along the driveway and surrounding the main gardens to help meld the more intensely planted Farrand gardens with the simpler surroundings of the cape. Box and rhododendrons were repeated to tie the schemes together, but an important element in the surrounding planting was larger specimens from Farrand's collection. These include a dawn redwood, a Florida dogwood, a stewartia, a golden chain tree, Korean spice viburnum, enkianthus, forsythia, hawthorne, and numerous azaleas. These plants persist today, along with some of the groundcovers introduced at that time.

A small greenhouse and potting shed were added to the property for propagation purposes, while the large potted plants, such as rosemary and lemon verbena, were overwintered in the glass entrance porch. Remnant packets of the seeds imported from all over the world can still be found in the disused potting shed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 5

Beatrice Farrand died at Garland Farm on February 28, 1959 at the age of 86. Her ashes still mingle with the shores of Frenchman's Bay. The most notable surviving examples of her work on Mt. Desert Island include the Byrne garden, the Herter Garden, the Kennedy Garden, the Mildred McCormick garden, the Vance McCormick garden, the Gerrish Milliken garden, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Garden, the Seal Harbor Village Green, and Garland Farm. The truism that gardens usually die with their owners is proved by the scarcity of surviving examples.

Garland Farm is the distillation of Beatrice Farrand's intimate home environment: architectural elements, ornaments, and plants, and has weathered the last 47 years surprisingly well. There have been two private owners since the Garlands lived at Garland Farm. The recent death of the second owner, and the estate settlement and sale of the property spurred the formation of the non-profit Beatrice Farrand Society, which raised the funds to purchase Garland Farm on 9 January 2004. The Society's goal is to restore the gardens and open Garland Farm as the Library/Archive/Study Center that Beatrice Farrand had envisioned for Reef Point Gardens.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chasse, Patrick. "The Last Garden of Beatrix Farrand" in *Maine Olmsted Alliance for Parks & Landscapes Journal*. Spring 2003. (Portland, Maine), pages 1, 3-6.

Colby, George N. Atlas of Hancock County, Maine. [Undated reprint.] (Philadelphia: F. Bourquin), 1881.

Garmey, Jane. "Reclaiming Great American Gardens, One by One," in *Wall Street Journal* July 22, 2004.

McPeck, Eleanor M. "Beatrix Jones Farrand, 1872 - 1959." A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine. Portland, Maine: Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation, 1992.

Raver, Anne. "Beatrix Farrand's Secret Garden," in *The New York Times*. November 27, 2003. (New York, New York), p. D1, House and Home section.

Small, Virginia. "Design Lessons from a Small Space," in *Fine Gardening*. Vol. 91, June 2003. (Newtown, CT), p. 66-70.

Additional information, plans, and correspondence by Beatrix Jones Farrand can be found in the following collections:

Beatrix Jones Farrand Collection, The 1866-1959. Collection Number 1955-2 at the Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley.

Beatrix Farrand Papers. The Call Number: IV A-4 BJB. Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain. Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Garland Farm c. 1960-2003 in Roche Collection, Garden Club of America Collection. Archives of American Gardens, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 4.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 9 | | 5 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

4 | 1 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN and PATRICK CHASSE, ASLA

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 21 January 2005

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated site includes the formal gardens, farmhouse, out buildings, and adjacent landscape features associated with the Garland Farm as described by the Town of Bar Harbor tax map number 13A, lot number 105.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

When Beatrix Farrand moved to Garland Farm in 1955 she settled into a new wing built to her specifications on the old Garland farmhouse. The gardens that she designed and installed, with the help of Amy Garland, are located immediately adjacent to the house and outbuildings. The above described property includes 4.9 acres of land. Much of the land which lies outside the immediate domestic complex consists of open fields bordered by hedgerows and tree lines, and which predate Farrand's residence at the site. However, these natural and picturesque landscape features provide a backdrop that frames the design of Farrand's gardens. For this reason, the entirety of the property owned by the Beatrix Farrand Society, and described by the above boundary description, is included within this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GARLAND FARM

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number ____ Page ____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 July 2005
Farrand wing and Asian garden; facing south.

Photograph 2 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 July 2005
Farrand wing and terrace garden; facing north.

Photograph 3 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 July 2005
Farrand wing: west sitting room and view into terrace garden; facing south.

Photograph 4 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 July 2005
Terrace garden and mill stone door step: facing south.

Photograph 5 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 July 2005
Terrace garden facing southwest.