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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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sprucewold Lodge
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: _____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4-9 Nahanda Road
City or town: Boothbay Harbor State: Maine County: Lincoln
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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

 Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SHPO</u>	<u>8/15/14</u> Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official: _____	Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

SPRUCEWOLD LODGE

Name of Property

LINCOLN COUNTY, MAINE

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:)

For Nelson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.8.14
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

5

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

5

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Hotel

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Hotel

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS

OTHER / Log cabin

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The buildings feature wood siding of log, clapboard, and shingle. They are supported on wood and concrete piers and have asphalt roofs.

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

Sprucewold is a small complex containing log-cabin and frame buildings erected between 1927 and the late 1940s to serve as the center piece of a larger resort in Boothbay Harbor, Maine. It is located on a high point of land on the Spruce Point peninsula. The teardrop shaped 300 acre peninsula is situated between the harbor in Boothbay Harbor to the west and the larger Linekin Bay to the east. With the exception of the western shore of Spruce Point, the entire area is densely forested with native spruce trees mixed with birch, maple, oak and other hard and soft woods. The complex itself consists of a Lodge (1927), Dining Hall and Kitchen (1931), three log cottages erected in the 1940s as staff quarters, and a small, non-contributing building housing the hot water system. The largest of the buildings are constructed of log (or have applied log siding) and the main buildings feature stone fireplaces, large porches and ornamental landscaping. For many decades these facilities were associated with a log-cabin summer colony, also known as Sprucewold, that contained over 60 cabins by 1930. After the cabins were sold into private ownership in the 1960s the Lodge and Dining Hall were run as a separate enterprise, serving both residents of the colony and tourists from afar. The complex contains 2.38 acres at the intersection of Crest Ave and Nahanda Road, the latter of which separates the lodge on the north from the dining hall and employee cabins on the south.

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Narrative Description**Setting and Layout**

Sprucewold is located on Nahanada Road, a narrow paved road that leads from Crest Avenue (the main north-south road on Spruce Point) east and downhill towards Linekin Bay. The Lodge is located on the north side of the road with its façade facing the road. To the west is a grassy lawn interspersed with spruce and oak trees and through which a grassy drive, lined with rounded stones, leads to the back porch. A flag pole is on the northwest quadrant of the lawn. To the north and west of the Lodge are dense woods. The original Sprucewold Lodge, which was built in 1926 and burned in 1930, was located due north of the current lodge – this area is now wooded. A small fuel house is located northeast of the lodge. Two paths lead from the road to the front steps of the Lodge. The northern path is laid in flagstone and bifurcates with one section accessing a covered walkway and ramp leading to the west end of the porch, and the other section leading towards the grand staircase at the front of the porch. The other path is concrete and leads directly from the road to the staircase. In front of the staircase, and flanking the paths are mature, ornamental plantings including large rhododendrons, peonies, spirea, hosta and other perennials.

The Dining Hall and Kitchen are on the south side of Nahanada Road, and comprise one large, "L" shaped building. In front of this building more perennial plantings and mature trees line a paved driveway and several stone or brick paths lead from the road to the front porch. A long ramp, constructed with log posts and rails, stretches between one of the paths and the east side porch.

The three employee cabins are located south of the Dining Hall. While each is a separate building an elevated deck runs between them and connects them to the dining hall. The Chef's cabin is attached to the dining hall at the southwest corner of the latter building. The smallest employee cabin is to the south of the Chef's cabin, and the larger, a former dormitory, is offset between them to the west. The cluster of cabins, dining hall and kitchen form a discontinuous "U" shaped complex with a utility courtyard at the center. There is driveway leading from the courtyard west toward Crest Avenue. There are log cabins located in the vicinity of Sprucewold on both Crest Avenue and Nahanda Road, with the closest being directly behind the employee cabins on Crest Avenue.¹

1. Sprucewold Lodge, 1927.

Elmer Berquist, builder. Possibly designed by John Thomas, Co. architect, Portland. *Originally built as the Annex to Sprucewold Lodge to provide additional guest rooms, this building became the lodge in 1931 after the earlier lodge burned in 1930.*

¹ A significant number of privately owned log cabins associated with the Sprucewold colony are extant. However, no survey of these buildings has been done, nor is it known the extent to which they have been modified. In addition, there has been a significant amount of new construction in and among the cabins. If future research determines that there is a larger historic district associated with the Sprucewold colony than this nomination may be revised.

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The Sprucewold Lodge (or simply, the Lodge) is a two story log building with engaged porches on the front and back ends. The building is roughly 140 feet long by 35 feet wide. There is a small, one-story service wing, measuring 12 by 13 feet, on each of the east and west elevations. Both wings are set back approximately 64 feet from the front of the building. The building has a front-gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation is a mixture of wood, stone and concrete piers. With the exception of the north half of the east elevation a wall of vertical wooden posts extends from the lowest log to grade, screening the areas between the foundation supports. The log construction is that of horizontally laid, rounded logs set against vertical log posts at the corners of the building and at approximately 20 foot increments on the side walls; however the method of joining the logs is not visible and not known. All of the window and door trim is also made from log slabs, however, the window sills and the rafter tails that extend under the eaves are made of dimensional lumber. The window sash, without exception, are of wood and appear to be original. On the west elevation, near the front of the building, is a large, external chimney made completely of round, native stones.

The engaged porches span the width of the building and are approximately 13 feet deep. The porch supports are natural logs left in tree form, and the posts and railings and angle braces are formed of planed logs. The front porch has two approaches. The great staircase descends from the center of the porch and then splits east and west to access the paths leading to the road. At the west end of the porch is a ramp, again lined with log railings, that leads to a small landing with a lean-to roof and a built in bench, before turning south towards Nahanada Road. A long, gradual ramp that runs west then south provides the only access to the back porch.

The front façade is three bays wide. On the first floor, behind the engaged porch, is a central door flanked on either side by a large, plate-glass window topped by a five-light transom. The door is made of vertical logs on the exterior and sawn logs let into wooden battens on the interior. A "porthole" window and decorative, foliated strap hinges on the door are Arts and Crafts era decorative motifs. On the second story are three sets of windows. The outer two bays contain paired six-over-one sash with a shared lintel, but the middle window is a single six-over-one. There is another, matching, window in the "attic" story, directly under the peak of the gable. All the windows on this elevation have wooden flower boxes and green-painted wooden shutters.

Each side elevation consists of seven bays, separated by vertical log posts. Each bay has four sets of windows (two on each story), containing either two pairs of six-over-one sash or one pair of six-over-one sash and one single six-over-one sash. In addition to the log slab window trim, on the first floor a short length of log extends out over the center of each window unit. To this is attached two log posts that run horizontally to the corners of the window, creating a slightly three-dimensional log gable over the windows.

Other than that the first floor windows are paired six-over-one sash, the north elevation mimics the front façade. The service wings have paired six-over-one sash under the side gable roofs, and a combination of four-light fixed sash and pedestrian panel doors on the north and south elevations.

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In plan, the interior of the lodge features double-loaded corridors on each floor. On the first floor, the front of the building contains a spacious lobby and reception desk. In the southwest corner of this room is a seating area with log furniture and built-in benches arranged around the stone fireplace. In the southeast corner is another seating area, and on the east wall is another large plate-glass and transom window. At the back of the room is the reception desk, which can only be accessed directly from the corridor. This lobby area has a log partition wall behind the reception desk, exposed logs on the exterior walls, and a horizontal, beaded board north wall in the western half of the room. This material also covers the ceiling. Ten-light French doors at the center of the north wall lead into the corridor.

There are 30 guestrooms in the Lodge, most with its own bath. In ten rooms an internal door can be opened creating two-room suites – these suites share a bath. The suites are located, in part, in the corners. Two wooden staircases, one at each end of the corridor, lead to the second floor. The corridor has wood floors (southern yellow pine or fir), and Homasote on the walls and ceilings. Each room has a two-panel door topped with a bubble-glass transom opening from the corridor. On the interior the rooms have exposed log outer walls and beaver-board partition walls and ceilings. Homasote was also used to create closets in many rooms. Most of the rooms have wood floors although a few retain non-original wall-to-wall carpeting. Several rooms also have wall sinks.

Additional rooms in the building include a storage room which was once the second floor public bathroom (it still contains a tub), and laundry and vending areas in the service wings. The southern service wing also has linen closets and the remains of a bell system.

Alterations.

When this building was erected in 1927 it was as an Annex for the larger Sprucewold Lodge – a three-story log cabin hotel that measured 148 by 75 feet. Originally the Annex was oriented so that the north elevation was connected to the main lodge by a covered passageway and room numbering in the current building continues the pattern started in the earlier lodge. When the larger building burned in 1930 the Annex became the new lodge and has continued in that capacity. In its favor the Annex had been constructed with bathrooms for each guest room, and a first floor lounge for card playing. A quick addition of the registration desk to the lounge enabled the orientation of the new Lodge to shift to face onto Nahanada Road.

According to the current owners, sometime in the 1950s the badly weather-checked logs on the second floor façade were faced with log siding, and at another time the detailing on the porch railings was simplified. In 1977 the stone-paved walkway and ramp were added to the front of the lodge, and the rear ramp dates to 2006. Interior renovations over the last forty years include changing the bathroom sinks, toilets tubs or shower, remodeling the rooms and installing an accessible bathroom.

2. Dining Hall and Kitchen, 1931, c. 1938, c. 1977.

The dining hall and kitchen is a complex building that has undergone many expansions since 1931. A summary of these alterations are provided at the end of this description.

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From the road, the size of the Dining Hall and Kitchen is not apparent. The one and one-half story log building presents a side gable roof mass with paired gable roof dormers on the east and a long, two part side gable ell to the west. The eastern section contains the lobby and dining areas and a porch. At its widest it is 48 feet, but its depth is approximately 72 feet. The side-gable ell contains a kitchen unit measuring approximately 25 by 46 feet, to which was added a work and storage space measuring approximately 17 by 22 feet. Another appendage extends off this work area to the south, and contains a laundry room measuring 17 by 16 feet. The gable roof over this room has a north-south running ridge, as does the back half of the dining hall. (See massing plan, Figures 1 and 2, page 27.) All the roofs are covered with asphalt. The foundations are a combination of wood, stone and concrete piers. As with the main lodge, log skirting covers the crawl space between the foundation supports. The walls are a combination of log construction and frame construction covered with log siding. Trim around the windows in the dining hall and on the north elevation of the kitchen are logs or log slabs, but flat trim is used on the side and back elevations of the kitchen and work spaces. Log rafter ends are exposed under the eaves of the dining hall, but the rafters (and rafter tails) of the kitchen and work spaces are of dimensional lumber.

Dining Hall

The building that became the Dining Hall was originally built as a family cabin in approximately 1924. After the original Sprucewold Lodge burned in 1930 this building was raised to two stories and the kitchen added. The lines of the original cabin can still be seen on the exterior, and to a lesser extent on the interior. During the 1931 remodeling an extension was constructed to the south of the original cabin to provide for more seating and in 1939 this extension was expanded to accommodate a dance floor.

The north elevation is the public face of the Dining Hall. It has a two bay design (although the first floor door alters this somewhat) with each bay containing a set of three, six-over-one wooden window sash sharing a frame. The gable-roof dormers on the second floor have gable-front roofs, are very wide and share a knee wall. However, the fact that they do not extend to the edges of the building, and the presence of what appears to be a pent roof under the dormers, indicates that these were added on top of an existing side-gable roof. (This is confirmed on the east elevation). A second set of gable roof dormers are positioned on the southern slope of the building's roof. A porch is attached to part of the north elevation and wraps around the east wall. Stairs on the west end of the wall provide the primary access to the building, and another wooden door with porthole and wrought iron hinges is located on the porch. As with the Lodge, the porch supports are thick trees but the frame of the log railing is filled in with narrow, vertical logs. Originally the porch continued across the east elevation of the cabin, (and to some extent, continued along the south wall) but three quarters of the east side has been enclosed as a sun porch. The ramp on the northeast side of the building leads to the porch close to where the sun porch begins. Under the porch, on the east side of the original cabin is a large plate-glass window, and between the open porch and the sun porch the short wall contains a French door and a single six-over-one wood sash.

The east elevation of the Dining Hall has a continuous first floor wall, but the use of different siding divides it visually into two sections. The northern section contains the north end of the

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open porch, and then a series of eleven six-over-one casement windows. Under the windows the wall is covered with vertical log siding, matching that on the remainder of the open porch. The southernmost three windows in this section represent an extension of the original porch. Above the porch is the gable roof of the original cabin, and a large stone chimney stack rises along the gable wall. The southern half of this elevation contains two sets of four sash windows. Here the exterior wall is finished with horizontal wood siding over a frame structure. In this section of the building diagonal braces extend from the side wall to the eaves to add support to the overhanging roof. The south elevation of the dining hall is 48 feet wide and reveals that the pitch of the roof changes from a relatively flat porch-type roof to a higher pitched roof over the main gable section of the building. On the east, two-sets of three six-over-one sash windows are located under the flatter roof. Centered on the larger, west section is a large picture window flanked by a set of three fixed light windows on either side. The siding on this elevation is applied log siding over frame. The westernmost bay also contains a door into the dining hall, adjacent to which is a small connector to the Chef's cabin.

A portion of the west elevation of the dining hall is exposed between the connected Chef's cabin and the kitchen ell. Centered on this elevation is another external stone chimney. To either side is a pair of joined six-over-one sash. An additional single light window is located at the far northern end of the wall.

Interior of Dining Hall

The interior of the Dining Hall can be divided into three distinct areas. At the front of the building, adjacent to the front door is the section that was originally built as a cabin in 1924. This space contains the reception desk, front lounge, bar and service areas. (The kitchen is connected to the Dining Hall through two doors on the west wall of the service area.) To the south of the original cabin is the dining area proper. This section of the building was added in 1931. To the east of this space is the 1939 addition. This space was originally used for dancing but currently is a back lounge area. Conceptually, this space is a continuation, albeit wider, of the wraparound porch, the adjacent parts of which on the east side of the building, have been enclosed and now form a secondary entrance into the Dining Hall. Almost without exception the interior of the Dining Hall features log walls, exposed log roof framing and truss systems, and hard pine floors.

The portions of the building that were formally a cabin occupy the front of the Dining Hall. This space features an exposed ceiling, balcony on the south, west and north and a large stone fireplace on the east wall. A large king-post log truss spans the depth of this room and helps to support the north and south balcony framing. Under the balcony are a log reception desk and a three-part staircase that leads to the upper story. The upper level is lit by the front and back dormers, and the west side of the balcony also features a partition wall that stretches to the rafters. West of this wall are two bedrooms and a bathroom, finished with beaver-board and wood paneling, primarily used by owners of the establishment or their employees. Below these rooms, and west of the front lounge and reception desk is a bar, buffet and service area. The low, Homasote-and-batten ceilings of these spaces contrast with the open expanse of the rest of the dining hall. Portions of the former cabin's south exterior log wall are still visible between the two later additions and the lounge and buffet areas.

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The 1931 addition, which is now the main dining room, is the largest space in the Dining Hall. Here the exposed ceiling features a truss system devised of large branches and smaller logs, grouped for strength and braced from below by birch posts. Against the west wall of the dining room is a second stone fireplace with a log mantle and a new bathroom. In contrast to the rest of the Dining Hall the south and west walls of the dining room are finished with vertical pine boarding, not logs.

The 1939 addition is a relatively cozy space divided from the south end of the dining room by log posts. Currently used as a lounge area, this space is flanked by windows on the east and south and is open to the enclosed porch and dining area on the north and northwest. It is furnished with a woodstove and numerous rocking chairs.

Throughout the dining hall the furniture and finishes are significant character defining features of the building. For example, all of the support posts under the balcony or trusses, as well as the railings of the balcony and staircase are either birch or covered in birch bark. A birch bark arch, supported on birch bark posts, marks the transition from the buffet and service area to the dining area. Other support posts and braces – really tree trunks - located, between the 1931 and 1939 addition were left in the raw, showing knots and the nubs of former branches. The reception desk and bar are fronted with vertical logs, and there is a built in service cupboard made entirely of log slabs and white birch logs and branches. One of the important interior features are original hanging lights, made out of crossed tree limbs with shades of birch-bark trimmed with sweet-grass over frames of soldered wire. According to tradition, these were made by the Passamaquoddy Indians who frequented Boothbay Harbor during the tourist season. (Additional examples are in the lounge area of the Lodge.) Finally, much of the furniture is rustic – with turned logs for table legs or sofa arms, turned branches forming the legs and arms of rocking chairs or side chairs, and large twigs legs supporting small tables. Similar examples of much of this furniture are found in many of the original Sprucewold cabins.

Kitchen

The kitchen ell is one story tall with a side gable roof; this and a second ell telescope off the Dining Hall. This is a frame building with log siding and exposed stud framing and open truss roof on the interior. The 1931 portion of the building is set back only 7 feet from the façade of the Dining Hall. This elevation contains two sets of three fixed pane sash, and an A-frame dormer. A brick chimney is located at the ridge, about three quarters of the distance from the Dining Hall. Telescoping off the east end of the kitchen is the second ell, which has only a single six-over-one sash on this elevation. The west end of the ell contains one window and a pedestrian door, as well as an elevated deck that starts on this wall and extends across the southern elevation of this part of the ell. The south wall contains a set of three fixed sash and two six-over-one sash. The laundry wing intersects this ell where it attaches to the main kitchen. This building has a south-facing gable roof, log siding over frame walls, and two window bays on the east and west elevations. A bulkhead is attached to the south wall of this building. The south wall of the kitchen proper contains eight fixed sash windows, broken into sets of three, three and two, and another A-frame dormer.

The kitchen is essentially a large open room with a small hall separating it from the dining room. King post trusses, made of log, support the roof, and the walls have exposed studs.

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The two A-frame dormers help to light the expanse. The west wall of the kitchen, once an exterior wall, is frame with log siding from floor to roof. Frame partition walls with dry-wall, and lines of appliances divide the space into aisles. Shelves are built between the studs, and several worktables have been erected against the walls or in corners. A sliding barn-type door separates the kitchen from the second ell, a frame building divided into a work room and storage room. The laundry room is utilitarian, with stud walls and an exposed ceiling. The floors are painted plywood.

3. Chef's Cabin, mid 1940s.

The Chef's Cabin is a front gable building running perpendicular to Crest Avenue, however, the building is set back from the road and is one of the cluster of buildings that comprise the courtyard work area of the complex. The cabin is connected at its northeast corner to the Dining Hall, and is flanked by a raised deck on the east and south. This is a frame building with clapboard siding, an asphalt roof and stone foundation piers. The main door and a six-over-one sash window are positioned on the east elevation. The south and west elevations contain two pairs of six-over-one windows, and the north elevation has one pair and one single six-over-six window. The interior was not accessible, but has been described as containing one bathroom, a kitchen, living room and two bedrooms.

4. Employee Cabin, late 1940s.

This small wood framed cabin is located at the south end of the deck, past the Chef's Cabin. It is a gable roof building with a two-pitch gable roof and flush board siding. Originally placed closer to grade it was recently elevated on concrete piers so as to be level with the deck. The building has a door and six-over-one window on the east wall and a pair of six-over-one windows on the west wall, along with a fixed sash covered by a hinged shutter. Part of the interior is finished with flush board siding, but the eastern half, under the lower roof has exposed studs and may once have been a porch. The building contains only a single room, closet and bathroom.

5. Dormitory/Cabin, late 1940s.

Located at the west end of the deck, close to Crest Avenue and across the courtyard from the Kitchen work ell is a side-gable cabin erected to house employees of the Lodge. The building is frame, with log siding. The north elevation has a batten door covered with vertical log siding in the center and a pair of six-over-one sash windows to either side. The east elevation has one window; the west elevation has two six-pane fixed light sash and the south elevation is has a window arrangement consisting of a pair of two-six-over-one sash flanking a single six-over-one sash. The interior originally contained four rooms, each with a sink, and a bathroom. The western two rooms are intact, but the partition walls have been removed between the eastern rooms and they are now open to what was once a center hall. Finishes in this cabin include wood paneled walls (painted or "wood"), exposed studs on partition walls, Homasote panel ceilings and a wide pine floor. The building has an asphalt roof and a wood post foundation with vertical "log" skirting.

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6. Water Heater/Fuel House, 1978/2004. (Non-contributing.)

Located to the northeast of the lodge is a one story, gable front log building which houses the hot water system. This single pen building has batten doors, a concrete foundation and an asymmetrical asphalt roof punctured with a metalbestos chimney. An oil tank is positioned on a concrete pad on the west side of the building and is partially sheltered by an extension of the roof.

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

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- 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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1927-1964

Significant Dates

1927

1931

1939

1940s

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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)

Boothbay Harbor, in Lincoln County, Maine is a community intimately connected with the water. After centuries of ship building and fishing the seaside town with numerous coves, bays and islands was discovered by the "Rusticator" tourists who flocked to Maine in the late nineteenth century. Between the 1870s and the onset of the Great Depression, Boothbay Harbor and its neighboring towns experienced an explosion of growth due to seasonal visitors: hotels, cottages, cabins, and intentional "colonies" combining the three were built to accommodate the visitors on the edges of the town and along the forested and rocky shore. Sprucewold was a colony of cabins, hotel, dining hall, and recreational facilities located on the previously undeveloped Spruce Point on the west side of Linekin Bay. The original Lodge, built in 1926 burned just four years later but from that point forward the former Annex and a nearby cabin were transformed into a popular and lasting hostelry. Constructed in the Adirondack log cabin style, these two buildings and their associated service buildings have served both the summer colony and tourists from afar for 82 years, outliving many of its contemporary establishments. Sprucewold is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its local significance in the area of entertainment and recreation as a rare, little altered example of a pre-Depression tourist hotel on the Maine coast. Architecturally, it is also a rare surviving example of a type of Adirondack-style log buildings that was popular for resort architecture in the 1920s in Maine. As such, it meets the National Register Criterion C, for architectural significance.²

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

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

The swansong of large-scale, wood-frame hotel construction in Maine occurred during the 1920s. Concluding a trend that started in the 1870s, the construction of Sprucewold Lodge and its associated summer colony, represents a pattern of development aimed at meeting the needs of seasonal visitors or tourists. Through this period, whether on the coast or in the inland hills and forests hotels, cabins, cottages and camps were constructed in great numbers, and some of these resorts established reputations far beyond Maine's borders. The Sprucewold Lodge of the late 1920s was among the last of the large coastal hotels to be

² A significant number of privately owned log cabins associated with the Sprucewold colony are extant. However, no survey of these buildings has been done, nor is it known the extent to which they have been modified. In addition, there has been a significant amount of new construction in and among the cabins. If future research determines that there is a larger historic district associated with the Sprucewold colony than this nomination may be revised.

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constructed prior to the onset of the Great Depression, and it is one of the few survivors from this era on the coast of Maine.

Writing in 1906 of the history of the Boothbay region, the historian Francis Bryon Greene reflected that as early as 1837 Boothbay (which included Boothbay Harbor until 1889) was exalted for the pure air and quality bathing facilities and touted as a locale beneficial for invalids.³ After the Civil War the health-promoting characteristics of the community were trumped by the picturesque, coastal setting that artists and city residents sought in non-urban seasonal destinations. By the 1870s Boothbay had been discovered by wealthy vacationers desirous of spending a season or a week at the coast. This trend was summarized by Greene, again in 1906.

The great resorts of the country came along in the train of development and wealth. Wealth depended upon development, and that only set in, in real earnest, in the United States, at the close of the Civil War. About 1870 there was a marked movement along the coast of Maine in the matter of establishing summer homes. That movement has progressed without let or hindrance to the present day, now more than a third of a century. All that started, however, have not succeeded. Some have gone down a sore disappointment to their founders; others have succeeded beyond expectation. But the aggregate growth of the Maine resorts has been a monumental success, and never was the perspective brighter than now....for here [the Boothbay region], unlike most other places of a similar nature, the entire region abounds in summer colonies.⁴ (411-412).

Among the summer colonies and resorts in and around Boothbay Harbor in 1906 were Squirrel Island, founded in 1870 and developed with a casino, hotel and chapel and 115 cottages; Mouse Island with its hotel "The Samoset House", built in 1877; Capitol Island, with a hotel built in 1878 and thirty cottages; Southport Island, which contained at least eight relatively good sized hotels and numerous cottages scattered over the large island; Isle of Springs, with the NeKranken House hotel and twenty five cottages; Bayville, at the head of Linekin Bay with 36 cottages and a casino; Murray Hill, a small cottage colony adjacent to Bayville; and Ocean Point, with two hotels and 75 cottages erected starting in the early 1870s. Additional hotels, including the Spruce Point Inn, the Oak Grove House and the Menawarmet, were built around the harbor specifically for the "summer trade". There were also numerous boarding houses, guest houses and two year-round hostelries.⁵

In general the development pattern was for an individual or an incorporated association to obtain a large parcel of land, plat it into lots, and sell the land to upper class vacationers. Cottages in some colonies were designed by architects for private property owners. In others the developers built the summer houses, utilizing a set of plans or motifs, and then sold them. In some locales the colonies attracted purchasers from specific towns (Squirrel Island had a

³ Francis Byron Greene. *The History of Boothbay, Southport and Boothbay Harbor* (Somersworth, New Hampshire: New England History Press, 1906, republished 1984), 411.

⁴ Ibid, 411-412

⁵ Ibid, 412- 420.

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large proportion of owners from Lewiston, Maine; Ocean Point attracted residents of Augusta and Waterville, Maine), or who had ties to a specific university, college or religious institution. The summer residents of the Boothbay region were generally not as well-heeled or as socially elite as the industrialists who headed to Bar Harbor, Maine or Newport, Rhode Island – rather Boothbay attracted the successful industrialists, professionals and politicians of Maine and Northern New England . As the colony grew it was common for the association to erect a large hotel, followed by a casino, chapel, stores, post office, and recreational facilities including tennis courts, swimming pools or bowling alleys.

During the 1880s one of the region's large development corporations, the Boothbay Land Company, noted the potential for a hotel and colony on the interior and east side of Spruce Point, which was still heavily forested and unsettled. In 1888 a development plan was drawn by the Company which featured a prominent hotel site on the crest of the hill, surrounded by upwards of 175 cottage lots. However the development never proceeded past the plan, in part because the city had not extended the fresh water supply to Spruce Point, and probably also due to the downturn of the economy in the 1890s. This changed in 1919 when Town water line was laid to Spruce Point and then electricity followed in 1921-22. By this time the Boothbay Land Company had divided their holdings on the north northeast part of Spruce Point into four parcels and sold them to four local land agents: George Kenniston (later managed by his son Irving), Sewall T. Maddocks, Alonzo R. Nickerson (later his wife Natalie, then son Parker Nickerson), and James Bliss. Kenniston, Bliss and Maddocks then sold portions of their holdings to another investor, Frank Allen (later managed by his son Erik). Although they worked together to develop roads and services through the area eventually referred to collectively as Sprucewold, each developer was responsible for platting and sell his lands. Kenniston, Maddocks, and Nickerson had the greatest influence on the growth of the colony in the 1920s, as described in the recent book Rusticators in Sprucewold: Preserving the Legacy:

The [Boothbay] *Register* reports in October, 1921, that Sewall T. Maddocks, Irving Kenniston, and Parker Nickerson all were in the process of building cabins on their properties with an aim to rent and sell during the 1922 season. Kenniston had rebuilt the Observation Tower, had cleared much of his land of trees and brush, and had begun the building of five log cabins along the west side of Crest Avenue, which was still unimproved.⁶

According to the authors, by 1925 twenty-four log cabins had been built in Sprucewold. The death of Irving Kenniston in 1923 changed the composition of the developers, but the new group of developers continued to build cabins and sell lots, with 60 cabins completed by the end of the decade.

In these flush years at least three other summer colonies were started in Boothbay Harbor featuring log cabins instead of cottages. "Appalachee" was a nearby colony on a hill overlooking Lewis Cove and Bayville, and Boothbay Shores, which included a pool, toboggan chute (presumably into the pool), log bath house, observation tower and cabins was started on

⁶ Sprucewold History Committee, Mary K. Otto, editor. *Rusticators in Sprucewold: Preserving the Legacy* (Worcester, MA: La Vigne, Inc., 2007), 56.

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the east side of Linekin Bay. Appalachee remains a quiet cabin community, but Boothbay shores folded in the Great Depression. A third, planned colony advertised as "Spruce Shores," on Linekin Bay, required that the houses be constructed of log or in the bungalow style. The extent to which this occurred is unknown.⁷

The location that the Boothbay Land Company had eyed for a hotel in the 19th century was on the land owned by Parker Nickerson. As described in the 1888 annual report of the Boothbay Land Company the site "...affords most magnificent and extended views of land and sea, bringing under the eye the beautiful adjacent bays and the broad expanse of ocean from Seguin to Monhegan; also, in the distance, the White Mountains upon one side and the Camden Hills upon the other, and nearer, forests, interspersed with numerous bay and inlets."⁸ Nickerson hired the Portland, Maine architect John P. Thomas to design an imposing log hotel, which when completed was advertised as the largest log cabin in the world. It contained a dining room, kitchen, at least 22 guest rooms, an extensive engaged porch, and interior balcony.⁹ After a successful 1926 season Nickerson had the 31 room Annex constructed behind the hotel. Within the next few seasons he added to the resort a salt water swimming pool, at least 15 rental cabins, a tennis court, recreation hall, and 30 car garage.

The Lodge, Annex and cabins were run as a commercial establishment; there were also cabins at Sprucewold owned as private property. While the Lodge and Annex were used by seasonal residents for meals and to provide accommodation to additional visitors, Sprucewold Lodge attracted visitors that had no other connection to the log cabin colony. Advertising pamphlets from the 1920s through the early 1930s termed Sprucewold as "the Father of Log Cabin Colonies," characterized the (original) Lodge as "the Largest Log Cabin Hotel in the World" and offered "All the pleasures of primitive living – with none of the penalties". While the loss of the original Lodge rendered moot the "largest" log cabin moniker, the establishment continued to thrive, in part due to its unique décor. The Dining Hall was open to the general public, and was noted for its interesting interior. According to a column in the *Boothbay Register* shortly after it opened in July of 1932, "[i]t is vastly different with its rails, shelves and posts constructed of birch, with the bark left on, and birch bark light shades and other ornaments and mountings and a huge ox yoke."¹⁰ In 1939 an addition was put on the Dining Hall to allow for dancing. From at least 1939-1940, and again in 1948, Sprucewold was featured in Duncan Hines' travel guide, which was described as "a directory of hotels possessing modern comforts, inviting cottages and modern auto courts, also guest houses whose accommodations permit the reception of discriminating guests".¹¹ In 1959 the Boothbay

⁷ Harbold B. Clifford. *The Boothbay Region 1906-1960* (Freeport, Maine: Cumberland Press, Inc.) p. 135. "Spruce Shores, Boothbay, Maine". Advertising brochure, designed by the Roy Flynt Service, Augusta and printed by the Augusta Press. No date. (Circa 1926. . Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

⁸ Ibid, 63.

⁹ There is some question as to the number of rooms in the original Lodge. A newspaper article in the *Brunswick Record* from April 19, 1926 (and reprinted in *Rusticators in Sprucewold*) stated that there were 22 rooms upstairs and 15 on the ground level. However, the numbering system for the rooms in the Annex starts at # 26, suggesting that there were 25 guest rooms in the original Lodge.

¹⁰ *Boothbay Register*, July 1932 (Boothbay, Maine). As quoted in *Rusticators in Sprucewold*, page 27.

¹¹ Duncan Hines. *Lodging For A Night*, Third Edition (Bowling Green Kentucky: Adventures In Good Eating, Inc., 1938, 1939, 1949), p. 142.

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Register noted that Sprucewold Lodge and Cottages had received A Duncan Hines Family award.¹²

Sprucewold was sold to Frederick E. Dittmar after the death of Parker Nickerson in 1942. In the late 1960s, under the tenure of the next owner, Robert Thornton the cabins were sold off to private owners, the Dining Hall closed and for a brief period the lodge was used as a transient hotel. In 1975 the establishment was purchased by Jack McQuade, and over the next 20 years he filled Sprucewold with tour-bus patrons (as well as the overflow visitors associated with the residents of the surrounding cottages). In 1998 Sprucewold passed to members of McQuade's family, who restored the buildings and grounds and re-established the reputation of the facility.

Criterion C: Architecture

On the coast of Maine, large wooden summer hotels were constructed beginning in the 1870s. The buildings were almost always architect designed, and expressed contemporary architectural styles, including Second Empire, Victorian, Colonial Revival, in a manner often meant to exude an air of exclusivity, gentility, and sophistication. As a general pattern, many of these hotels were expanded over the years, with new wings, additions or stories, and almost without exception they were built of frame construction. Sprucewold Lodge is an exception to this rule. Although most likely designed by a noted Portland, Maine architect, John P. Thomas, Sprucewold Lodge featured "rustic" design – an oxymoron – in which logs, branches, bark and stone were manipulated into a building that was at once evocative of the hardiness of the 'Maine Woods' but still refined and stylish.

One of the allures of log cabin architecture was how the building form had been portrayed in popular culture. During the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exposition the "New England Farmer's Home and Modern Kitchen (also known as the "Old Log Cabin") was erected as a restaurant by Emma Southwick of Boston. This exhibit/commercial establishment was promoted as a typical American home at the time of the Revolution. This image became widely distributed as a stereo view card, as did a similar exhibition at the Columbian World Fair in 1893. In what Harold R. Shurtleff characterized as "the log cabin myth," the log cabin symbolized "the typical home of American democracy". Although the building form was not widespread nor lasting on the American frontier this inaccuracy was not important to the illustrators, publishers, antiquarians and artists who, appealing to emotion and nostalgia, promoted the building type as emblematic of the "American Spirit".¹³ A second exhibit (and stereo view) featured another log cabin, this one decorated with the tools and trophies illustrating the "sportsmen's life of the backwoods".¹⁴ This exhibit dovetailed nicely with images first cultivated in Thoreau's 1856 "The Maine Woods", followed by an emerging ethos in the last third of the nineteenth century that promoted removal from the city to the woods to

¹² Information on this award was not readily available. Citation transcribed by Barbara Rumsey, Boothbay Region Historical Society, Boothbay, Maine, and is stored in the Sprucewold research file.

¹³ Harold R. Shurtleff. *The Log Cabin Myth*. (Gloucester, Mass: Peter Smith, 1967), p. 214.

¹⁴ Centennial Catalog Company. *Official catalog complete in one volume*. (Philadelphia: J.R. Nagle and Co., 1876), p. 854.

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experience an authentic reconnection with masculinity through strenuous sporting and adventure. That by 1926 Sprucewold was located on the coast, albeit on a hill surrounded by native conifers, appears not to have mattered. Rather this indicates the extent to which the log cabin had developed cultural currency as a recreation and entertainment venue, regardless of the authenticity of its siting.

The popularity of log cabins as vacation accommodation perhaps owes more to the second of these trends than to the first. At the same time the Maine Woods were being discovered and Rusticators started their seasonal forays into the coasts, hills and lakes of Maine, the Adirondack Mountains of New York were developed by the downstate elite. What came to be called the "Great Camps" were substantial log estates that started to be built in the 1870s. Between 1870 and 1930 the features shared by many of the camps came to be known as the Adirondack style – and its popularity spread throughout the wooded portions of the country. The camps were built with 'rustic design' with character defining features that included log construction augmented with indigenous stone, shingled roofs, broad overhanging porches, simply-proportioned windows and door openings, and interior furniture and details of twigs, branches and bark. These were not small cabins, but extensive, architect designed mansions, generally with associated guest houses and support structures. Harvey H. Kaiser, in his book Great Camps of the Adirondacks notes that the Adirondack style eventually evolved into a more widespread, vernacular rustic style. He summarized the importance of this architectural style beyond the Adirondacks themselves:

As a regional architecture, the Adirondack Great Camps have further intrinsic value as examples of successful design and sure craftsmanship. In late-nineteenth-century America, they inspired popular journalists to romanticize about them. Log-building plans were published in 'how-to' books using Adirondack camps as models. The popularity of these places and their suitability to a wilderness setting stimulated similar constructions in the foothills of the Appalachians, the North Woods of the Great Lake states, and the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Later, this same style was translated into the grand lodges at Yellowstone and Glacier parks; it became synonymous with the early architecture of the National Park Service.¹⁵

Indeed, contemporary descriptions of Sprucewold use the term "Adirondack Style" to describe the building.

Building in log was an established tradition in the sporting camps and logging camps in Maine, but it was less common for hotels or lodges. While no complete survey has been done of the type, at least two other, large, architect designed log-cabin complexes were completed in the 1920s. Lucerne-in-Maine (NR: 82000742) was an intentional seasonal community in Dedham, Maine (not far inland from the coast) where, as stated in the 1981 National Register nomination, "the wealthy could build vacation homes that would increase their "health, comfort, and happiness for life"; that would "grow rapidly in value with the years"; and would "provide a rich legacy" for their heirs".¹⁶ Although the property owners could choose their own

¹⁵ Harvey h. Kaiser. *Great Camps of the Adirondacks* (Boston: David R. Godine, 1982), p. 4.

¹⁶"Lucerne-in-Maine". National Register nomination, p. 8/2.

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architects, all of the cabins had to be finished with “logs sawed in half to give them a rough and rustic quality”.¹⁷ The large Log Lodge was built circa 1925 to designs by the Bangor architectural firm of Crowell & Lancaster. While a few log cabins exist at what is now known as the Lucerne Inn, it appears that the Log Lodge is no longer extant.

A few years later the same firm designed a large log clubhouse, for the Wickyup Club on Tunk Lake in Orland. Here too investors bought land and envisioned seasonal homes for members, a recreational compound and a large log clubhouse. By 1929 the clubhouse and at least one cabin had been constructed, but the remainder of the establishment was jettisoned due to the stock market crash. The property was later owned by Admiral Richard Byrd, but under a later owner the building was burned for the insurance money.¹⁸ Photographs of both the Log Lodge at Lucerne-in-Maine and the Wickyup Club were published in the catalog “Selections from the work of Crowell & Lancaster, architects” published by the firm in Bangor, Maine sometime after 1930.

The original Sprucewold Lodge was designed by John Pickering Thomas (1886-1944), a Portland, Maine architect who was active between 1919 and 1941. According to his entry in *A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine*, Thomas was known foremost for traditional, residential designs, frequently utilizing masonry in the Georgian Revival or Tudor Revival styles. Trained at Harvard School of Architecture, Thomas first worked in the Boston firm of Wait and Copeland. After serving in World War I Thomas moved his family north and established a practice in Portland, Maine, with Charles O. Poor until that man's death in 1922. Although he was noted for his residential commissions, he also was responsible for many Georgian Revival style banks throughout the state. He is cited as the architect for Sprucewold Lodge in the 1926 article in the *Brunswick Record* (which also identified John Arsnault as the plumbing contractor and Alber Eames as the blacksmith), but drawings for the building have not been found. Elmer Berquest (1873-1960) was the Swedish engineer, joiner and carpenter who actually built most of the log structures at Sprucewold, including the first Lodge, the Annex, and many of the cabins. While the Annex was built only a year after the original Lodge opened – and many of the details matched those of the earlier building – it is not known whether Thomas designed the Annex. There are no other known commissions by Thomas in the Adirondack style.

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

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 8/2.

¹⁸ Pat Flagg. “Tunk Lake wilderness area needs protection” in *Bangor Daily News* (Bangor, Maine), August 28, 1989. Pages 1 and 8.

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Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Beard, Frank A., Robert L. Bradley and Bette A. Smith. "The Lucerne Inn" National Register of Historic Places Nomination form. (Augusta, Maine), 1981.

C. Parker Crowell and Walter S. Lancaster. *Selections from the work of Crowell & Lancaster Architects*. Bangor: Parker and Crowell, architects., [circa 1930].

Centennial Catalog Company. *Official catalogue complete in one volume*. J R. Nagle and Co.: Philadelphia, 1876.

Clifford, Harold B. *The Boothbay Region 1906-1960*. Freeport, Maine: The Cumberland Press, Inc., 1961.

Flagg, Pat. "Tunk Lake wilderness area needs protection." *Bangor Daily News*, August 28, 1989: 1, 8.

Greene, Francis Bryon. *History of Boothbay, Southport and Boothbay Harbor, Maine*. Somersworth, New Hampshire: New England History Press, 1906, republished 1984.

Kaiser, Harvey H. *Great Camps of the Adirondacks*. Jaffrey, New Hampshire: David R. Godine, Publisher, Inc., 1982.

Reed, Roger G. "John P. Thomas." In *A Bibliography of Architects in Maine*, by Edited by Earle G. Shettleworth. Portland, Maine: Maine Citizens for Historic Preservation, 1995.

Shurtleff, Harold R. *The Log Cabin Myth*. Gloucester, Mass: Peter Smith, 1967.

Sprucewold History Committee. *Rusticators in Sprucewold: Preserving the Legacy*. Worcester, Massachusetts: LaVigne, Inc., 2007.

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: Boothbay Region Historical Society, Boothbay Harbor, Maine

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 2.38 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):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 450159 | Northing: 4854374 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundaries of the nominated properties are those depicted on the Town of Boothbay Harbor tax map number 11, lots 8B and 9.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries were drawn to include the land on which the lodge, dining hall and employee quarters currently associated with the property are located. The boundaries do not include any associated cabin in private, non-commercial ownership, nor do they include parcels which historically contained recreational facilities (pool, tennis courts) that have lost integrity.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
 e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
 telephone: (207) 287-1453
 date: 11 July 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

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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: Sprucewold Lodge

City or Vicinity: Boothbay Harbor, Maine

County: Lincoln State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: June 20, 2014

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

- 1 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0001.TIFF
Sprucewold Lodge (left) and Dining Hall/Kitchen (right) as viewed from side lawn; facing southeast.
- 2 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0002.TIFF
Façade and west walkway of Sprucewold Lodge; facing northeast.
- 3 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0003.TIFF
Front porch, Sprucewold Lodge; facing west.
- 4 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0004.TIFF
Front staircase to Sprucewold Lodge with Dining Hall in background; facing south
- 5 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0005.TIFF
West elevation of Sprucewold Lodge with small wing; facing southeast.
- 6 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0006.TIFF
Back porch of Sprucewold Lodge; facing east.
- 7 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0007.TIFF
Interior reception room and registration desk, Sprucewold Lodge; facing northeast.
- 8 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0008.TIFF
Interior reception room and lounge, Sprucewold Lodge; facing west.

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- 9 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0009.TIFF
First floor corridor through reception room doors, Sprucewold Lodge; facing north.
- 10 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0010.TIFF
Corridor finishes and doors, first floor of Sprucewold Lodge; facing northeast.
- 11 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0011.TIFF
Guest room, second floor, Sprucewold Lodge; facing northwest.
- 12 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0012.TIFF
Dining Hall; facing southwest.
- 13 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0013.TIFF
Kitchen complex; facing northeast.
- 14 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0014.TIFF
Side porch and enclosed porch of Dining Hall; facing south.
- 15 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0015.TIFF
Interior front lounge area of Dining Hall with stone fireplace; facing south.
- 16 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0016.TIFF
Interior reception desk, stair and balcony of Dining Hall, facing northwest.
- 17 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0017.TIFF
Interior, back lounge area of Dining Hall; facing south.
- 18 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0018.TIFF
Interior, dining room area of Dining Hall; facing northeast.
- 19 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0019.TIFF
Interior of Kitchen, facing northwest.
- 20 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0020.TIFF
Deck and employee housing: Chef's cabin on right, employee cabin/dormitory in background, employee cabin on left; facing west.
- 21 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0021.TIFF
Employee cabin (left) and Chef's cabin; facing south southwest.
- 22 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0022.TIFF
Chef's cabin; facing northeast.
- 23 of 23 ME_LINCOLN COUNTY_SPRUCEWOLD_0023.TIFF
Employee cabin/dormitory; facing southwest.

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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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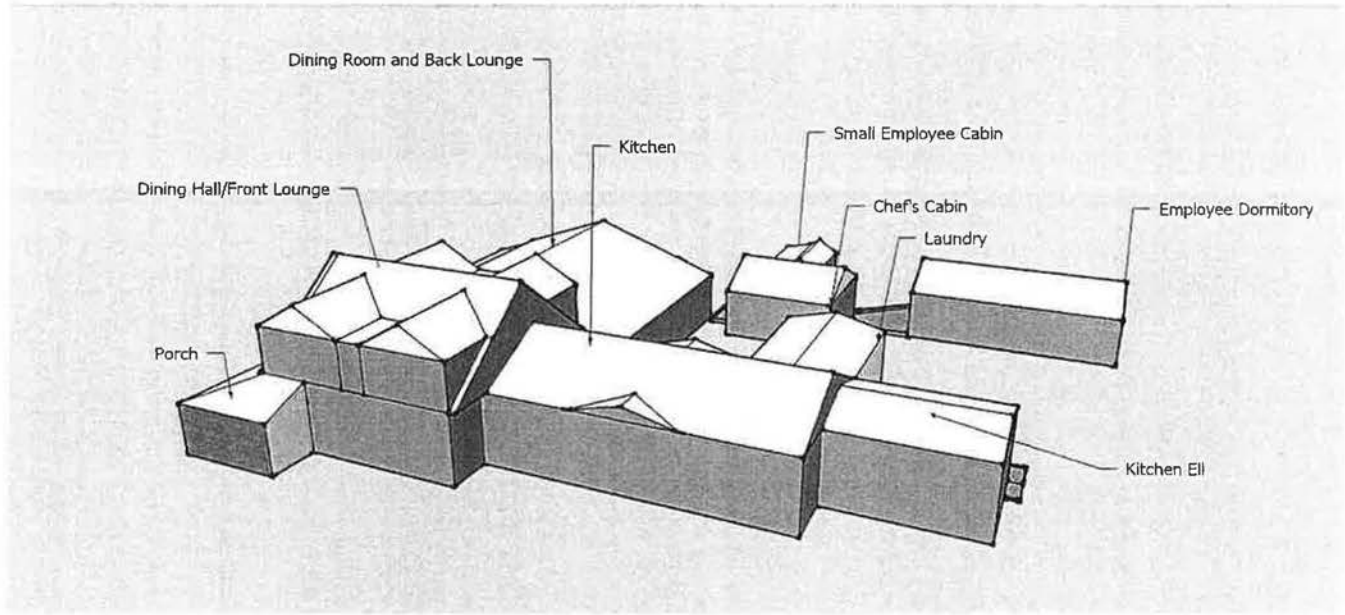


Figure 1: Sprucewold Dining Hall/Kitchen and Employee Cabin schematic; facing south southeast. Not too scale.

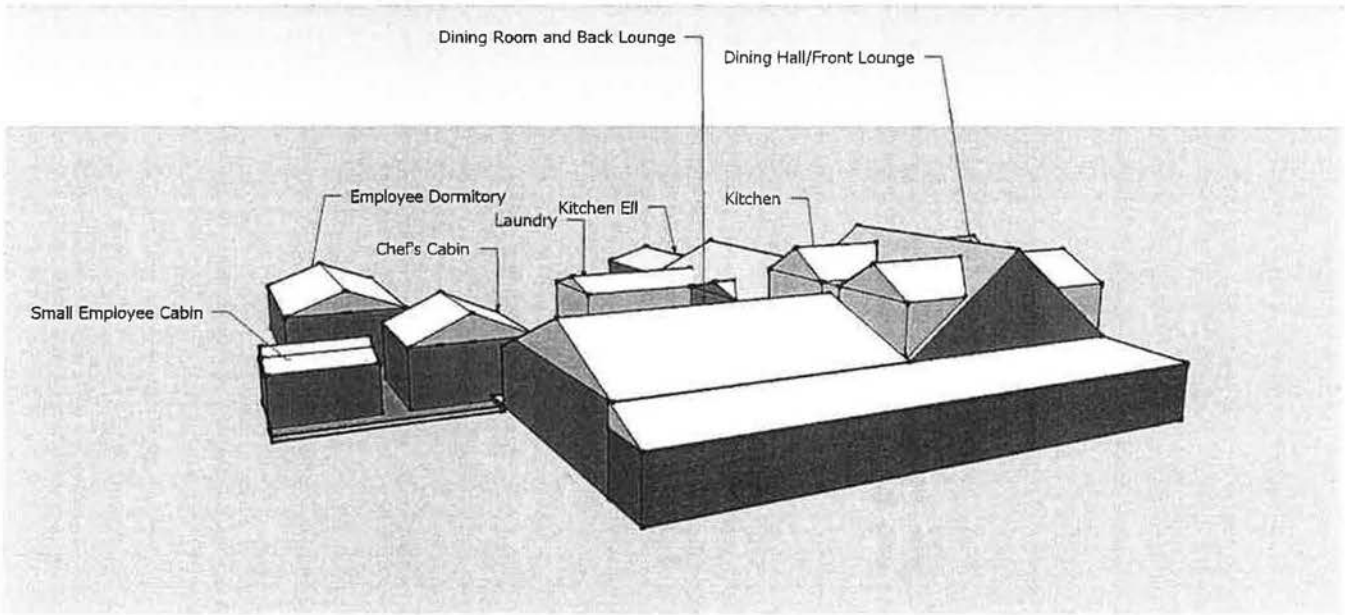


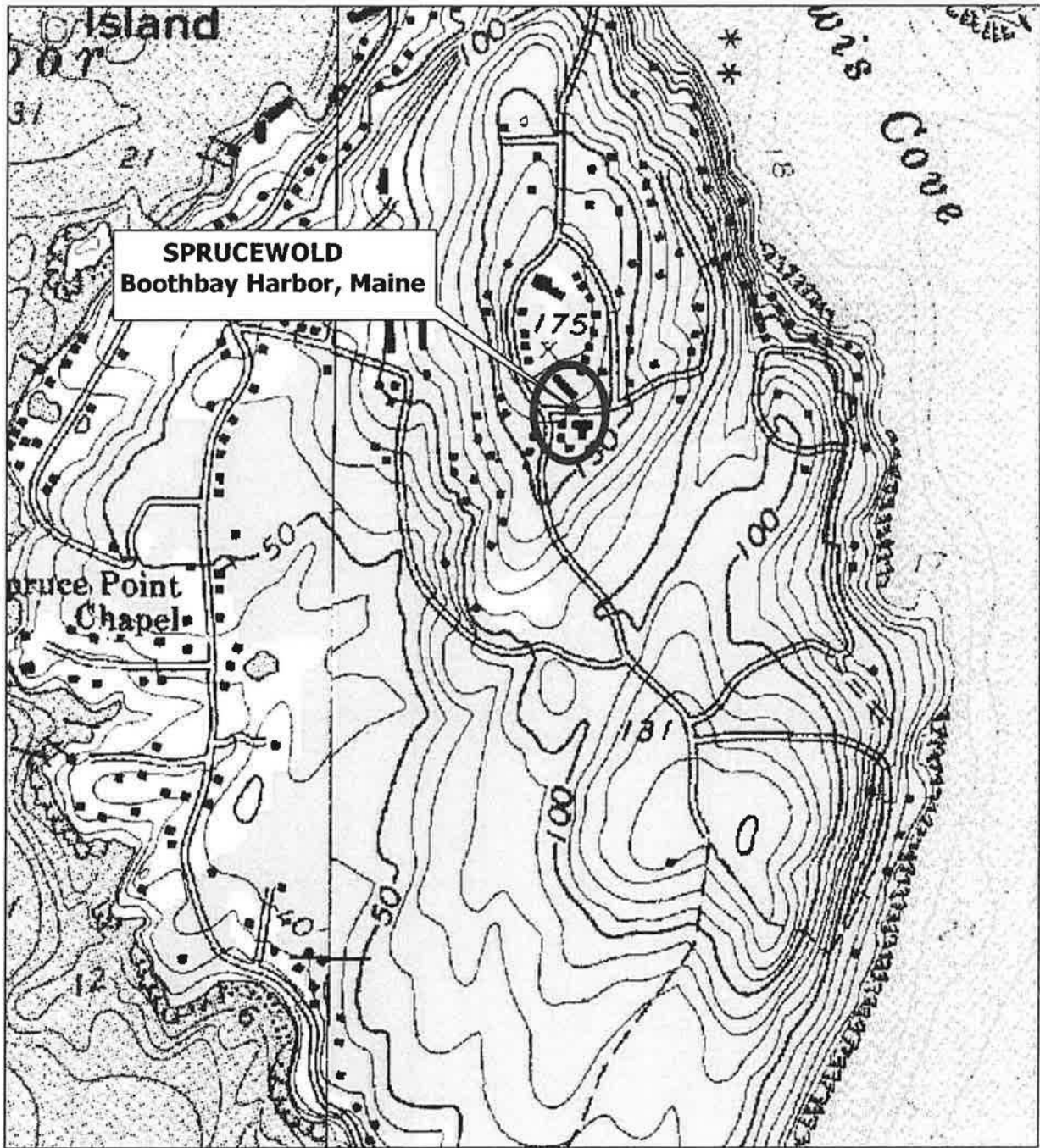
Figure 2: Sprucewold Dining Hall/Kitchen and Employee Cabin schematic; facing northwest. Not too scale.

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SPRUCEWOLD LINCOLN COUNTY, MAINE 8 JULY 2014				
UTM Coordinates, NAD 83: 19 /450159 / 4854374				
200	0	200	400	600 Feet





















PORCH & LOBBY
CLOSE @ 10:00PM
PLEASE
FEEL FREE TO USE
DINING HALL



31

NOTICE
PLEASE DO NOT
SMOKE
OR DRINK
ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES
IN THIS
CORRIDOR









NO SMOKING



Sprucevold

WELCOME



Orphaned Children Will Be Given
Espresso And A Free Poppy

US
MAIL







Sprucewold Lodge





Sprucewold Lodge



110^B



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Sprucewold Lodge
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Lincoln

DATE RECEIVED: 8/22/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000837

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 OCT - 8 2014 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.



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



18 August 2014

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find five (5) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Brewer High School, Brewer, Penobscot County
Colonial Theater, Augusta, Kennebec County
Winthrop Mills Company, Winthrop, Kennebec County
Union Meeting House, Appleton, Knox County
Sprucewold Lodge, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County

Please note that some of the photographs for the Union Church in Appleton were shot on film and others were made by digital media. Only the photographs shot with the digital camera have files on the accompanying CD. The negatives for the remaining images are filed in our office. 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.