Io. 10-300 (Rev. 10-7 UNITED ST		289 EINTERIOR	FOR NPS US	EONLY	SHEET
	REGISTER OF HISTO ORY NOMINATIO	N FORM	DATE ENTER	M	AY-3 1976
	SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HO TYPE ALL ENTRIES				S
1 NAME					
HISTORIC	Amos G. Winter)House				
AND/OR COM	MON		•		<u> </u>
	Winter's Inn				
LOCAT		<u>ne 27</u>		DT FOR PUBLICATION	ICT
	Kingfield	VICINITY OF	2nd	Hon. William	
STATE	Maine	CODE 23		OUNTY F ranklin	CODE 007
CLASS	IFICATION				
CATEG DISTRICT XBUILDING STRUCTUF SITE	PUBLIC (S)PRIVATE	STATUS XOCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGR		PRES	ENT USE MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENG RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	D	GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	-SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
OWNE	R OF PROPERTY				
NAME	Thom Incorporated,	, Michael Thom,	President		
STREET & NUM	WBER Winter's Inn, Wint	ter's Hill	<u> </u>		
CITY, TOWN				STATE	
	Kingfield,			Maine	
COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF		unty Registry o	f Deeds		
STREET & NUM	MBER Maine Street				
CITY, TOWN			<u></u>	STATE	
	Farmington,			Maine	
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7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE	
X_EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED		SITE
GOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Formerly the residence of Amos G. Winter, the Winter's Inn has been successfully adapted as a public place for dining and lodging. As a rare architectural design of the famous Stanley Brothers, this elegant Colonial Revival house is an excellent example of the bold symmetry, rigid planning, and classical details inherent in its style.

The building is of wood frame construction upon a stone foundation. The walls are sheathed with clapboards and detailed with wood trim. The house sits lower to the ground than actual Colonial houses, giving a more horizontal emphasis. The clapboards are painted ochre, a favorite color of the Colonial Revival style. The mass of the house consists of a cubical form with a hipped roof. This cube is interupted only by the presence of side pavillions and two large bays at either side of the facade.

The center of the facade or east wall is marked by the large portico, which is established as a motif, separate from the house itself. Its square roof is supported at each forward corner by a group of three fluted composite columns, arranged at right angles so that the front and side elevations both show a pair. The composite capitals themselves are modified by the omission of the two bands of acanthus, leaving only the volutes with egg and dart in between. At the joining of the portico to the facade, visual support is provided by a fluted pilaster at each side, identical in capital design to the columns. The low platform of the porch extends uncovered, laterally to each side of the facade.

The entryway is centered flush in the front wall directly under the portico. The upper half of the door is glazed, along with the upper halves of the narrow panels to each side. The entry is set off by a pilaster with a projecting capital at each side, and is crowned by a glazed basket arch whose key meets the underside of the portico roof.

Directly above the portico is placed a large window flanked by a thin one on each side. Further to each side, over the outside edges of the portico is a small, rectangular window.

To either side of this central facade bay, gently curved bays sweep the full height of the facade, being contained at each outside edge by a fluted pilaster having the same design as those of the portico. These pilasters extend around the corners of the facade and also face away from the sides. Both bays contain a large window flanked by a narrow double sash, at each level. The lower windows differ from the upper ones in that the window units are separated and flanked by plain pilasters, and the entire group is topped by a projecting horizontal moulding. The upper windows remain closed to the wall membrane with only the sill slightly projecting.

The north wall elevation is notable mainly for the Palladian window at the upper story level, the key of its arch just meeting the lower edge of the entablature under the eaves. The upper part of the central window is glazed with small panes, (see continuation sheet)

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including a series of eyelet-shaped pieces which border the arch.

In addition to the classical motifs of the columns and Palladian window, decorative elements include the wide entablature which runs the perimiter of the eaves and portico. The roof also draws interest in this respect. The front and rear display three dormers, and the sides each a single dormer as well as a tall, square chimney. Here again the Colonial Revival shows its response to the picturesque aesthetic which intervened between the Colonial and itself, a stately, toned-down version of the bristling Victorian roofline.

The house has lost some of its original exterior details over the years, largely balustrades, but remains in excellent condition. A small one story pavillion on the north wall has been extended almost to the front of the main house, and another section has been added to this which includes a large seven light window.

Yet the overall impression of the exterior exists almost undisturbed by these modifications. It still vitally displays the planning and features of the Colonial Revival.

The interior of Winter's Inn is formal and elegant, embodying many of the details which have come to be associated with graceful living. On the main floor of this house, the entrance portico leads to a formal entry hall complete with fireplace and grand stairway. Off this grand hall on one side is the former music room with its fireplace and carved mantel, containing the original box grand piano. The area has kept its original charm while being developed into an intimate cocktail lounge with a small serving bar which also services the dining rooms. On the other side of the grand hall is the former living room with its fireplace and the large dining room which commands a magnificent view of the Abram Mountain range and the West Carrabassett River. Both of these rooms have been carefully restored and developed into the inn's elegant dining rooms with a seating capacity of 50 guests. In the rear are a kitchen and pantries with separate service entrance and access to a service stair which leads to the second and third floors.

The grand stair leads to an upper salon/hall and five comfortable bedrooms, each of which is serviced by its own bath. The third floor, accessible through the service stairway, consists of a newly renovated apartment with fireplace which can be considered independent of the first two floors, but also compliments the rest of the inn by providing another lounge area with fireplace, three double bedrooms, a bunk room and two new bathrooms.

The auxiliary structure on the property consist of a one-story extension to the north side of the house, formerly a doctor's office, which has just been converted to a series of independent apartment/rooms totalling five rooms with three bathrooms. There also exists a two-story barn adjoined in the rear by a (see continuation sheet)

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two-story addition, the second floor of which has been converted into a very comfortable, modern two bedroom apartment. The barn and apartment are connected to the main house by a gallery.

This stately complex of buildings sits atop a small hill and commands an uninterrupted 360 degree view of the town of Kingfield, open fields, rivers and the Abrams Mountain range to the northwest.



PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART		MUSIC	THEATER	
X 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
X1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		XINVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1890	5–98 BUIL	LDER/ARCHITECT Freeland	and	Francis	Stanlev
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Winter's Inn at Kingfield is a significant example of Georgian Colonial Revival architecture and most unusual for the remote area and rural surroundings in which it is located.

The house was built for Amos G. Winter, a wealthy grain merchant of Kingfield who also operated the local general store on the street in front of the hill on which the house stands. Winter's wife was an aristocratic woman from New York City who entertained frequently and desired a residence of refined elegance.

Winter was a close friend of Freeland and Francis Stanley, also of Kingfield, famous for developing the Stanley Steamer, the photographic plate process later bought by George Eastman, for the construction of violins and also the design of houses. It is recounted that, upon returning from a hunting trip in the 1890's Winter and the Stanley brothers were casting about for some activity with which to occupy the afternoon. After some thought, Freeland suggested, "Let's build a house on the hill", and it was then that rudimentary plans were formulated as to approximate size, number of rooms needed and living spaces to be created. Freeland Stanley returned to Boston with the rough sketches and, with the help of his brother and associates, final plans were drafted.

The engineering propensities of the Stanley brothers were evident. The original heating system was designed around a furnace which had once been a railroad engine boiler. A steam driven elevator was planned but never completed.

The Winter family resided in the house until 1950 when it was sold to a local doctor who made major interior alterations to adapt the building for a dispensary and medical services area.

The house is presently owned by Michael Thom, an architect who is restoring the building to its original form and operating the premises as an inn.

Significant for its sophistication and elegance in relatively humble and utilitarian surroundings and as a product of the genius of the Stanley brothers. Winter's Inn is a building of unusual interest.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Frutchy, Jennifer, "An Historic Study of the Winter's Inn, Kingfield, Maine", Unpublished student paper at Colby College, 1975, copy on file with Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

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10 GEOGRAP	HICAL DATA				
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11 FORM PRI	Frank A. Beard, Hist	oric I	reservatio	nist	
NAME / TITLE	Mark Wilcox, Student				
ORGANIZATION	Maine Historic Prese	ervatio	on Commissi		r 1975
STREET & NUMBER	31 Western Avenue		. · · ·	TELEPHONE 207–28	9-2133
CITY OR TOWN				STATE	
	Augusta,			Maine	
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criteria and procedu	res set forth by the National Park	Service.	· 10		
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ATTEST:	CE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HIST		ESERVATION	DATE 5	: 3.16
KEEPER OF THE	NATIONAL REGISTER				
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