

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



454

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Colonial Inn (Preferred for Listing), Colonial Hotel
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 145 Shore Road N/A not for publication
city or town Ogunquit N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county York code 031 zip code 03907

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

Eileen S. Fitzpatrick 5/31/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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) _____

Donna Adams 7/31/12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

COLONIAL INN

Name of Property

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

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	
3	2	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
3	3	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.)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

DOMESTIC / Hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

LATE VICTORIAN/Shingle Style

MIXED

OTHER/Roadside Modern

OTHER/Utilitarian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/Granite

BRICK

CONCRETE

walls: WOOD/Shingle

WOOD/Weatherboard

SYNTHETIC/Vinyl

METAL / Aluminum

OTHER / T-111 Siding

roof: ASPHALT

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Colonial Inn is located in a coastal village setting among tourist and resort facilities and is a short distance from Ogunquit Beach in Ogunquit, Maine. The Colonial Inn includes two land parcels at 145 Shore Road¹. Together the parcels are known as the Colonial Inn property. On one parcel is a four-story, wood-framed hotel and the adjacent parcel includes four related buildings: a c. 1900 Shingle style cottage, a 1961 motel building, a 1983 motel building, a c. 1980's utility shed as well as a swimming pool. The properties have been jointly owned and run since 1960. The property also includes parking areas, and brick walkways connecting the various buildings. The property is bounded by Shore Road to the west and Beachmere Lane to the north. A parking area serves as the boundary on the southeast side and continues along the length of the 1983 motel. Beachmere Place partially bounds the property on the south, along with a private residence and the Baptist church. A private drive bounds the property to the east.

Narrative Description**Placement of the buildings on the Site**

There are five buildings and one structure on the property, three of which are from the period of significance (1887-1961) and retain sufficient integrity contribute to the district. The fourth building, a modern motel with suite units that include kitchens or kitchenettes (built in 1983) is outside the period of significance as is the pool and the fifth building, a modern shed which houses mechanical equipment for the swimming pool and storage for lawn care equipment. The Colonial Hotel is located on the western side of the L-shape property, facing west onto Shore Road and north onto Beachmere Lane. The 1983 motel begins near the southeast corner of the Colonial Hotel and runs in the north-south direction. The 1961 motel is located at the south end of the 1983 motel and runs in the east-west direction. The cottage is situated near the center of the 1983 motel's length with its primary façade facing east towards the nearby ocean. The swimming pool is located east of the hotel and north of the 1983 motel. The utility shed is east of the swimming pool, facing onto the private lane that forms the eastern boundary of the property.

1. **Colonial Hotel**, c. 1850, c. 1890, c. 1901, c. 1920 (1 Contributing building)

Exterior

The footprint of the four-story, wood-framed building is primarily rectangular, with a rounded tower on the northwest corner and a one story addition on the south elevation with the elevator tower rising from this addition. This configuration dates from c. 1951, when a fire destroyed a wing situated on the north elevation. Previous alterations to the original c. 1850 Greek Revival residence include a Second Empire addition (c. 1887-1895), followed by the expansion of the main block and addition of two towers in the northwest and northeast corners (c. 1901), and the raising of the height to four stories (c. 1920). A shallow pitched hipped roof covers the main block.

The west façade, facing onto Shore Road, has the round tower on the northwest corner with three bays to the right of it on the first and second story and two bays on the third and fourth stories. The tower includes three 2/2 double hung windows on the first floor and 1/1 vinyl replacement windows on each floor above. The tower windows on each floor face west, northwest, and north. A wrap-around porch extends the full width of the first story with square posts and bead board balustrade and concludes at the south end of the west façade. Post-supported balconies are located at the center bay on the second and third stories. The first and second stories of the façade have a door at the center leading to the interior stair hall and two double-hung windows to the right. The third story has a door at the center, also leading to the stair hall, and two mulled double-hung windows on the right. The fourth story has a single double-hung window at center and mulled double-hung windows as on the third story at right. The first story windows are wood 2/1 and the remainder of the windows are vinyl 1/1 replacement units. The first story door is a six panel wood door in a Greek Revival style surround with later Queen Anne style colored glass sidelights, likely replacing original clear glass sidelights. The two upper story doors are modern stamped metal doors with a single light with applied multi-light grille above two panels. Wood clapboards are used on the first story of the west elevation while the upper stories are clad in vinyl siding. The vinyl

¹ "Colonial Inn" is the name of the whole property, while the "former Colonial Hotel" refers specifically to the four-story wooden building.

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siding is installed over earlier wood shingles. Aluminum siding panels with raised vertical seams are used on the projecting tower, also installed over the original wood shingle siding.

With the parking and primary entrance to the building located on the north elevation, it currently functions as the primary façade. The north elevation has the previously described rounded tower on the west end followed by ten bays continuing east along the first, second, and third floors, and eleven bays on the fourth floor. From the sidewalk along the parking lot, brick pathways lead to double stone steps with concrete treads, rising along the side of the porch, leading to the main entrance to the hotel lobby. The entry door is a modern aluminum framed glass door and side light. The first story porch from the west façade wraps around to the north façade and continues along the full length of the building where it terminates at the east end of the building. A second and third story bump-out extends over the porch beginning with one bay separation from the tower and continuing four bays in length. This is capped with a nearly flat roof, sloping down away from the building. The first story extends one bay farther to the east than the other floors as the originally open porch has been enclosed and incorporated into the interior space. Three large tripartite windows (single pane windows, flanked by 1/1 double hung wood windows) are located to the east of the main entry. To the west, six 2/2 double-hung windows face onto the porch. The second and third floors on the north façade include five bays to the west of the bump-out, which is separated from the tower by one bay of 1/1 replacement vinyl windows extending up to the fourth floor. The bump-out includes four bays of paired 1/1 vinyl windows facing north and single 1/1 vinyl windows on the east and west sides of each floor of the bump-out. The first, third, and fifth bays to the left of the bump-out include paired 1/1 replacement vinyl windows while the second and fourth bays include smaller, 1/1 vinyl windows. This fenestration pattern extends to the fourth floor as well. Above the bump-out, on the fourth floor, five bays are defined by two bays of 1/1 replacement vinyl windows followed by three bays of paired 1/1 replacement vinyl windows.

The east elevation is three bays wide. Along the first floor, the enclosed porch has a gently sloped roof over three large tri-partite windows. The three bays extend up to the fourth floor with bay windows flanking the middle bay on the second and third floor. Each bay window includes three 1/1 vinyl replacement windows that face southeast, east, and northeast. The middle bay includes the same window type up to the fourth floor where it is positioned between paired 1/1 vinyl windows on the outer bays.

The south elevation is divided into two sections by the projecting elevator tower, both the section to the west and east of the tower have five bays. The south elevation includes the same enclosed porch along the first floor and a lower one story addition spanning nearly the entire width of the building. Sitting above the addition are the first story windows which are small 1/1 vinyl replacements in sets of three. The rightmost set includes one 1/1 and two 2/2 small windows. A bay window is situated on the west end of the first floor and is clad in wood clapboards. Two more bay windows span the second and third floors above the first floor enclosed porch to the right of the elevator tower. From this tower, the fire escape stair leads down to the southeast corner of the building. The bay window on the west end of the elevation includes narrow 1/1 windows at the sides with slightly larger 2/2 windows at the center. The second floor has 1/1 vinyl windows, while the third and fourth floors have single 1/1 vinyl windows in the first bay, paired 1/1 windows in the second, third, and fifth bays, and smaller 1/1 windows in the fourth bay. The first bay of each floor contains paired 1/1 vinyl windows. The bay windows on the second and third floors are situated in the second and third bays from the elevator tower. They include three 1/1 vinyl windows on each floor that face in the southwest, south, and southeast directions. The bay windows on the third floor are clad in wood shingle. The second floor continues with a 1/1 window in the fourth bay and paired 1/1 windows in the final bay. The third floor includes 1/1 windows in the final two bays. The fourth floor includes paired 1/1 windows above the bay windows of the lower floors and single 1/1 windows in the final two bays.

The first story addition on the south elevation includes an entry on the west side with three Arts and Crafts style double-hung windows to the left. A 6/1 window is flanked by 3/1 side windows. The south side of the addition has three 6/1 windows and one smaller 1/1 window to the left of where the elevator tower sits. To the right, a modern utilitarian addition includes a door on the left end and a small 3/3 window at the right end the east elevation of the addition includes a central entry with a small 3/3 window on the left and another door to the right leading to the basement. This addition is clad in T-1-11 plywood siding.

The building retains a good degree of architectural integrity on the exterior. The first story exterior has had very few changes other than the installation of an aluminum framed entry door on the north elevation. Early shingle and clapboard siding, two-over-two wood windows, porch roof, and trim remain on the first story. The Greek Revival style front door and surround with Queen Anne stained glass sidelights remains in place on the front portion of the porch. As noted above, vinyl siding has been applied over the wood shingles on the upper stories and vinyl replacement windows have been installed in a number of upper story window openings.

Interior

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The Colonial Hotel has been transformed by alterations throughout the period of significance. Varied architectural styles are represented within each addition to the building. Much of the original floor plan is intact and on the upper stories still includes the double-loaded central corridor with stairs at either end. Guest rooms include small bathrooms. The main entrance on the north elevation accesses the main hotel lobby with a large lounge area to the east. The space includes hardwood floors and wood trim, with evidence of what once was an open porch at the east end. The oldest part of the structure at the front is closest to Shore Road, the west end of the building. The original post and beam construction of this portion of the building is visible in basement, as is the brick and granite rubble stone foundation. Sawn 2" x 10" floor joists are visible in the portion of the basement under the 1887 addition. All of the later portions of the building are built on brick piers without an enclosed basement or crawl space. Views into the ceiling of most floors show sawn lath which was originally covered in plaster. The central corridor on each floor has modern carpeting and plaster walls that have been covered with Masonite hardboard on the lower half with a 1" x 3" cap and vertical strips of lattice at the joints (creating a paneled effect on the Masonite wainscoting). A similar treatment is used to cover the original plaster ceilings. Guest rooms are also carpeted with wallpapered walls and ceilings as in the corridors.

Greek Revival door and window surrounds and baseboards appear in the oldest portion at the front of the building. Queen Anne attributes include the round tower spaces in four rooms, bay window projections in nine rooms, decorative handrails on the first and second story staircases at the west end of the building, and the four-panel doors. Later Arts and Crafts style elements appear in the last portions built, such as a post and lintel surrounds for five-panel doors and square balusters for the staircases. Each room has been altered to include its own bathroom; the original communal bathrooms, located centrally along the main corridor of each floor, have been repurposed for storage. These rooms retain bead board wainscoting. Historic hardware for doors and windows remains in almost all areas of the building. The interior finishes include various wallpaper and paint applications. The elevator tower is accessible from the main corridors at the center of the structure.

The interior of the building retains a good degree of integrity. The floor plans are largely intact on all floors. The lobby and dining room areas retain historic hardwood flooring and wood trim. The front of the building (the portion that was originally a residence) is now used as dormitory space for seasonal employees and is the only portion of the building in disrepair. However, the historic floor plan, staircase, trim and other features remain in these spaces. The expansion of the building over time is apparent in the change from four-panel doors on the second and a portion of the third floors to five-panel doors on the remainder of the third floor and all of the fourth floor.

2. Cottage, c. 1900

(1 Contributing building)

Exterior

The story-and-a-half Shingle Style cottage sits on a concrete block foundation and is clad in vinyl siding applied over wood shingles. The block foundation matches that on the 1961 motel building and was likely done at approximately the same time, as the cottage became a home for the hotel owner at that time. The gable roof, with a clipped, or jerkinhead, gable on the south end, includes dormers on both the east and west elevations. Two brick chimneys rise from the ends of the gables. The east façade spans three bays on the first floor with a wide dormer on the second floor. The dormer is composed of two hipped-roof dormers with a shed roof connecting them. There is a set of three 1/1 wood windows in each dormer. The front entry on the east façade includes a modern six-panel door. To the left of the entry, is a 1/1 window. Where there once was an open porch, the in-filled wall has a large single-pane picture window and is flanked by two side lights.

The north elevation spans four bays on the first floor. Within the gable there are two bays on the second floor, and one bay in the top floor. The fenestration on north elevation includes 2/2 double hung wood windows on the second story and in the top story. The vinyl siding flares out at the base of the gable and again at the attic floor level, atop the original shingled "flares" beneath the vinyl. Along the first floor, a small bay window and 1/1 double hung window sit to the left of the enclosed entry, which provides access to the first floor, while bulkhead doors sit directly to the left of the entry and provide access to the basement. To the right of the entrance, a larger 2/2 double hung window sits in the shed extension of the west elevation.

The west elevation includes a shed extension from the main block on the first story. The four bay shed dormer on the west elevation includes two small 1/1 windows on the north and two larger paired 1/1 windows on the south with a small single-pane fixed window situated directly to the north of the larger pair.

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The south elevation includes three bays on the first floor and two bays on the second floor. A one-story enclosed sun porch addition with a flat roof extends from the westernmost two bays of the south elevation. This addition contains large, single pane windows flanked by 1/1 double hung windows. To the east of the addition is a 1/1 double hung window. The second floor includes two 1/1 double hung windows; the one on the west side is slightly smaller than the one on the east.

Interior

The cottage has been divided into four guest suites with minimal alteration to the original plan. Three units are accessed from the original north side entrance and the fourth is through the door in the enclosed front porch. Decorative handrails and banisters line the central staircase which leads to the second story rooms. Several built-in cabinets and drawers exist throughout the building with detailed surrounds that match those around the doors. The doors themselves have five panels and are matched by smaller doors used to access the closet storage space under the dormers. The doors include intricate Victorian surrounds with decorative corner blocks. The plaster walls are primarily covered in wallpaper. Plaster ceilings have a modern textured paint treatment. Original wood floors, plaster walls, and historic trim elements are also present in the cottage.

Historic photos show that the cottage originally had an engaged porch on the east (front) façade with a single hipped dormer and a rectangular skylight placed asymmetrically on the east plane of the roof. The wood shingle siding was stained a dark color. Sanborn maps document that the sun porch on the south elevation was added c. 1920 and that the shed on the west (rear) elevation of the cottage was extended several times before being shortened to make way for construction of the larger motel building in 1983.

3. Motel, 1961

(1 Contributing building)

Exterior

The footprint of the two story motel is rectangular in form with eight bays on the north and south elevations and one bay on the east and west elevations. The motel sits on a concrete block foundation with the exterior walls clad in vinyl siding. The side-gable asphalt roof extends over the two-story porch on the south façade. The porch is enclosed by square wooden columns and wood balustrade. A single-run exterior staircase is located at the center of the two story porch, providing the only access to the guest rooms on that floor. Six-panel doors provide access from the porches to the four units on each floor and are situated next to wide 1/1 windows. One set of paired 1/1 windows are on each floor on the east and west elevations, with similar fenestration continuing around to the north elevation in the center units, while the end units have similarly-sized sliding windows. Smaller 1/1 windows are positioned between the central and end units' larger fenestration.

Interior

The floor plan of the motel is still in its original state. Each unit is consistent with the original plan as well, as it includes a large space with basic baseboards around the floor, molding along the ceiling, wallpaper covering the walls, and Celotex ceiling tiles. Door surrounds are simple post and lintel construction. Original sconce light fixtures are included in the rooms, while the bathroom includes the original design and fixtures. Modifications to the rooms are limited, but include the addition of a small kitchenette within the main room.

4. Motel, 1983.

(1 Non-contributing building)

The most recent building on the property is a two-story, rectangular hotel build in 1983. The structure is positioned between the cottage and the Colonial Inn and runs in a north-south direction. The rectangular building sits atop a concrete foundation and includes modern 6-panel doors as primary entrances and sliding glass doors for access to the balconies along the east elevation. Paired 1/1 windows are used on the first floor of the east elevation. The building is non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance. Although of considerable size, the placement of the building makes it difficult to see in its entirety from any given location, minimizing its presence on the site. The building continues to be used as a motel.

5. Utility Shed, c. 1980's**(1 Non-contributing building)**

The utility shed on the property sits east of the Colonial Inn and 1983 motel building and to the north of the cottage. The footprint of the shed is rectangular with one garage door on the east elevation. No other doors or windows are present along any elevation. The utility shed is clad in plywood with asphalt shingles covering the front-gabled roof. The building is non-contributing because it was constructed after the period of significance.

6. Swimming Pool, 1980's**(1 Non-contributing structure)**

The modern swimming pool is a rectangular in-ground concrete pool surrounded by a paved patio and vinyl picket fence and was installed after the period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION

Period of Significance

c. 1890 - 1961

Significant Dates

c. 1901

c. 1920

1951

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

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 grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in circa 1890, which is the approximate date the Colonial Hotel (Inn) first opened for business and concludes in 1961, which is the year the first modern motel building was built on the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Colonial Inn is a small resort containing a variety of types of tourist accommodations constructed from the late 19th century through the first three quarters of the 20th century. The one and one-half acre property is located in the York County coastal town of Ogunquit and contains the Colonial Hotel (c. 1890), a turn-of-the century Shingly Style cottage, two motels (1961 and 1983), a swimming pool and maintenance shed. This historic district is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history in the area of Entertainment and Recreation. It is a good example of the smaller-scale summer hotels that flourished in resort communities on the coast of Maine from the mid-nineteenth century until World War II, and represents the development of a leisure industry in the United States during that time period, particularly as it was influenced by the Colonial Revival movement. It is also eligible under Criterion C, Architecture, with reference specifically to the 19th century Colonial Hotel, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, and illustrates typical development pattern for nineteenth century summer hotels on the southern Maine coast. In the twentieth century, many Second Empire and Queen Anne style hotels grew into much larger "blockular"² buildings with nearly flat roofs to accommodate the maximum number of guest rooms possible. The property also encompasses several related buildings that reflect the evolution of resort architecture in the 20th century. In addition, the main hotel building is a rare survivor of a type of building that has been almost entirely lost to fire and demolition on the coast of Maine. The entire property retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association and is significant for the period extending from c.1890, when the Colonial Hotel opened, until 1961 when the first modern motel building was constructed and the cottage became part of the Colonial property.

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

Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation.

The construction of the Colonial Hotel was part of a pattern of development that occurred when Victorian-era Americans with the means to enjoy leisure sought out scenic locations to escape the heat and noise of the burgeoning cities during the summer. As documented in Bryant Tolles' book *Summer by the Seaside, The Architecture of New England Coastal Resort Hotels, 1820-1950*, many Americans in the post-Civil War period found themselves living an increasingly chaotic, materialistic, and ethnically diverse urban existence at the same time their growing personal wealth began to allow them to escape the city during the hottest months. These wealthy urbanites, traveling by train and steamboat to the developing summer resort communities in the mountains and at the shore, were seeking, "... the idealized, democratic American past" and "...immersion in more idealized, rewarding, optimistic, and relaxing environments offered by the developing resort communities and their specialized type of hotel building" (Tolles, 2008, p. 8). In New England, this desire resulted in the development of tourist accommodations in a number of historic seacoast towns. While some summer visitors purchased and "restored" historic Georgian and Federal style residences to use as summer homes, the majority of summer visitors sought out accommodations in hotels and inns, often bringing their servants and staying for several months.³

The building of a railroad network in New England between 1840 and 1880 made much of this development possible by providing convenient access to scenic locations, and by publishing books to promote the resort communities they served. In 1889, the Passenger Department of the Boston and Maine Railroad published *Here and There in New England and Canada, All Along the Shore* by Matthew Sweetser, which included a description of the "quaint hamlet of Ogunquit" around the time that the Colonial Hotel was opened (Sweetser, p. 106). This description is included in the section of the book on the town of Wells (which Ogunquit was a part of until 1980). The section opens with a sketch of the colonial history of the town and concludes with a description of its antique houses seen from the train against the sea. This was published in the year that a bridge was built across the Ogunquit River to provide access to the beach. Charles and Dorothy Seaman note in *A Pictorial History of Ogunquit, Maine* that, "With the building of the bridge over the Ogunquit River, visitors began to visit and enjoy the beach" (Seaman, p. 5).

² "Blockular" is the term used to describe these buildings by Bryant F. Tolles, Jr. in his book *Summer by the Seaside, the Architecture of New England Coastal Resort Hotels, 1820-1950*.

³ Tolles, 2008, pg.11

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In much of New England, the development of the tourism industry was also promoted by artists, who began to spend summers sketching and painting in the mountains and at the shore, later exhibiting their works in the cities where they spent the winters. City dwellers, visiting artists' studios and attending exhibits, would see the paintings of coastal and mountain landscapes and decide they too should spend the summer in such surroundings. As larger hotels were built after the Civil War, many began to engage an "artist in residence" for the season, who might provide painting lessons to hotel guests as well as sell paintings to guests as souvenirs. Ogunquit became known as a particular center for artists and, in 1898, Charles Herbert Woodbury (1864-1940) opened his Ogunquit Summer School of Drawing and Painting, firmly establishing Ogunquit as a popular location for artists to spend their summers painting by the seashore. With a historic village center, 3 ½ miles of white sand beach, and several additional miles of rocky shore traversed by a winding path, (Marginal Way), which led to quaint Perkin's Cove, the landscape had variety and accessibility to satisfy the artists who painted there and the tourists who followed them.

Important to the development of many New England resort communities was the "discovery" of the region's colonial past and its use in attracting summer visitors. In, *The Shingle Style and the Stick Style*, architectural historian Vincent J. Scully, Jr. wrote, "The growing popularity of seaside vacations, noticeably increasing after the Civil War, began by the early 1870's to focus attention upon the resort towns, many of which had changed very little since colonial days. In such surroundings the call of the picturesque and the romantic could easily be strengthened by a growing appreciation of the ancient architecture to be found there (Scully p. 13). This interest in America's colonial past also led to the development of new architecture drawing upon colonial precedents, fiction set in the colonial period, and the revival many of historic crafts. Together, these cultural developments formed the Colonial Revival movement. The Colonial Hotel's connection to this movement is seen in its name and in the Shingle Style used for the cottage. In her book, *Inventing New England, Regional Tourism in the Nineteenth Century*, Dona Brown notes that, "Colonial might refer to almost anything within the entire stretch of time between the first landing of Europeans in America and the Industrial Revolution" (Brown, page 186). This indistinct idea of "the colonial" meant that Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival architectural styles were seen together as "colonial". The house that was converted into the Colonial Hotel would have been considered colonial by most well-read people in 1887. The Shingle Style grew out of the study of early New England houses by architects during the formative years of the Colonial Revival movement. Shingle Style summer cottages like the example at the Colonial (which was originally part of the neighboring Beachmere summer estate) were built in resort communities all along the New England coast. Ogunquit was well placed to take advantage of all these cultural currents of the late 19th century and develop into a popular summer resort community with a number of hotels that continued to expand and add amenities into the early years of the 20th century.

As the 20th century advanced so did the mobility of the American population and even working class Americans began to take summer vacations, particularly after World War II. Unlike the 19th century pattern whereby a mother and children would spend a month or more at a hotel or cottage with the husband and father joining them by train from the city on weekends, the working and middle class traveler during the middle of the 20th century more often traveled for only a week or two in their family car. The formality of a hotel was not appealing to many of these travelers, who preferred the privacy and convenience of a modern motel, where each unit had its own exterior door and private bath. As the 20th century advanced, additional amenities such as cooking facilities and swimming pools became common. Writing in *Fromer's 1996 travel guide for New England*, the authors write, "Of Ogunquit's cozy Victorian seaside hotels, the Colonial is brimming with life.... Besides the rooms in the inn, the motel section has suites with kitchens, plus some with kitchenettes. The Colonial has a heated pool, a whirlpool spa, a breakfast coffee shop, and elevator, and more important, a spacious veranda in the turn-of-the-century fashion, the perfect place for sitting, viewing, reading, and napping."⁴

Criterion C: Architecture (Historic District)

The historic district illustrates the evolution of tourist lodging accommodations along the Maine coast in the late 19th and 20th century. The first stage of this evolution involved expanding the original hotel. In a pattern that was not unusual, the Colonial Hotel grew in stages from a Greek Revival style residence to a much larger "blockular" hotel over a period of approximately forty years. As it grew, additions were made in the Second Empire and Queen Anne styles, which were later largely absorbed into the boxy additions. These stages of growth at the Colonial Hotel are detailed in the next section. The building's development pattern, in which a simple early-to mid-19th century vernacular building evolved with additions, porches, and raised roofs-towers, and eventually a nearly flat roof was typical of the Victorian era hotels.

⁴ Legarde, Lisa M., Northrup, Dale, and Thomas, Nelson, *Fromer's 96 New England*, 1996, pg. 471

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Even as the hotel was physically expanding, individual cottages became popular in resort communities starting in the early 1880's. Most were built by families for their own use, but a number were also built by hotels for the use of their guests. An early 20th century advertisement for the Colonial includes a photo of the "Colonial Inn Cottage" located along the shore nearby (no longer owned with the Colonial Inn property). The cottage now associated with the Colonial was built in the late 19th or early 20th century by Charles C. Hoyt, the owner of the neighboring Beachmere estate, a large private summer "cottage" built in 1887⁵. Subsequently, he built approximately six small cottages on the property to house members of his family and his personal secretary during the summer. The cottage now part of the Colonial Inn property was his secretary's cottage.⁶ By 1911, a number of the Beachmere cottages were being advertised for seasonal rental. Following Holt's death in 1936, the cottages were sold off individually and the Beachmere itself became the Beachmere Inn in 1937.⁷ The cottage in question was eventually acquired by the owner of the Sachem Hotel, which stood next door to the Colonial, and was used as his own residence for some period of time. The exact date the cottage was acquired by the owner of the Sachem is unclear from the deed research. In 1960, the owner of the Sachem purchased the Colonial and combined the properties, connecting the two hotels with a hyphen. The 1961 motel building was built on the property the following year. In the mid-1970's, the Sachem was destroyed by fire, and the lot it stood on was sold to the neighboring church to be used for a parking lot. The cottage remained a part of the Colonial Inn property and is now used for guest accommodations.

In response to changing preferences of the traveling public, several of the 19th century hotels in Ogunquit added motel buildings to their property in the 1960s and 70s, including the Colonial (in 1961 and 1983), the Sparhawk, and the Beachmere (which had been converted to hotel use). By the 1980s, the Shingle style Sparhawk had been torn down to make way for additional motel units and the Beachmere was largely surrounded by them. In *A Pictorial History of Ogunquit, Maine*, Charles and Dorothy Seaman write that servicemen returning from World War II had become accustomed to taking showers rather than baths and wanted modern bathrooms with showers when traveling, leading to the introduction of individual bathrooms in the remaining historic hotels as they attempted to compete with the newer motels then being built.⁸ The next step in the development of motel facilities was the introduction of suites with cooking facilities, so travelers could avoid the expense of eating every meal in a restaurant or hotel dining room. The 1961 motel building was the first modern motel building on the Colonial Inn property. It is a typical motel of the period, with direct access to each unit from open porches and an exterior stairway to reach the upper story porch. The building continues to be used as a motel.

The second, and larger, motel building on the Colonial Inn property was built in 1983. Although not old enough to be considered contributing to the property, it reflects the continued evolution of tourist accommodations. Like the earlier motel building, it is quite typical of its type and period. It differs from the earlier motel building in that it has suites – with one large room that includes an open kitchen area, a smaller bedroom at the rear, and a bath. Also unlike the earlier motel, each unit has a private exterior porch or balcony. Also in the 1980's, a swimming pool was installed on the property, another amenity that became increasingly common for tourist facilities in the second half of the 20th century, even ones within sight of a large beach.

Together, the principal buildings on the Colonial Inn property document many of the important trends and developments in the evolution of tourist facilities on the coast of Maine over nearly a century. Evidence of all these development stages exists in other locations on the Maine coast, but it is unusual to find them remaining together on a single property in a recognizable form.

Criterion C: Architecture

The Colonial Hotel is a rare surviving example of a 19th century wooden hotel that was incrementally remodeled into a larger, massed form, and which reflects a pattern of expansion and up-dating common to 19th century wooden hotels in New England. See Figure 1 for an illustration of the building's development. In the local context of Ogunquit village, the Colonial is significant as the only surviving hotel of its era that continues to be used for its original function, and the only one that retains a good degree of architectural integrity from the period in which large wooden resort hotels

⁵ The cottage for C.C. Hoyt was published in *American Architect and Building News*, October 29, 1887.

⁶ Seaman, pg. 5.

⁷ This information was provided by Louesa Gillespie, long-time owner of the Beachmere, on October 29, 2011.

⁸ Seaman, pg. 7.

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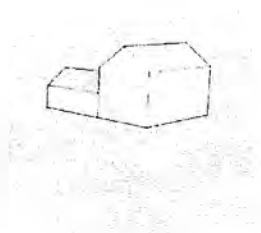
played a significant role in the local economy (c. 1885 – c. 1942). The Colonial retains a high degree of integrity in its setting on Shore Road, with numerous other historic buildings nearby, including the Baptist Church and the National Register listed Ogunquit Memorial Library.

Colonial Inn
145 Shore Road, Ogunquit, Maine



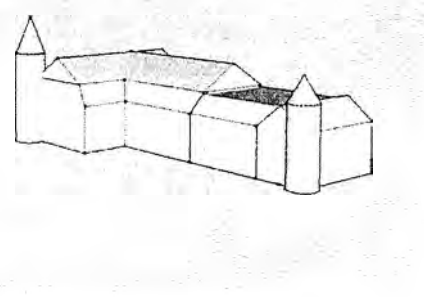
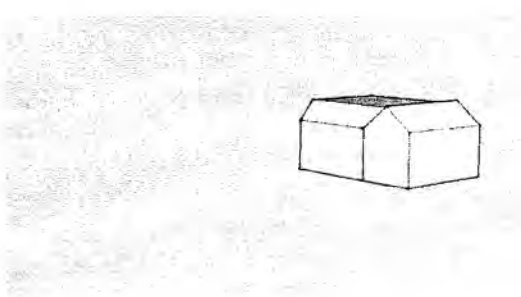
c. 1850 (below): Greek Revival residence

Colonial Inn: Development Model
1850 - 1951
(models are approximate, not to scale)



c. 1887 (below): with first hotel addition.

c. 1904 (below): with second hotel addition.



c. 1920 (below): with third hotel addition.

c. 1951 (below): after loss of north wing to fire.

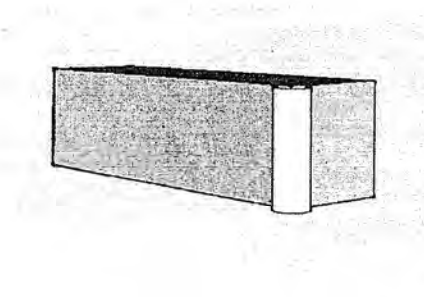
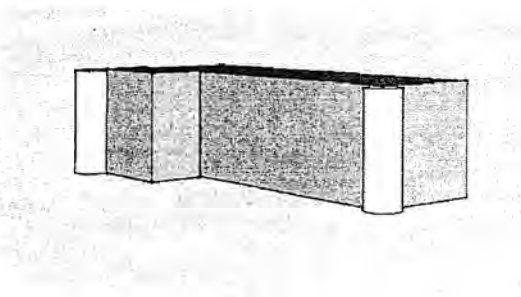


Figure 1.

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Based upon the documentation studied for this nomination, it appears that the Colonial Hotel developed in five major phases. The oldest portion was built as a 2 ½ story Greek Revival style residence with a rear ell built in the mid-nineteenth century. Exposed framing in a portion of the basement at the front of the building has hand-hewn beams and flattened log joists. This is typical construction for an early to mid-19th century New England house and indicates that the hotel was first built as a residence. The two-story five-bay façade of the original building is still evident along with the floor plan and Greek Revival trim in the front rooms of the building, clearly dating it to this period. Although no photographs have been located showing the building before expansion into a hotel, a c. 1910 view from Shore Road clearly shows the form of the Greek Revival residence before the later additions obscured it. An 1872 map shows a house with a rear ell in this location, which almost certainly was the building that expanded over time into the existing hotel.

Tradition dates the opening of the Colonial Hotel (as the building was known until 1904) to 1887, when Aaron H. Littlefield purchased the property from his parents Moses and Lucy Littlefield. However, in researching this nomination the earliest documentation located for the property operating as such dates to 1895, when Aaron H. Littlefield was listed as "Hotel Prop."⁹ on the Maine state birth record for his son, Robert. The earliest hotel-era expansion of the house was a sizable 2 ½ story addition, replacing or subsuming the rear ell. This addition had a Mansard roof and was in the Second Empire style. The December 1, 1900 edition of the *New England Master Builder* trade publication reported that Dover, NH architect George Brown had prepared plans for a 49' x 65' three story hotel for A. H. Littlefield of Ogunquit. This was likely the next addition to the Colonial Hotel and this addition was in the Queen Anne style. Littlefield mortgaged the property to Kennebunk carpenter Enoch J. Cousens at approximately the same time, perhaps to finance construction of the addition. Photographs of the building from the first decade of the 20th century show that the building was expanded with a three story addition and a new tower on the original portion of the building. The earliest images located (c. 1905-1910) show a complex building with 2 ½ story gable roofed section at the street connected by a Mansard roofed ell to a 3 story gambrel roofed section at the rear. In the photos, two tall conical roofed towers and a wrap-around porch tie the portions of the building together visually. The building in the photos corresponds with the building footprint and features denoted on the 1906 Sanborn map for Ogunquit.

Writing about the use of the Queen Anne style for New England coastal hotels Tolles could be describing the version of the Colonial Hotel seen in these photo when he writes "Characterized by irregularity in plan and massing, this vibrant design mode featured imaginative mixtures of different roof angles, gables, brackets, turrets, towers, cupolas, complex chimneys, pinnacles, balconies, and wide verandas, occasionally on two or more levels. Wall siding consisted of various juxtaposed materials such as wood shingles and/or clapboards, stone, brick, lattice screening, and stickwork" (Tolles, 2008, p. 11). The expanded building was likely the "New Hotel" mentioned in a 1904 advertisement for the Colonial Inn published in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, June 11, 1904. 1904 was the first season under the ownership of Dr. George F. Merrill of Kennebunkport, who had purchased the property in January of that year. Many hotels of the era were leased to experienced hotel operators by their investor owners and for much of the time the Colonial was owned by Dr. Merrill it was operated by L.R. Williams. The name of the property appears to have been changed from "Colonial Inn" to "Colonial Hotel" at the time it was sold.

Sanborn maps document that between 1913 and 1927, probably following the sale of the property to George and Thomas West in 1920, the building was increased in height to four stories throughout, on the same footprint. The maps also show that the rear portions of the wraparound porch were enclosed during this period. This would have been the point at which the building took on the form recognizable today. With stained shingle siding applied to the entire building (except the clapboard walls of the earliest portions), a bracketed door hood on the door to the third story porch on the front façade, and the use of field stone in the entry porches, the building took on a subtle Arts & Crafts style character at this point. Few changes are shown on the 1942 Sanborn map. A June 4, 1951, story in the *Lewiston Daily Sun* newspaper reported a serious fire at the Colonial Hotel that destroyed one tower and a portion of the building. This was the wing on the north side of the main block. A 1962 Sanborn map shows the wing still in existence, but according to Jonathan West, whose family owned the Colonial Hotel from 1920 until 1960 and who was living in the hotel at time of the fire, the wing was not rebuilt.¹⁰ As such, the building achieved its current form in 1951. In 1960, George West sold the Colonial to Russell and Alice Ireland, owners of the neighboring Sachem Hotel. The 1962 map also shows a one story hyphen on the east connecting the Colonial to the Sachem Hotel. The elevator does not appear on the 1962 map and

⁹ The 1900 edition of the *Maine Register and Legislative Manual* lists A.H. Littlefield as being associated with the Washington Hotel in Ogunquit. No other references were located to this hotel and it may be an earlier name for the Colonial. Interestingly Littlefield's wife was named Jessie Washington Althorn. They were married in 1893.

¹⁰ It is possible that the pasted on "up-date" to the Sanborn map was lost on the copy photographed for the Sanborn microfiche in the Maine State Library collection.

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must have been installed after that date. The Sachem burned in the 1970's and was not rebuilt. The Baptist Church parking lot now occupies its location. A modern laundry and storage room occupy a portion of the area on the Colonial Hotel where the one-story hyphen was located.

The Colonial Hotel is the only surviving example of approximately two-dozen nineteenth century summer hotels that is still functioning as a hotel, and one of only three still in existence in Ogunquit. Of the other historic hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Colonial Inn, the Sparhawk was demolished and replaced with a modern motel complex in 1969 and the Sachem was destroyed by fire in the 1970's. The Beachmere, which was built as a private summer cottage and began taking guests more than three decades later, has been almost completely engulfed in unsympathetic modern additions and motel buildings. The nearby Lookout and Ontio hotel buildings still stand in modified form, converted into condominiums. Both have had gabled roofs added along with numerous balconies on each floor, and it is likely that the floor plans were significantly altered to convert individual hotel rooms onto multi-room condominium units. The Cliff House in the neighboring town of York (it advertises itself as being in Ogunquit) continues to function as a hotel but has also been very significantly altered on the exterior as it has been covered with modern Drivit stucco. All the other 19th century hotels in Ogunquit have burned or been demolished.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Ogunquit, ME was settled in the 18th century by farmers and fishermen. A ship building industry was established along the tidal Ogunquit River, providing impetus for the development of the village where the river flows into the ocean. The village was a part of the town of Wells until 1980, when it incorporated as a separate town. By the middle of the 19th century steam powered vessels were replacing sailing ships causing the closure of many small ship yards, like those in Ogunquit, which did not have the capital or industrial facilities to produce steam ships. The development of tourism in New England provided Ogunquit and other coastal communities with a new economic base in the later part of the 19th century.

Ogunquit is located on the northeastern edge of the Maine-New Hampshire "Seacoast" region which includes Kittery, York, South Berwick, and Portsmouth, NH. Following the Civil War, the region was a popular location to "summer" for a notable group of Boston-based writers, poets, editors, architects, and artists who were influential in creating the Colonial Revival movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Dona Brown explores these important connections between the Colonial Revival movement and the development of tourism in New England. In chapters on Nantucket Island and the Seacoast region she documents how the "colonial past" was a primary attraction for many tourists. She writes, "Tourists in search of that "Old New England" were looking for an imagined experience of the past—virtuous simplicity, rural independence, class harmony."¹¹ She cites "local color" authors such as Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Rose Terry Cook, and Sarah Orne Jewett as sources of the romantic idea of "untouched" New England that spread to the more urbanized parts of America in the late 19th century. Writing about the Seacoast region, Brown notes that:

"The summer people of York and its surrounding towns were not the wealthiest vacationers in the United States, nor the most flamboyant. But they wielded as much cultural power as any group of vacationers in the country. The Howellses and the Aldriches, the Clemenses and the Stedmans, Miss Jewett and Mrs. Fields¹², made up one part of a circle that extended far beyond their immediate acquaintance. Celia Thaxter's¹³ home on Appledore was the center of a circle of its own, around which family and friends settled on the other Isles of Shoals and on the mainland at the "point" of Kittery Point. Barrett Wendell¹⁴ colonized the village of Little Harbor, bringing with him his circle of Harvard professors and Cambridge architects and painters. Charles Woodbury founded one of two competing art schools at Ogunquit in 1898.

¹¹ Brown, p. 108.

¹² William Dean Howells was a novelist and editor of the popular *Atlantic Monthly* magazine, Thomas Bailey Aldrich was an author known for writing reminiscences of his Portsmouth, NH boyhood, Samuel Langhorne Clemens wrote under the name Mark Twain, Edmund C. Stedman was a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, Sarah Orne Jewett wrote historical novels set in colonial era New England, Annie Fields was Miss Jewett's companion.

¹³ Celia Thaxter was a poet whose circle included Ralph Waldo Emerson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, John Whittier, Sarah Orne Jewett, and the artists William Morris Hunt and Childe Hassam.

¹⁴ Barrett Wendell was a literature professor at Harvard.

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Like many affluent Americans in the late nineteenth century, these writers, editors, painters, photographers, historians, and architects were interested in experiencing the past. ... What they wanted was not simply to visit the past, but to shape it into a usable common vision. The historical artifacts ... attracted them in part because of their potential uses: Old houses could be bought and restored as summer homes, they could be used in photographs and paintings or as settings for stories and sketches, or as models for new architectural plans. In short, they could be used to create the movement now referred to as the "colonial revival", a movement designed to resurrect the architecture, the aesthetic sensibility, and what they thought to be the social values of the "colonial" period at the end of the nineteenth century.¹⁵

Ogunquit fell within the sphere of these "colonial enthusiasts" and was consequently noticed by the middle- and upper-class urbanites who consumed their works. Charles Woodbury did paintings of colonial scenes for the covers of Jewett's historical novels, such as his view of Hamilton House in South Berwick for the cover of *The Tory Lover*, which was set in the house. Even a passing mention, such as, "Toward the east and the quaint fishing village of Ogunquit, I find the most delightful woodland roads", which appeared in Jewett's 1890 story *Strangers and Wayfarers*, contributed to the association of the village with the romantic notions of the colonial revival movement for Jewett's readers. As mentioned above, Ogunquit was a part of the town of Wells until 1980 and it was, consequently, often described with Wells in travel guides. In the 1889 Boston and Maine Railroad publication mentioned previously, the section on Wells/Ogunquit begins with highlights from the colonial era history of the town and mentions the remaining colonial architecture.¹⁶

Seasonal tourism had become an important aspect of the local economy by the early 20th century and continues to be the economic base for much of the Seacoast region, including Ogunquit, in the 21st century. The community's associations with the arts, first seen in literary works mentioned above and in the founding of the Ogunquit Summer School of Drawing and Painting in 1898, continued with the establishment of the Ogunquit Playhouse summer stock theater in 1933 and the Ogunquit Museum of American Art in 1951. The Colonial Revival theme first used to promote the Seacoast region in the late 19th century, now often referred to as "heritage tourism", has been enduring. In the 21st century, author Laura Purdom wrote in *Traveler's New England Companion, Third Edition*, "...with its fine colonial architecture, cliffs, and peaceful backdrop of rolling dunes, it is no surprise that Ogunquit became a destination for artists at the end of the nineteenth century."¹⁷ This promotional description could easily have been written a century earlier.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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¹⁵ Brown, Pgs. 182,183.

¹⁶ Sweetser, pg. 106

¹⁷ Purdon, Laura, *Traveler's New England Companion, Third Edition*, 2002, pg.304

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West, Johathan. E-mail correspondence with Scott Hanson. Augusta, Maine: Correspondence on file at Sutherland Consultina & Conservation, 2011.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 1.5 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>370386</u>	<u>4789012</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundary for the Colonial Inn property begins at the northwest corner of Shore Road and Beachmere Lane and extends easterly along Beachmere Lane to the private lane at the east end of the Colonial Inn property. It then follows that property line southerly to Beachmere Place, turning westerly along Beachmere Place to the southwest corner of the Colonial Inn property. It then follows the Colonial Inn property lines northerly and then easterly, around the Baptist Church property to Shore Road. At Shore Road, the boundary continues northerly to the starting point.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries encompass all of the related buildings of the Colonial Inn complex and all of the two lots that comprise the Colonial Inn property. The two properties contained within the boundaries are owned jointly and are identified by the Ogunquit Tax Assessor as being located at 145 Shore Road (Tax Map lot 6-77) and at 22 Beachmere Place (Tax Map lot 6-81).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Scott Hanson

organization Sutherland Conservation & Consulting date January 26, 2012

street & number 295 Water Street, Suite 209 telephone (207) 620-6291

city or town Augusta state ME zip code 04330

e-mail scotthanson@sutherlandcc.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

COLONIAL INN

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Colonial Inn

City or Vicinity: Ogunquit

County: York **State:** ME

Photographer: S. Hanson Sutherland Conservation & Consulting

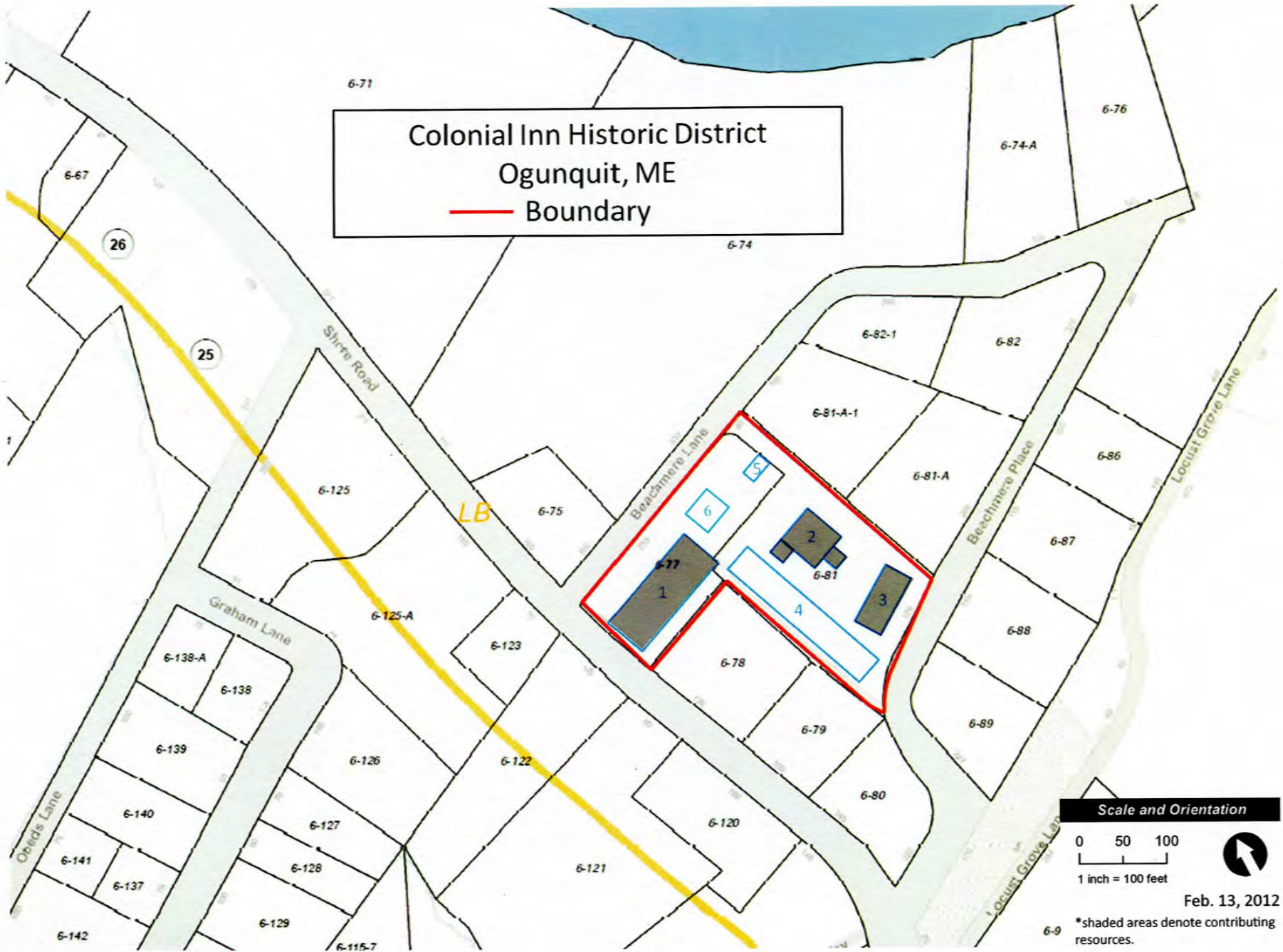
Date Photographed: January 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- | | |
|--------|--|
| 1 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0001.tif
Exterior, Colonial Hotel, facing southeast at north façade and west elevation. |
| 2 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0002.tif
Exterior, Colonial Hotel, facing southwest at north façade and east elevation. |
| 3 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0003.tif
Exterior, Colonial Hotel, facing northeast at south and west elevations. |
| 4 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0004.tif
Exterior, Cottage (foreground) and 1983 Motel (background), facing southwest. |
| 5 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0005.tif
Exterior, Cottage (left) and 1983 Motel (right), facing south. |
| 6 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0006.tif
Exterior, 1961 Motel (left) and Cottage (right), facing west. |
| 7 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0007.tif
Exterior, 1961 Motel and 1983 Motel (left), facing north. |
| 8 of 8 | ME_YorkCounty_ColonialInn_0008.tif
Exterior, 1983 Motel and pool area, facing southeast. |

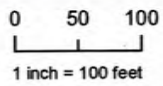
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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.



Colonial Inn Historic District
 Ogunquit, ME
 — Boundary

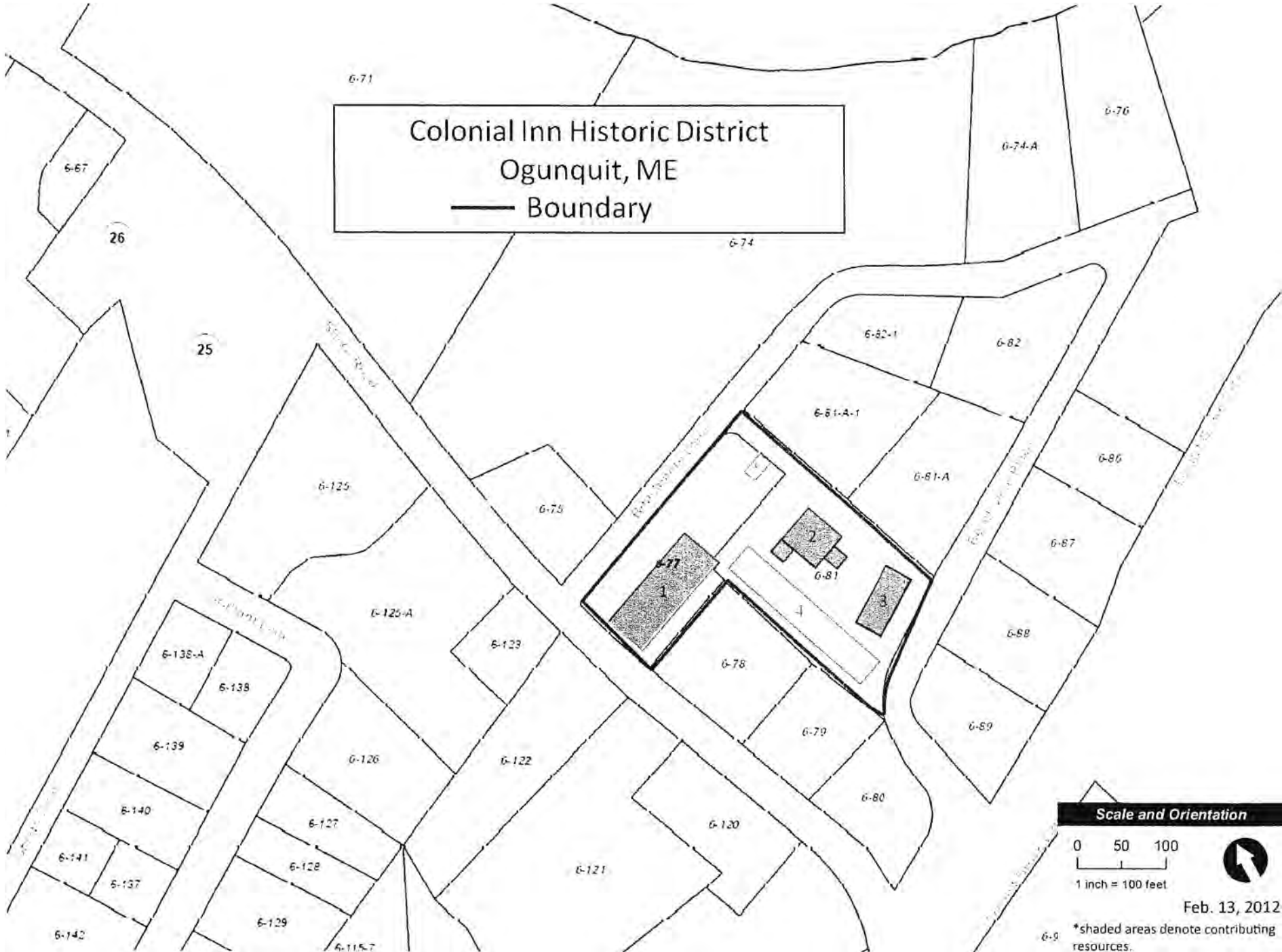
Scale and Orientation



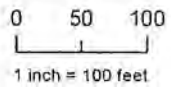
Feb. 13, 2012

*shaded areas denote contributing resources.

Colonial Inn Historic District
 Ogunquit, ME
 — Boundary



Scale and Orientation



Feb. 13, 2012

*shaded areas denote contributing resources.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Colonial Inn
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, York

DATE RECEIVED: 6/15/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/30/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/13/12
DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/01/12

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000454

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 7/31/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Most significant as a small resort from the
c. 1890s local level. Now becoming a place
survivor of this type of summer resort community.
entertainment & recreation - Criterion A.

RECOM./CRITERIA A.C

REVIEWER Lisa Bell

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/31/12

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.



COLONIAL INN; YORK CO., ME



COLONIAL INN, YORK CO., ME





COLONIAL INN; YORK CO., ME



COLONIAL INN, YORK CO., ME



COLONIAL INN, YORK CO., ME.



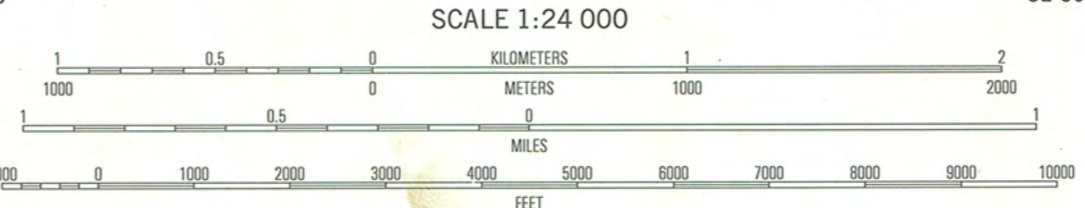
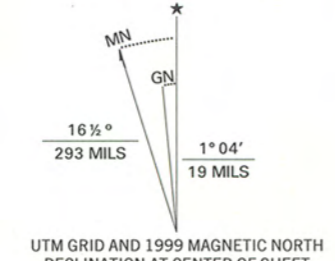
COLONIAL INN, YORK CO., ME



COLONIAL INN : YORK CO., ME



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1944. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1973 and other sources. Photosinspected using imagery dated 1998; no major culture or drainage changes observed. Survey control current as of 1956. Boundaries, other than corporate, verified 1999
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Maine coordinate system, west zone (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
Information shown in purple may not meet USGS content standards and may conflict with previously mapped contours



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 North Berwick
			2 Wells
			3 Kennebunkport
4		5	4 York Harbor
			5 Kittery
			7 Isles Of Shoals On N
6	7	8	

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

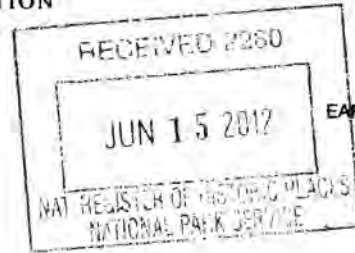
YORK BEACH, ME
1998
NIMA 6870 II NE-SERIES V811





PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

11 June 2012

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 three (3) new National Register nominations for properties located in the State of Maine:

Colonial Inn, York County
Monson Community Church, Piscataquis County
The Grand, Hancock County

With regard to The Grand, in Ellsworth, Maine, please note that the Commission received a notarized objection from one of the three (3) owners of record. Inasmuch as one objection out of three owners does not constitute 51% of the owners, we are proceeding with the nomination of this property to the National Register. A copy of the objection is enclosed for your records.

If you have any questions relating to these nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 787-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.