

# Historic Structures Survey

## Town of Cape Elizabeth, Maine

4 November 1999

## Introduction

### Objectives

Barba Architecture & Preservation was contracted by the Town of Cape Elizabeth in the fall of 1999 to undertake a review of historic properties in Cape Elizabeth. The basis of this review is the 750 structure Reconnaissance-Level Survey referred to by the Town as the "Baseline Survey". This survey was prepared in 1992 by Anne G. Ball for Greater Portland Landmarks. The objective of the Reconnaissance-Level Survey was to identify, document, and map all extant historic buildings and structures in the Town of Cape Elizabeth over 50 years old which had not had major alterations and additions.

The objective of this 1999 Survey was to identify the buildings in Cape Elizabeth with architectural significance. To that end, we evaluated the structures based on the following national recognized criteria:

"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."

### Methodology

We used two different sources as a base. The steps were as follows:

- Step 1:** Review the properties that are part of the Town of Cape Elizabeth's "Historic Structures List". These are the 86 structures that, independent of the Reconnaissance-Level survey, were regarded as significant under previous volunteer assessments.
- Step 2:** Review the entire Reconnaissance-Level Survey, comprised of approximately 750 structures, and determine the architectural significance of each structure, placing them in one of the three categories described below.

### Criteria of Significance

To evaluate the architectural significance of the structures we established the criteria listed below. We then classified them in one of three (3) categories: Significant, Contributing, or Non-Contributing. The result of this survey is two (2) comprehensive lists -- the Significant Structures List and Contributing Structures List.

#### A. Significant Structures ( 199 structures)

- i. The property maintains integrity in the use of its materials.
- ii. The property maintains a likeness or closeness to the original style.
- iii. Additions and/or alterations have been done with sensitivity to original style of structure.
- iv. The structure has local architectural significance when compared to the rest of the 1992 Reconnaissance-Level Survey.

- v. In most cases the structure does not have vinyl / aluminum siding or replacement windows.

**B. Contributing Structures (251 structures)**

- i. Contributing structures were determined by reviewing the 1992 Reconnaissance Survey and Town Historic Structures List only. Site visits were not made to these structures.
- ii. The property maintains major contributing elements of style, although material may have changed (i.e., vinyl siding, replacement windows, etc.)
- iii. Additions may not have been in keeping with, or sensitive to, the style, however, the original form of the structure is still maintained.
- iv. The structure may have one unique or distinct architectural feature that is intact and is a product of its time, but overall style of structure is not intact and therefore not "Significant".

**C. Non-contributing (all remaining structures)**

- i. All other structures not part of the Significant or Contributing Lists.

**Results**

The results of this survey are three-fold:

1. Completion of the evaluation of the "Historic Structures List" to determine whether they are architecturally significant. Inclusion of the significant and contributing structures on the Significant or Contributing Structures Lists.
2. Prioritization of the Reconnaissance-Level Survey into three categories and the listing of the Significant and Contributing Structures.
3. Architectural descriptions of 186 of the Significant Structures.

**Historic District Options**

In the course of reviewing individual structures, a number of neighborhoods maintained a great deal of architectural integrity. These neighborhoods include: Peables Cove; Delano Park; portions of Shore Road; portions of Old Ocean House Road; Mountain View Park; Mountain View Park Extension, and Cape Cottage Park. In Case of Mountain View Park and surrounding areas, the majority of the structures are either significant or contributing. Overall the neighborhood maintains a likeness to when it was originally built, including its architecture, landscape features, road shape, and curb cuts. This area amounts to what could be deemed an Historic District; however, this neighborhood and the others mentioned would all require intensive survey and research.

## **Cape Elizabeth Historic Inventory: Significant Properties**

The following structures are identified as "Significant."

### **8 Bay View Road, Queen Anne, c. 1890 - 1910**

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style, this two and a half story house has a completely shingled exterior and many original details. One of the most significant architectural features of this house is the windows. The majority of the windows consist of twelve or eight panes in the upper sash over a single pane in the lower sash. There is also an oval window with leaded tracery work and a Palladian window in the peak of the front gable. The compound roof line is punctuated by several gabled dormers. Typical of the style, there is a wrap around one-story porch with simple columns set on shingled porch supports. Another notable feature of this house is the use of a large scale, wooden bracket under the second floor overhang. The tinted mortar in the fieldstone foundation is a very unusual treatment. All of these features combine to make this house an important example of the Queen Anne style.

### **4 Birch Knolls, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This one and a half story, four bay house has a side gabled roof with shed dormers on the front and rear facades. The house is shingled and has a side ell. An attached porch extends across the ocean side of the house. The entrance has a small triangular pediment supported by two small wooden brackets. The center door has sidelights and a fanlight. The southeast façade has a bank of windows on the first floor.

### **40 Boat Cove Road (I#076-0597), Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1930**

This two-and-a-half story, five bay house is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival house with decorative features borrowed from the Georgian and Federal styles. The house has a hipped roof with several gable dormers. The main entry, which is centered on the facade, has a small porch with a gabled roof supported by two Doric columns. The door has a fanlight and sidelights. Centered above the entry is a large eight over eight double hung window flanked on either side by a four over four double hung window. The first floor windows are large nine over nine double hung windows that appear to be almost the full height of the room. The second floor windows are six over six. The main block of the house has two story additions on either side. The addition on the southeast facade has a series of four over one windows on the first floor and multi-pane casement windows on the second floor. The addition on the north side has six over six double hung windows. There is a one story five bay garage with a hipped roof and clapboard exterior which is also a significant part of the property.

### **90 Bowery Beach Road, Greek Revival, c. 1840 - 1850**

This one and a half story cape retains the simplicity that is characteristic of the Greek Revival. The clapboard exterior has simple paneled corner pilasters and a wide unadorned cornice. Over the center entry is a small pediment supported by simple brackets. The windows in the main block of the house are two over two. The rear ell consists of several one and a half story buildings which connect to the barn. The windows in the ell are six over six.

### **226 Bowery Beach Road, Federal, c. 1800 - 1840**

A very significant Federal style clapboard house with a center hall plan. One of the most striking features of this three bay, two and a half story house are the large six over six, almost full length windows on the first floor. The windows are topped with small wooden lintels. The second floor windows are also six over six but are smaller. There are paneled, corner pilasters on the main block of the house. Two ells extend off the rear and connect to a shingled barn. It is interesting to note that on one of the ells there are small frieze-band windows. The front entry has a wooden fan light and side lights.

### **1 Charles Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

This house which has a hipped roof, dormers and a rectangular floor plan is a good example of a Colonial Revival subtype known as a four-square. As is typical for a four-square, the porch runs the full width of the facade and wraps partially around two sides. The attached porch is supported by simple Doric columns. A second story bay window is centered on the main facade and there is also a bay window on the first floor.

### **2 Charles Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

This Colonial Revival style house includes an enclosed porch off one side, a feature which is found in many houses of this period. The porch is important because it has many of the classical elements commonly used in the Colonial Revival movement, specifically, the slender Doric columns and a porch roof balustrade. A roof balustrade is also used on the rectangular entry porch. The twelve over one windows are also an important feature of this house. Another notable feature is the large single pane window on the first floor that has a stained glass transom. The treatment of the exterior wall surface changes between the first and second story. The first story is clapboard and the second is shingled and the transition is detailed by flared shingles over wood trim which gives the effect of a belt course.

### **4 Charles Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

This four-square, two-story house has a hipped roof, hipped dormer and a full width porch across the primary facade. Important architectural features include

the bay window on the second story, which looks like a turret. Diamond pane pattern in the upper sashes of the windows and the curved porch brackets show a Craftsman influence.

**11 Charles Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

A Colonial Revival style house with Craftsman features. The porch extends the full width of the front facade and wraps around the side. The house has a hipped roof and a brick center chimney. The Craftsman influence is evident in the porch brackets and piers or columns.

**12 Charles Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

The gambrel roof and shingled exterior are common features of a Dutch Colonial, a subtype of the Colonial Revival style. The windows are six panes over one. A small porch with a triangular pediment marks the main entry. The porch columns are also shingled.

**30 Cliff Avenue, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This Colonial Revival style house has an engaged wrap-around porch, and the exterior is completely clad with shingles. The important features of this one-and-a-half story, three bay house include the bay window, the bracket(s) that support the second floor overhang and the porch. The detached carriage house has a gable roof and retains its original wood paneled doors.

**11 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915**

This house was designed by the Portland architectural firm of Miller and Mayo. The drawings for this house are in the collection of the Maine Historical Society. This two-story structure has a shingled exterior, a cross-gambrel roof and a shed dormer on the front facade. The main entry door is flanked on either side by small double hung windows. The strip of windows on the front facade is interrupted by Doric pilasters. The garage has had alterations over the years.

**12 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920's**

A remarkable example of the Colonial Revival style, this house was designed by the architectural firm of Miller and Mayo. The side gable roof with gabled dormers is typical of the period. There are several important architectural features on this house, particularly the corner pilasters and the decorative detail on the entablature or frieze. The entry is accentuated by a porch with a triangular pediment and the porch is enclosed with multi-pane windows and side-lights flank the door. The two bay, one and a half-story garage has a shingled exterior and a cupola on the roof.

**15 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

This house with its hipped roof, hipped dormer and porch across the full width of the primary facade is an excellent example of a four-square. The porch and windows are some of the most important features of this house. In some cases, the windows are twelve over one and, typical of the four-square form, a very large one over one double hung window is located on the front facade. The porch columns are simple and slightly bowed which reflects a Craftsman influence. Diamond pane patterned windows exist on the second floor. The porch roof is interrupted by a small triangular pediment that marks the entry area.

### **17 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

A one and a half-story house, this bungalow has several important features, including the shingled exterior, shed dormer and engaged porch. The porch is one of the most notable elements because of the shingled porch piers and the tapered porch column. The bay window and front door with eight panes are also key elements of this house.

### **21 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1940**

One of the most significant features of this Colonial Revival style house is the massive round columns that support the engaged front porch. These types of columns are not common and are associated with the Craftsman style. Another Craftsman stylistic feature is the exposed rafter ends that have been cut into a decorative style. The windows are six over one and an important feature of the building. In addition, this property has a detached shingled garage that maintains its original multi-light transom over the door, but clearly the garage door is a modern one.

### **33 Cottage Farms Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1940**

This one-and-a-half story, four bay house is not a bungalow, but definitely has several Craftsman style details. Specifically, the triangular pediment entry supported by bold, large-scale brackets and exposed rafter ends along the eaves. The double hung windows are eight over one. One unusual feature is the fieldstone and brick chimney centered on the front facade, dividing the shed dormer in half. Bay windows flank the chimney on the first floor. The detached carriage house has the original six wooden, paneled doors and is a significant part of this property.

### **39 Cottage Farms Road, Tudor, c. 1920 -1940**

This one and a half-story, three bay house is a good example of the Tudor style. Although the side gabled roof is not as steep as those on other Tudor examples, the roof configuration combined with the stucco exterior and the round headed entry door clearly define this as Tudor. It is interesting to note that the one-car garage is an integral part of the structure.

### **9 Cottage Lane, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

The primary facade of this three bay, two-story house does not face the street; instead the end gable and connecting ell face the street. Both doorways have a small pediment over the entrance that is supported by brackets. A stone chimney is located on the gable end on the street facade. Three gabled dormers interrupt the gable roof.

### **21 Cottage Lane, Neo-Classical, 1897**

This building is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical Revival style. Designed by John Calvin Stevens and originally opened as a casino in 1898, this is a very significant building. The facade is dominated by a full-height, projecting classical pediment supported by bold ionic columns. This is a notable feature and a hallmark of the Neo-Classical Revival. The exterior is shingled and divided into bays by Doric pilasters. A wide entablature is accentuated with dentils and modillions. Typical of the style, the main entry door has a fanlight and is flanked by two small windows. The end gables are decorated with dentils and open porches run the full width of both side elevations. The large windows are six over one and are an important part of the balance and symmetry of the facade. Although the original flanking wings to each side of the central pavilion have been demolished, and a road constructed that loops around the remaining part of the original casino, the central area still retains its integrity.

### **22 Cottage Lane, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This house contains several key features of the Colonial Revival subtype known as Dutch Colonial. These features include a gambrel roof, a continuous shed dormer, and a small entry porch that draws upon the Federal style for inspiration. The most significant feature of this house is the entryway. The triangular pediment is supported by six slender Doric columns and there is a fanlight over the door. This house is a good example of the Colonial Revival style and clearly illustrates how builders looked back to earlier styles for design details.

### **3 Cragmoor, I #076-0281, Tudor, c. 1920 - 1930**

This two-and-a-half story, four bay house has a large front gable, clay tile roof. There is a hipped dormer on the west elevation and a gabled dormer on the east facade. Both dormers are shingled whereas the rest of the house is stone and brick. There are leaded casement windows throughout the house and they are paired or in groups of three. In the peak of the gable end there are a series of five pointed arch windows with brick surrounds. The windows have brick sills. There are exposed rafter ends on the gable end. The stone chimney is on the gable end. Also of note on this house are the wrought iron "balcony" railings in front of several of the second floor windows. A dragon gargoyle adorns the roof

at either gable end. The side entry has a rounded brick arch opening and the front door is a wooden door with strapwork.

### **11 Cragmoor Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1925**

This two and a half story, five bay house is one of the few brick Colonial Revival houses in the area. The center block of the main facade projects slightly and has a classical pediment with a fanlight in the middle, a popular Colonial Revival motif. Several gabled dormers project from the side gabled, slate roof. The centered doorway has a rounded pediment supported by bold columns. Another classical motif is the use of a belt course. There are keystones in the first floor window lintels.

### **15 Cragmoor, Tudor, c. 1920 - 1930**

This two-and-a-half story house is a superb example of a high-style Tudor building. The facade is dominated by a gable end. The building has many of the different building materials typically used in the Tudor style. Wood half-timbering with stucco is used in the peak of the gable end facing the street and the main body of the house is brick with various decorative brickwork patterns. The chimneys also use decorative brick patterns. The rectangular and rounded arch casement windows are used throughout the house. The roof has a strong impact on the building's overall character because of the use of two colors of rough-cut slate. Along the west facade, there is a hooded dormer. The main doorway is a segmented arch surrounded by cast stone. The wooded paneled front door is intact. A brick wall, or end porch as it is sometimes described, with an arched opening connects the main house to the two bay garage that has a side gable roof with the same rough cut slates.

### **5 Crescent View Avenue, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

A large two story, three bay, house that is another solid example of the Italianate style. The compound roof line has two cross gables on front facade. Paired brackets are used on the eaves. The windows on this house are a very significant because they are paired and have triangular pediments. The pediments were even used on the windows on the barn. The first floor windows are one over one and on the second floor they are two over two. The main doorway, which is centered on the façade, has a small projecting pediment supported by two large brackets. The ell has an enclosed porch and connects to the large gable end barn. An interesting detail is the use of two octagonal windows on the ell just below the eaves. This is a detail that is used on several other Italianate houses in the area that were constructed by the William Murray. Perhaps Murray constructed this house, or the builder borrowed the idea.



### **7 Crescent Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1935**

This two story, three bay house is one of the few examples of a Colonial Revival house that has attached wings on both sides, one of which is a garage. The second story has a small overhang, a design idea borrowed from seventeenth century architecture. The main entry is centered on the façade and has a simple triangular pediment with a curved underside. The porch is supported by two simple Doric columns. The door surround is fluted. The windows are eight over eight or six over six.

### **108 Delano Park, Queen Anne, c. 1890 - 1910**

An excellent example of the Queen Anne style, this house has a compound roof with two towers that extend the full three stories. Besides the towers, the most striking feature of the house are the porches. The porches have a solid, shingled rail and a series of arched openings, a detail that ties in to the Shingle Style. Stone steps lead up to the porch and the foundation is also stone. A three bay garage with shed dormers is detached from the house. The windows are all six or four over one. There are hipped dormers. The house lacks any extra ornamentation. The emphasis and significance is derived more from the massing of the shapes.

### **109 Delano Park, Charles A. Brown Cottage, Shingle Style, c. 1886 - 1887**

This two story house is a superb example of the Shingle Style that was so popular for homes along the coast in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The foundation is stone as are several of the porch columns. The cross gabled roof is slate and is punctuated by several gabled dormers. The numerous bay windows emerge smoothly from the wall surface, a classic characteristic of the Shingle Style. The majority of the windows are an amazing sixteen panes over a single pane. There are several windows that have a large single pane surrounded by smaller panes. This property is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **204 Delano Park, Frederick E. Gignoux Cottage, Shingle Style, 1905 - 1906**

Yet another superb example of the Shingle Style, this house was designed by architect John Calvin Stevens, and the contractor was William Murray. This two-and-a-half story structure has a gabled roof and the east facade has two cross gables which step out to create a pent eave. A wide wrap around porch encompasses the house on three sides. The windows are six panes over one and the facade is shingled. Of particular note are the paired bracketed porch posts that suggest a Craftsman influence.

### **204 Delano Park, Garage and Stable, Shingle Style, 1905 - 1906**

This three bay, one-and-a-half story outbuilding is also shingled and has small gabled dormers. The windows include six over six, and a series of small, square

windows divided into four lights. The garage retains its original rolling, paneled door with three windows.

**303 Delano Park, Frederick L. Jerris Cottage, Colonial Revival, 1902**

This three bay bungalow has a hipped roof with both hipped and gabled dormers. The exterior is shingled and there is a small corner, engaged porch with exposed rafters on the underside. The square porch columns have simple, solid curved brackets. The deep eaves are unadorned which is unusual for a bungalow. The windows are six over one, or four over one, and are grouped together. A great section of the porch has been enclosed. The architect John Calvin Stevens designed this house for Frederick L. Jerris.

**303 Delano Park, Outbuilding, Colonial Revival, 1902**

This two story, two bay outbuilding has a hipped roof, shingled and clapboard exterior and retains its original doors. Each of the wood paneled doors has a pair of twelve pane windows. The rest of the windows in the building are six over one.

**305 Delano Park, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1910**

This six bay, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival house has a steeply pitched cross gambrel roof and a wood shingle exterior. An exposed stone chimney is centered on the gambrel end that faces the street. The street and ocean facades have shed dormers and the dormer on the ocean side has dormers with flat roofs on top of it. The windows are six over one, or eight over one throughout the house. Besides the overall form of this house, the most significant feature is the entry, which has a projecting porch with triangular pediment. The pediment is supported by two Doric columns that are almost one and a half stories tall. There is an arched window over the door with a wooden keystone. The door is flanked by sidelights and Doric pilasters. The landscape has several terraces and stone walls. The house has an attached garage that is also important.

**306 Delano Park, Shingle Style, c. 1900 - 1910**

Perched on the side of the hill in Delano Park, this two-and-a-half story, three bay, Shingle Style house has a facade that undulates with changes. The attached porch extends across the east facade and wraps around the northeast corner it culminates into an enclosed multi-sided bay with large, single pane windows with transoms above. The porch columns and piers are shingled and as is typical of the Shingle style, the railing is solid and shingled. Wide wooden steps lead up to the porch. The east facade has several balconies and bay windows that in some cases have a shingled bracket form supporting them. The compound roof has a double gable on the east facade and over the rear entry door is a pent eave. A two-bay garage is located down the hill from the house and has a gambrel roof with shed dormers.

**310 Delano Park, Arts and Crafts, c. 1900 - 1910**

This four bay, one-and-a-half story house with a hipped roof and shingled exterior is another excellent example of a bungalow. The roof has both shed and hipped dormers and the deep eaves have exposed rafter ends. A two story bay window, or oriel, is supported by several decorative brackets. The steps leading up to the porch have a solid, shingled rail. The wrap around porch has an engaged roof and is one story. The porch brackets are simple curved brackets. The windows retain their original six over two configuration.

**509 Delano Park, Queen Anne, c. 1890 - 1910**

The most prominent feature of this two-and-a-half story, three bay house is the tower with curved one over one windows. The entire facade is shingled and the house has a compound roof form. The one story, attached wrap around porch on the ocean side has shingled porch supports. In the gable that faces the ocean, there is a small balcony that has an open railing in the center. There is a small engaged porch on the northwest corner of the house with steps leading up to it that have a solid, shingled rail. The windows are one over one and there is a bay window on the north elevation. There is also a hipped dormer.

**Delano Park Carriage Barn, I # 076-0379, Lot # U7-43, Queen Anne, c. 1900 - 1910**

This three bay carriage house retains almost all its original features. It is one and a half stories with a hipped roof and a shingled exterior. One of the most significant features of this building is the side gabled dormer that projects out of the southeast facade. The underside of the gable is curved and it is supported by two large-scale wooden brackets. Another notable feature is the use of square windows that have a mullion pattern that radiates out from the center of the window.

**4-6 Elmwood Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 - 1920**

This property is one of the few examples of a double house. A modest bungalow with three hipped dormers and a porch across the front facade, this house is important because it is one of the few examples of a double house in Cape Elizabeth. Other important features include the wood, paneled front doors and the windows. As is typical of many bungalows, the exterior is clad with shingles.

**18 Elmwood Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 - 1920**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house is an excellent example of the bungalow form. It has a side gabled roof with a gabled dormer on the front facade. The shingles on the exterior are applied in consistent horizontal rows which gives the effect of clapboards. Wood half-timbering, a common Arts and

Crafts feature, is evident in the dormer and the peak of the gable end. The windows are another significant feature of this house. They consist of several different double hung glazing patterns (two over two, four over one, and six over one). The dormer has a bank of casement windows. There is an engaged one story porch across the front of the house and it is enclosed. There are exposed rafter ends on the dormer.

### **21 Forest Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 - 1920**

This house has several key features of the Arts and Crafts style, including the following: shingled exterior, an engaged porch, and curved brackets along the eaves. An important feature of this house is the five-sided room on the first floor. The house has a side gabled roof and wood casement windows with a transom. There is a shingled porch rail.

### **32 Forest Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1935**

This one and half-story house is a cape with a center chimney, clapboard exterior and a symmetrical facade with large multi-pane windows. The main house is connected to a two-bay garage by an ell that has arched openings on either side which could also be described as a breezeway. It is interesting to note that the ell and garage are finished with clapboards that are flush laid vertically.

### **37 Forest Road, Tudor, c. 1905 - 1935**

The dominant front gable roof and the extension of the front gable wall that includes an arched opening that leads to a path beside the house are hallmarks of the Tudor style. The wooden front door with the small four panes of glass is also typical of this style. The paired casement windows are another important feature of this house.

### **39 Forest Road, Tudor c. 1905 - 1935**

The facade of this house is dominated by the steep, gable roof and it is a good modest example of a Tudor style house. The exterior facade has a mixture of materials, including rough hewn clapboards and stone. An important feature of this house is the windows which include both diamond pane and rectangular wood casement patterns. The original round-arched wood front door is intact and has four small panes. The front gable wall extends to include a rounded arch opening that leads to a path along the side of the house.

### **45 Forest Road, Tudor, c. 1905 - 1935**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house represents another stylistic variation of the Tudor style. It also has a mix of materials on the exterior, in this case stucco with exposed stone in places near rounded arch doorway and on the chimney. The main facade is dominated by the gable end and the chimney. The

main entry is a rounded arch with a stone surround. There is a round headed window in the peak of the front gable and a diamond pane wood casement window to one side of the chimney. There are also six over six double hung windows throughout the house. The arched opening in the extension of the front gable wall is a feature on this house as well.

**50 Forest Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1905 - 1925**

A classic example of a Dutch Colonial style house. A gambrel roof with shed dormers on the front and rear facade is typical of this style. In addition, the exterior is clad with shingles. This house has a side hall plan.

**Fort Williams, Shore Road**

**Portland Head Light Keeper's House, I # 076-0341 Queen Anne, 1891**

The keeper's house is an important part of the Portland Head Light complex. The two-and-a-half story structure has a side gabled roof with a large hipped dormer. Two small gabled dormers are on either side of the hipped dormer. A rear ell extends off the ocean side of the house. The exterior is clapboard and wood shingle. There are two interior brick chimneys. The foundation is stone. There is an engaged one story porch on the west facade that has a series of rounded arches.

**Goddard Mansion, Early Classical Revival, c. 1840 - 1860**

Although much of the building fabric is gone, the stone walls are still intact and survive as an important architectural record of the three bay, two story house that once stood here. The house was a center hall plan with a side ell. The windows were rectangular and there is a stone belt course.

**Gun Shed, I#076-0342, Colonial Revival, 1934**

The gun shed was constructed for the 240<sup>th</sup> Coast Artillery Regiment of the Maine National Guard. This one story, two bay structure has a clapboard exterior and a concrete foundation. The gable roof has asphalt shingles and the doors are located in the gable end. The windows are six over six double hung. The exposed rafter ends are an important feature of this building and suggest an Arts and Crafts influence.

**Artillery Engineer Storehouse, I#076-0343, Colonial Revival, 1914**

This building stored tools, equipment and supplies used by artillery engineers in maintaining and repairing large communications systems which linked Fort Williams to other military establishments guarding Portland Harbor. The two story, five bay structure has a hipped roof and is brick. The six over six double hung windows have stone lintels and sills. Throughout the building, the windows are paired.

**Militia Storehouse, I#076-0344, Colonial Revival, 1915**

The storehouse was used by the 240<sup>th</sup> Coast Artillery Regiment for storage. The one story, five bay structure has a hipped slate roof. The building is concrete and does not appear to retain its windows.

**Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Neo-Classical Revival, 1909**

This structure was built based on general plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, D.C. The most significant feature of this building is the attached two-tiered porch that extends almost the full length of the facade. The building is brick with a side gabled roof. The cornice on the porch and the gable ends is decorated with large modillions. The porch columns are simple Doric columns. There are two sets of wooden steps that lead up to the porch. A circular window is centered in the peak of each gable end.

**Field Officers' Quarters, Colonial Revival, 1911**

These quarters were constructed based on general plans prepared by the Quartermaster Corps in Washington, D.C. The basic form of this building is a four square, a common building form during the early twentieth century. The elaborate details make this house an excellent example of a Colonial Revival house. The house has a hipped roof with a large hipped dormer on the primary facade. The most notable feature of this house is the one story attached porch with heavy ornamentation. The porch supports are bold Doric columns and the railing is Chippendale style pattern. There is a wide cornice or entablature with bold modillions. The porch extends the full width of the front facade. The building is brick with one over one double hung windows. Another important feature is the exposed rafter ends along the eaves.

**Storage Outbuilding, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1910**

This one story, brick storage building has a hipped roof. The dominant feature is the square tower with hipped roof. The window openings are rounded and the sills are stone.

**82 Fowler Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

This house is an important Colonial Revival style example because it is one of the only ones in the survey area. The one-and-a-half story, five bay house has a side gabled roof and an engaged porch. The most significant aspect of this house is the shallow shed dormer on the front and rear facades. Within the dormer are three tiny, single pane height windows with four panes in each. The remainder of the windows are six over one. The porch railing is clapboard with square porch supports. The exposed rafter ends suggest a Craftsman influence.

**164 Fowler Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1910**

This two story, two bay house is another good example of the four square form. It has a steeply pitched hipped roof and a shingled exterior. The windows are six over one throughout the house. There is an attached one-story porch across the front facade that is enclosed. The house is a side hall plan and has a rear ell.

**361 Fowler Road, Cape Elizabeth Grange Hall or Sprague Hall,  
Queen Anne, c. 1880s**

This two-and-a-half story, three bay building has a clapboard exterior and uses shingles as a belt course. Several different types of shingles are used to decorate the end gable on the front facade. The windows are six over six. There is a small hipped pediment supported by curved brackets over the center entry. The contractor for this building was William Murray.

**1 Garden Lane, Colonial Revival, 1929**

This two-story, six bay house was designed by architect John Calvin Stevens and is an excellent example of the classic Colonial Revival style house. The exterior is clad in shingles and there is a second floor wall overhang on the front facade, a design element borrowed from early building types. The entry is marked by a small triangular pediment supported by two square posts. The one-story sunroom off the south elevation is fully enclosed with six over six windows and the flat roof is adorned with a Chippendale style balustrade.

**18 Glen Avenue, Queen Anne, c. 1880 - 1910**

This modest Queen Anne style, two story, three bay house has a one story wrap around porch and a tower. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the exterior wall surface is shingled with the pattern alternating between a rounded and rectangular shingles. Simple Doric porch columns sit on brick piers. The windows are two over two throughout the house. The exterior of the detached garage house is shingled and clapboard and retains its original wooden doors.

**2 Heatherstone Lane, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1935**

This two and a half story, five bay house sits upon the crest of a hill overlooking the ocean. The six over six double hung windows are the most important feature of this stone and stucco house because they create a strong rhythm on the façade. The main doorway has a transom and sidelights. The one-story entry porch has a flat roof and is supported by two Doric columns. The house has a side gabled roof and a fieldstone foundation.

**2 Hermit Thrush Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1935**

This three bay, one-and-a-half story house has two gabled dormers on front facade and a shed dormer off the rear facade. There is an attached one story porch that extends across the full width of the rear facade. Windows are eight

over eight and are an important feature of the house. A small side gabled roof marks the entryway and the door is surrounded by wood that has been carved to look like rusticated stone.

### **11 Hill Way, Colonial Revival, c. 1880 - 1900**

This one and a half story, two bay house has a clapboard exterior and a side gable roof. An attached, one-story entry porch has simple square wooden columns. The double hung windows are two over two throughout most of the house. An ell connects to the large side gable barn, which is also clapboard. The barn has been converted to a residence.

### **12 Island View Road, Queen Anne, c. 1880 - 1910**

This house is a good example of a Queen Anne style house. This two story, three bay house has two wall surface treatments, shingles and clapboard, a common characteristic of the Queen Anne. The perimeter of the first floor has an engaged one-story wrap around porch. Slender porch columns are paired and rest on shingled piers. One of the key elements of the house is the double gables on the front facade that are accentuated with an oval window with tracery. Also of note is the small balcony on the second floor that is centered over the main entry on the first floor.

### **15 Island View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 -1930**

This two-story, three bay house has several details that indicate an Italianate influence, specifically the stucco exterior, the deep eaves, hipped roof and the decorative brackets. Paired, round headed windows are common in the Italianate style and, in this case, the windows lintels are square with a builder applied a flat, wooden arch above several windows to achieve the round headed affect. A wooden belt course breaks the facade into two parts. The entrance is centered on the primary façade and projects out slightly from the rest of the house. Another significant aspect of this property is the garage, which has its original paneled doors.

### **52 Kettle Cove Road, Italianate, c. 1865 - 1885**

The main two story, one bay house on this property is a superb example of the Italianate style. The deep eaves, the large braces and brackets, the bay windows and paired windows with pediments supported by small brackets are all characteristics that make this house such a good example. Also, the facade is completely shingled with round ended shingles. The windows are one over one throughout the house. The contractor for this house was the Murray Brothers and their trademark, the small octagonal windows just below the eaves, shows up again on this house. Exposed rafter ends are also used as a decorative element on this house. An attached one story porch along the side of the house has paired slender columns resting on wood paneled bases. Despite the



greenhouse addition on the connecting ell and changes to the barn, the house itself is still very significant. Note: This house is very similar to another Murray Brothers house at 312 Ocean House Road.

**1 Lydon Lane, Barn, Colonial, c. 1800 - 1820**

This side gabled barn has a wood shingled roof and a transom over the door. It is interesting to note that the large wooden barn door travels on a track that is attached to the exterior of the barn. The double hung windows in the barn are six over six. Modifications have been made to the main house, such as skylights and a picture window, which is why it is listed as Contributing.

**9 Maiden Cove Lane, Spanish, c. 1920 -1935**

This house is significant because it is one of the few examples of Spanish or Mission style architecture in the area. The significant features include the clay tile roof, stucco exterior and the arched entryways. As is typical of this style, the facades are asymmetrical and the porch, which extends across the façade, is marked by arched openings. The windows are six over one and eight over one double hung windows.

**171 Mitchell Road, Colonial, c. 1771**

A good example of late eighteenth century architecture, this five bay house has a clapboard exterior, simple corner boards and an enclosed gabled entry. The side gabled roof has two gabled dormers. The rear ell connects to an end gabled barn with a clapboard exterior. The large barn door is centered on the gable end.

**274 Mitchell Road, c. 1820 - 1830**

This is one of several good examples of early nineteenth architecture in Cape Elizabeth. The five bay, one-and-a-half story structure has a center hall plan, a side gabled roof and a center brick chimney. The house has a side and rear ell which connects to a barn. The original multi-pane windows are intact.

**325 Mitchell Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This house is a one-and-a-half story, three bay, Colonial Revival cape. The center hall plan house has a clapboard exterior and the wide cornice lacks decoration. A small triangular pediment marks the center entrance. Both the chimney and the foundation are brick. Typical of the Colonial Revival, the windows are paired and they are two over two double hung windows.

**403 Mitchell Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house is a modest example of the Colonial Revival style. It has a steeply pitched side gabled roof with a gabled dormer on the primary facade. Both clapboards and shingles are used on the exterior. An engaged porch extends across the front facade with simple, rectangular porch

posts. Ornamental concrete block is the foundation material. A detached carriage house or garage is intact with a shingle and clapboard exterior.

**450 Mitchell Road, Shingle Style, c. 1910**

This large two-and-a-half story house is an excellent example of the Shingle Style. The low-hipped roof encompasses the wide, engaged porch that wraps around on two sides. The lower story of the house is stone, a material often used in Shingle Style architecture. The two most dominant features of this house are the porch with its stone piers, and the windows, which have multi-pane upper sash and a single lower sash. The strips of windows reinforce the uniformity of the shingle exterior. The use of stone is carried over to the two massive interior chimneys. There are decorative brackets used on the porch. Several stone walls remain that are significant features of the landscape. A carriage house with its original doors is also a significant structure on the property.

**24 Monastery Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1938 I#076-0722**

This one and a half story, multiple bay house has a compound roof form and an attached one story porch. The building materials are stone and clapboard. There are several stone chimneys and there are multi-pane wood casement windows throughout the house.

**3 Mountain View Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 -1920**

A one-and-a-half story, four bay house with a low-pitch hipped roof typical of the bungalow form. Centered on the primary facade is a large hipped dormer. The engaged one-story porch extends across the full width of the front facade and wraps around the side where it is screened in. The exterior is shingled as are the porch piers. Characteristic of the Arts and Crafts style, the porch columns are simple, boxed or rectangular columns. The house has deep eaves and large windows that are two panes over one.

**6 Mountain View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1910**

This house is a solid example of the Colonial Revival, center hall plan house. It is two stories with a side ell and a simple triangular pediment on the entry porch. The entry is enclosed and the corners are anchored by two simple Doric columns. The door does not have sidelights, but rather small double-hung windows on either side. The windows are all six panes over one and are an important feature of the house. As is typical of the Colonial Revival, the windows are paired or even have three windows grouped together.

**8 Mountain View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1910**

This Queen Anne style house is two and a half stories with a hipped roof and gabled dormers. The front porch is less than full width and the exterior is shingled. One of the most significant features of this house is the windows

which are two over two and two over one. Also, there is a large oval window on the front facade with decorative tracery, a common element of the Queen Anne style.

### **3 Oakhurst Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1905 - 1920**

One of the most significant features of this house is the substantial entry porch, which has a large triangular pediment roof supported by two massive Doric columns that rest on a brick base. Large modillions adorn the pediment. The entryway is completely enclosed with multi-pane windows and a multi-pane entry door. Two gabled dormers break-up the hipped roof and two bay windows are on either side of the main entry. The house is shingled. This house also has a two-story addition off the east facade and windows are paired together, a common feature for Colonial Revival houses.

### **11 Oakhurst, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1935**

This two story, five bay house is a good example of a Colonial Revival house with some Tudor stylistic features. The gabled roof has a large, shed dormer and there is an engaged one story, enclosed porch the full width of the east facade. The house is stone with brick segmented arch openings for the main entry and the porch windows. The stone chimney is centered on the gable end that faces the street. A porch roof extends out in front of the house at one end to create a garage which also has a brick, segmented arch opening. There are casement windows on the porch and the remainder of the windows are double hung six over six. A significant feature of this property is the long stone retaining wall that steps up from the street and serves as the stairs leading up to the entry off the porch and creates a revival, Tudor, stone, stucco on shed dormer, complex/compound roof line.

### **41 Oakhurst, Colonial Revival, c. 1905 - 1925**

A good example of the Colonial Revival style, this hipped roof house has a modest entry porch with a curved underside. The porch is supported by slender columns. Simple exposed rafter ends on the eaves and the wooden, paneled front door with eight small panes are important distinguishing characteristic of this house and suggest an Arts and Crafts influence. In addition, the double hung windows are multi-pane over single panes and are paired, another hallmark of the Colonial Revival. The house is flanked on one side by a room with multiple windows and a garage on the opposite side.

### **63 Oakhurst, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1915**

The four square is another common building form in the Colonial Revival. This house is an excellent example with its hipped roof, hipped dormers, and clapboard exterior. This house also has several decorative features that show an Arts and Crafts influence, including the bold, slightly bowed porch columns,

exposed rafter ends that have been cut into a decorative shape, and brackets under the eaves. The windows are six over one, a pattern that is common in the Colonial Revival. In addition, this house has a room off to the side, which is another typical feature of this style. The focus of the facade is on the entry porch that has a triangular pediment.

### **39 Ocean House Road, Italianate, c. 1870 - 1880**

This house is one of several excellent examples of the Italianate style. The cross gabled roof allows ample opportunity for the use of Italianate decorative features. The significant Italianate features of this house include the brackets on the eaves, the one-story bay windows, and the paired windows with a small pediment supported by simple brackets. There is a small attached front porch with paired columns and an attached porch along the rear ell which connects to the barn.

### **51 Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, 1865- 66**

Commonly referred to as the Free Will Baptist Church parsonage, this one-and-a-half story house is a good example of the Greek Revival style. The main entry is on the gable end that faces the street. The exterior is clapboard with simple corner boards. A small pediment over the front entrance is supported by bold brackets. The paneled double doors are a significant feature. An attached porch runs along the rear ell. A unusual and significant feature of this house is the triangle windows along two facades just below the cornice. The design of this house is attributed to architect George M. Harding, Jr., one of Maine's first architects. Harding also designed the Woodman Block on Middle and Pearl Streets in Portland, which bears his name on the corner block.

### **75 Ocean House Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house is a good example of the Dutch Colonial, a common subtype of the Colonial Revival period. The gambrel roof, shed dormers across the front and rear facades, and the simple pediment entry porch supported by slender columns are typical characteristics of this style. The house is flanked on either side by one story rooms: one is an enclosed room, the other a screened porch which has large Doric columns.

### **142 Ocean House Road, Queen Anne, c. 1890 - 1910**

A one-and-a-half story, two bay house that has an attached porch across the full width of the front facade. The porch has simple columns and a solid, shingled rail. Windows are two over two and there is a gabled dormer. There is a detached two bay garage that retains one pair of original wooden doors.

**186 Ocean House Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1905 - 1920**

This one-and-a-half story house is another strong example of a bungalow or Arts and Crafts style house. Again, the engaged porch across the full width of the three bay house is an important feature. The hipped roof with a centered hipped dormer is also characteristic of this style. A bay window projects out onto the porch and the rest of the windows are one over one. The porch railing is solid and shingled with slender columns. Another notable feature is the large single pane window on the south facade that has a stained glass transom. The detached garage retains its original four wooden doors with eight over eight windows.

**196 Ocean House Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1914**

A large three bay, two and a half story house with a hipped roof and clapboard exterior. A small gabled dormer is centered on the front facade. The windows are the most significant feature on this house. The windows on the first floor consist of a large center window flanked on either side by smaller windows. All three windows have transoms with decorative tracery. A wooden lintel that has decorative carving including some reed work extends across all three windows. The windows on the second floor are eight over one. The main entry borrows its details from the Federal period with a wooden fanlight and leaded sidelights. A classical pediment marks the main entry and is supported by simple columns. The eaves have large modillions. The contractor was H.C. Hannaford.

**197 Ocean House Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1905 - 1920**

The porch and the roof line of this one-and-a-half story, four bay house are some of the most significant features of this Arts and Crafts style house. A side gabled roof has a large gabled dormer centered on the front façade, which has stick-style brackets at the peak and base of the dormer. The engaged porch extends almost the full width of the facade and the paired columns sit on shingled piers. An enclosed porch wraps around the south facade with groupings of three casement windows that have a compressed fanlight transom. The windows are two over one and the exterior is shingled.

**246 Ocean House Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This two-and-a-half story, three bay house has a slate roof and a brick exterior. The center block of the house has two wings. The west wing is also brick, two stories, and has a slate roof. The east wing is perpendicular to the main house and is one-and-a-half stories and is clapboard. The double hung windows are six over six. The clapboard wing has several gabled dormers. The main entry door has a fanlight and is flanked by pilasters. The detached end gable barn also has six over six double hung windows and the doorway is centered on the façade with a transom.

**312 Ocean House Road, Italianate, c. 1865 - 1885**

This one-and-a-half story, one bay house has a cross gabled roof. The exterior is completely clad with rounded shingles and the building sits upon a brick foundation. The gable end that faces the street is dominated by a first floor rectangular bay window, which is adorned with brackets along the eaves of the bay. Other characteristics typical of the Italianate style are the deep eaves with curved brackets, the paired round headed windows and the double entry doors. Murray Brothers were the contractors for this building, which explains why this house and the one at 596 Ocean House Road are so similar. Another notable feature is the small, octagonal windows just below the eaves, perhaps a trademark of the Murray Brothers.

**320 Ocean House Road, Cape Elizabeth Town Hall, Colonial Revival, 1900 - 01, remodeled 1924-25**

The Town Hall is a five bay, two story structure with a hipped roof and domed cupola in the center of the roof. The building is a center hall plan. The main entry consists of a one story rectangular porch supported by two pairs of Doric columns. The flat porch roof is decorated with a balustrade. The wide front door is framed by a fanlight and sidelights, both with decorative tracery. The windows are six over two. The eaves are embellished with large modillions. The entry on the south façade has a large entablature supported by two columns. This entry leads into the stair tower and above the entablature is a round window. The main building has a clapboard exterior. The architect was Frederick A. Thompson and the contractor was William D. Murray. Later additions and remodeling were done by Miller and Mayo in 1924-25. Recent work removed the vinyl siding revealing the original clapboards. Although the clapboards and trim are new replacements, the building's integrity was restored with these recent changes.

**340 Ocean House Road, Hidden Court, Tudor - English Medieval replica, c. 1900 - 1925**

This property is modeled after a fourteenth century English Manor house, Ightham Mote. The main block of the house is two stories with a steep gable roof. A series of one-story and one-and-a-half story buildings are connected to the main block of the house. The house is stone with clapboards and/or shingles on some of the gable ends. Typical of a Medieval style house, the window openings are small with multi-pane sash - sometimes as many as twenty lights per sash. The windows are often grouped in pairs along the facades. The house has interior end chimneys.

**351 Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

This one-and-a-half story Greek Revival house has a side gabled roof and a center hall plan. The street facade is dominated by the centered end brick

chimney, which is flanked on either side by six over six windows. There is a shed dormer on the north facade and two gabled dormers on the south facade. A large two story ell connects the house to the end gabled barn. The windows throughout the house are six over six. The main doorway has a simple entablature and pilasters.

**359 Ocean House Road, Italianate, c. 1891**

This one-and-a-half story, two bay house has an end gable roof with smaller cross gables. The street facade has a first floor bay window adorned with brackets. The main block of the house is a side hall plan and the main doorway has a small pediment supported by two decorative brackets. Sidelights frame either side of the door. The windows are either two over two, or two over one throughout the house and they have rectangular pediments supported by brackets. A side entrance in the ell also has a simple pediment supported by two decorative brackets. The side gable barn retains many of its original doors and windows.

**500 Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, c.1840 - 1850**

This house is a good example of the Greek Revival style with its end gable roof and side hall plan. The front door has a simple entablature and paneled pilasters on either side with sidelights, all typical features of the style. The windows are two over two and have small pedimented lintels. The exterior is shingled. An ell connects the main house to a garage.

**5 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1920**

A modest one-and-a-half story, two bay house that has a shingled exterior and an engaged porch that wraps around on three sides of the structure. One side of the porch is enclosed. The porch piers are also shingled and the columns are unadorned. Significant features of the house include the shed dormer and the six over two windows.

**12 Ocean View Road, Queen Anne, c. 1890 - 1910**

A large two-and-a-half story, four bay house with a front gabled roof. Typical of the Queen Anne style, the roof and walls are punctuated with numerous decorative features, including bay windows, a tower, and small porches. The roofing material is a combination of slate and metal and the exterior is shingled. A stone wall and white wooden fence with large finials, a popular Colonial Revival garden element, extends across the street side of the property.

**15 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1920**

This Colonial Revival two bay house might also be described as a four square. It has a hipped roof with hipped dormers. The facade has a mix of materials, both

shingle and clapboard. The attached wrap around porch has interesting Stick Style brackets.

#### **19 Ocean View, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

This house is a good example of a Colonial Revival four square with Craftsman details. The two-and-a-half story, three bay house has an attached one story wrap around porch. This house is one of the few examples that has stone piers to support the porch columns. The half-timbering in the gable end on the street facade is another significant feature of the house and represents a Craftsman influence. Additional Craftsman characteristics are evident in the deep eaves and decorative brackets. The double porch columns create a simple, arch detail in the negative space between the columns. As with many of the houses in the area, the windows are an important architectural feature. This house has casement windows with transoms that have decorative wood tracery and double hung windows that are ten panes over one.

#### **20 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house has many Shingle style influences. The side gabled roof is dominated by a series of gabled dormers. The center dormer has a wooden fanlight in the peak and is supported by two shingled brackets. Under the dormer is a balcony. There is a one-story attached porch on the primary façade, which extends the full width of the main block of the house. The porch has a flat roof with balustrade and the porch supports are simple Doric columns. Wood molding on the exterior between the first and second stories contrasts with the shingle exterior and looks like a belt course. The double hung windows on the gable end are grouped together and there is a large center two over one window flanked by smaller windows on either side. The windows have a dramatic effect on the façade because of the wide surrounds.

#### **24 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This is a two story, three bay, house with a gambrel roof and a shed dormer on the front facade. This house could also be described as a Dutch Colonial. The attached porch extends across the full width of the house. Two-thirds of the porch is enclosed and the remaining third is open with shingled columns. The exterior is shingled with six over one windows.

#### **44 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900-1920**

This two-bay, two-story house is another good example of the popular Colonial Revival style building form known as a four-square. Although the first story has vinyl siding, the architectural features of the house are intact and the integrity of the form is strong. The second story is shingled and there is wood molding marking the transition between materials on the first and second stories. The double-hung windows are one-over-one. The house has a hipped roof. A hipped



dormer dominates the front façade and there is a shed dormer on the east facade. Both dormers are shingled. The house has a side hall plan. There is a one-story attached porch with a gabled roof that extends less than the full width of the front façade. The porch has square wooden columns with large Arts and Crafts style braces.

**62 Ocean View Road, Colonial Revival, c.1931- 33**

This Colonial Revival style house has been attributed to architect John Calvin Stevens. Constructed between 1931 - 1933, the house is a classic example of the Colonial Revival two story, five bay house with its side gabled roof, clapboard exterior, and small enclosed entry centered on the facade. The entry also has a side gabled roof. The windows, which are twelve over twelve, are a character-defining feature of the house.

**22 Old Mill Road, I # 076-0601, I # 076-0602 Federal, c. 1780-1830**

This two-story, five-bay house has a side-gabled roof and a clapboard exterior. The double-hung windows are nine-over-six on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor. The foundation is granite and concrete. The main entry is centered on the façade and has a wooden “fanlight” over the door. The wood molding around the fanlight has a wood keystone. The door is flanked by sidelights and fluted pilasters. There is a two-story, two-bay ell off the west side of the main house. Although there is a modern addition off the rear of the house, it does not diminish the integrity of the main section of the house.

**18 Old Ocean House Road, Italianate, c.**

This house is another excellent example of the Italianate style. The house is two-and-a-half stories with a cross gable roof. The two bay, end gable faces the street. The house has a side hall plan with a rear ell that steps down in height to two stories. The main entrance has a hipped pediment supported by two brackets. Typical of the Italianate style, the main entry is double doors with a wide two-light transom across the top. Each door has a large single pane. Adjacent to the entry is a one story bay window that has decorative pediments over each window. Other Italianate features include the wide cornice with brackets under the eaves, wide corner pilasters topped with paired brackets, and paired windows with pediments. There is a small attached one story porch on the side of the main block of the house. A large, detached end gabled barn sits behind the house. The sides of the barn are shingled and the gable end is clapboard. The barn rests upon stone piers. There are many significant landscape features including a stone wall across the front of the property and the remnants of an apple orchard.

**70 Old Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

This two story, five bay Greek Revival house has a side gabled roof and a clapboard exterior. The windows are six over six and the door is centered on the facade. Typical of the Greek Revival, the door has an entablature and pilasters. The house has a rear ell and a series of connected buildings including a large barn. The barn has a large door centered on the gable end.

**114 Old Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

This two story, three bay house has a center hall plan and a side gabled roof. The door is centered on the main facade and there is a small entry porch which has a triangular pediment supported by two paneled columns. Six over six double hung windows with simple rectangular pediments are intact throughout the main block of the house. The main house is connected to the end gabled barn by a series of ells. The windows in the second story of the two-story ell are multi-pane casement windows. The secondary entrance in the ell has sidelights. All the buildings have a clapboard exterior. The barn has six over six double hung windows and two large doors with a transom in the gable end.

**122 Old Ocean House Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

The main block of this one-and-a-half story, five bay house is very symmetrical with the doorway centered on the facade. The door surround is a simple entablature with Doric pilasters. The windows are six over six and are consistent throughout the house. The main house and connecting ell are clapboard and the barn is both shingled and clapboard. Despite the fact that the barn doors have been replaced with multi-pane windows, this property is a good example of a Greek Revival cape with connected outbuildings and barn. A stone wall is still intact in front of the house.

**10 Peabbles Cove, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1910**

This one-and-a-half story, three bay house has shingled shed dormers and a cross gabled roof. Of particular note on this house are the flared eaves, a common feature in Dutch Colonial Revival houses. The windows are two over two and there is a one story engaged porch that is enclosed with windows that are eight over one or four over one. The barn is located across the street and is an excellent example of an end gable barn. It retains its original paneled doors with lights. The barn is clapboarded, as is the house.

**592 Preble Street, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

A two-story Colonial Revival house with a one-story engaged porch that stretches across the full width of the facade and wraps around the side. Windows are eight over one and are an important element. Also of note are the round window in the gable end of the primary facade and the decorative porch brackets.

**601 Preble Street, Queen Anne, c. 1880 - 1900**

This structure is a good example of a modest Queen Anne style house. Notable features include a bay window, full width one story porch across the gable end, and decorative porch brackets. The house has very simple ornamentation and both clapboards and shingles are used on the exterior. The double hung windows are a simple one over one configuration and probably are original to the house. The porch railing is plain with square spindles.

**602 Preble Street, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

A classic four square house with a hipped roof, both hipped and gabled dormers, and an attached one-story porch that is less than the full width of the primary facade but wraps around the side. The most significant features of this two-and-a-half story, two bay house are the windows. There are several different glazing patterns that are intact, including a diamond pane wood window, a stained glass window and windows that have transoms with decorative lead tracery patterns.

**402 Pulpit Rock Road, Tudor, 1928**

This magnificent Tudor style house was designed by John P. Thomas and was completed in 1928. The roof line consists of several overlapping gables which in many cases have parapets. The roofing material is a flat, clay tile and four patterned brick chimneys are capped with both round and decorated chimney pots. The building is constructed of Indiana limestone, except for a rear ell that is brick. Most of the windows are casement with leaded diamond panes. There is a two story bay window on the ocean facade that has several banks of windows with smaller square transoms at the top. Banks of windows are used on all facades. The main entry is an end gabled vestibule with a segmented arch with quoins and the original paneled door and screen door. The house is a hall and parlor plan. Another remarkable detail includes the copper gutters that have applied decoration. There is a three bay detached garage that has a side gabled roof with clay tiles and two small hipped dormers. There is also a small single room stone pump house with slate roof at the water's edge that was used to pump salt water up for the swimming pool. There are significant garden structures, specifically the changing rooms at the far end of the pool.

**411 Pulpit Rock Road, "Webster Farm" Arthur S. Bosworth Cottage, Colonial Revival, 1912**

This two story, five bay gambrel roofed structure has two side ells: one is the service wing and the other a screened porch. Large shed dormers and the stucco first story are defining characteristics of this Colonial Revival house. Windows consist of six over six double hung and several wood casement windows. The roof is slate. The main doorway has a bracketed overhang. The service wing

entry has an English medieval porch. This house was designed by architect John Calvin Stevens for Portland banker Arthur S. Bosworth.

**Ram Island Farm\***

**076-0711, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1920**

This small three bay cottage could be defined as a modest Craftsman style building. It has a hipped roof, and shingled exterior. The engaged porch across the full width of the façade is supported by simple square porch supports. The windows are two over two.

**076-0712, Twentieth Century Log Cabin, c. 1920s**

This one story log cabin represents one of the popular cottage or “camp” styles for summer homes in the early twentieth century. The double hung windows have a multi-pane upper sash and a single lower sash. The house has a cross gabled roof.

**076-0713, Barn, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This enormous two-and-a-half story barn has a cross gambrel roof with shed dormers. The barn is shingled with double hung windows that are predominately six over six. There are four large bays that each have double doors. Each door is paneled and has transoms with six lights. There is a one and a half story side ell that has five pairs of windows along the side.

**076-0714, Studio, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

This unusual three bay building is one and a half stories and has a hipped, slate roof. The building has hipped dormers. The windows are six over one. The building is constructed out of stone. The entry has a small porch with a shed roof that is supported by two Doric columns. Greenhouses are attached to the rear of the building.

**076-0715, Greenhouse, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

This steel and glass greenhouse is a rare survivor. It has a cross gabled roof and sits on a brick foundation. Metal framework existing over the doors suggests there may have been an awning or other covering to create a simple triangular pediment over the doors.

**076-0717, Outbuilding, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

This small, square one and a half story building has a hipped roof that culminates in a large hipped cupola. An elaborate frieze on the building has a repeated circular pattern and is supported by small brackets. The six over six windows dominate the façade of this small building. The exterior is shingled.

**076-0718, Garage, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1930**

This three bay, one and a half story structure has an unusual roof configuration. The hipped roof is capped at the peak with a hipped dormer with windows that extends the full length of the structure, almost like a vent. The windows are six over six and the exterior walls are concrete. A pair of doors is centered on the façade. The doors are paneled and have six panes in each.

**076-0719, Garden Elements, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

The most remarkable feature of this part of the landscape is the rubble stone wall, topped with brick and a ribbed metal cap. There is an arched opening in the wall that is covered with a simple gabled roof.

**076-0720, Barn, c. 1890 - 1920**

This barn has an end gabled roof with the main entry door centered on the gable end. The exterior is shingled and it has banks of three double hung windows that are an unusual three over three. There are two square cupolas at either end of the roof.

**076-0723, House, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1920**

This one and a half story house has a shingled exterior and two over two windows. It has a side gabled roof with a shed dormer across the front and a gabled dormer off the back. It also has a one story addition off the side that is five sided and a single bay garage off the back. There is an engaged front porch supported by simple square columns.

*Note: A complete site visit was not conducted for Ram Island Farm as part of the survey in October of 1999. Therefore, the above descriptions are based on file photos that were taken in 1991.*

**11 Rocky Point Lane, I #076-0675, Arts and Crafts, 1925 - 1935**

This is a one and a half story, three bay bungalow with a shingled exterior. The side gabled roof has a large shed dormer where there is an engaged porch or balcony. There is also a one story engaged screened porch across two-thirds of the front facade. The porch is supported by simple square columns that have small, curved decorative brackets, and there is a solid, shingled rail. The balcony also has square columns but has an open wooden railing. The windows are two over one, except for the two windows on the front facade that have a typical Arts and Crafts glazing pattern. There is a one-car garage that is connected to the house by a small ell. The garage has a modern door, but is an integral part of the property. This house is an excellent example of a modest summer cottage.

**999 Sawyer Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

The basic form of this house is a four square with a steeply pitched hipped roof, and rectangular floor plan. However, unlike the Colonial Revival four square,

the details of this house define it as Italianate. The house has two over two windows that have simple, shed-like pediments. There are two large scale brackets on either side of the main entrance which has double doors. There are small brackets used at the corners on the eaves and simple corner pilasters. A one story attached porch extends across the front façade and wraps around the north side of the house. The connecting ell windows are 8/8. There are large brackets on either side of the front door and wonderful spindle work on the porch.

**1008 Sawyer Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1920**

This one and a half story house is a solid example of an early twentieth century Colonial Revival House. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers on both the front and rear facades. The exterior is shingled and the center doorway is marked by a small triangular pediment that is supported by slender Doric columns. The windows on the second floor are six over one, and, as is typical of the Colonial Revival, they are paired. The windows on the first floor have a glazing pattern that suggests a Craftsman influence.

**1095 Sawyer Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

The most significant aspect of this one and a half story, five bay house is the fact that it is brick construction. The windows are six over six and there is a center brick chimney in the side gabled roof. The house is a center hall plan. Note: this house is almost completely covered in plant material and it is very difficult to see any detail.

**1148 Sawyer Road, Colonial, c. 1790 - 1815**

This one and a half story, five bay cape is a rare survivor of this building type in the survey area. There is a center brick chimney and a side gabled roof. The windows are nine over six, and six over six. The first story is clapboard and the gable ends are shingled. The front door has sidelights. The ell connects the house to a two-bay outbuilding. This house survives with little modern alterations.

**6 Scott Dyer Road, Cape Elizabeth Middle School, Neo-Classical Revival, 1933**

The school is an excellent example of how the Neo-Classical Revival style was used in educational buildings. The end walls of the main building are anchored by large brick parapets, a design detail borrowed from the paired end chimneys found in high-style Georgian houses in the 1700s. The full height, centered entry porch is a very significant feature. The classical pediment projects out from the façade and is supported by four full height Corinthian columns. The face of the pediment has an applied fanlight decoration. The columns sit upon rectangular granite bases. Other design details that are borrowed from classical architecture include the wide frieze with applied decoration, pilasters, Palladian windows in

the brick parapets, and a broken pediment over the main entry. The building is brick with eleven bays and, typical of the style, has huge, rectangular double hung 15 over 15 windows. All of the first floor windows have lintels with keystones in a contrasting material.

**36 Scott Dyer Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This one and a half story, three bay house is distinctive because of the side gabled roof that is intersected with two small cross gables and the elaborate corner pilasters. The pilasters are paneled and are “capped” with pairs of brackets. There is a one story attached porch with square columns across the front façade. Brackets are also used on the porch eaves. An unusual feature is the bay that projects out into the center of the porch and is the same depth of the porch. The windows are two over two with small rectangular pediments. There is a rear ell off the house.

**77 Scott Dyer Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This one bay, one and a half story, clapboard house has several Italianate features. The deep eaves are adorned with pairs of brackets and the first floor windows have small, shed-like pediments or crowns that are supported by small brackets. Flush, matched boards on the rectangular first floor bay window are intended to make the surface look like smooth stone rather than wood. The second floor windows have a segmented arch top and are set within a steep cross gable or dormer which suggests a Gothic Revival influence as well. The windows are two over two. There is an enclosed porch along the side. A rear ell connects the house to the clapboard barn.

**6 Sea View Avenue, Queen Anne, c. 1880 - 1910**

This house is a good example of the Queen Anne style. The exterior walls are adorned with various elements to break up the wall planes. Several bay windows, a dormer, and the porch are the decorative elements used to add interest to the exterior. The building is sheathed in shingles. Decorative brackets are used in the peak of the gable and on one of the bay windows. In addition, the compound roof form is typical of the Queen Anne style.

**7 Sea View Avenue, Shingle Style, c. 1880 - 1900**

This building is a good example of the Shingle style with Craftsman influences. The exterior is completely clad in shingles and, in contrast to the Queen Anne style, minimizes interruptions to the wall surface. The one story engaged porch wraps around two sides of the house and has a solid, shingled railing. The porch columns are an interesting tapered shape that suggests a Craftsman influence. A stone wall runs across the front of the property.

**8 Sea View Avenue, Shingle Style, c. 1880 - 1910**

This house has a side gable roof with a small cross gable, which is a common configuration for Shingle style houses. The exterior is completely clad with shingles and there is a porch and a balcony on the front facade. The first story porch is an engaged, enclosed porch and the porch supports are shingled. Along the eaves on the porch are bold rafter ends. The balcony is recessed into the roof and a Chippendale style balustrade marks the front of the balcony.

### **12 Sea View Avenue, Prairie Style, c. 1910 -1915**

This house is one of only a few examples in the area of a modest Prairie style house. One of the primary identifying features of this house is the contrasting materials between the first and second floors, which serves to break down the height of the two-story house and emphasize the horizontal. The lower two-thirds of the exterior is shingled and the remaining upper third is stucco. Other defining characteristics include the hipped roof, gabled dormers, deep, unadorned eaves, and a rectangular plan. Windows are six over one, and the entry is marked by a shed roof projecting out from the facade. A connected two-car garage with a shed dormer appears to be part of the original construction.

### **16 Sea View Avenue, Spanish Revival, c. 1920-1930**

This house is a wonderful example of the Spanish Revival style. The typical characteristics of this style represented in this house include the following: a stucco exterior, the low-pitched hipped roof that is covered with red clay tiles, and several arched or round-headed windows. The main entry is marked by a triangular pediment that is supported by two groupings of bold, Doric columns.

### **19 Sea View Avenue, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1930**

A gambrel roof, shingled exterior, and hipped and gabled dormers are all characteristics represented in this house which is a good example of the Colonial Revival subtype called Dutch Colonial. An attached one-story porch wraps around two sides of the house and has been enclosed at one end.

### **551 Shore Road, Shingle Style, c. 1880 - 1900**

This two and a half story house is dominated by the elaborate entrance on the gambrel end facing the street. Steps lead up to the covered entry porch that is framed by a flat arch supported by two columns. A heavily detailed entablature is supported by five brackets. The entablature is capped with a balustrade across the front, behind which is a porch that is enclosed with paired windows that have diamond pane transoms. The exterior is shingled and also has an attached side porch.

### **553 Shore Road, Neo-Classical Revival, c. 1895-1915**

This two and a half story, three bay house is an excellent example of the Neo-Classical style. The facade is dominated by a full height porch with a triangular



pediment that is supported by paired Ionic columns. Another important feature is the one story porch that wraps around both sides of the house and, on the south facade, culminates with a one story flat roof that is supported by simple columns. An unusual feature is the second story balcony or porch that extends out under the pediment. This house has a clapboard exterior and other decorative details include the fanlight in the center pediment and the oval window with tracery to the side of the main entry.

**579 Shore Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This two story, two bay house is a solid example of a vernacular Italianate style house. There are many significant architectural features on this house particularly the dentil molding on the cornice, brackets under the eaves, and the bay window on the first floor that is adorned with several brackets. A one story attached porch extends over the main entry and wraps around the side of the house with porch posts that have a chamfered edge. The windows are two over one and are another significant feature of the house. The detached garage is an excellent example from the early twentieth century as it has two pairs of wooden doors that have vertical panels and transoms. The doors also have the original hardware.

**583 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1917**

This two and a half story, three bay house has one story additions on either side. The center door has sidelights, and a small entry porch with triangular pediment is supported by simple columns. The additions have exposed rafter ends that and the eaves of the house have large block modillions.

**588 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This two and a half story, three bay house has a side gabled roof and a shingled exterior. Typical of the Colonial Revival style, the façade is symmetrical and the main entry is centered on the façade. The entry is marked by a triangular porch pediment supported by two Doric columns. The exterior is shingled and there is a one-story wing on the south façade. All the windows in the house are eight over one double hung windows. A notable feature on this house is the exposed rafter ends on the eaves which show an Arts and Crafts influence.

**597 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This two and a half story, two bay house is an interesting Colonial Revival example. The basic form is a four square. It has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer that has wood tracery in the upper sash. There is a large first floor bay window and an attached, one-story porch at the front entry. The porch supports are turned posts supported by a solid, shingled railing. The exterior is shingled and the windows are double hung.

**611 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1905 - 1920**

This two and a half story, three bay house has several features that show a Shingle Style influence. The shingled facade has a rounded bay window that has decorative brackets underneath it. The shingle pattern changes between the first and second story and the change in pattern is marked by wooden molding and flared shingles – almost like a belt course. The hipped roof has shed dormers on the front and rear. An engaged side porch is enclosed and has curved Craftsman brackets at each column. The windows are eight over one or six over one, and on the first floor the windows are grouped together with the center window being eight over one and the windows on either side four over one. This is a typical feature of Colonial Revival houses. The main entrance is centered on the facade and has a rectangular entry porch with a flat roof and paired pilasters on either side. The front door has sidelights and a transom.

**635 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1905 - 1920**

The facade of this two and a half story, five bay house is dominated by a porch with stone piers. The porch wraps around the side of the house and is partially enclosed. Three gable dormers project out of the hipped roof on the primary facade. The windows are one over one. Exposed rafter ends and deep eaves suggest an Arts and Crafts influence.

**644 Shore Road, Shingle Style, c. 1880 - 1900**

This large two and a half story, four bay house has a fieldstone foundation and slate, cross gabled roof. The windows are predominately six over six and there is a pent eave along the west facade. One of the most significant features of this house is the porte cochere that is supported by columns resting on a stone base. There is also a newer octagonal solarium (c. 1980s) on the ocean side of the house.

**801 Shore Road, Queen Anne, c. 1880 - 1900**

This two story, three bay house has a compound roof and an engaged one-story porch across the primary façade. The porch supports are unadorned square columns. There is a shed dormer and a second story tower. There is a small one-story attached porch on the northwest corner of the house that also has simple square columns. There is a stone retaining wall in front of the house. The first story is shingled and the second is clapboard. The windows are two over one throughout the house.

**821 Shore Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1905 - 1925**

The porch on this one and a half story, three bay house is one of several important Bungalow features on this house. Wide wooden steps lead up to the porch which has brick piers with simple square columns. The side gable roof has

a shed dormer and the peak of the entry gable has a decorative bracket. The exposed rafter ends are another typical feature of this style.

**823 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 - 1905**

This two story, two bay house has a side gabled roof and an engaged porch less than the full width of the façade. The porch columns are simple, square posts. There is a very shallow arch “bracket” on the porch cornice that hints at a Gothic Revival influence. The house has a side hall plan. The double hung windows are six or four over one. The exterior is shingled and there is a bay window on the front façade. A hipped dormer dominates the second story.

**825 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This three bay, Dutch Colonial house has a gambrel roof with shed dormers on the front and rear facades. The house is one and a half stories and has a shingled exterior. The double hung windows are paired and are eight over eight. The front entry has a small porch with a gable roof that has a broken pediment, a classic Colonial Revival motif. The square porch columns are paired. Wide wooden steps lead up to the entry, which is centered on the façade. A one story, shingled tower is attached to the southeast corner of the house.

**876 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1880 - 1910**

This one and a half story, four bay carriage house has a compound roof with several cross gables. The exterior is shingled and some of the original double hung windows are still intact.

**878 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1880 - 1910**

This one and a half story, four bay house has a gambrel roof with many different types of dormers, including shed, gabled and hooded. The double hung windows are paired throughout most of the house and the upper sash is divided into four vertical panes. The one story attached porch has a hipped roof and is supported by stone columns. The house is shingled.

**880 Shore Road, Tudor, c. 1910 - 1930**

This two and a half story, five bay house is a good example of the Tudor style. It has the multiple gable roof with banks of casement windows. The roof is clay tile and the exterior is stone. The main entry is marked by a Georgian rounded arch pediment with massive Doric pilasters. The roof is slate.

**885 Shore Road, Shingle Style, c. 1880 - 1900**

This two story, five bay house has a shingled exterior and a cross-gambrel roof. A one-story attached porch extends across part of the façade. The simple, Doric porch columns sit upon a solid, shingled porch rail. A bay window projects out into the porch area on the first floor. The double hung windows are six over one

and eight over one. There are also shed dormers. The foundation is fieldstone. The steps leading up to the porch are also stone.

**900 Shore Road, Tudor, c. 1890 - 1930**

This house is an extraordinary example of the Tudor style. The exterior is inlaid with brick between wood framing or half-timbering. The brick is laid in several different patterns including basket weave and herringbone. The brickwork contrasts with the stone foundation and the clay tile roof. The three interior chimneys also exhibit decorative brickwork. The paired casement windows have a transom above. Characteristic of the Tudor style, the house also has metal diamond pane pattern windows and half-timbering. A rounded arch marks the entryway. Also notable are the paneled garage doors that have pointed arch windows.

**969 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1890 -1910**

This two and a half story house has a compound roof. The first story is clapboard and the second is shingle. The windows are one over one and there is a hipped dormer. There is a rounded bay window on the second story and an engaged porch that extends across half of the front facade with simple Doric columns. This house has a large oval window on the first floor with tracery, a common decorative element in the Colonial Revival.

**997 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1900 - 1920**

This large, two and a half story, three bay house is a good example of the Colonial Revival style. It has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer centered on the main facade over the main entry. The entry has a projecting classical pediment flanked by windows on either side. Centered above entry porch is a bank of three windows. Double hung windows throughout the house are six over six. The house is shingled.

**1062 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1925**

This house is an excellent example of a Dutch Colonial Revival style house. It has a steep gambrel roof with a brick center chimney and is one and a half stories. The windows are twelve over twelve. An ell connects the house to a two-car garage with a cupola. Typical of the Colonial Revival, the windows are grouped together in pairs. There is a shed dormer off the back with three pairs of windows. There are several stone walls on this property.

**1134 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1919**

This two story, three bay house is a good example of the Renaissance Revival, another subtype within the Colonial Revival. The house has a hipped roof and a shingled exterior. A wood belt course exaggerates the height of the first floor. The windows are eight over eight. A triangular projecting pediment over the

centered entry has bold dentil molding and modillions. The elaborate entry illustrates how much detailing was borrowed from Georgian precedents and often times was overdone. A two-story side ell has a clapboarded exterior. There is an attached one story porch on the northeast side of the house. It has paired Doric columns. The carriage house has a side gabled roof and a shingled exterior. It has three sets of wood paneled doors with transoms in each door. There is also a small, one-story stone garden structure with a hipped roof with gabled dormers. All of these outbuildings are significant. The architectural firm of Miller and Mayo designed this house and drawings exist at the Maine Historical Society.

### **1160 Shore Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1920**

This Colonial Revival house is a good example of the large summer cottages built in the early twentieth century. The two story, wood shingled house has a hipped roof with exposed rafter ends on the eaves indicating a Craftsman influence. The main entry is a porch with a round headed pediment supported by two Doric columns. The windows are grouped together and on the second floor are six over one. Several windows on the first floor are grouped in the following manner: center window with eight panes in the upper sash, single lower sash and flanked on either side with six over one windows. This house is a hall and parlor plan. There are two significant outbuildings on this property: the garage near the road and the stone gazebo at the water's edge.

### **1221 Shore Road, Greek Revival, c. 1844**

This property is an excellent example of a Greek Revival one and a half story cape with connecting ell and barn. The main block of the house is five bays with a side gabled roof. The main door centered on the façade, has an unadorned entablature and pilasters common to this style of house. The door also has sidelights. The eaves and corner boards are narrow. The middle block of the house, or connecting ell, also has a centered entry with entablature, pilasters, and sidelights. All the windows are six over six. The barn has a gable roof with the large door centered on the gable end. There is a cupola centered on the barn roof. All the buildings are clapboard. The contractor for this building was Elliot Westcott.

### **7 Singles Road, Beckett's Castle, Gothic Revival, 1871 - 1874**

Beckett's Castle was designed and built by Portland literary figure Sylvester Beckett as his summer cottage. Beckett's Castle is a rectangular, two story gabled roof structure with a square three story tower which is the most prominent feature of the building. The building is entirely constructed from local gray fieldstone. The tower is comprised of three sections, each of which gets slightly smaller the higher it goes, and each section is divided by a belt course of stone. An arched doorway surrounded by rusticated stone leads into the tower on the

south elevation. The windows in the second section of the tower are diamond shaped and two small single windows. The tower's third section has arched double windows, a typical detail for Gothic Revival. There are no windows on the north facade of the tower. The top of the tower is encircled by a large, simple stone dentil molding. Above this is a low hipped roof observation cupola that has two horizontal double windows on either side. The windows on the cottage include large three part windows, small arched windows and diamond shaped windows. There are several sharply pointed gables, typical of the Gothic Revival style, that have overhangs ornamented with decorative wooden brackets. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

### **321 Spurwink Avenue, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

One of the most significant features of this Italian style house is the large paired brackets along the eaves of the side gabled roof, a hallmark of this style. The end gable faces the street and is dominated by two rectangular bay windows on the first floor. The base of the bays consist of wood panels and the cornice line is adorned with more paired brackets. The two and a half story house is anchored at each corner by paneled pilasters that are capped at the top with paired brackets. An attached one story porch extends along the side of the house and has square porch columns. The windows are six over six and the entry door has sidelights. An ell extends off the rear of the house.

### **490 Spurwink Avenue, Colonial, c. 1800**

This house is a simple, one and a half story, three bay cape. The windows are six over six and the exterior is clapboard with simple corner boards. This is a center hall plan and has a center brick chimney.

### **495 Spurwink Avenue, Italian, c. 1850-1870**

This one and a half story house has a cross gabled roof and a clapboard exterior. Paired, one over one windows on end gable facade with a triangular pediment suggest an Italian influence. A full width one story attached porch runs along the side of the house. The rear ell links the house to the shingled barn, which still has its original wood, paneled doors.

### **533 Spurwink Avenue, Greek Revival, Reconstructed 1834**

The Spurwink Church is on the National Register of Historic Places and is very significant architecturally. The building is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. The projecting gable end with simple triangular pediment is where the tower begins. The three part tower has a square base and steps up to smaller square section and then culminates in a simple spire. The building is clapboard. Within the pediment the matched boards are laid flush to give the impression of a smooth surface, such as stone. There are two doorways on the primary facade that have simple entablatures and pilasters, another typical

feature of the Greek Revival. The windows are large, twelve over twelve, and have wooden, pointed arch transoms, a very unusual feature.

### **17 Stony Brook Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This one and a half story house has a gambrel roof with shed dormers and could also be described as a Dutch Colonial. A porch wraps around the front and side elevation and is partially enclosed on the side. The rectangular porch posts have been chamfered showing a Craftsman influence. The six over one windows and the wooden steps are important features of the house.

### **72 Stony Brook, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 - 1930**

This house has a side gable roof with two continuous shed dormers on the front and rear facades. The exterior is shingle clad. The windows are a typical craftsman configuration with the upper sash divided into four vertical panes. The windows are intact throughout the house and are one of the most striking features about this house. In addition, the front door is a wonderful example of a common craftsman detail with a glazing pattern that divides the glazing into small squares and larger rectangular shapes.

### **84 Stony Brook, International Style, c. 1950 - 1955**

This International Style house was designed by Marcel Breuer, one of the most famous architects working in the International Style in the mid- 20<sup>th</sup> century. The ribbon windows, or strips of windows, in this house are typical of the style and were designed to emphasize the horizontal. The windows also run from floor to ceiling. Glass or screened porches on round supports are common in this style. The house cantilevers out into the trees and these sections are supported by steel piers or posts. Steel casement style windows and a flat roof are also typical of this style. There is a stone foundation. The matched boards are vertical.

### **1 Summit Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1935**

This one and a half story, three bay house is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival subtype called Dutch Colonial. The house has a steeply pitched gambrel roof with gabled dormers on the east and west facades. The entire house is shingled and has several engaged porches, including two corner porches on the west façade. All the porch columns are simple Doric columns that rest on shingled piers and/or railings. Throughout the house, are two over one double hung windows. The porch railing has design elements reflecting Chippendale designs. There is also a first floor bay window. The house was designed by Austin W. Pease and is one of several houses in Mountain View Park that were promoted by Suburban Realty Company.

### **2 Summit Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1935**

This one and a half story, two bay house is an outstanding example of the bungalow form. It has a side gabled roof with a large gabled dormer on the primary façade. There is a small diamond shaped window in the peak of the dormer. One of the significant features of the house is The massive, tapered square porch columns on the engaged corner porch are typical of bungalows. The double hung windows are two over one. A rectangular first floor bay has two wood brackets supporting it. The exterior is shingled. The original door is intact with eight lights. This house was also one of several houses in Mountain View Park that were promoted by Suburban Realty Company.

### **1 Surf Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1930**

This one and a half story house is an excellent example of the Dutch Colonial subtype within the Colonial Revival. The side gambrel roof, full width shed dormer and fanlight in the peak of the gable end are all hallmarks of this particular style. As is characteristic of this subtype, there is an enclosed attached porch off the west side of the house and the entry way is marked by a simple, triangular pediment supported by simple Doric columns. The dormer and end gables of the exterior are shingled. Another notable feature about this house is the use of stone for the first floor and for the end chimney. The windows in the porch have a craftsman window glazing pattern.

### **16 Surf Road, Colonial Revival Style, c. 1910 - 1940**

This Colonial Revival cape is a good example of how revival styles borrowed so heavily from earlier architectural styles. This one and a half story house has a large center chimney that is painted white, a typical detail of the Colonial Revival style. Side lights flank the entry door. The glazing pattern for the windows is nine over six. The number of small panes in the glazing pattern is another hallmark of Colonial Revival houses that were imitating earlier styles and thus a greater number of small window panes.

### **17 Surf Road, Tudor, c. 1920-1930**

This two story house exhibits several key features of the Tudor style. The steeply pitched front gable is brick which contrasts with the rest of the building which is predominately clapboard. The wood paneled front door has a nice craftsman detail with four small panes centered in the upper part of the door.

### **13 Tides Edge Road, I#076-0386, Craftsman, c. 1910 - 1920**

This one and a half story, three bay house is a good example of a large bungalow. The low-pitched hipped roofs are a common Craftsman characteristic. The house has a hipped dormer in the center block of the house. One of the side ells has an engaged one story porch with simple square columns. The exterior is shingled.



### **27 Trundy Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1920 - 1930**

The engaged porch dominates the facade of this one and a half story, five bay house and is the most significant aspect of the structure. The porch has rounded arch openings and a solid railing. The first and fifth bays of the porch are enclosed with windows that are six over one or four over one. The exterior is stucco. The low pitched hipped roof has a gabled dormer centered on the front facade which has vertical flush clapboards. The window in the gabled dormer has a wood diamond pane upper sash. There is also a hipped dormer on the east facade. This house is one of the only examples of its kind in the area.

### **39 Trundy Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This one and a half story, two bay house retains several of its Italianate features, including the decorative corner pilasters that are capped with paired decorative brackets and rectangular window pediments. The house is a side hall plan with an end gabled roof. There is a one story attached porch on the south facade. The majority of the windows are two over two. Some windows have been changed, but overall this house still retains its integrity with many significant features.

### **3 Two Lights Road, Arts and Crafts, c. 1910 - 1925**

This house is an excellent example of a one story, two bay bungalow. As is typical of the Craftsman style, a massive stone end chimney is centered on the gable end that faces the street facade. The chimney is flanked on either side by a bank of three casement windows with eight panes in each. The facade is shingled and a small corner porch defines the main doorway. The porch has one column that is shingled. The house also has six over six double hung windows. Other typical Craftsman details include the deep eaves with brackets and exposed rafter ends. The foundation material is a rusticated concrete block material.

### **64 Two Lights Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1880 - 1900**

This is a good example of a connected farmhouse and barn. The one and a half story house has a clapboard exterior and a shed dormer. An attached one story porch extends across the gable end and wraps around the side where it continues along the ell. The section along the ell has been enclosed. The windows in the main block of the house are one over one and two over one. Windows in the connecting ell are six over one. Chamfered, or beveled edge, porch columns are paired and have simple decorative brackets. The barn has a clapboard exterior and retains its original wood rolling door with a twelve light transom.

### **72 Two Lights Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

A solid example of a Greek Revival connected three bay farmhouse and barn. The side gable roof is interrupted by two smaller cross gables. Typical of the Greek Revival, the two story house has wide paneled corner pilasters and simple

window and door surrounds. Several of the windows have a simple triangular pediment. The main doorway is centered on the facade and is very elaborate with a triangular pediment projecting out and supported by two fluted columns. The underside of the pediment has a rounded arch that follows the lines of the wooden fanlight above the door. The porch has dentil molding. The door itself is flanked by fluted pilasters and sidelights. The side ell has a large bay window which has the similar triangular pediments. The clapboard barn retains its enormous rolling barn door in the gable end. There is a bank barn behind the main barn which is a rare example in this part of the country.

### **82 Two Lights Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

This four bay, one and a half story cape is a good yet modest example of a Greek Revival style house. The exterior is clapboard with simple corner boards. The center block of house has a side gabled roof, a center brick chimney with two gabled dormers with six over six windows and a door centered on the facade. All of the windows are six over six. A smaller side ell is also four bay with another doorway centered on the facade. There is a one story ell connecting to the barn.

### **102 Two Lights Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This house is an interesting example of the Italianate style because its overall form resembles a four square. The two story, shingled house has a hipped roof and an attached one story porch across the entire facade. The porch columns are simple and unadorned. The strongest Italianate features are the windows, which are paired and have decorative pediments. The doorway is centered on the facade and has double doors. The house has a large connecting ell to the barn, which is covered in shingles and clapboard.

### **110 Two Lights Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1926**

This house is an excellent example of the classic, two-and-a-half story Colonial Revival style house with a center hall plan and symmetrical facade. This house is one of the few examples of round headed dormers. The windows are one over one throughout the house and the front door has sidelights. A small, attached entry porch has a triangular pediment with a curved underside, another feature common in Colonial Revival style houses. A one story addition off the southwest facade serves as a sunroom, a common floor plan configuration. There is a large, detached barn with an end gabled roof that retains the transom and large double doors. The windows in the barn are two over two.

### **133 Two Lights Road, Tudor, c. 1900 - 1930**

This one and a half story, three bay house has a cross gable roof with side ell. There are large shed dormers with metal casement windows. The floor plan is irregular. Wood half-timbering and stucco has been applied on the shed dormers and in one of the gable ends. This is a common decorative feature of the Tudor style. Also, the main entry has a rounded arch.

**Two Lights State Park - Nathaniel Dyer House, Greek Revival, c. 1800**

This one and a half story, three bay house has several key elements of a Greek Revival structure, including the following: corner pilasters, rectangular pediments over the windows, bold entablature over the door, and a center door flanked with sidelights and pilasters. The house has a side gabled roof and a side ell. The foundation is brick.

**Two Lights State Park - World War Two Bunker**

**Two Lights State Park - World War Two Observation Tower**

**15 Two Lights Terrace, Lighthouse, I#076-0667**

**31 Warren Avenue, Tudor Style, c. 1915-1930**

The facade of this one and a half story, two bay house is dominated by the gable end. The entrance is a small gable vestibule with wood diamond pane windows in the vestibule side walls. Some of the double hung windows on the first floor four vertical panes in the upper sash over a single lower sash. An engaged porch extends halfway across the north side of the house and has a large rounded arch opening on the end facing the street. There are two shed dormers and the exterior is shingled.

**32 Warren Avenue, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This two story, three bay has is a good example of the Colonial Revival subtype called a Dutch Colonial. It has a gambrel roof with shed dormers off the front and rear. The exterior is shingled and it has a center hall plan. The main entry has a small projecting triangular pediment supported by two Doric columns. The foundation is ornamental concrete block. The double hung windows are eight over eight.

**2 Webster Farm Road, Greek Revival, c. 1850 - 1870**

This is one of the only examples in the area of a three bay, two-and-a-half story Greek Revival house. It is an excellent example of the style because of the bold simplicity in the details, which include the corner pilasters, the entablature and pilasters around the doors, and the rectangular window pediments. The main block of the house is a center hall plan. The main door has sidelights as does the

side entrance in the ell. The windows are six over six. There is a stone wall that runs across the front of the property.

**10 Wentworth Road, Greek Revival, c. 1840 - 1860**

This large, end gabled barn is an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century barn. The massive sliding wood door is centered on the gable end. There is an attached shed off the south façade. The barn retains its original clapboard exterior and the double hung windows are six over six.

**1 Wheeler Road, Cape Elizabeth Lions Club Building, Greek Revival, c. 1865**

A simple, one and a half story, three bay building that was originally constructed as the Baxter School. The building retains its clapboard exterior with simple corner boards and six over six windows. The end gable has two doors and the simple cornice mold characteristic of the Greek Revival is intact.

**3 Wheeler Road, I#076-0642, Two Lights Antiques, c. 1890 - 1910**

This very simple, one room, three bay, wood clapboard structure is one of the only examples of early twentieth century commercial structures in the survey area. The most significant feature is the parapet that extends above the end gable roof. The windows on either side of the front door consist of three double hung windows grouped together with eight panes in each. The windows on the side facades are two over two.

**6 Wheeler Road, Italianate, c. 1860 - 1885**

This one and a half story, two bay house is a good example of a modest Italianate style. The side hall entry and the adjacent bay window are the two most distinguishing features on the house. The entry retains its double doors with their paneled base and large single pane of glass and a hipped pediment supported by heavily detailed brackets. The first floor bay window has paired brackets. The windows are two over two. The main house is connected to the barn with a small ell that has an enclosed porch. The barn retains its original paneled door.

**5 Wood Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1925**

This two story, three bay house has a shingled exterior, a side gabled roof and an enclosed side gabled entry porch. The entry door has sidelights and is centered on the facade. The double hung windows are eight over eight.

**40 Wood Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1910 - 1925**

This two story structure is a typical twentieth-century house with a side gable roof, symmetrical facade and an enclosed projecting entryway. The door to the

entrance vestibule is a multi-panel door and is flanked by sidelights. The exterior is shingled and a brick chimney marks one end of the house.

**99 Zeb Cove Road, Colonial Revival, c. 1915 - 1930**

This two story, five bay house has a completely shingled exterior and a side gabled roof. The double hung windows are six over six, and the entry is marked by a rounded arch with wood molding. There is a side ell and an attached garage that is a contributing part of the complex.