National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2009

Revised: 9/2021



Jordan Pond House

Acadia National Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Jordan Pond House

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650060

Parent Landscape: 650060

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Acadia National Park

Alpha Code: ACAD

Park Organization Code: 1700

Park District: ACAD

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Jordan Pond House is a National Park Service (NPS) developed area in Acadia National Park, located in Hancock County, Maine. Acadia was the first national park established east of the Mississippi River and today encompasses over 50,000 acres across Mount Desert Island, the Schoodic Peninsula, and other smaller islands. The 42-acre site is situated on a mostly level area of land on the southern end of Jordan Pond, an inland lake bound by Penobscot Mountain, Pemetic Mountain, and two rounded mountains called The Bubbles. These picturesque natural features are the focal point of the site's main building, the Jordan Pond House, a restaurant and gift shop operated by a concessionaire, Dawnland LLC. The current building dates from 1982, a replacement of an earlier building constructed by the Jordan brothers in the mid-nineteenth century and expanded into a popular dining and recreational destination by Thomas McIntire at the turn of the twentieth century. The historic tea lawn still offers visitors a space to relax and enjoy the vista toward the pond and mountains. This lawn, and the other turf areas that extend outward from the building, also feature scattered trees, shrubs, and remnant orchards. The property's open areas are bordered by woodlands of spruce, fir, birch, and maple trees that spread into the adjacent hills and valleys.

Segments of the park's historic hiking trail, carriage road, and motor road systems provide access to the Jordan Pond House and other features at the site that include the Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, pumphouses, dam and spillway, dormitory, parking lots, old building foundations, and several abandoned trails and roads.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Jordan Pond House, a developed area at Acadia National Park, is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation, and Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. The site is locally significant under Criterion A because it reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic location for recreation. Beginning in the early 1870s, the natural beauty of the Jordan Pond House landscape served as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination for local residents and summer visitors. Beginning in 1895, Thomas McIntire, in efforts parallel with the Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, and Northeast Harbor village improvement societies and associations (VIS, VIA), made substantial improvements to the area by enlarging the Jordan Pond House, constructing additional support structures, and

developing paths, hiking trails, and roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also understood the aesthetic value of the Jordan Pond House area, later directing the design and construction of the Jordan Pond gatekeeper's house, carriage house, and carriage road entrance gates. In addition, Rockefeller and the NPS constructed the first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, in the Jordan Pond House area. The site is also locally significant under Criterion C for its embodiment of characteristics and features reflective of the Picturesque Style design also implemented elsewhere on Mount Desert Island by Rockefeller and others. The Jordan Pond House landscape includes a tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and the distant mountains; portions of the park's hiking trails, carriage roads, and motor roads that link the area with important natural features; and buildings and bridges constructed in a rustic style. Collectively, these features, as well as rock outcroppings, stands of native trees, and water features, create an overall picturesque effect that reflects a romantic interpretation of nature.

The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House is 1895-1959. The period begins when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. (Note: the end date is fifty years before the completion of the original CLI in 2009, and was recommended by the Maine SHPO.)

ANALYSIS AN EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The physical integrity of the Jordan Pond House site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1895-1959) with current conditions. Some of the historic characteristics and features are unchanged. The natural scenery – Jordan Pond, Jordan Stream, The Bubbles and other surrounding mountains – that influenced the property's development remain focal points in the landscape. The recently restored tea lawn area remains open in character, and features new plantings at its south end and low shrub growth at its north end that highlight the iconic long vista to the pond and The Bubbles. The tea lawn, and the other areas of turf and scattered trees and shrubs that surround the Jordan Pond House feature, are themselves bordered by woods, preserving the historic spatial character originally created by Thomas McIntire. Multiple circulation systems traverse through or begin at the site, including six historic trails built by local village improvement groups, three historic carriage road constructed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and portions of motor roads developed by Rockefeller and the National Park Service (NPS). These systems, and their associated features (Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, Jordan Stream Bridge #3) still evoke their rustic designs and stone work craftsmanship. The Jordan Pond House, rebuilt in 1982, remains the site's focal point, serving as the park's only restaurant/tea house – a tradition that has continued since the 1880s. Although many buildings and structures have been lost, the foundations of the McIntire dwelling and an icehouse, and a wood-frame pumphouse, remain from the historic period, as do traces of old roads.

Since 1959, new buildings and structures have been added to the property, including a dormitory, tool shed, restroom, and footbridge, and some have been rebuilt, such as a brick pumphouse, and a dam and spillway. The non-historic Jordan Pond House resembles the shape and layout of the original building that was lost to a fire in 1979, but is nonetheless larger in mass. In effort to evoke the past, designers for the new building incorporated additional apple trees, eastern white cedars, and foundation plants around its perimeter. Circulation changes have included the rerouting of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, which destroyed McIntire's stable area. Increasing needs for parking prompted the NPS to build parking lots northeast and south of the site. Other circulation projects have focused on improving the movement of vehicles and pedestrians in front of the Jordan Pond House through walkway additions, removal of the small circular drive, expansion of the entrance drive, a new pedestrian plaza, and dedicated bus drop-off areas. Non-historic small-scale features – rustic tea lawn furniture, parking management stones, cedar stump lights, interpretive wayside signs, informational/directional signs, bicycle racks, and trash cans – are generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

The condition of the Jordan Pond House landscape is "good." The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Its cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Acadia National Park currently includes 14 landscapes (and eight component landscapes): Baker Island, Blackwoods Campground, Cadillac Mountain Summit, Historic Carriage Road System (four component landscapes), Historic Hiking Trail System (four component landscapes), Historic Motor Road System, Isle au Haut, Jordan Pond House, Picnic Areas, Sand Beach, Schoodic Peninsula, Seawall Campground, Sieur de Monts Spring, and Thunder Hole.

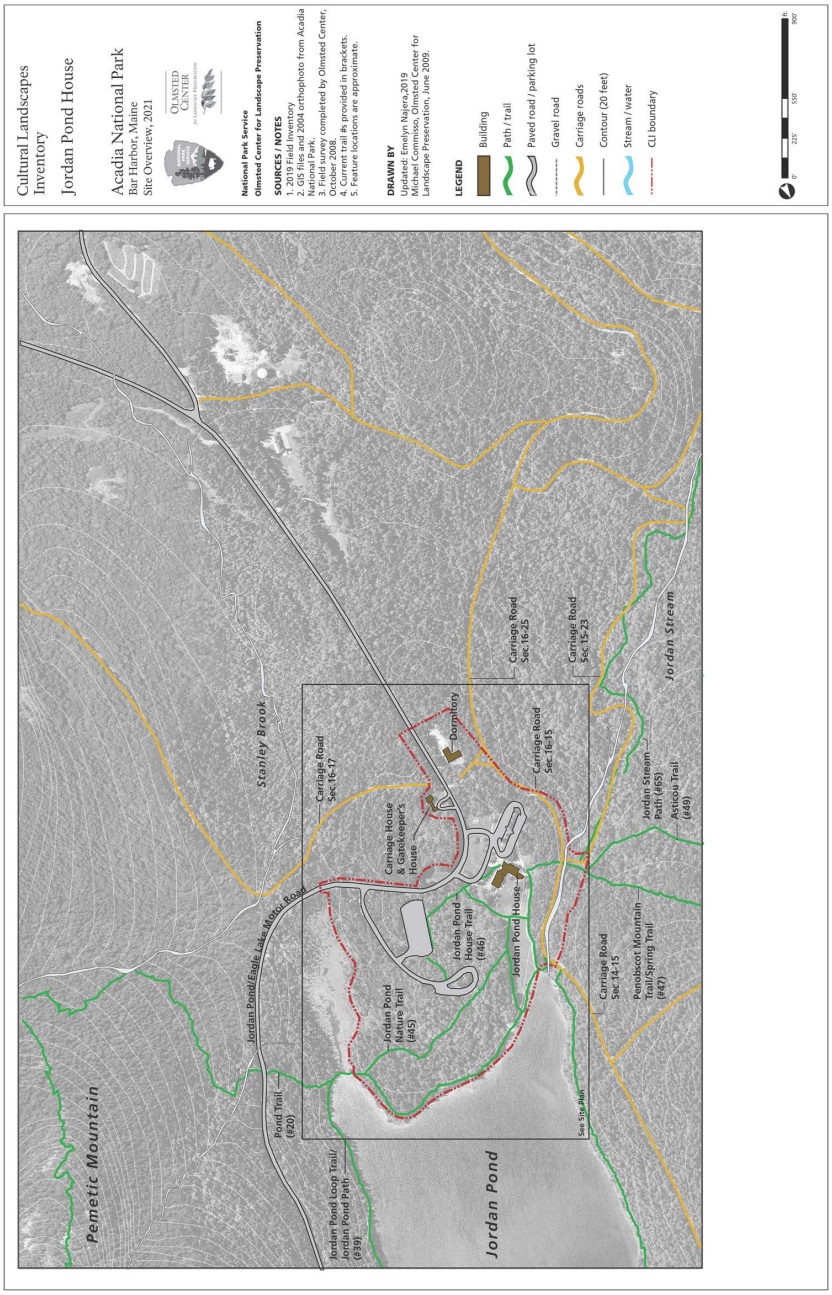
Landscape Type:

Historic Site

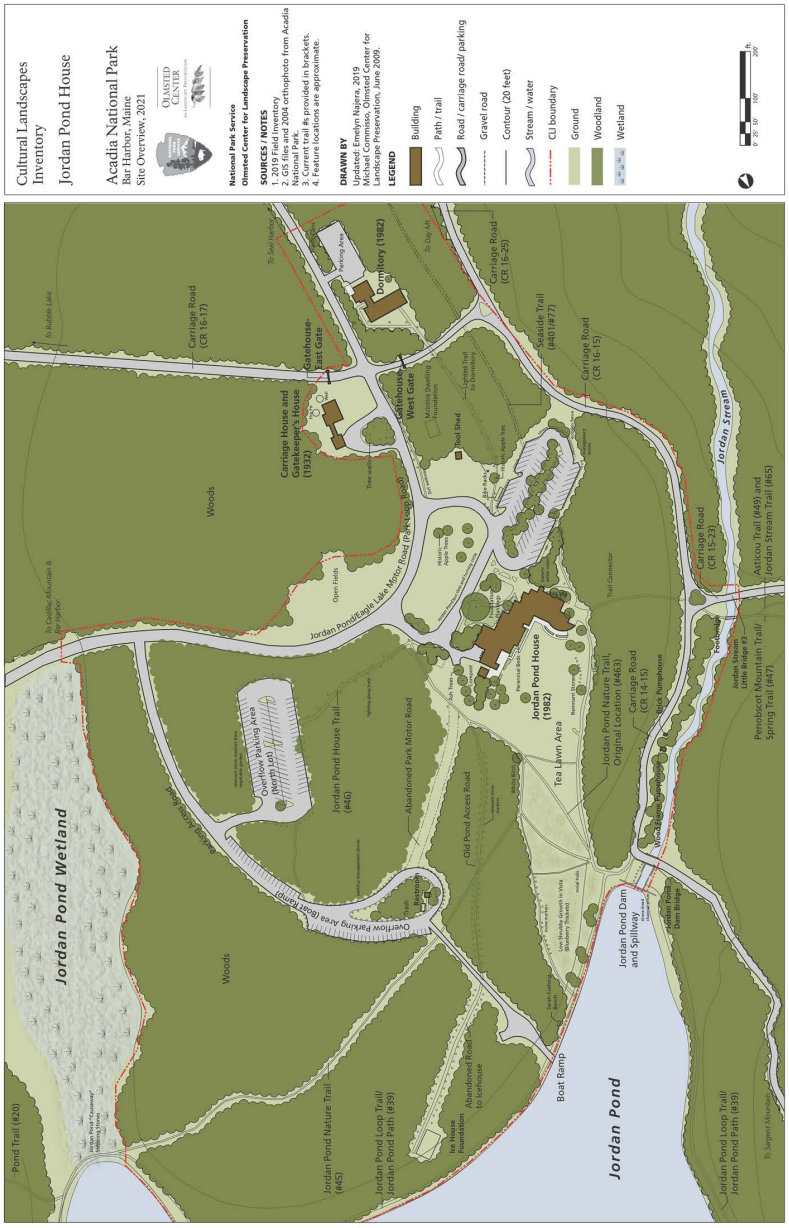
Other Names:

Other Name:	Jordan Pond House	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	McIntire Property	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Site map for Jordan Pond House, 2021, 1 of 2.



Site map for Jordan Pond House, 2021, 2 of 2.

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/23/2009

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Research for the Jordan Pond House landscape was initiated in 1996 by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, which produced a draft cultural landscape inventory. In October 2008, existing conditions were mapped and evaluated by Michael Bricknell and Jacob Tisinger, Student Conservation Association interns, and Michael Commisso, Historical Landscape Architect with the Olmsted Center. The original CLI was approved by the park superintendent and the Maine SHPO in 2009.

For this CLI Update, field work and mapping was completed by Emelyn Najera, Conservation Associate, in June 2019, and edits were accomplished by Jeff Killion, R1 CLI Coordinator in March 2021. The park contact for cultural resources is Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resource Program Manager, at gail_gladstone@nps.gov.

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2021
• The management category remains, “Should be Preserved and Maintained.”
• National Register information is revised. The significance of the landscape is articulated in the updated National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Historic Resources of Acadia National Park,” approved by the Keeper of the National Register in 2017. The Jordan Pond House is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, and Landscape Architecture.
• The period of significance remains 1895-1959.
• The following sections have been reviewed and revised as needed: Chronology, History, Analysis (feature tables and FMSS data), and Impacts.
• Information on the Wabanaki – a group of northeastern Algonquian-speaking ethnic groups or tribal nations today distinguished as the Maliseet, Mi’kmaq, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot – has been expanded throughout the CLI.
• Existing condition photographs are updated, and the site plan is revised and GIS-compliant.
• The landscape condition was evaluated as “Fair” in 2009. The proposed landscape condition evaluation for 2021 is “Good.”

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY
CONCURRENCE FORM

Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park

Acadia National Park concurs with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Jordan Pond House including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Should Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jordan Pond House is hereby approved and accepted.

Superintendent, Acadia National Park — Date 7/23/09

Park Concurrence Form, 2009.

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory – Jordan Pond House
Acadia National Park
List of Contributing and Non-Contributing Landscape Features
August 2009

Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the property's historic character, though not all are considered countable resources according to the National Register of Historic Places. Those marked with an * have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Those features marked with a + have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

Natural Systems and Topography
Jordan Pond Stream

Spatial Organization
Field and Forest Patterns
Tea Lawn Area

Vegetation
Remnant Apple Orchard
Line of Ash Trees
White Birch Tree along East Side of Tea Lawn
Lilac Shrubs
Tea Lawn
Low Shrubbery Growth in Vista

Circulation
+ Motor Roads-Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 23-25 (Jordan Pond Road) (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 25-16 (Jordan Pond Road) (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 15-23 (Jordan Stream Bridle Path) (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 20-19 (Asticou-Jordan Pond Road) (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 14-21 (Asticou-Jordan Pond Road) (portion)
* Carriage Road System-Section 37-17 (Day Mountain Carriage Road) (portion)
+ Pond Trail (Trail #20) (portion)
+ Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (Trail #39) (portion)
+ Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #45)
+ Jordan Pond House Trail (Trail #46)
+ Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (Trail #47) (portion)
+ Asticou Trail (Trail #49) (portion)
+ Jordan Stream Trail (Trail #65) (portion)
+ Seaside Trail (Trail #401) (portion)
Abandoned Park Motor Road Trace

Footbridge
Brick Pump House
Tool Shed
Restroom

Small-scale Features

Rustic Tea Lawn Furniture
Signs - Interpretive Wayside
Signs - Informational/directional
Bicycle Racks
Parking Management Stones
Cedar Stump Lights
Kitchen Garden Wooden Fence
Trash Cans

Undetermined Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Archeological Sites

Site 1
Site 2
Old Road
Outbuilding Foundation
Garden/Tool Shed
Granite Bench (Site 1)
Mens Dorm Foundation
Unknown/Pumphouse
Modern Tea House
Poss. Foundation/Square Depression

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

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

September 21, 2009

Dennis R. Reidenbach
Regional Director
Northeast Region
United States Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Project: MHPC #1540-09; Jordan Pond House Cultural Landscape Inventory, Acadia National Park
Location: Mount Desert, Maine

Dear Mr. Reidenbach:

In response to your recent request, I have reviewed the information received August 14, 2009 to initiate consultation on the above referenced project pursuant to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended.

During telephone conversations between Kirk Mohney of my staff and National Park Service staff in Boston on September 11 and 16, 2009, it was agreed that the final CLI would include revisions as incorporated in the following sections:

Period of Significance:

"The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area. Although beyond the scope of this report, the Jordan Pond House site may also be significant in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor."

Boundary Description:

"The 42-acre developed area at the Jordan Pond House is generally defined by the features built by the Jordan brothers, Thomas McIntire, several village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service. The northern boundary of this inventory unit is Jordan Pond; the eastern boundary is generally defined by the western edge of the Jordan Pond wetland, and the tree line along Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012] (LCS #041055); the southern boundary follows the tree line south of the dormitory; and the western

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SHPO concurrence letter, September 21, 2009 (10 pages).

boundary is defined by the Carriage Road Systems-Section 20-19 (LCS #041037), Section 14-21 (LCS #041028), and Jordan Stream."

Views and Vistas:

Historic Conditions (through 1959):
The views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding Penobscot Mountains--to the west--and Pemetic Mountains--to the east--is one of the main features within the Jordan Pond House site. The earliest photo images from the late 1880s, show a cleared area almost down to the pond's shoreline. During McIntire's management of the restaurant, the viewshed was extended down to the waters edge (CLI, 1996: 29).

Post-historic and Existing Conditions:

Since the historic period, views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn have been maintained to emphasize the natural features: Jordan Pond punctuated by The Bubbles to the north, and framed by the Penobscot Mountain to the west and Pemetic Mountain to the east. The trees closest to the tea lawn were planted to direct the eye to the vista, and farther away from the tea lawn the native woodland vegetation is maintained along a prescribed sight line to frame the view. Currently, the low shrubbery growth within the tea lawn is maintained through a prescribed burn (see Figure 21) (CLI, 1996: 29).

In addition, in the "Buildings and Structures" table on pages 61-62, the Brick Pump House and Dam and Spillway will be classified as "undetermined" to reflect the site's potential significance in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor.

Based on the incorporation of the revisions noted above, I concur with the categorization of the landscape resources and features at the Jordan Pond House developed area as identified in the CLI.

We believe that the Jordan Pond House Cultural Landscape Inventory will be most valuable in guiding the future preservation and treatment of this developed area, and we applaud the Park Service for completing it. If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mohney.

Sincerely,

Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
United States Custom House
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (NER-HPPC-OCLP)

AUG 0 7 2009

Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
55 Capitol Street
State House Station 65
Augusta, ME 04333

Dear Mr. Shettleworth:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Jordan Pond House landscape, a developed area located within Acadia National Park. The Jordan Pond House developed area is an early scenic destination that has significance in the areas of conservation, entertainment/recreation, and landscape architecture. However, the site does not meet the registration requirements of the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) because it is not directly associated with the village improvement efforts on Mount Desert Island. This CLI includes twenty-one previously evaluated resources. We seek your concurrence on the contributing status of other resources and features identified in this CLI previously unevaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects with the National Park Service (NPS) Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the National Park System, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for

others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

The Jordan Pond House developed area is identified as a "Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas" property type in the MPDF, which was accepted by the National Register of Historic Places on June 29, 2007. The MPDF identifies historic contexts with which to evaluate park resources under two contexts: "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937)," and "Rustic Design (1890-1958)" and its two subthemes, "The Picturesque Style (1890-1950)" and "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)." Registration requirements outlined in the MPDF for developed areas require they retain integrity of setting and design to convey their historic use, including the principal circulation system and site organization. According to the MPDF, "the developed area at Jordan Pond has undergone significant alterations in recent years and requires further research to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register" (MPDF 2007:F96).

The Jordan Pond House developed area is accessed by the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012], several carriage roads, and numerous hiking trails, all of which are segments of the park's larger historic motor road, carriage road, and hiking trail systems. Regarding the motor roads, on March 26, 1993, your office determined that segments of the motor road system on Mount Desert Island were eligible for listing on the National Register. On September 18, 2008, your office concurred with the findings of the CLI, "Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park," that the entire motor road system (including segments on Schoodic Peninsula and various access roads) was eligible for the National Register as a circulation system that meets the registration requirements of the MPDF. Regarding the carriage roads, on November 11, 1979, the historic carriage road system was listed in the National Register as part of the "The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park" National Register nomination. Although individual segments were not specifically enumerated, several associated features within the CLI project boundary were, including the Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Gatekeeper's House (LCS #006583), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Carriage House (LCS #040122), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-East Gate (LCS #040123), Jordan Pond Gatehouse-West Gate (LCS #040124), and Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge) (LCS #006568). On July 1, 1996, your office concurred with the NPS's enumeration of individual segments of the carriage road system, as well as the NPS's identification of the Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 (LCS #041117), which is within the project area, as a contributing feature. Regarding the hiking trails, on December 17, 2001, your office determined the park's hiking trail system was eligible for the National Register. Within the project area, the following hiking trails begin and/or pass through the Jordan Pond House area: Pond Trail (c.1874) [Trail #20], Asticou Trail (c.1881) [Trail #49], Seaside Trail (c.1893) [Trail #401], Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (c.1896) [Trail

#39], Jordan Stream Trail (c.1902) [Trail #65], Penobscot Mountain Trail (lower section, c.1917) [Trail #47], and Jordan Pond Nature Trail, current location/Jordan Pond House Trail (c.1903, c.1980s) [Trail #s 45,46].

The CLI has determined that the Jordan Pond House landscape, a developed area in Acadia National Park, does not meet the registration requirements outlined in the MPDF because it is not associated with the persons identified as significant or the activities of the village improvement societies and village improvement associations (VIS and VIA). However, it is nonetheless locally significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of conservation and entertainment/recreation, and Criterion C in the area of landscape architecture. Under Criterion A, the Jordan Pond House developed area reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic area for recreation. Beginning in the early 1870s, the natural beauty of the Jordan Pond House landscape served as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination for local residents and summer visitors. By the 1900s, Thomas McIntire, in efforts parallel with the Bar Harbor VIA, Seal Harbor VIS, and Northeast VIS, made substantial improvements to the area by enlarging the Jordan Pond House, constructing additional support structures, and developing paths, hiking trails, and roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also understood the aesthetic value of the Jordan Pond House area, later directing the design and construction of the Jordan Pond gatekeeper's house, carriage house, and carriage road entrance gates. In addition, Rockefeller directed the construction of the first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, in the Jordan Pond House area. Under Criterion C, the Jordan Pond House developed area embodies characteristics and features reflective of the "Picturesque Style" also implemented elsewhere on Mount Desert Island by Rockefeller and others. The Jordan Pond House landscape includes a tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and the distant mountains; portions of the parks hiking trails, carriage roads, and motor roads that link the area with important natural features; and buildings and bridges constructed in a rustic style. Collectively, these features, as well as rock outcroppings, stands of native trees, and water features, create an overall picturesque effect that reflects a romantic interpretation of nature.

The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance ends in 1950, which is compatible with the end date of resources for the "Picturesque Style (1890-1950)" subtheme of the "Rustic Design" historic context, as described in the MPDF. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area.

The CLI fully evaluates the cultural landscape, particularly the associated landscape characteristics and features, and finds that overall the Jordan Pond House developed area landscape retains integrity to the areas of conservation, entertainment/recreation, and landscape architecture. The landscape characteristics and features that date to the period of significance should be preserved since they contribute to the historic character of the property. As noted previously, twenty-one of the property's features compiled on the enclosed lists have already

been listed on the National Register or evaluated and determined eligible for listing. There are twenty-one additional features related to natural systems, topography, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, and small-scale features that also contribute to the significance and historic character of the Jordan Pond House developed area.

We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description, National Register Information, Statement of Significance, and Analysis and Evaluation Summary in the enclosed CLI.

Based on the CLI, we seek your concurrence on the following:

- The Jordan Pond House landscape, a developed area within Acadia National Park, is significant under National Register criteria A and C.
- The areas of significance are conservation, entertainment/recreation, and landscape architecture.
- The period of significance is 1895-1950.
- The property retains landscape features that contribute to the site's historic character (see enclosed lists).
- The cultural landscape retains integrity to the period of significance.

If you concur with our categorization of the landscape resources and features at the Jordan Pond House developed area at Acadia National Park, as contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined, as enumerated on the enclosed list, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Jeff Killion, CLI Coordinator, National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 15 State Street, 6th Floor, Boston, MA 02109. We would appreciate your response within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to this report. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Mr. Killion at 617-223-5053, or by email at jeff_killion@nps.gov.

Sincerely,

Dennis R. Reidenbach
Regional Director
Northeast Region

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, Acadia National Park

I concur with the National Park Service categorizations of the Jordan Pond House developed area landscape resources and features at Acadia National Park as contributing, noncontributing, or undetermined.

_____ _____

Maine State Historic Preservation Officer Date

Abandoned Road to Ice House Trace
Abandoned Pond Access Road
Road to Boat Ramp

Buildings and Structures
* Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge)
* Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Carriage House
* Jordan Pond Gatehouse-East Gate
* Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Gatekeeper's House
* Jordan Pond Gatehouse-West Gate
+ Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3
McIntire Dwelling Foundation
Ice House Foundation
Wood Frame Pump House

Views and Vistas
Vista from Tea Lawn to Jordan Pond and The Bubbles

Small-scale Features
Remnant Stone Markers Delineating Old Vegetable Gardens Planting Beds, Hiking Trails, and Roads
Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway Stone-lined Channel Prism
Rustic Signs for Circulation Systems
Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench

Non-Contributing Landscape Characteristics & Associated Features

Vegetation
Perennial Beds
Eastern White Cedars
Kitchen Garden
Foundation Plants

Circulation
Parking Access Road
Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #463)
Walkway to Restroom in Upper Parking Area
Parking Lots, Jordan Pond House Perimeter Walkway, and Granite Curbs
Jordan Pond Bus Stop and Turning Circle
Lighted Trail to Dormitory
Social Trails

Buildings and Structures
Jordan Pond House
Dormitory
Dam and Spillway

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Updates Concurrence Form
2021

Acadia National Park
Blackwoods Campground, Cadillac Mountain Summit, Jordan Pond House,
Seawall Campground, Sieur de Monts Spring, and Thunder Hole

Acadia National Park concurs with the CLI updates for the Blackwoods Campground, Cadillac Mountain Summit, Jordan Pond House, Seawall Campground, Sieur de Monts Spring, and Thunder Hole, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Good – Blackwoods Campground
Fair – Cadillac Mountain Summit
Good – Jordan Pond House
Good – Seawall Campground
Good – Sieur de Monts Spring
Fair – Thunder Hole

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The CLI updates for the Blackwoods Campground, Cadillac Mountain Summit, Jordan Pond House, Seawall Campground, Sieur de Monts Spring, and Thunder Hole at Acadia National Park are hereby approved and accepted.

KEVIN SCHNEIDER Digitally signed by KEVIN SCHNEIDER
Date: 2021.09.28 09:08:42 -04'00'

Superintendent, Acadia National Park Date

Park Concurrence Form, 2021.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Jeff Killion	Other	09/28/2021	CLI Update

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Maine	Hancock County

Size (Acres): 42

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

The 42-acre developed area at the Jordan Pond House is generally defined by the features built by the Jordan brothers, Thomas McIntire, local village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the National Park Service. The northern boundary of this property is Jordan Pond; the eastern boundary is generally defined by the western edge of the Jordan Pond wetland, and the tree lines along the eastern side of Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road and the Carriage House/Gate Keeper's House; the southern boundary follows the tree line south of the dormitory; and the western boundary is defined by Carriage Road Section #16-15 and a portion of Jordan Stream.

Boundary Coordinates

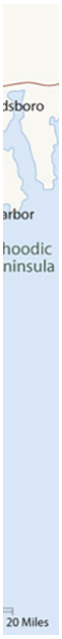
Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
	Area	44.3220480089531	-68.2548209732213	
	Area	44.3220543926156	-68.2544195848175	
	Area	44.322430931074	-68.2541765378122	
	Area	44.322772524704	-68.254096963758	
	Area	44.3232023384935	-68.2537403664023	
	Area	44.3233008714612	-68.2536638704747	
	Area	44.323711039537	-68.2530566916082	
	Area	44.3241180024519	-68.2519604341748	
	Area	44.3242783997653	-68.251707569084	
	Area	44.324348445501	-68.2514056861986	
	Area	44.3242206058923	-68.2511314029025	
	Area	44.3238130386053	-68.2507603509516	
	Area	44.3235942699678	-68.2503492762482	
	Area	44.3231983366163	-68.2503794007557	
	Area	44.3225050005391	-68.2503631480774	
	Area	44.3217659947982	-68.2502471508507	
	Area	44.3216134507451	-68.2503243382929	
	Area	44.3209439926859	-68.2498312385985	
	Area	44.3206202418385	-68.2498855263348	
	Area	44.3205513522292	-68.2503629447055	
	Area	44.3206390893087	-68.2486437707008	
	Area	44.3206583529937	-68.2515780169509	
	Area	44.3203465601895	-68.2520836007221	
	Area	44.3203146548482	-68.2527110306374	
	Area	44.3198742835447	-68.2528294841206	
	Area	44.3195033869886	-68.2525583043162	
	Area	44.3195095986231	-68.2521318545728	
	Area	44.3193819250518	-68.2518826705797	
	Area	44.3190300165215	-68.2517617402091	
	Area	44.3183082767334	-68.251532651638	
	Area	44.3179094985278	-68.2525032995998	
	Area	44.3191873409591	-68.2537912614411	
	Area	44.319300689574	-68.2546049426705	

	Area	44.3197267398659	-68.2550510015226	
	Area	44.3206912879765	-68.2552394452201	
	Area	44.3213929720869	-68.2551553237424	
	Area	44.3213931356257	-68.2551804031162	

Location Map:



Map of Acadia National Park. (Acadia NP website)


sboro
arbor
hoodic
ninsula
20 Miles



Map of Mount Desert Island. The Jordan Pond House is at map center right. (Acadia NP website)

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The natural systems and landforms found within Acadia National Park were shaped almost entirely of material deposited by glaciers. Ocean, mountains, lakes, and streams, wetlands, forests, meadows, and beaches are all found within the roughly 45,000 acres of Acadia. The Jordan Pond House site is situated along the southern edge of Jordan Pond at the beginning of Jordan Stream, and nestled between the Pemetic, the Triad, and Penobscot (formerly Jordan) mountains.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Located within Acadia National Park, the Jordan Pond House site has attracted people since the mid-1860s. Although it has undergone multiple ownerships, the area has consistently been used a recreation destination and dining facility. Today, the Jordan Pond House area serves as the hub for the hiking trails carriage roads, and motor road systems within the park.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The lands that now encompass the 42-acre site were once part of L'Acadie, a vast area claimed by France in the seventeenth century that encompassed most of northeast North America, but usually referred to as the Canadian Maritimes and eastern Maine. Private ownership on Mount Desert Island began in 1688 when Sieur Antonine de la Mothe Cadillac claimed it in hopes of establishing a French feudal state. After the Treaty of Paris, English governor Sir Francis Bernard obtained a royal land grant on the island around 1763, but lost his claim after the Revolutionary War when the newly established United States government granted the western half of the island to Bernard's son John and the eastern half to Marie Theresa de Gregoire, granddaughter of Cadillac (The eastern half included lands surrounding the Jordan Pond House area). Both began to sell their lands to non-resident landlords, but by this time there was an ever-increasing number of settlers arriving and homesteading.

In 1836, Charles Eaton sold 2,960 acres to William Bennett. The Jordan Pond House site was included as part of this large tract. Three years after its purchase, Bennett sold the 2,960 acres, which included a house and two mills, to George and John Jordan. Between 1880 and 1881, the lands encompassing the Jordan Pond House site were acquired by Charles T. How, who envisioned the site to be an entertainment and recreation destination. Later, How hired Melvin Tibbetts to provide lunch for guests. Eventually, Thomas McIntire purchased the Jordan Pond House site in 1895 and developed the character and atmosphere as seen today. By the 1920s, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. had purchased the site, constructing a segment of the historic motor roads (later named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road), and portions of the carriage road system in the area. The Jordan Pond House site was acquired by the National Park Service in 1940.

Land transfers, by lot number, for the Jordan Pond House site are as followed:

1828 March 1, 2960 acres, from Alexander and Henry Baring, John Richards, Joseph to John Richards, Joseph R. Ingersoll, and William Mille (Devisees in trust of William Bingham) to Benjamin Spurling, Enoch Spurling, John Manchester, Jr., Samuel Cilpatrick and Aaron Wasgatt;

1830 December 29, 1/8 portion of 2960 acres, from Aaron Wasgatt to John Simms and Charles F. Eaton;

1836 June 7, 2960 acres, from Benjamin Spurling, Enoch Spurling, Samuel Kilpatrick, John Simms, and Charles Eaton to William Bennett and Rufus Leighton;

1838 May 23, 2960 acres, from Rufus Leighton to William Bennett;

1839 March 19, 2960 acres, from William Bennett to Seth Tisdale;

1839 August 19, 2960 acres, from Seth Tisdale to William Bennett;

1839 August 19, 2960 acres, from William Bennett to George N. Jordan and John S. Jordan;

1880 October 27, 2960 acres, from John S. Jordan to Charles T. How;

1881 January 1, 1480 acres, from John S. Jordan to Charles T. How
Between 1880 and 1881, the 2960 acres was divided into two lots. Following the death of Charles T. How, the lots were again divided by his heirs. For the purpose of this Cultural Landscape Inventory, lots 1, 2, and 3 will be provided as they encompass the lands within the Jordan Pond House area.

Lot 1:

1910 November 19, 1480, between 20 and 21 acres, from John B. How, Samuel Bates, and Franks C. Bates (Devisees in trust of the John S. Jordan to Charles T. How) to George L. Stebbins;

1910 November 19, between 20 and 21 acres, from George L. Stebbins to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, between 20 and 21 acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, between 20 and 21 acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

1940 May 29, between 20 and 21 acres ,from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America.

Lot 2:

1887 September 3, 36 acres, from Sidney Bracy (Minor heir of Geo. H. Bracy) to Alden H. Jordan, John Clements, George N. Jordan, and Melvin J. Jordan;

1900 October 22, 38 acres, from John Clement, George W. Jordan, Melvin Jordan, Alden Jordan, Sidney Bracy, and Abbie Austin to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, 38 acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, 38 acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr ;

1940 May 29, 38 acres, from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America;

Lot 3:

1888 June 27, 15 ½ acres, from John Clement to William Hadlock;

1916 September 6, 15 ½ acres, from George R. Hadlock to Thomas A. McIntire;

1923 May 12, 15 ½ acres, from Thomas A. McIntire to George B. Dorr;

1923 May 12, 15 ½ acres, from George Dorr to John D. Rockefeller, Jr;

1940 May 29, 15 1/2 acres , from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to United States of America.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/23/2009

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved by the park superintendent on July 23, 2009, the Jordan Pond House meets both of the criteria for the "Should be Preserved and Maintained" management category. Firstly, the site meets National Register of Historic Places criteria A and C in the areas of Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation and Landscape Architecture. Secondly, the site is compatible with the park's legislated significance.

In the enabling legislation of Sieur de Monts National Monument from July 8, 1916, Congress cited Mount Desert Island's distinction as Champlain's landing place and the great scientific interest in its topography, geology, fauna, and flora. The legislation indicated the primary purpose of the monument was to protect these significant resource values, warning all unauthorized persons "not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries." Although providing resource-based outdoor recreational opportunities was not specifically stated in the enabling legislation, such was the intent of the many people who donated thousands of acres for creation of the park. The lands that comprise the Jordan Pond House area were acquired by John D. Rockefeller, Jr, in 1928, with the intent of eventual donation to the park, which occurred in 1940.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date: 12/01/2024

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Dawnland, LLC. The Concessioner shall provide, operate, and maintain the required and authorized visitor services and any related support facilities and services…for Jordan Pond House – Retail. Contract from 2014 to 2024. Facilities assigned with real property improvements and maintenance/housekeeping/groundskeeping responsibilities.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. The current boundary for this CLI encompasses historic resources that convey significance and retain integrity.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: SHPO Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

The origins of Acadia National Park date to July 18, 1916 when it was proclaimed Sieur de Monts National Monument. On February 29, 1919 it was established as Lafayette National Park, and on January 19, 1929 the name was changed to Acadia National Park. The Jordan Pond House area was added to the park in 1940.

On June 29, 2007, the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) titled, "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" was approved by the Keeper of the National Register. The MPDF identified historic contexts, property types, and registration requirements with which to evaluate park resources. The contexts were "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1937)," "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Development of the National Park System (1913-1958)," and "Rustic Design (1890 -1958)" and its subthemes, "Picturesque Style (1890-1950)" and "Rustic Design of the National Park Service (1916-1958)." The three property types were: Circulation Systems, Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas, and Park Administration and Support. Registration requirements for listing properties in the National Register under this multiple property group included meeting Criteria A, B, and/or C in the areas of Architecture, Community Development, Conservation, Engineering, Entertainment/Recreation, Landscape Architecture, Other (Philanthropy), and Transportation.

On July 23, 2009, the CLI for the Jordan Pond House was approved by the Park Superintendent, and on September 21, 2009, the Maine SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI. The CLI determined that the Jordan Pond House did not meet the 2007 MPDF's registration requirements for Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type under the historic contexts "Community Development…" or "Rustic Design." The CLI cited the following passage from the 2007 MPDF: "…the developed area at Jordan Pond has undergone significant alterations in recent years and requires further research to determine if it is eligible for listing in the National Register" (MPDF 2007: F96). However, the CLI determined that the property possessed local level significance under Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation and Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. The period of significance was identified as 1895-1959, beginning when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape and creating the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles, and ending in 1959 to reflect the continued use of the site for entertainment and recreation. (Note: the end date is fifty years before the completion of the original CLI in 2009, and was recommended by the Maine SHPO.)

Portions of Acadia's historic motor road, carriage road, and hiking trail systems are within the Jordan Pond House area, and have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Regarding the motor roads, on March 26, 1993, the Maine SHPO determined that the segments of the motor road system on Mount Desert Island were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. On July 1, 1996, the Maine SHPO confirmed this determination, and concurred with the NPS's list of individually-named motor road segments, including the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road. On September 18, 2008, the SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI, "Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park," which determined that all individual road segments comprising the motor road system were contributing resources and eligible for listing in the National Register, as well as certain pullouts, parking lots, and access roads; walkways, trails and steps; and scenic views and vistas along the historic motor road system corridors. At the Jordan Pond House, this included the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road.

Regarding the carriage roads, on November 14, 1979, the historic carriage road system was listed in the National Register under the name, "The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park." The documentation identified significance at the local level in the areas of Transportation, Engineering, and

Landscape Architecture. The overall period of significance was listed as "1900-x," with specific dates of 1919-1931, which corresponds to the construction of some, but not all, of the bridges. In addition to the carriage roads themselves, the documentation specifically described several resources in the Jordan Pond House area, including the Jordan Pond Gatehouse and its surrounding lawns and trees, and the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge). On July 1, 1996, the Maine SHPO reconfirmed the National Register listing, and concurred with the NPS's lists of individually-named carriage road segments, gatehouses, and bridges. At the Jordan Pond House area this included: Carriage Road Section #s 14-15, 15-23, 16-15, 16-17; the Gatehouse (Carriage House, Gatekeeper's House, East Gate, West Gate); the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge; and the Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3. On September 18, 2013, the SHPO concurred with the findings of two CLIs, "Day Mountain Carriage Roads" and "Jordan and Sargent Mountain Carriage Roads," which determined that the carriage road segments were contributing resources and eligible for listing in the National Register, as well as the gatehouse complexes, bridges, culverts, embankments, guardwalls, retaining walls, coping stones, vistas, and certain gates and signs. At the Jordan Pond House, this included: Carriage Road Section #s 14-15, 15-23, 15-16, 16-17; Gatehouse (Carriage House, Gatekeeper's House, East Gate, West Gate, retaining wall, lawns and trees); the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge; and the Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3.

Regarding the hiking trails, on December 17, 2001, the Maine SHPO determined the park's trails were eligible for the National Register. On September 20, 2017, the SHPO concurred with the findings of the CLI, "Historic Hiking Trail System – Bar Harbor District, Acadia National Park," which determined that the district's trails and certain associated features were contributing resources and eligible for listing in the National Register. At the Jordan Pond House, this included the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #45) and Jordan Pond House Trail (#46), and portions of the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39), Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47), Asticou Trail (#49), Jordan Stream Trail (#65), and the Seaside Trail (#401/#77). A National Register nomination for the hiking trail system is currently underway.

Since the completion of the original Jordan Pond House CLI in 2009, an amendment and update have been approved for the "Historic Resources of Acadia National Park" MPDF. On June 5, 2013, the Keeper of the National Register accepted an amendment that added Buildings and Structures as a property type to the existing historic context, "John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the Development of the National Park System (1913-1958)." The amendment did not pertain to the resources at the Jordan Pond House. On June 26, 2017, the Keeper approved a comprehensive update, which incorporated the 2013 amendment and added two new historic contexts: "The Rusticator Period (1835-1890)" and "National Park Service Development of Acadia National Park (1916-1958)." Although the new contexts did not apply to the Jordan Pond House, the update identified the Jordan Pond House as part of the context "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1919)" and the context "Rustic Design (1890-1958)" and its subtheme "Picturesque Style (1890-1950)."

According to research conducted for the Jordan Pond House CLI Update, and the categories of National Register documentation outlined in the "CLI Professional Procedures Guide," the areas and periods of significance of this developed area, and major resources that contribute its significance, have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register. Therefore, for purposes of the CLI, the Jordan Pond House is considered "SHPO – Documented."

Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 09/21/2009

Concurrence Narrative:

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission concurred with the categorization of the landscape resources and features at the Jordan Pond House, Acadia National Park, as contributing, noncontributing, and undetermined, on September 21, 2009. The following revisions were made to the CLI per a conference call with Kirk Mohney at the Maine SHPO:
- The period of significance has been extended to 1959 to reflect ongoing recreational use at the site. The second paragraph of the statement has been revised as follows: "The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House site begins in 1895 when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment. We are aware that the MPDF may need to be expanded to be inclusive of properties such as the Jordan Pond House developed area. Although beyond the scope of this report, the Jordan Pond House site may also be significant in the areas of community development and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as the water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor."
- The boundary description was revised as follows: "The 42-acre developed area at the Jordan Pond House is generally defined by the features built by the Jordan brothers, Thomas McIntire, several village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the National Park Service. The northern boundary of this inventory unit is Jordan Pond; the eastern boundary is generally defined by the western edge of the Jordan Pond wetland, and the tree line along Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road [MR012] (LCS #041055); the southern boundary follows the tree line south of the dormitory; and the western boundary is defined by the Carriage Road Systems-Section 20-19 (LCS #041037), Section 14-21 (LCS #041028), and Jordan Stream."
- The Views and Vistas section in the Analysis/Evaluation chapter has been revised as follows:
Historic Conditions (through 1959).
The views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding Penobscot Mountains--to the west--and Pemetic Mountains--to the east--is one of the main features within the Jordan Pond House site. The earliest photo images from the late 1880s, show a cleared area almost down to the pond's shoreline. During McIntire's management of the restaurant, the viewshed was extended down to the waters edge (CLI, 1996: 29).
Post-historic and Existing Conditions.
Since the historic period, views from the Jordan Pond house and the tea lawn have been maintained to emphasize the natural features: Jordan Pond punctuated by The Bubbles to the north, and framed by the Penobscot Mountain to the west and Pemetic Mountain to the east. The trees closest to the tea lawn were planted to direct the eye to the vista, and farther away from the tea lawn the native woodland vegetation is maintained along a prescribed sight line to frame the view. Currently, the low shrubbery growth within the tea lawn is maintained through a prescribed burn (see Figure 21) (CLI, 1996: 29).
- The status of the "Brick Pump House" and the "Dam and Spillway" have been changed to undetermined to reflect the site's potential significance in the areas of community planning and engineering for Jordan Pond's use as a water supply for the Village of Seal Harbor.

Significance Level: Local

Contributing: Contributing

Classification: Site

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

The Jordan Pond House, a developed area at Acadia National Park, is significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A in the areas of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation, and Criterion C in the area of Landscape Architecture. The site is locally significant under Criterion A because it reflects the origins of Acadia National Park and early efforts to conserve and maintain a scenic location for recreation. Beginning in the early 1870s, the natural beauty of the Jordan Pond House landscape served as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination for local residents and summer visitors. Beginning in 1895 , Thomas McIntire, in efforts parallel with the Bar Harbor, Seal Harbor, and Northeast Harbor village improvement societies and associations (VIS, VIA), made substantial improvements to the area by enlarging the Jordan Pond House, constructing additional support structures, and developing paths, hiking

trails, and roads. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. also understood the aesthetic value of the Jordan Pond House area, later directing the design and construction of the Jordan Pond gatekeeper's house, carriage house, and carriage road entrance gates. In addition, Rockefeller and the NPS constructed the first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, in the Jordan Pond House area. The site is also locally significant under Criterion C for its embodiment of characteristics and features reflective of the Picturesque Style design also implemented elsewhere on Mount Desert Island by Rockefeller and others. The Jordan Pond House landscape includes a tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and the distant mountains; portions of the park's hiking trails, carriage roads, and motor roads that link the area with important natural features; and buildings and bridges constructed in a rustic style. Collectively, these features, as well as rock outcroppings, stands of native trees, and water features, create an overall picturesque effect that reflects a romantic interpretation of nature.

The period of significance for the Jordan Pond House is 1895-1959. The period begins when Thomas McIntire became manager of the property and initiated the development of the landscape as seen today, specifically clearing the tea lawn to obtain views of Jordan Pond and The Bubbles. The period of significance extends to 1959, reflecting the continued use of the site for recreation and entertainment.

The following statement of significance is organized by National Register criteria with a focus on the Jordan Pond House developed area. While the motor road, carriage road, and hiking trail systems have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register, they are not comprehensively evaluated in this CLI because only small portions of the systems are within the Jordan Pond House boundaries. The three systems and are considered separate property types in the 2017 MPDF with unique areas and periods of significance. These circulation systems and their associated built features have been evaluated in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories. Additionally, this CLI Update has concluded that the spillway, dam, and brick pump house are associated with the Seal Harbor water system as briefly described in the 2017 MPDF historic context "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1919)." However, future research is recommended to determine if these features, and the remaining water system as a whole, are individually eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Development and Engineering.

CRITERION A
Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation:
The Jordan Pond House is significant under Criterion A for its association with the historic context identified in the 2017 MPDF, "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park (1890-1919)" in the areas of Conservation and Entertainment/Recreation. In the late nineteenth century, there was a growing interest throughout the northeast United States to improve the physical and cultural qualities of villages and towns. On Mount Desert Island, this movement resulted in the establishment of local village improvement groups in several towns in the 1880s and 1890s. Made up of summer residents as well as local merchants, doctors, lawyers, and naturalists, the groups were dedicated to both preservation and physical improvements that would ultimately improve the quality of public amenities on the island. The organizations also worked cooperatively across the island to map, improve, and maintain the existing trails that had developed in the mid-nineteenth century, and to construct new trails. The village improvement groups also led an effort to preserve the watershed of Jordan Pond for the benefit of Seal Harbor; in 1896 the Seal Harbor Water Company built a brick pump house and dam spillway at the outlet of the pond. (MPDF 2007: E13-E18; MPDF 2017: E20)

Parallel to the developments by the village improvement groups, Thomas McIntire, member and later superintendent of both the Northeast Harbor VIS and Seal Harbor VIS, began to manage the Jordan Pond House restaurant and surrounding area in 1895. Realizing the aesthetic and monetary value of the area, McIntire began improving the restaurant facilities, constructing circulation features, and maintaining new and existing vegetation. By the early 1900s the landscape included paths to Jordan Pond, a vegetable garden and orchard, flower beds, and groupings of new trees and shrubs. The most notable change to the landscape was the deliberately cleared vista to the pond's shoreline, which offered an unobstructed view across the pond to the surrounding mountains. In 1902, a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed were built, and by 1907 McIntire had constructed a new two-story house for his family south of the Jordan Pond House, and a boat access road. All of these features were connected by paths and roads and set within a landscape of lawns and existing woodlands. Over time, additions were built on the Jordan Pond House to accommodate the growing clientele. The popularity of the site attracted notable

summer visitors such as President William Taft, Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor, and Edsel Ford.

John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s interest in the area resulted in the development of three carriage roads in the Jordan Pond House area: Asticou-Jordan Pond Road in 1918-1920, Jordan Stream Road in 1918, and Bubble Pond Road in 1928-1930. The latter carriage road's construction coincided with Rockefeller's purchase of the Jordan Pond House property from McIntire. The development of the area continued with the construction of the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, which included a carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west entrance gates. By 1940, the Jordan Pond House developed area was transferred to the NPS, but McIntire continued managing the site until 1945.

Today the site embodies early development efforts by Thomas McIntire as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination through its relationship between open areas surrounding the Jordan Pond House, including tea lawn, wooded areas, and nearby features including the McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations, wood frame pump house, and dam and spillway. In addition, the Jordan Pond House continues its use as a restaurant/tea house. The site's historic recreational use is conveyed through the network of trails, paths, carriage roads, and motor road that begin or pass through the site, built by McIntire, the village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the NPS.

CRITERION C
Landscape Architecture:
The Jordan Pond House is significant under Criterion C for its association with the historic context identified in the 2017 MPDF, "Rustic Design (1890-1958)," in the area of Landscape Architecture. Many of the property's extant landscape characteristics and features can be associated with the "Picturesque Style (1890-1950)" subtheme associated with the Rustic Design context. The Picturesque Style grew out of the early nineteenth century English garden and park traditions that emphasized scenic views and a naturalistic appearance. The new trend influenced the writings of Andrew Jackson Downing (1815-1852) and the landscape designs of Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903), Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. (1870-1957), and others who promoted an aesthetic appreciation for the picturesque qualities of the natural environment. By the end of the nineteenth century, the Picturesque Style incorporated natural elements and materials to create a scenic effect that appeared naturalistic and romantic rather than artificial and contrived. These qualities also paralleled the style of American landscape paintings in the mid to late nineteenth century. The Jordan Pond House landscape exemplifies a local expression of the Picturesque Style. (MPDF 2007: E34-E35)

The popularity of the Picturesque Style influenced both the development of Mount Desert Island and the preservation of the natural landscape and scenery. In 1890, civic improvements undertaken by local village improvement groups, created a system of trails that capitalized on the island's character to create a picturesque experience that was both intimate and scenic. In response to the popularity of the Jordan Pond House site, a series of trails traversing or starting in the area were built between the 1870s and 1929. They included the Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47, c.1871/1917), Asticou Trail (#49, c.1881), Seaside Trail (#401/#77, c.1893), Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39, c.1896), and Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463, c.1929, original location,). These trails illustrated the qualities of the Picturesque Style through naturalistic features, such as stone staircases, rock paving, retaining walls, and access to dramatic views.

Thomas McIntire's development of the Jordan Pond House site coincided with the work of the village improvement associations and societies. Like these groups, McIntire was interested in preserving the scenic qualities of the area. Beginning in 1895, McIntire cleared vegetation within the lawn area on the north side of the Jordan Pond House, extending the view down to Jordan Pond and allowing for uninterrupted views across the pond to the surrounding mountains. This view became one of the site's most important features. Around the perimeter of the house, McIntire maintained an open spatial character having a highly manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs. He also incorporated a series of flower beds and foundation plantings in order to add color and visual interest. There were also vegetable gardens and an orchard.

Between 1902 and 1928, McIntire continued the development of the Jordan Pond House site, building a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed to support the growing business, as well as a new home for his family. In addition, rooms were added to the Jordan Pond House. The buildings and

subsequent additions were rustic in appearance and constructed with local materials to fit within its natural surroundings. Paths and trails connecting these structures were gracefully integrated into the surrounding woodlands, conforming to the natural topography of the site.

The picturesque character of the Jordan Pond House site was complemented with the development of carriage road and motor road systems in the late 1910s and 1920s. Like the hiking trail systems, John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s carriage roads provided access to scenic vistas and developed areas, and were designed to follow the contours of the land and utilize locally available materials to blend its presence into the landscape. Architectural and engineered features on the system included gatehouse, bridges, coping stones, retaining walls, and drainage features. Several segments of the system were built in the Jordan Pond House area: Asticou-Jordan Pond Carriage Road in 1918-1920 (Sections 14-15, 16-15), Jordan Stream Bridle Path in 1918 (15-23), and Bubble Pond Carriage Road in 1928-1930 (16-17). A gatehouse complex (carriage house, gatekeeper's house, east and west gates) designed by Grosvenor Atterbury was constructed within the site in 1932. Designed in the French Norman Revival style, the gatehouse complex evokes a picturesque appearance when view in its setting. Other carriage road system features include the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (1920) and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 (1918-1919). The design characteristics of the carriage roads were mirrored in the motor road system developed by Rockefeller and the NPS from 1922 to 1958. The motor roads included shoulders covered with grasses and native vegetation, dry-laid stone retaining walls, hand-placed stone embankments, and coping stones for guardrails. The first segment of the historic motor road system, Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, was completed by 1927, a portion of which was located within the Jordan Pond House site.

The developed area at the Jordan Pond House clearly embodies characteristics and features reflective of the Picturesque Style implemented by Thomas McIntire. The tea lawn area retains its open character, with low shrub growth and bordering trees framing the long and unobstructed views to Jordan Pond and the surrounding mountains. Segments of the historic hiking trails constructed by the village improvement groups, and the carriage and motor roads, built under the direction of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and the NPS, represent some of the finest examples of rustic construction in the park. There have been changes, however, including the realignment of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road in the 1960s, which resulted in the loss of several building and structures, as well as destruction of the original Jordan Pond House by fire in 1979. Foundations of some of these building remain, and the Jordan Pond House was rebuilt in the same location in 1982, although slightly reoriented to better highlight the iconic views looking north. With an increased demand in visitor facilities, some roads were removed or realigned, and new access roads and parking areas were created. Traces of old roads and other abandoned paths can still be seen in the landscape through remnant stone culverts, steps, and bridge abutments. Nonetheless, the site remains a picturesque landscape focused on the Jordan Pond House and the view across the tea lawn area to Jordan Pond and set within a manicured lawn dotted with shade trees and masses of shrubs, and ringed by woods, and rugged mountains.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1895 - CE 1959

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	General Recreation	
Developing the American Economy	Transportation by Land and Air	Carriage Roads, Touring Roads and Parkways	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Rustic Architecture	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	Formation Of The Conservation Movement, 1870-1908	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	Scenic Preservation	
Transforming the Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources	The Great Depression And Conservation	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Historic Resources of Acadia National Park MPS
NRIS ID:	64500982
Primary Certification Date:	06/26/2017
Other Certifications and Date:	MM/dd/yyyy
NRIS Name:	The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park
NRIS ID:	79000131
Primary Certification Date:	11/14/1997

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	MHPC #1540-09
Name:	Jordan Pond House
Listed Date:	09/21/2009

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date:

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date:

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
BCE 5000	Inhabited	After the Ice Age, the earliest Indian hunting bands move into Maine's tundras in pursuit of caribou, musk ox, mammoth, and other wildlife. (Prins and McBride 2007: xv)
BCE 10500 - 1604	Inhabited	Indian families seasonally fish and hunt sea mammals in Mount Desert Island's coastal waters and collect shellfish on mudflats. Over many generations, shells accumulate at coastal camping sites, forming shellheaps. These sites also contain stone and bone tools, including harpoons, fishhooks, projectile points, awls, and (later) small native copper beads and thin copper blades. (Prins and McBride 2007: xv)
CE 1604	Explored	French explorer Samuel de Champlain names "Isle des Monts Deserts" for its high barren peaks. The Etchemin (later called Wabanaki) Indians guiding him know the island as Pemetic, meaning "range of mountains." (Prins and McBride 2007: i-ii; CLR 2006: 12)
CE 1600 - 1699	Explored	In the seventeenth century there is a portage route from Hull's Cove to Somes Sound, near present-day Northeast Harbor, via Breakneck Brook, Eagle Lake, and Jordan Pond. (Prins and McBride 2007: 243,574)
CE 1620 - 1625	Settled	By the early 1620s epidemics and warfare have nearly annihilated the indigenous communities occupying the coastal territories from Mount Desert Island to Cape Cod, leading to European land claims and settlement. (Prins and McBride 2007: ii)
CE 1860 - 1879	Inhabited	In the 1860s and 1870s there is a Wabanaki encampment in the woods near Sargent Mountain and Jordan Pond. (Prins and McBride 2007: 552)
CE 1860 - 1879	Explored	In the 1860s and 1870s, an annual summertime influx of visitors, called the "rusticators," make use of lumber roads and old Wabanaki trails to explore the island.
CE 1836	Purchased/Sold	C.F. Eaton sells 2,960 acres of land to William Bennett.
CE 1839 - 1841	Built	Between 1839 and 1841, Jordan Pond Road is built. There are discrepancies as to for whom and when the road was built.
CE 1839	Purchased/Sold	William Bennett sells property to George and John Jordan.
CE 1847	Built	George and John Jordan build a farmhouse (the Jordan Pond House), barn, and a small sawmill and dam at the outlet of Jordan Pond.
CE 1847	Planted	A small apple orchard is planted.
CE 1871	Built	Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47) is mentioned in the 1871 DeCosta guide.
CE 1880 - 1881	Purchased/Sold	Charles T. How purchases the Jordan farm property.
CE 1881	Built	The Asticou Trail (#49) is created.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1884 - 1888	Established	Melvan Tibbetts and his family manage the Jordan farm and begin selling food to visitors.
CE 1890	Altered	A small dining room is added to the farmhouse.
CE 1891	Established	Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (VIA) forms in 1881 and is incorporated in 1891.
CE 1893	Built	Seaside Trail (#401/#77) is created.
CE 1895 - 1896	Established	Thomas A. McIntire manages Jordan Pond House and establishes a tea house business.
CE 1895	Planted	A vegetable garden is relocated from tea lawn area to south of the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1895	Altered	McIntire improves the tea lawn area by clearing vegetation to Jordan Pond's edge.
CE 1895 - 1933	Planted	McIntire adds foundation plantings, flower gardens, and groupings of trees and shrubs throughout Jordan Pond House site.
CE 1896	Built	Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39) is constructed.
CE 1896	Built	Seal Harbor Water Company condemns land at the outlet of Jordan Pond and builds a brick pumphouse and dam spillway.
CE 1897	Established	Northeast Harbor Village Improvement Society (VIS) is established.
CE 1900	Established	Seal Harbor Village Improvement Society (VIS) is established.
CE 1900 - 1916	Purchased/Sold	Thomas McIntire purchases property in four different transactions.
CE 1901	Established	Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (HCTPR) is formed.
CE 1902	Built	McIntire builds a stable, carriage house, woodshed, icehouse, and tool shed.
CE 1907	Built	McIntire builds a dwelling for his family, south of the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1907	Built	McIntire builds a boat access road off of Jordan Pond Road.
CE 1910	Built	McIntire builds a wood pumphouse along Jordan Stream to provide water to the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1910	Built	The original farmhouse barn is replaced with a new barn.
CE 1912	Altered	An additional dining room is added to the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1913	Conserved	The HCTPR protects over 5,000 acres on Mount Desert Island by this time. George Dorr and others lobby for perpetual federal protection of lands. The proposal to the government is initially rejected.
CE 1915 - 1933	Built	A flagpole is constructed at the south side of the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1915	Altered	A music room addition is constructed (the large birch bark dining room).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1916	Established	On July 8, more than 6,000 acres of HCTPR lands become part of Sieur de Monts National Monument. This acreage does not include the Jordan Pond House site, but does include areas north.
CE 1917 - 1919	Built	An ice house is constructed along Jordan Pond's southeastern shoreline.
CE 1917	Built	Lower sections of the Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47) and Asticou Trail (#49) are improved.
CE 1918 - 1920	Built	The first construction phase of Asticou-Jordan Pond Carriage Road, built in 1918-1920 to link the village of Asticou near Northeast Harbor to the Jordan Pond House area, is completed. A portion of CR 14-15 and the entirety of CR 16-15 are located just west of the Jordan Pond House property and are two of the five sections that comprise this carriage road.
CE 1918	Built	The Jordan Stream Bridle Path (CR 15-23) is built to link the Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road and Asticou-Jordan Pond Road, via a route that crisscrosses Jordan Stream. Its north terminus is located just west of the Jordan Pond House property.
CE 1918 - 1919	Built	Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 is constructed on CR 15-23, one of three wood bridges on this segment.
CE 1919	Established	On February 16, Sieur de Monts National Monument becomes Lafayette National Park.
CE 1920	Built	The masonry Jordan Pond Dam Bridge is built, as part of CR 14-15.
CE 1920	Built	McIntire constructs a stable in response to the demand for renting horses.
CE 1927 - 1928	Built	The Mountain Road (now Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road), the park's first motor road, is completed. It is paved the following year. The south end of the road connects to the Jordan Pond Road at the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1928	Purchased/Sold	John D. Rockefeller, Jr. purchases the Jordan Pond House property. McIntire continues to manage the property and live in his house.
CE 1928 - 1930	Built	Bubble Pond Carriage Road is built to link the Jordan Pond House area to the Eagle Lake area, via Bubble Pond. A portion of CR 16-17, one of three sections of this road, tracks along the south side of the Jordan Pond House property.
CE 1928 - 1929	Built	The first Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463) is constructed.
CE 1929	Established	On January 19, Lafayette National Park becomes Acadia National Park.
CE 1930 - 1933	Memorialized	A bench is built along the pond shoreline memorializing Sarah Cushing.
CE 1932	Built	Rockefeller's Jordan Pond Gatehouse complex is constructed at the intersection of CR 16-17 and Jordan Pond Road (now Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road).
CE 1940	Land Transfer	John D. Rockefeller, Jr. donates the Jordan Pond House property to the National Park Service (NPS).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1940	Planted	McIntire plants a large vegetable garden lined with stone, east of the Jordan Pond House.
CE 1945	Altered	McIntire retires and his dwelling becomes a dormitory for women.
CE 1950 - 1959	Built	The brick pumphouse on Jordan Stream is replaced with a new brick pumphouse.
CE 1963	Altered	The section of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road at the Jordan Pond House is realigned to eliminate the original motor road's sharp curve.
CE 1963	Demolished	In response to the realignment of the motor road, all outbuildings and structures (ice house, woodshed, stable, and water tower) on the east side of the original motor road alignment are removed.
CE 1963	Built	The first of two overflow parking areas is constructed, for he boat ramp. The design makes use of much of the old motor road roadbed.
CE 1979	Destroyed	The Jordan Pond House is destroyed by fire.
CE 1980 - 1982	Built	A new Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#45) is built, connecting the open field to the Jordan Pond wetland.
CE 1982	Reconstructed	The Jordan Pond House is rebuilt.
CE 1982	Built	A new dormitory is constructed just south of the original property, on land donated by David Rockefeller.
CE 1982	Demolished	McIntire dwelling is demolished.
CE 1986	Built	A second overflow parking area is built north of the Jordan Pond House, on the site of the large vegetable garden.
CE 1986	Built	The Jordan Pond House Trail (#46) is constructed.
CE 1989 - 2021	Memorialized	Since 1989, as part of Wabanaki cultural revitalization, some Wabanaki participate in sweat-lodge and other spiritual rituals at various locations on the island. (Prins and McBride 2007: xxv-xxvi)
CE 2009	Altered	Parking improvements are made to the Jordan Pond House entrance area, which includes separating the bus and car entrances, removal of small circular driveway and expansion of entrance drive, and the addition of a new pedestrian plaza with three bus drop-off areas.
CE 2010	Removed	Oriental bittersweet (Celatrus orbiculata) is removed at the Jordan Pond House. (PEPC 31751)
CE 2011	Rehabilitated	The Jordan Pond House Roof is replaced. (PEPC 30816)
CE 2012	Built	Parking management stones are placed along the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road in the vicinity of the Jordan Pond House to prevent roadside parking. (PEPC 42422)
CE 2012	Rehabilitated	Repairs are made on the roof/patio that serves as an observation platform where visitors have access to the view over Jordan Pond and the mountains in the distance. (PMIS 184305, PEPC 42757)
CE 2013 - 2014	Altered	The site's first overflow parking lot, for the boat ramp, is reconfigured and repaved. (PEPC 28392, PMIS 160470)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2015	Altered	Prescribed fire is set in the three-acre brush field located north of the Jordon Pond House to reduce fuels and manage this vista. (PEPC 43289, PEPC 51113, PEPC 56248)
CE 2016	Rehabilitated	The Jordan Pond boat ramp is rehabilitated. (PEPC 68787)
CE 2016	Removed	A building known as “The Shack” located behind the dormitory, and a shed located near the parking lot, are removed. (PEPC 66790)
CE 2017 - 2018	Rehabilitated	The Jordan Pond House tea lawn and adjacent planting beds are rehabilitated. (PMIS 176236, PMIS 176234, PEPC 33178)
CE 2017	Rehabilitated	Work begins on rehabilitation of the Seaside Path. (PEPC 51001)
CE 2019	Altered	Another prescribed fire is executed to maintain the 3-acre historic vista. (PEPC 70372).

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. It is based on the 1996 draft “Cultural Landscape Inventory for Jordan Pond House” by Maureen DeLay Joseph, of the National Park Service (NPS). Development that has occurred since the original CLI was completed in 2009 is summarized under “Updates, 2010-2021.” Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of this report.

NATIVE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT

Native American peoples have inhabited the land now called Maine for 12,000 years. Today four distinct tribes—the Maliseet, Micmac, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot—are known collectively as the Wabanaki, or "People of the Dawnland." Mount Desert Island has been the center of Wabanaki traditional homelands for thousands of years. Long before Europeans arrived, the Wabanaki traveled to the island in seaworthy birchbark canoes, setting up temporary camps near places like Somes Sound – the deep channel that almost splits the island into two halves – to hunt, fish, gather berries, harvest clams, and trade with other Wabanaki. (Acadia NP website)

When Europeans first visited the area just over four centuries ago, Mount Desert Island was seasonally inhabited by no more than a few hundred people. Etchemin (later called Wabanaki) Indians guiding French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1604 called the island Pemetic, meaning "range of mountains." Because of its high barren peaks, a prominent coastal landmark for seafarers, Champlain named it Isle des Monts Deserts, "Island of Barren Mountains." By this time there were likely carry trails and portage routes on the island; one may have passed by the future site of the Jordan Pond House, primarily a water route with short carry paths between Hull's Cove to Seal Harbor, via Duck Brook, Eagle Lake, Jordan Pond, and Jordan Stream. (Prins and McBride 2007: i,xv,243,574; CLR 2006: 12-13)

With epidemics and warfare nearly annihilating the indigenous communities occupying the coastal territories from Mount Desert Island to Cape Cod by the early 1620s, much of this land was largely cleared for European settlement. Having lost most of their relatives and neighbors, Wabanaki survivors joined other decimated groups and restructured their social lives. Their existence was further complicated because of fur trade competition and the French and English claims for land. The Wabanaki's enduring interrelationships and close ties to familiar places in a common ancestral homeland are traceable in the well-known multi-ethnic Indian encampments on Mount Desert Island from the mid-1800s through the early-1900s. One such encampment was located in the woods near Sargent Mountain and Jordan Pond. It was also during this period that some Wabanakis exhibited their canoeing skills and paddling endurance. According to a popular 1888 guidebook: "The Indian boatmen of the island sometimes make an adventurous voyage by taking their boats up to Eagle Lake, and crossing that sheet of water; carrying over the portage; and descending to Jordan's Pond, and so on down to Seal Harbor; whence they return to Bar Harbor by the sea." (Prins and McBride 2007: ii,278,552, citing DeCosta 1875: np and Sweetster 1888: 61)

EARLY SITE DEVELOPMENT, 1836-1880

The Jordan Pond House site is located 1.2 miles north of the village of Seal Harbor, and just south of Jordan Pond, which is bound by Penobscot (Jordan) Mountain, Pemetic Mountain, and two rounded mountains called The Bubbles. There are no documented aboriginal sites within the Jordan Pond area, but a 1974 study by Sanger notes the likelihood of inland sites. (CLI draft 1996: 2)

In 1836 C.F. Eaton sold 2,960 acres of land with all "buildings, mills and privileges thereon" to William Bennett. The future Jordan Pond House site was included in this large tract. It is not known if any buildings were located within the study area during this time. According to documentary evidence, Bennett built a road from Seal Harbor to Jordan Pond (called Jordan Pond Road), a house, and two mills before he sold the property to the George and John Jordan in 1839. The Jordans ran a sawmill business and harvested timber from the surrounding hillsides, and hauled the logs from the pond to the beach at Seal Harbor via Bennett's road. The mill was likely located on Jordan Stream, and the outlet of Jordan Pond. The Jordan brothers likely built a farmhouse, which would become known as the Jordan Pond House, in 1847, and the older house built by Bennett or a previous owner was removed. Connected to the house was a barn, and nearby the Jordans planted a small apple orchard. (CLI draft 1996: 2)

By the mid-nineteenth century, tourism was beginning to displace the extraction of resources as the driving force in the area's economy. Although transportation to and on the island was difficult, an annual summertime influx of visitors, called the "rusticators," arrived throughout the 1860s and 1870s. Visitors lodged at private homes or inns, such as the Jordan Pond House, and began using the Wabanaki trails and old lumber roads as walking paths to scenic vistas.

Sometime around 1871, Benjamin Franklin DeCosta visited Jordan Pond, providing one of the first accounts concerning the area. He stated, "This is the only dwelling found here. Attached is a barn and some outbuildings that have felt the hand of time." Even though he thought the buildings were unimpressive, DeCosta indicated the natural beauty of the area would be "capable of great improvement as a place of resort." His insight into the possible use of the area was an indication of uses yet to come. In addition to the farmhouse, DeCosta noted there was dam, a remnant of a mill at the pond outlet, and some hiking trails (Trail #47, c.1871). (CLI draft 1996: 3)

FARMHOUSE RESTAURANT, 1880-1895

In 1880 and 1881, the Jordans sold some of their property to Charles T. How, who wanted to use the farmhouse to entertain prospective land buyers. How hired Zemro Callahan and his wife to provide lunch for How and his guests. By 1884, Melvin Tibbetts succeeded Callahan, as noted by an advertisement that appeared in the Mount Desert Herald that same year, announcing that "full line of first class boats and canoes" could be found at the pond along with "good stabling and feed for horses." Soon after this point, the Tibbetts family expanded food offerings for guests; Chisolm's Mount Desert Guide listed the "lonely and weather beaten little farmhouse" as a place where "one or a score can get a good rural lunch for a small rural price, or a pitcher of rich milk, or various cold and refreshing beverages…or confectionery for the children." A map produced by Colby and Stewart from 1887 shows the farmhouse, labeled as a "Hotel," and a residence for "M. Tibbetts" to the south. Another map from the same era, 1889, again indicates the hotel as well as a "Picnic Grounds" along the southern shoreline of the pond (Figure 1). The Tibbetts expanded their operation by adding a small dining room onto the farmhouse. They advertised in the local paper that they served lunches "at all hours" and could accommodate fishing parties overnight. (CLI draft 1996: 4)

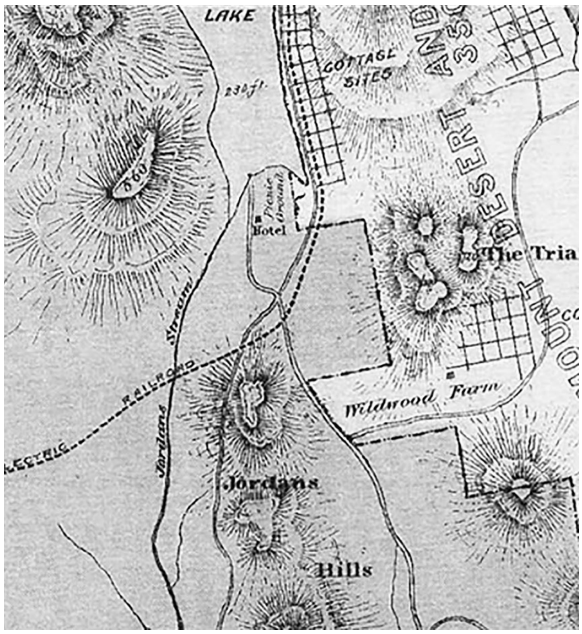


Figure 1. Portion of a plan showing the Jordan Pond House area, c.1889. Note the presence of a hotel and picnic grounds along the southern shoreline of Jordan Pond. (Acadia NP archives)

MCINTIRE OWNERSHIP, 1895-1928

In 1895, Thomas McIntire took over the business from the Tibbetts family and eventually bought the entire property in four different transactions in 1900, 1906, 1911, and 1916. The McIntire family retained the Jordan name for the property and farmhouse, and over time made the name "Jordan Pond House" stand for quality food and service for the growing number of summer colony residents in the area. From the start, the chicken and popover dinners attracted people from all the different villages on Mount Desert Island (Figure 2). (CLI draft 1996: 4)

There are numerous photographs of the Jordan Pond House and landscape around the pond at the turn-of-the-century, taken by Issac T. Moore, Charles Townsend, and Professor Henry A. Rowland. Several views of Jordan Pond depict boats moored on a wooden pier structure, and one shows an image of sign nailed to a tree which indicated "Boat Rentals." Other views showed a well worn path from the farmhouse to the shoreline and a vegetable garden in the foreground enclosed by a split rail fence. The McIntire family grew some of their own vegetables, especially corn and peas, to serve their guests. The garden was located at the site of the future tea lawn, and later relocated to the south of the farmhouse. Even at this early stage, a vista was cleared to the pond's shoreline, which opened a spectacular view north to The Bubbles. This view would prove to be the most memorable image for diners (Figure 3). (CLI draft 1996: 4)

In 1902 a stable, carriage house, woodshed, ice house, and tool shed were built to the east of the Jordan Pond House, on the east side of the Jordan Pond Road. Subsequent construction occurred in 1907 when McIntire built a new dwelling for his growing family. The two-story building was located south of the farmhouse, fronting Jordan Pond Road. Around the same time a boat access road was developed from the road to the pond's southern shoreline. (CLI draft 1996: 5)

By 1915, another dining room, and a music room, were added on to the original Jordan Pond House to accommodate the growing clientele. These additions extended the building footprint northward, creating an overall L-shape for the complex (Figures 4, 5, 6). Noted musicians of the day performed

concerts in the music room for the “who’s who in America” list of notable people that summered on the island, including President William Taft, Andrew Carnegie, John Jacob Astor, Edsel Ford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rockefellers. Artists and photographers were also welcomed to display their works, but the most popular activity remained the afternoon tea and popovers, and dinners. To serve the summer visitors, the McIntire family employed college students. They used the upstairs of the farmhouse as a dormitory for the men and the upstairs of their house for the women. (CLI draft 1996: 5)

Village Improvement Groups and the Hiking Trails :
During McIntire ownership of the Jordan Pond House property, several external developments had an impact on the surrounding landscape. Beginning in the 1880s, island towns formed “Village Improvement Associations” (VIA) and “Village Improvement Societies” (VIS) to take care of the security and common interest of their communities. The first group, formed in 1881, was the Bar Harbor VIA, later incorporated in 1891. The Northeast Harbor VIS followed in 1897, Seal Harbor VIS in 1900, and Southwest Harbor VIA in 1914. These groups developed the majority of the hiking trails within the Jordan Pond House site.

The Seaside Trail (Trail #401/#77) from Seal Harbor, which somewhat paralleled the Jordan Pond Road and Stanley Brook; and the Bubble and Jordan Pond Trail (#20), from Jordan Pond to Bubble Pond, were noted on an 1896 path map of the area. Some of the group’s first installations included a trail around Jordan Pond (#39) and one along Jordan Stream (#65). A photograph from 1901 depicts rocks lining one side of the Jordan Pond trail one year after its completion. Later descriptions of it in 1914 note “a trail around the Pond which is particularly rough on the Eastern Side.” Another trail, the Asticou Trail (#49), from the Asticou Inn in Northeast Harbor to Jordan Pond was described as being “kept in better condition than any of the other…it is an easy walk of about three miles to the picturesque [Jordan] pond.” The system of paths from and to the Jordan Pond House, were noted as a destination and “starting point” for numerous walks from the area. Trail guides from 1914 and 1915 also mentioned the Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47). (CLI draft 1996: 6)

Watershed and Water Quality Protection:
Other improvements sought by the village improvement groups addressed water quality. George Dorr, founding member of the Bar Harbor VIA, wrote about an effort to preserve the watershed of Jordan Pond for the benefit of Seal Harbor. Jordan Pond had been the drinking water source for the village since the 1890s. In 1896 the Seal Harbor Water Company condemned land at the outlet of Jordan Pond to build a brick pump house and dam spillway (Figure 7). In the process of building the dam they most likely destroyed any remnants of the Jordan sawmill.

Dorr was also a founding member of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (HCTPR). The HCTPR was formed in 1901 (incorporated in 1903) to acquire land to protect water supplies and at the same time preserve walking paths and scenic vistas. In order to protect the watershed, the HCTPR was granted power to condemn land, once evidence of its importance was shown. The mountains on either side of Jordan Pond were preserved by HCTPR in 1913. (CLI draft 1996: 6)

Rockefeller’s Development of the Carriage Road System:
Much to the disapproval of many wealthy summer residents, but with support of year round residents, a ten year ban on automobiles on the island was lifted in 1913. This prompted summer resident John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to begin building carriage roads on his Seal Harbor property. In 1915 Rockefeller received approval to extend the carriage roads on to land controlled by the HCTPR. The following year, Sieur de Monts National Monument was established, comprised of around 6,000 acres that were under the stewardship of the Trustees. George Dorr was named superintendent of the park, and in 1918 he granted Rockefeller permission to expand his carriage road plan onto park lands. All the construction and design work for the carriage roads was funded and directed by Rockefeller.

With the park’s permission to proceed, Rockefeller constructed two carriage roads just west of the Jordan Pond House area, in the vicinity of Jordan Stream, in 1918-1920. The Asticou-Jordan Pond Road linked the village of Asticou near Northeast Harbor to the Jordan Pond House area. Two of the five sections (CR 14-15, CR 16-15) that comprised the first construction phase of this road tracked along and across the Jordan Stream. This road included the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan

Stream Bridge), a reinforced-concrete arch structure built in 1920 just downstream from the dam and spillway. Another road, the Jordan Stream Bridle Path (CR 15-23), linked the Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road and Asticou-Jordan Pond Road, via a route that crisscrossed Jordan Stream. This road included three wood bridges spanning the stream.

Primarily because of George Dorr's dedication and tireless promotion, Sieur de Monts National Monument was later reauthorized as Lafayette National Park in 1919, so named to honor the island's colonial heritage. The park was the first national park east of Mississippi River and the only park in the country created solely from donations of private land.

Concurrent with this event, Edwin Jordan obtained an eleven-year lease from Thomas McIntire in the fall of 1919 to operate his ice storage business. To store ice cut from Jordan Pond, Jordan constructed an ice house on the southeastern shoreline, which was accessed by a road that ran directly to Jordan Pond Road. Around the same period, McIntire constructed a new stable in the existing stable area in response to the growing interest of nearby residents to rent horses and ride on the newly created bridle paths and carriage roads.

NPS and Rockefeller Development of the Motor Road System:
In 1922 NPS Director Stephen Mather instructed Superintendent Dorr and all national park superintendents to prepare maps, estimates, and other data concerning proposed road projects. These were to be packaged and submitted to Congress as part of a general roads construction program in the national parks in hopes of bolstering chances of obtaining funds, which up to this time had been minimal. (CLR 2007: 21-22)

Fulfilling Director Mather's road project request, Superintendent Dorr drew up a plan for a motor road stretching from Eagle Lake Road (Route 233), alongside Eagle Lake and Jordan Pond, to the Jordan Pond House. The "Mountain Road," as it became known, echoed a route proposed in 1888. According to Dorr,
such a road was necessary "to enable our rangers to pass readily between the northern and southern sides of our mountain range, for wildlife and woods protection." The plan also called for a route to the top of Cadillac Mountain and a variety of trails. (CLR 2007: 23; from Butcher, "Carriage Roads and Bridges…," as cited in HAER ME-11:20)

Both motor roads in Dorr's plan were approved by the NPS. Rockefeller took great interest in Dorr's idea, both from a road-building point of view but also as a way to keep automobiles off of his carriage roads. With Dorr expressing doubts that enough public funding would be made available, Rockefeller composed a letter of financial commitment to the road project. Thus, Rockefeller formally began his involvement with the creation of Acadia's historic motor road system and ultimately pledged $150,000 to compensate for insufficient funding from the federal government. (CLR 2007: 24)

Construction of the Mountain Road, now named Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, began at Eagle Lake Road in 1922 but was suspended due to the opposition of several summer residents. Work resumed in 1924 and was completed in 1927. The south end of the new road ended next to the stable area at Jordan Pond House, where it connected with the existing Jordan Pond Road that continued to Seal Harbor. In 1928 the road was paved, using native granite as the aggregate mixed into the macadam pavement, which was the same color as the outcroppings and it helped blend the road into the surrounding landscape. The Mountain Road had a posted speed limit of 18mph, and was closed at night, from 9pm to 7am. The road was eighteen feet wide, two feet wider than Rockefeller's standard for the carriage roads. (CLI draft 1996: 9)

Jordan Pond House Property Developments:
An increasing interest in providing visitors and summer residents experiences other than motor trips prompted the Seal Harbor VIS to support development of a nature trail near the Jordan Pond House. In 1928 G. Ledyard Stebbins laid out the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463), which according to Stebbins was built "to give people an opportunity to become acquainted with nature by explaining nature to them in natural surroundings, and thus helping them to observe details which books cannot show." The trail had seventy-five plant labels located throughout, complete with the scientific and common names. Arrow markers were placed along the trail to guide visitors. It is not known if these

arrows were freestanding posts or painted on tree trunks. (CLI draft 1996: 8,10)

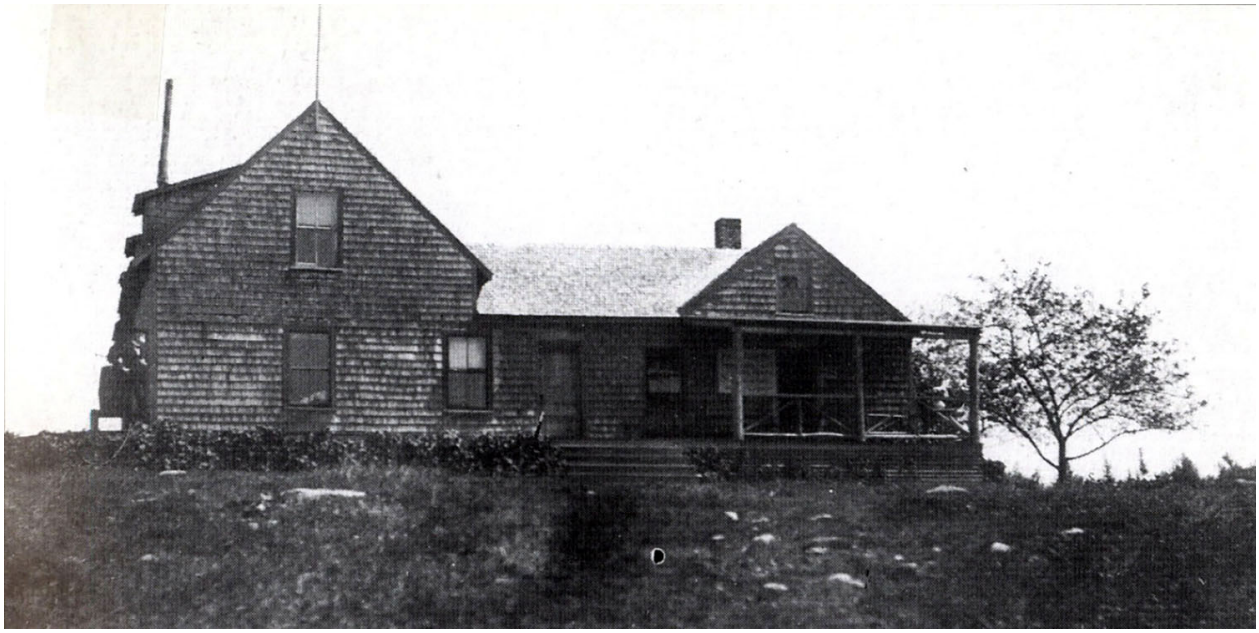


Figure 2. Photograph of the Jordan Pond House in 1898, view looking southwest. The Jordan Pond House attracted resorters to its dining room for afternoon tea and prepared picnics. The dining room is on image right. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 3. Tea lawn area, c.1900s, view looking north. The open character of the tea lawn provided unobstructed views to the pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding mountains. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 4. Jordan Pond House and landscape, c.1910, view looking west. The rambling complex had grown northward from the original farmhouse (at image left). (Acadia NP archives)

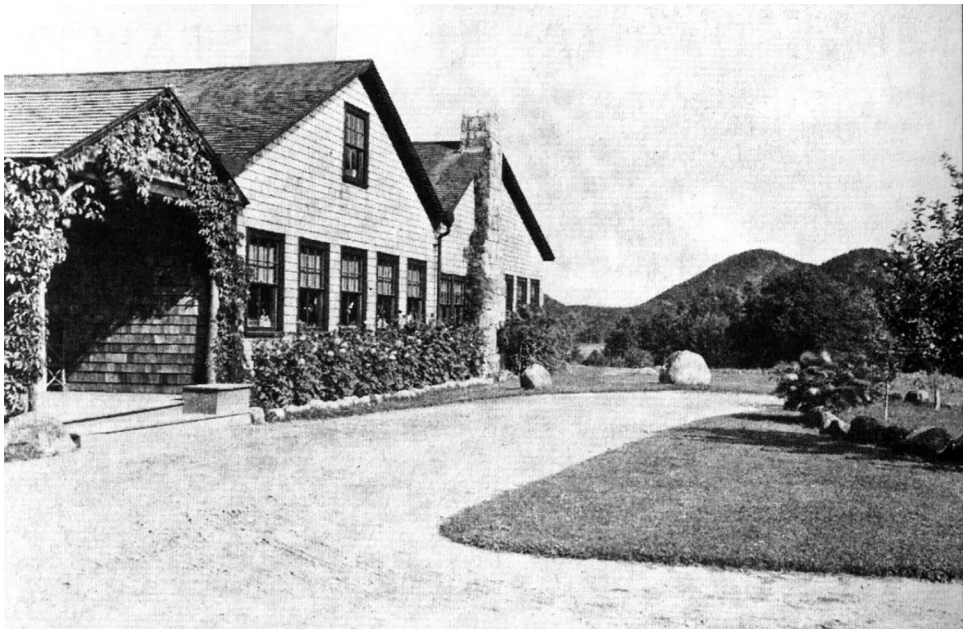


Figure 5. Jordan Pond House and landscape, c.1915, view looking north. Note the circular driveway, newly planted trees and shrubs, and vines growing around the entrance. (Acadia NP archives)

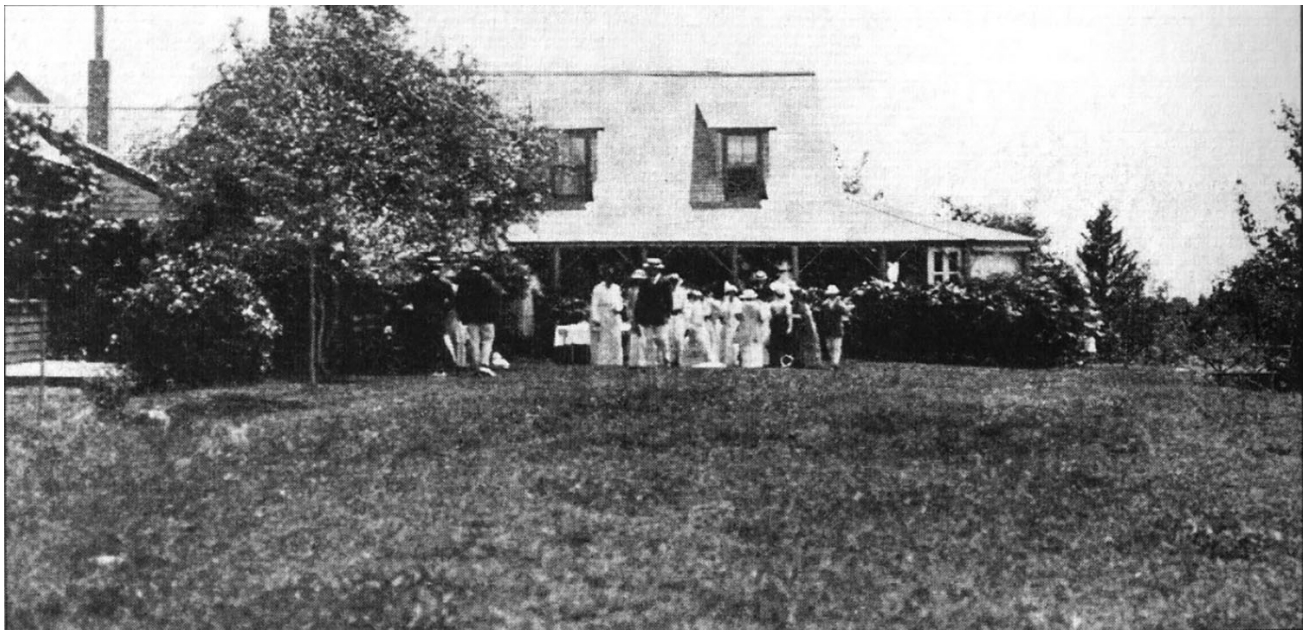


Figure 6. Jordan Pond House tea lawn, c.1915, view looking southwest. Note the manicured lawn area, foundation plantings, and young trees. The new building additions are at image left. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 7. View looking northeast at Jordan Pond and Jordan Stream, 1892, prior to construction of a dam and spillway. (Acadia NP archives)

ROCKEFELLER OWNERSHIP, 1928-1940

In 1928 John D. Rockefeller, Jr. purchase the Jordan Pond House property from Thomas McIntire. The McIntires obtained a ten-year lease from Rockefeller, giving them "the right to continue the operation as it had previously been conducted." At the expiration of the ten-year lease, McIntire would be allowed to extend the lease yearly. The land purchased allowed Rockefeller to complete

additional segments of his carriage road plan. This included Bubble Pond Road, which linked the Eagle Lake area to the Jordan Pond House area, via Bubble Pond. Built in 1928-1930, one of the three sections (CR 16-17) of this road passed along the south side of the Jordan Pond House property.

Jordan Pond Gatehouse:
Rockefeller continued to develop the area around Jordan Pond House after purchasing the property. To ensure automobiles were not allowed access to the carriage roads, he constructed a gatehouse in 1929 at the intersection of his carriage road and Jordan Pond Road. The complex included a carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west gates on either side of the Jordan Pond Road. Grosvenor Atterbury was hired as architect for the gatehouses, and although four were planned, only two were ultimately constructed, at Jordan Pond and at Brown Mountain. Both complexes were completed in 1932 (Figure 8). Atterbury also developed a study plan for a new Jordan Pond Tea House and stable. According to a report by Rieley and Brouse, there was no indication that the project progressed any further than this stage. It is not known why Rockefeller did not proceed any further, but most likely public opposition to the project would have occurred if the original Jordan Pond House was demolished. By this time, the northernmost addition was expanded or replaced by a slightly larger structure (Figure 9). (CLI draft 1996: 12)

Landscaping at the new gatehouses, and at other areas throughout the carriage road system, was led by Landscape Architect Beatrix Farrand. At the Jordan Pond gatehouse complex, Farrand advised Rockefeller on the grading and planting design, and recommended building a rough stone wall terrace to accommodate utilities. This solution made it possible to save an existing stand of trees between the building and Jordan Pond Road. (CLI draft 1996: 12)

Jordan Pond House Site, 1933:
In 1933 a topographic map was produced for the Jordan Pond House site, the first detailed plan of the area (Figure 10). Circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features are all depicted on this map. Starting from the main building, the Jordan Pond House, two buildings were connected with a covered porch, and overall resembled a rambling L-shaped structure, due to the many additions to the original farmhouse. The northern extension of the building included the music room, birch bark dining room, and gift shop/office. Other alterations were made to the original house with the addition of kitchen services to the east of the main building. The covered porches facing the north and west were setup for table service, as was the lawn area. A hedge fronted the north facing porch, and deciduous trees on the west and east side of the lawn directed the view to the pond and The Bubbles. Within this vista, there was defined edge between the mowed lawn or field and the low shrubby growth (possibly blueberry patch). One lone tree was within the vista near the pond shore (Figure 11). (CLI draft 1996: 13)

To the east of the Jordan Pond House, patrons were dropped off at via a loop entrance (see Figure 5). At this time there were no dedicated parking areas on site, but vehicles may have parked in the open field to the northeast of the music room. Accommodations were made to park carriages and care for horses at the stable area on the east side of the Jordan Pond Road. In addition to the stable, carriage shed, and garage, the McIntires also had an ice house, wood shed, tool shed, and water storage tower located in this area. Three structures were located along Jordan Stream, the carriage road bridge, as well as a "pump house" and "gate house" that delivered water to the village of Seal Harbor and to the restaurant complex, respectively. The only other structure shown on the map is the McIntire dwelling, south of the Jordan Pond House. At the point where the Jordan Pond Road met the new Mountain Road, the NPS erected a simple wooden gate and a row of large stones. (CLI draft 1996: 14)

In addition of the Jordan Pond Road and Mountain Road, other circulation features on the 1933 map included carriage road segments to the north, west, and south of the Jordan Pond House: Section #s 14-15, 15-16, and 16-17. Several hiking trails also appeared on the map. Three trails/paths began at the Jordan Pond House: the Seaside Trail (Trail #401/#77) heading south to Seal Harbor, an unnamed path heading west and down a hill to the carriage road, and an unnamed path heading north along the edge of the cleared field to the pond edge. The latter trail intersected several trails, including the original Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463) that lead to the spillway, which in turn

connected to another trail tracing the shoreline, now named Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39). (CLI, 1996: 14)

The 1933 map also depicts specific landscape features, including woodland edges, an apple orchard on the east side of the Jordan Pond House, a hedge on the west side, a hot house, laundry yard, two flower beds surrounded by stones, and a flagpole at the front entrance to the restaurant. A small vegetable garden was located to the south of the service road to the main building. (CLI draft 1996: 14)



Figure 8. Jordan Pond Carriage House and Gatekeeper's House, c.1946. The naturalistic and informal landscape enhances its picturesque qualities. (Acadia NP archives, #2582)



Figure 9. View looking west at the northernmost addition at the Jordan Pond House, in 1951. This enlarged or replaced the earlier addition that featured an exposed stone chimney (see Figure 4). (Acadia NP archives, #2789)

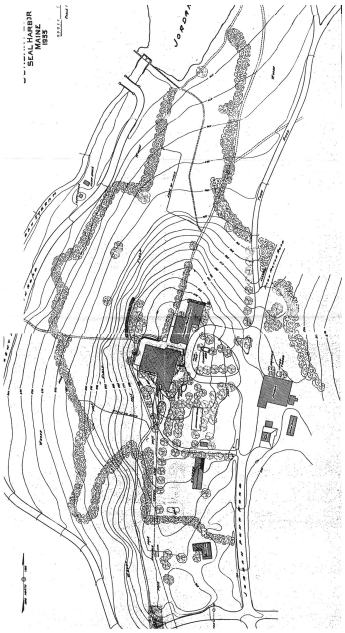


Figure 10. A 1933 topographic map of the Jordan Pond House site. The plan depicts the circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features found in the area. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 11. Jordan Pond House tea lawn, date unknown, view looking north. Although highly manicured near the Jordan Pond House, the tea lawn was maintained as low shrubby growth as it approached Jordan Pond. (Acadia NP archives, #2680)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1940-Present

In 1940, Rockefeller conveyed all of the lands within the Jordan Pond House area to Acadia National Park, some five years after he had originally proposed the transfer. The NPS received ownership of the Jordan Pond House, Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, the carriage roads, and trails. The

McIntire family continued to operate the Jordan Pond House under a special use permit from the NPS, paying a flat fee of $100.00 per year. In 1945 McIntire retired after fifty-one continuous seasons in operation. The Acadia Corporation, the concessionaire for all other services in the park, took over management of the restaurant, and continued the traditions that the McIntires had established. Rockefeller helped establish the Acadia Corporation to "protect the park against concessionaires from outside who might carry on their operations with less consideration for the Mount Desert Island traditions than would be the case with a corporation composed of summer and winter residents of the island." (CLI draft 1996: 15)

Jordan Pond House Site, 1940:
With NPS ownership, the park developed a master plan for the Jordan Pond House area. The map showed the site's existing conditions, and documented several changes that occurred after 1933 (Figure 12). By this time McIntire tripled the size of the small vegetable garden south of the Jordan Pond House, and also established an even larger garden east of the stable area, which was accessed by a new service road. A label on the map, "to discarded ice house," indicates the Jordan ice operations on the eastern shoreline of Jordan Pond had ended. The map depicts the Jordan Pond Gatehouse area, with same layout as the proposed Atterbury plan from 1931. The last major difference between the two plans is the number of trails that are depicted, with the 1940 plan not showing the Seaside Trail (#401/#77), Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#263), or the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39). Lastly, the 1940 map did not show shrub plantings and smaller structural features, but did show the woodland edges and orchard trees, revealing that they had remained relatively consistent during the seven year gap between the two plans. (CLI draft 1996: 15)

Management of the Jordan Pond House under the Acadia Corporation in the 1940s resulted in only a few changes, namely the conversion of the McIntire dwelling into a women's dormitory after they moved out in 1945. The upstairs of the restaurant continued to be used as the men's dormitory. After World War II, park visitation increased dramatically, including patronage of the Jordan Pond House (Figures 13, 14, 15, 16, 17). (CLI draft 1996: 15)

Realignment of Motor Road:
A major change in circulation occurred at the Jordan Pond House area in 1963 when the Mountain Road (by this time called Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) was realigned. Based on recommendations set forth in the park's 1951 master plan, the tight curves and short tangents of the 1920s-era motor road were updated to meet modern road standards. The new road's travel way was widened from 18 feet to 20 feet, and featured superelevated curves and spiral transitions to ease driving on the curves. To make these corrections at Jordan Pond, the roadway was shifted eastward and farther from the Jordan Pond House (Figure 18). The new alignment required demolition of the stable area and ran along the south side of the large vegetable garden, thus isolating it from the remainder of the property. At the same time, a new entrance road loop and automobile parking area was established in front of the Jordan Pond House, in the approximate location of the old laundry yard. (CLI draft 1996: 16)

To the north, a loop parking area was developed on part of the abandoned motor road that curved away from the pond. It was the first of two overflow lots that would be built at the site, and it provided boaters direct access to the boat ramp. Another portion of this section of old motor road was preserved as an access road to the new parking area, stretching from a new T-intersection with the new motor road (Figure 19). All of these changes were in response to accommodate parking for the increasingly popular restaurant. (CLI draft 1996: 16)

Acadia Corporation and the Savage Family:
Charles Savage, President of Acadia Corporation, and his wife Katherine Savage took an interest in running the Jordan Pond House in the 1960s and 1970s. Savage was actively involved in overseeing the management of the business, while Katherine prepared fresh floral displays for the dining rooms. Also an artist and an admirer of Beatrix Farrand's landscape designs, Savage likely influenced decisions regarding the appearance of the grounds. (CLI draft 1996: 16)

In 1972 Savage prepared a report outlining some suggestions for the future of the Acadia Corporation as a concessionaire for the park. Specific recommendations were provided for the Jordan Pond

House and how to upgrade the facilities. He stressed that the traditions should be continued and any "physical changes should be designed to be in harmony (especially in their exterior appearances) with the general rustic feeling which heretofore has prevailed…" (CLI draft 1996: 16)

Savage's recommendations would be put to the test when the Jordan Pond House, the long-standing island institution for summer visitors and local residents, was destroyed by fire in 1979 (Figures 20, 21). With the financial support from the community, $1,200,000 in donations were raised. The NPS began construction of a new Jordan Pond House in December 1980, which was completed in 1982 (Figure 22). (CLI draft 1996: 16)

The New Jordan Pond House and Subsequent Improvements:
The new Jordan Pond House building was designed with more space to accommodate the ever-increasing visitation to the site, but certain traditions remained the same. Similar to the indigenous materials used in the construction of the original building, the new building was sheathed in white cedar shingles. The fireplaces were made of granite quarried from the island and natural wood covered many interior surfaces. In the new design, the building's footprint remained in the approximate same location, but was shifted slightly clockwise to better highlight the views to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding ridges. Successional vegetation within the tea lawn area was cleared to reframe the views formed by the woodland edges.

The designers hired to produce the planting plans gestured to some of the site's previous features. An apple orchard was planted on the front lawn, a vegetable and herb garden was placed in the approximate location of the earlier kitchen garden, and honeysuckle vines covered the entrance of the building, much in the same way as they had climbed the original building. At the gift shop, a group of eastern white cedar trees was planted to recall trees that were located near the old farmhouse.

There were also circulation changes to the Jordan Pond House site. A new parking lot was built south of the new building at the site of the old septic field, and a second overflow parking lot for day hikers and bike riders was developed north of the building, at the site of the large vegetable garden. This garden space had remained clear of woody vegetation since the motor road was realigned in the 1960s, so it was easy to convert it to a parking area. It remained grass until it was paved by the park in 1986. In 1980 the original Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463) was abandoned and replaced by a new Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #45) heading to the northeast, connecting the boat ramp overflow parking lot to the Jordan Pond wetland. In 1986 the Jordan Pond House Trail (#46) was built to connect the north overflow parking lot to the Jordan Pond House.

Concurrent with the replacement of the Jordan Pond House was construction of a new coed dormitory in 1982, located south of the old McIntire residence. Not part of the original Jordan property, David Rockefeller, Jr., donated this land to the NPS for its construction. The women's dormitory located in the old McIntire house was evaluated as obsolete and was subsequently razed.

In 2009, additional parking improvements were completed at the Jordan Pond House. Work included separating the bus and car entrances by removing the small circular drive and replacing it with an expanded entrance drive. A new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas were constructed. The plaza included native plantings, a covered pergola, and benches to serve as a waiting area for bus riders.

Updates, 2010-2021:
In 2014 Dawnland LLC took over the concessionaire contract. The park has completed several projects on the property's buildings and structures, especially on the roofs and roof top deck of Jordan Pond House. In 2016 a building known as "The Shack" located behind the dormitory, and a shed at the parking lot, were removed. (PEPC 30816, PMIS 184305, PEPC 42757, PEPC 66790)

In 2012 the park placed parking management stones along the east side of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, from the Rockefeller gravel pit entrance to just north of the Jordan Pond Gatehouse, and along the west side of the road in front of the Jordan Pond House. The stones replaced the previous use of stakes and ropes that were ineffective in preventing roadside parking. Placed every three to

four feet, the new stones were round so that they could be distinguished from the historic square cut-granite coping stones. Other circulation projects have included rehabilitation of the boat ramp, repavement of the boat ramp overflow parking lot, and rehabilitation of the Seaside Path (Trail #401/#77). The most recent project has been the rehabilitation of the historic Sarah's Bench and Plaque at Jordan Pond, along the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39). (PEPC 29552, PEPC 42422, PEPC 68787, PEPC 28392, PEPC 51001, PMIS 160470)

In the early 2010s the NPS began developing plans for landscape and circulation improvements in the Jordan Pond area (Figure 23). In 2016 the park launched a project to improve conditions on the busy west side of the Jordan Pond House, especially the tea lawn, which was in poor condition from heavy visitor use and poor drainage. The project aimed to rehabilitate the historic lawn and surrounding grounds and entry to improve visitor experiences, improve sustainability of the lawn, protect the Jordan Pond House from water damage, and enhance universal accessibility and operations. Specifics tasks included: regrade the tea lawn to provide positive drainage away from the building; irrigate and reseed the tea lawn with durable lawn mix to support the impact of foot traffic by patrons and service providers; expand the existing brick terraces at the high traffic restaurant entrance to the tea lawn; define the circulation system by installing crushed stone walkways to replace social trails from the restaurant to shaded seating areas; and install retaining walls and plantings at southwest corner of tea lawn to separate site circulation from tea lawn seating. The project was completed in 2018 (Figures 24, 25). (PMIS 176236, PMIS 176234, PEPC 33178)

Other vegetation projects have been in conjunction with management of vistas, namely the historic view from the Jordan Pond House to the pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding mountains. In 2015 a prescribed burn was executed in the three-acre brush field, between the tea lawn and the water's edge. The field was burned again in 2019 as part of the park's fire management plan to minimize vegetative cover and manage exotic species. (PEPC 43289, PEPC 51113, PEPC 56248, PEPC 70372)

The park has requested funding for several projects. The most substantial is a complete replacement of the aging Jordan Pond House building and rehabilitation of the dormitory. The park also plans to replace wayfinding lights along the Jordan Pond House Trail, and rehabilitate Sarah's Bench and Plaque at Jordan Pond. (PMIS 252854, PMIS 242455, PEPC 29552)

Development of Transportation Plan.
Between 2007 and 2017, annual visitation to Acadia National Park grew by 59%, with 3.5 million visits recorded in 2017. Most visitation occurs from June through October. The most popular destinations include Cadillac Mountain, sites along the Ocean Drive corridor, and Jordan Pond. In 2019 the park completed a Final Transportation Plan / Environmental Impact Statement to outline a comprehensive approach to providing safe and efficient transportation to visitors to Acadia National Park while ensuring that park resources and values are protected and visitors are able to enjoy a variety of high-quality experiences. The plan presented several alternatives to address transportation and congestion issues, and all included variations on a reservation system that would involve fees designed to support plan actions. (FTP/EIS 2019: iii-iv)

The plan's preferred alternative and proposed action (Alternative C) proposed establishment of a timed-entry reservation system for the Ocean Drive corridor, Cadillac Mountain Road, and the Jordan Pond House north lot during the peak season.
"During initial implementation of the plan, all other parking lots in the park would continue to be managed on a first-come, first-served basis; however, the alternative includes an adaptive management strategy that directs park managers to monitor traffic and resource conditions elsewhere in the park. If monitoring indicates traffic or resource conditions are worsening beyond acceptable thresholds (discussed in detail in chapter 2 and appendix A), access to Island Explorer routes entering the park, vehicle access to other parking lots, or vehicle access to the entire Park Loop Road may be added to the reservation system." (FTP/EIS 2019: vii)

Upon implementation and evaluation of the transportation plan, the NPS would possibly install a reservation validation gate or a self-serve reservation validation kiosk allowing visitors to park and then retrieve proof of reservation from an automated kiosk (a receipt or hang tag for the vehicle's

dash). The plan noted that, “all temporary or permanent installations [would] follow guidance from the 2007 cultural landscape report for the historic motor road and incorporate an appropriate design to protect the historic character of Park Loop Road.” (FTP/EIS 2019: 38)

The plan also noted that providing permanent use of reservations at the Jordan Pond lots may require a comprehensive redesign of the parking lots to provide a single point of entry and a queuing lane. “However, because it is not known at this time whether this redesign is necessary (based on monitoring the effectiveness of the reservation system) or what the actual design of the site would be, the NPS would conduct additional site-specific planning and applicable compliance prior to moving forward with implementation.” (FTP/EIS 2019: 38-40)

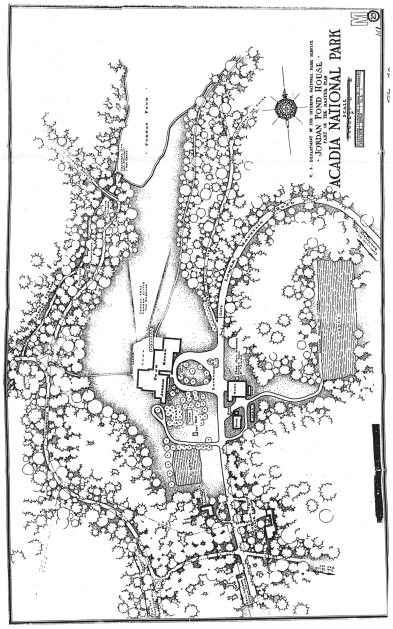


Figure 12. The 1940 Master Plan for the Jordan Pond House area depicts the circulation systems, vegetation, buildings, natural systems, and small scale features. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 13. View looking northeast at the Jordan Pond House, 1951. (Acadia NP archives, #2786)



Figure 14. View looking west at the Jordan Pond House, 1951. Note the apple orchard to the left, flag pole in the center, and cedar trees near the building. (Acadia NP archives, #2787)



Figure 15. View looking north of the tea lawn and Bubble Mountains, 1958. The mow line is visible at image center. (Acadia NP archives, #0072)



Figure 16. View of the ice house and shed located on the eastern edge of Jordan Pond Road, 1951. The buildings were eventually removed following the realignment of the motor road. (Acadia NP archives, #2764)



Figure 17. View of the stable and garage on the eastern edge of Jordan Pond Road (Park Motor Road), 1951. The buildings were removed following the realignment of the road. (Acadia NP archives, #2780)

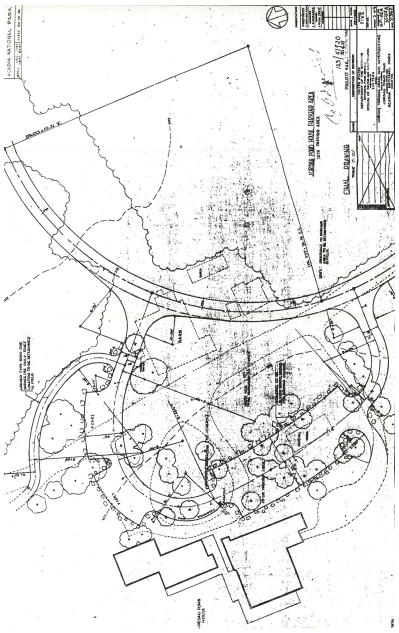


Figure 18. Drawing produced in 1963 showing the realignment of the motor road. Many outbuildings were removed, resulting in a loss of historic fabric within the Jordan Pond House area. (Acadia NP archives)

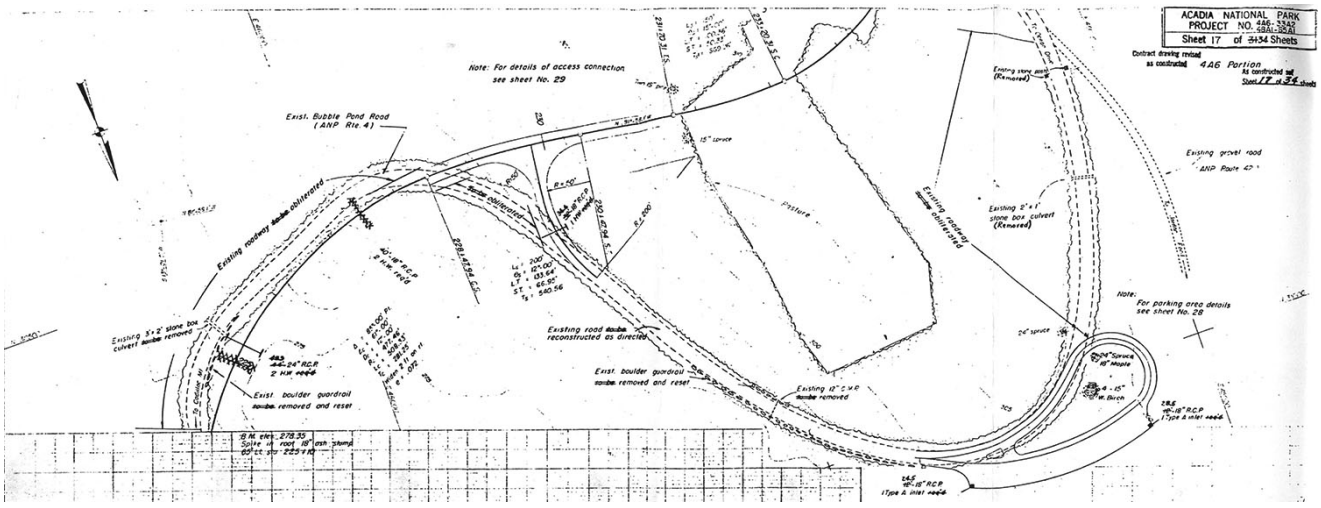


Figure 19. Drawing produced in 1963 showing the realignment of the motor road, as well as a new parking area for overflow and boaters. (Acadia NP archives)



Figure 20. View looking south at the Jordan Pond House following its destruction by fire in 1979.Note the tea lawn chairs at image right. (Acadia NP archives, Bx89F33)



Figure 21. The Jordan Pond House following its destruction by fire in 1979. (Acadia NP archives, Bx89F24)



Figure 22. View looking north in 1982 at the newly built Jordan Pond House. (Acadia NP archives, BX89F32)



Figure 23. Proposed conceptual site plan for the Jordan Pond House, 2011, by Coplon and Associates. (NPS, Planning, Environment & Public Comment website -- hereafter PEPC -- #33178)



Figure 24. View looking south at the new lawn and planting beds, 2018. (PEPC #33178)



Figure 25. View looking north at the newly sodded tea lawn, 2018. (PEPC #33178)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Domestic (Residential)	Multiple Dwelling	Dormitory (Bunkhouse)	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Hiking Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Pedestrian-Related	Horse/Bridle Trail	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class I Principal Road	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Road-Related	NPS Class III Special Purpose Road	Yes	Yes	No
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	No	Yes	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Outdoor Recreation	Yes	No	Yes
Transportation	Road-Related	Parking Area	Yes	Yes	No
Commerce/Trade	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)	Restaurant (Bar, Lounge)	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Commerce/Trade	Specialty Store (Shop)	Specialty Store (Shop)	No	Yes	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

The Jordan Pond House restaurant and shops, as well as motor roads are open seasonally. The hiking trails and carriage roads are open all year.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Group: Songish

Current: Yes

Historic Yes

Ethnographic Group: Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians, California

Current: Yes

Historic Yes

Ethnographic Group: Scott Family Descendants

Current: Yes

Historic Yes

Ethnographic Group: Taylor Family Descendants

Current: Yes

Historic Yes

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

In 2007, the report, “Asticou’s Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island, 1500-2000, Acadia National Park, Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Volume 1 and Volume 2,” was completed by Harald E.L. Prins and Bunny McBride, through the National Park Service Northeast Region Ethnography Program, under cooperative agreement with the Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor, Maine. The historical-ethnographic overview of Acadia National Park spans almost 500 years and covers a wide coastal stretch between Penobscot and Gouldsboro Bays, as well as surrounding areas. As stated in the report’s Executive Summary: “such breadth of coverage is necessary in order to take in the park’s center piece on Mount Desert Island, plus Isle au Haut and Schoodic Peninsula, along with various land holding arrangements (including easements) on numerous offshore sea-islands in this area. The study explores the shifting but ongoing relationship between this habitat and Wabanaki peoples – a group of northeastern Algonquian-speaking ethnic groups or tribal nations today distinguished as the Abenaki, Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot.” (Prins and McBride 2007: i)

The report’s findings indicate that:
“Mount Desert Island has been a nexus point over the centuries for Wabanaki peoples – not only part of their prehistoric and historic hunting, fishing, gathering and trading range, but a strategic location in military maneuverings during the colonial wars and American Revolution, a prime place for marketing traditional crafts (and thereby for sustaining knowledge concerning the making of these crafts) and more recently a center point in their individual and collective efforts toward cultural reclamation. Their deep and intertwined connection to the area is reflected in traditional Wabanaki legends and place names. It is also evident in the names and genealogical information of specific 19th-century Wabanaki individuals identified in this study – most of whom have descendants associated with two or more of Maine’s still existing tribal groups. (Prins and McBride 2007: iv)

The 2007 report specifically references the Jordan Pond House and its association with Passamaquoddy teenagers working summer jobs in the 1950s, Passamaquoddy and Penobscots cooking lobsters in the 1950s, and commercial exhibits of baskets in the 1970s. Other terms searched in the report included: Jordan Pond, Penobscot (Jordan) Mountain, Pemetic Mountain, and the Bubbles. For more information, please refer to Asticou’s Island Domain or contact park staff.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The physical integrity of the Jordan Pond House site is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance (1895-1959) with current conditions. Some of the historic characteristics and features are unchanged. The natural scenery – Jordan Pond, Jordan Stream, The Bubbles and other surrounding mountains – that influenced the property's development remain focal points in the landscape. The recently restored tea lawn area remains open in character, and features new plantings at its south end and low shrub growth at its north end that highlight the iconic long vista to the pond and The Bubbles. The tea lawn, and the other areas of turf and scattered trees and shrubs that surround the Jordan Pond House feature, are themselves bordered by woods, preserving the historic spatial character originally created by Thomas McIntire. Multiple circulation systems traverse through or begin at the site, including six historic trails built by local village improvement groups, three historic carriage road constructed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and portions of motor roads developed by Rockefeller and the National Park Service (NPS). These systems, and their associated features (Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, Jordan Stream Bridge #3) still evoke their rustic designs and stone work craftsmanship. The Jordan Pond House, rebuilt in 1982, remains the site's focal point, serving as the park's only restaurant/tea house – a tradition that has continued since the 1880s. Although many buildings and structures have been lost, the foundations of the McIntire dwelling and an icehouse, and a wood-frame pumphouse, remain from the historic period, as do traces of old roads.

Since 1959, new buildings and structures have been added to the property, including a dormitory, tool shed, restroom, and footbridge, and some have been rebuilt, such as a brick pumphouse, and a dam and spillway. The non-historic Jordan Pond House resembles the shape and layout of the original building that was lost to a fire in 1979, but is nonetheless larger in mass. In effort to evoke the past, designers for the new building incorporated additional apple trees, eastern white cedars, and foundation plants around its perimeter. Circulation changes have included the rerouting of the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road, which destroyed McIntire's stable area. Increasing needs for parking prompted the NPS to build parking lots northeast and south of the site. Other circulation projects have focused on improving the movement of vehicles and pedestrians in front of the Jordan Pond House through walkway additions, removal of the small circular drive, expansion of the entrance drive, a new pedestrian plaza, and dedicated bus drop-off areas. Non-historic small-scale features – rustic tea lawn furniture, parking management stones, cedar stump lights, interpretive wayside signs, informational/directional signs, bicycle racks, and trash cans – are generally inconspicuous in the landscape.

INTEGRITY

The Jordan Pond House is identified in Acadia National Park's 2017 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) as a developed area within the Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type. The MPDF outlines registration requirements that developed areas need to possess to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Developed areas should retain sufficient integrity of setting and design to convey their historic use, including the principal circulation system and site organization. The developed area should retain the majority of built features designed and constructed during the height of the New Deal programs between 1933 and 1942. Buildings or other site features constructed after 1942 that clearly follow the Rustic Design vocabulary may also be significant. Historic buildings should be in their original locations and maintain their historic relationships with associated structures and objects. Integrity of materials and workmanship are also important; buildings should be clearly identifiable as NPS or CCC rustic structures, with little or no alteration to historic facades. Sufficient small-scale structures such as water fountains, fireplaces, etc. should also be present to communicate the historic design vocabulary. Associated landscape features and principal vistas should also be intact. Similarly, developed areas associated with Rustic Design as expressed in the Picturesque style should be clearly visible elements associated with the work of the village improvement societies or the Olmsted Brothers firm. While some loss of historic features, materials, or spaces can be expected along with new additions, sufficient remaining historic resources must be present to illustrate the historic design. Later additions may be eligible if they clearly meet the design objectives and vocabulary established by the NPS between 1916 and 1942 or are directly associated with the work of the VIA/VIS, HCTPR, George B. Dorr, or other local conservation efforts. Finally, continuity of historic use as a recreation area, summit, scenic destination, or other public developed area should be considered, as it may be essential to

the retention and integrity of physical features representative of the Picturesque or NPS Rustic Design styles. This CLI has determined that the Jordan Pond House meets the registration requirements for the Visitor Facilities and Developed Areas property type. (MPDF 2017: F81)

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Jordan Pond, situated between the Penobscot Mountain, Pemetic Mountain, and The Bubbles, provided an ideal location for development of the Jordan Pond House area as a scenic, recreational, and dining destination. Despite the removal, alteration, or addition of many buildings, and changes to some circulation features, key landscape characteristics and features that were present at the end of the historic period in 1959 are in their original locations. They include the McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations; wood frame pump house; dam and spillway stone-lined channel prism; field and forest patterns; tea lawn area with low shrubbery growth; remnant apple orchard; line of ash trees; white birch along east side of tea lawn; stone markers; and major circulation features, such as the paths, and historic hiking trails and carriage road systems (includes memorials, gatehouse complex and bridges). Although the Jordan Pond House was reconstructed in the 1980s, it was built in the approximate same location as the original.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. The developed area at the Jordan Pond House retains features that represent the Picturesque style. The tea lawn specifically designed to direct views to Jordan Pond and The Bubbles continues to serve as the site's focal point. Areas around the Jordan Pond House remain open in character with a highly manicured lawn, interspersed with groupings of deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, as well as remnant apple orchard. These open areas are in turn bordered by native woodlands and rugged mountains. Carefully integrated into the open and forested areas are networks of paths and roads that begin or pass through the site, and almost a century later continue to highlight the scenic natural features. The most significant changes have been the replacement of the original Jordan Pond House and construction of a dormitory and parking lots. The design of the Jordan Pond House mimics the previous facility in its L-shaped, rambling configuration, but overall the building's mass is larger.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The evocative natural setting, including the views of the rugged mountain peaks (Penobscot, Pemetic, and The Bubbles), Jordan Pond, and woodlands and marshes, appears to have changed relatively little since the historic period. The relationship between these landscape characteristics and the site's developed areas is still generally the same as when it was originally constructed. Additions and removals have occurred to some of the buildings, roads, and paths since the historic period, but overall have not diminished the site's setting.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The use of native stone in the Jordan Pond House landscape was an obvious and practical choice for this region of Maine and consistent with the Picturesque style. It is still present in the edges of flower and planting beds, hiking trails, carriage road walls and bridges, Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex features, the abandoned park motor road's box culverts and headwalls, icehouse and pond access roads, icehouse foundation, and the Jordan Stream channel at the dam and spillway. Some of the paths connecting the Jordan Pond House, parking lots, and restroom (in the boat ramp overflow parking area) no longer retain their original materials, but are replacements-in-kind. Taken together, the historic and replacement stone construction allows the built features to blend in with the surrounding landscape. The Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road was realigned in the early 1960s, and the design and materials used in the new construction was consistent with the earlier historic motor road. The 1982 Jordan Pond House features weathered white cedar shingles and stone fireplaces, helping it blend in with the surroundings. With exception to the shrubs in the tea lawn vista, scatterings of lilac shrubs, and remnant apple, ash, and birch trees, much of the site's original plant material installed by McIntire beginning in 1895 has been lost.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in

history or prehistory. Within the Jordan Pond House site, the influence of the Picturesque style is best seen in the workmanship of the hiking trails, and in the carriage roads and their associated buildings and structures (Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge, and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3). The 1963 realignment of Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Road, and Jordan Pond House fire in 1979, resulted in the loss of historic buildings and structures. Although the Jordan Pond House was eventually rebuilt, the historic workmanship has been lost.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. As it was throughout the historic period, the Jordan Pond House landscape continues to serve as a popular recreation, scenic, and dining destination. The Jordan Pond House remains as the only facility in Acadia National Park that offers lunch, tea, and dinner inside the building or on the historic tea lawn. The property still functions as a hub for boating activities, and for exploring the surrounding landscape on foot or bike on the historic trail and carriage road systems.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The Jordan Pond House site continues to convey the contributions of Thomas McIntire, the village improvement groups, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the NPS. McIntire is best represented in the design and arrangement of the maintained open areas, tea lawn, McIntire dwelling and ice house foundations, and their spatial relationships to the surrounding wooded areas and major circulation features. The roads, paths, trails are directly linked to the work of the Bar Harbor VIA, Northeast Harbor VIS, and Seal Harbor VIS. The carriage road systems (includes gatehouse complex and bridges) are the work of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. who along with NPS developed the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road.

The next section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1895-1959), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features - Natural Features / Topography

Historic Condition (through 1959):
Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation. Surrounded by a series of rugged mountain peaks (Penobscot, Pemetic, and The Bubbles), woodlands, lakes, and marshes, the Jordan Pond area landscape represents millions of years of geological history. It was these natural features that ultimately led to different types of development of the Jordan Pond area in the early nineteenth century.

From its beginnings, the Jordan Pond area was heavily forested. From the 1830s to 1864, George and John Jordan harvested timber from these lands, building a sawmill at the pond's outlet to cut the timber into manageable sizes for transport to Seal Harbor. By the turn-of-the-century twentieth century, there was an initiative to preserve the Jordan Pond watershed and protect the water quality. In 1896, the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company condemned the outlet, destroying any remnants of the Jordan sawmill, and constructed a pumphouse, dam, and spillway. In 1913 the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations preserved much of the lands surrounding Jordan Pond to protect the watershed. Soon after, these lands were included in the boundaries of the national park, preserving them from future development.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The natural features and varied topography of the Jordan Pond area continue to attract visitors to the Jordan Pond House developed area for recreational activities. One of the park's most iconic vistas is the long view from the Jordan Pond House to the pond and surrounding mountains. Areas around the Jordon Pond House itself feature open spaces and scattered vegetation, while the remainder of the site is mostly wooded. Within the woods are trails and carriage roads that offer their own intimate views of the natural scenery, including Jordan Stream.

The vista to Jordan Pond is framed by woodlands. The dominant forest type in the Jordan Pond House area is defined as an evenly dispersed fir-spruce-hardwood forest comprised mostly of red spruce (Picea rubens), balsam fir (Abies balsamea), yellow birch (Betula alleghaniensis), and red maple (Acer rubrum). To the west (along Jordan Stream), north, and south, there are pockets of areas defined as an evenly dispersed spruce-fir forest comprised mostly of red spruce, balsam fir, and Eastern white pine (Pinus strobus). The Jordan Pond watershed still serves as the water supply for the village of Seal Harbor and for the Jordan Pond House facilities. (Acadia GIS files, veg1997final polygon)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Jordan Stream	139966	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Historic Condition (through 1959):
Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The original farmhouse cluster built by the Jordan brothers in 1847, centered around a main dwelling and an attached barn and outbuildings. This type of structural arrangement, with enclosed connectors between buildings, was common in the cold New England states. One could walk from the main house to the barns without venturing outside into the elements. By the 1890s, a small fenced in vegetable garden space and orchard were laid out near the farmhouse. Access to the complex was obtained by a road built from Seal Harbor to the south. This road, Jordan Pond Road, ran along Stanley Brook and ended at the southern shoreline of the Jordan Pond.

The spatial arrangement of the complex changed when Thomas McIntire began managing the Jordan Pond House in 1895. In 1902, a new barn, stable, and other outbuildings were constructed to the east of the main complex in 1902 and a dwelling for his family to the south in 1907. McIntire most likely sited the buildings further away so they would not conflict with his restaurant business. In subsequent years the Jordan Pond House was enlarged with new additions, which expanded the building's footprint into an L-shape. Within the L was a flat lawn area that served as an outdoor seating area for the afternoon teas. The arrangement of the buildings and tea lawn, and the surrounding woodlands, gave visitors a framed view looking north toward Jordan Pond and The Bubbles.

McIntire also created distinct spaces in front of the Jordan Pond House, which included a front entry area where visitors were dropped-off, as well as adjacent orchard, garden, and laundry yard spaces. Although the majority of the area was heavily forested, the front of the Jordan Pond House was comparatively open and one of only few such clearings along Jordan Pond Road. The edges of the Jordan Pond House area became more defined with the construction of carriage roads just to the south and west. The Jordan Pond Gatehouse, itself a complex of buildings, gates, and outdoor spaces, was built in 1932, but this area stood separate from the core of the Jordan Pond House developed area.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Despite changes that occurred following the historic period, the site's spatial organization has remained relatively intact. The Jordan Pond House is still the core of the site, and the historic patterns of open and wooded areas are intact. The tea lawn area remains open in character, defined by the edges of the Jordan Pond House on the south and east sides, and a row of trees and shrubs on the west side (Figure 26). Woodlands still frame the maintained vista area looking north to Jordan Pond and beyond. In front of the house, a manicured lawn, remnant apple orchard, and small kitchen garden evoke the spatial character of the original entry area.

Most of the spatial relationship alterations stem from the realignment of the Mountain Road (now Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) in 1962 that consequently reconfigured the front circulation sequence with a new loop and parking area, which was most recently redesigned in 2009. The project also created additional parking lots north and east of the main complex, on portions of the old Mountain Road alignment and at the former large vegetable garden space. The new roadway also eliminated the stable area. The Jordan Pond House was rebuilt in 1982 after a fire, with the new structure retaining its L-shape but slightly reoriented to better highlight the vista looking north. That same year a new staff dormitory space and adjacent parking lot was created south of the carriage road so that it would be separate from the main complex.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Field and Forest Patterns	139990	Contributing					No
Tea Lawn Area	139992	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. The managed vista from the Jordan Pond House to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding landforms is one of the most iconic in Acadia National Park. (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation -- hereafter OCLP -- 2019, DSC-5113)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Historic Condition (through 1959):
Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Forestry land uses in the Jordan Pond area declined in the 1890s when the watershed was preserved for Seal Harbor's water supply and pumphouses and a dam and spillway were built at the Jordan Pond's outlet. The mountains on either side of Jordan Pond were preserved by HCTPR in 1913 to further protect the water supply. Recreational land uses began in the Jordan Pond area in the mid to late nineteenth century, and became more formalized with the establishment of the Jordan Pond House as a restaurant, which heavily promoted its location as a gateway to scenic views and destinations. On Mount Desert Island, tea houses were a common feature from around 1900 into the 1930s, and Jordan Pond House was one of the most popular because of its reputation for good food, service, and for the atmosphere. Boats were offered for rent in the 1890s through the 1930s, while the hiking trails and carriage roads were popular for residents and visitors alike. Motor road travel became popular after the Mountain Road was opened in the late 1920s. From 1919 through the 1930s, an ice storage business was located northeast of the Jordan Pond House, close to the pond shoreline.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The Jordan Pond House is the only tea house in operation in the park and is still quite popular. The tea lawn is always crowded with people that are taking in the views and enjoying the restaurant's fare. The facility also includes a gift shop, public restrooms, and a bus stop for the park's Island Explorer. Operated by Dawnland, LLC since 2014, staff is housed in a dormitory south of the main complex. The trails and carriage roads at the Jordan Pond House area are a popular hub for hikers, walkers, and bicyclists, while boaters still make use of the site's boat ramp for excursions onto Jordan Pond. The high visitor demand has prompted construction of several parking lots.

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Historic Conditions (through 1959):
Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. Surrounding the Jordan Pond House, the owners used a mixture of native plant materials and bedding plants not indigenous to the area. The plant materials that were selected early on were planted for subsistence reasons. An apple orchard and vegetable garden were planted at the site by the 1880s. With the transition from a farmhouse to a restaurant, other plants were added for their ornamental value to beautify the grounds. Along the foundation of the building, two flower beds embellished the front entry area and vines grew on the porch posts. Beyond the building, white birch trees lined the vista on the east side of the tea lawn. On the west side a raised stone bed supported a group of trees and lilac shrubs to provide balance for the tea lawn area. Heading north, the tea lawn transitioned to low shrubby growth within the vista to the pond. A short row of ash trees followed a portion of the pond access road, up to the edge of the woodland. On other sides of the Jordan Pond House, foundation plants gave way to lawns that were punctuated with scattered trees, including apples. Historic photographs show lawns and shrubs bordering the interior loop road in front of the building. Another substantially larger vegetable garden was built northeast of the stable area.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The overall character of the vegetation in the Jordan Pond House area is remarkable intact. The major change is the introduction of the elaborate perennial beds, new plantings of eastern white cedars, and massive foundation plantings around the new restaurant building. Many original foundation plantings were either lost in the 1979 fire or removed when the new building was constructed in 1982. Other vegetation features such as remnants of the apple orchard, ash trees, and lilac shrubs are extant, while the tea lawn and adjacent plantings were replaced in 2017-2018. Heading north, there is a distinctive white birch on the edge of the woodland that defines the east side of the tea lawn. Low shrubs that include blueberries still grow between the tea lawn and pond edge, while the woodlands on either side continue frame the vista looking north. These shrubs are periodically maintained through prescribed burns. A fenced demonstration kitchen garden that was present south of the Jordan Pond House in 2009 is no longer present (Figures 27, 28, 29, 30, 31).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Remnant Apple Orchard	140018	Contributing			Location	109135	No
Line of Ash Trees	140012	Contributing			Location	109135	No
White Birch Tree along East Side of Tea Lawn	139998	Contributing			Location	109135	No
Lilac Shrubs	140000	Contributing			Location	109135	No
Tea Lawn	140002	Contributing			Location	109135	No
Low Shrubbery Growth in Vista	140004	Contributing			Location	109135	No
Perennial Beds	140010	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	No
Eastern White Cedars	140014	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	No
Foundation Plants	140122	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	No



Figure 27. View looking south at two apple trees, remnants of the apple orchard that existed during the historic period. Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road is at image center. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5109)



Figure 28. View looking northeast at the Jordan Pond Nature Trail on the eastern side of the tea lawn, where white birch trees once lined the woodland edge. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5129)



Figure 29. View looking south at the low shrubs (blueberry thicket) and tree lines between the pond shoreline and the tea lawn. The Jordan Pond House is in the distance. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0209)



Figure 30. New plantings on the north and east sides of the Jordan Pond House. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5120)



Figure 31. View looking east at an old apple tree and the former location of the kitchen garden and wood fence enclosure. Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road is in the background. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5083)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Historic Condition (through 1959):
Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape. The circulation systems connecting to the Jordan Pond House area were critical to its development as a visitor destination. The first formalized road reached the area in c.1840 and was known as the Jordan Pond Road, which generally followed Stanley Brook from Seal Harbor all the way to the southern shoreline of Jordan Pond. The road was used to haul timber from the Jordan brothers sawmill.

In the 1880s, the Jordan Pond House restaurant was a popular destination for island residents and visitors. Thomas McIntire, manager and eventual owner of the Jordan Pond House, and others from the local village improvement groups saw the potential of the area as a place to develop trails. By 1929, six trails passed through or were in close proximity to the Jordan Pond House property: Asticou Trail (Trail #49, c.1881, Seaside Trail (#401/#77, c.1893), Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (#39, c.1896), Jordan Stream Trail (#65, c.1902), Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47, c.1917), and the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463, original trail, c.1928-1929).

Trails were not the only circulation systems developed through the area. The Asticou-Jordan Pond Carriage Road, built in 1918-1920, linked the village of Asticou near Northeast Harbor to the Jordan Pond House area. Two sections of this carriage road, a portion of CR 14-15 and the entirety of CR 16-15, were located just west of the Jordan Pond House property. The Jordan Stream Bridle Path (CR 15-23), built in 1918, linked the Gardiner-Mitchell Hill-Jordan Stream Road and Asticou-Jordan Pond Road, via a route that crisscrossed Jordan Stream. Its northern terminus was located just west of the Jordan Pond House. The Bubble Pond Carriage Road, built in 1928-1930, connected the Jordan Pond House area to the Eagle Lake area, via Bubble Pond. A portion of Section CR 16-17, one of three sections of this road, tracked along the south side of the Jordan Pond House property. The intersection of the Bubble Pond Carriage Road and Jordan Pond Road was marked by gates to prohibit automobiles from using the carriage road system. Designed and built by John

D. Rockefeller, Jr., the carriage roads were open to the public and helped solidify the Jordan Pond House as a park destination.

Since automobiles could not access the carriage road system, a separate motor road system was constructed in the park through a collaborative effort between the NPS and Rockefeller. The first segment of this system was the Mountain Road (now Jordan Pond/Eagle Road), completed in 1927 from the Jordan Pond House to north of Eagle Lake, which connected to existing roads leading to Bar Harbor. In the Jordan Pond House area, access to Jordan Pond remained via the old town road to the shoreline. This road also connected to a short road that accessed an ice storage business. On east side of the Jordan Pond House a circular driveway served as a drop off area, while a smaller service loop was located on the building's south side. Another road connected the stable area to a large vegetable garden. Around the perimeter of the Jordan Pond House, various paths were created to connect to the various buildings and aforementioned circulation systems.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
In 1963 the Jordan Pond/Eagle Motor Road was realigned to the eastward, abandoning the road section northeast of the Jordan Pond House (Figure 32). In response to the increased visitation to the site, three parking areas were constructed between 1963 and 1986. The first utilized part of the old motor road alignment near the boat ramp, the second was built at the site of the large vegetable garden, and the third was developed south of the Jordan Pond House at a former septic field. Connecting trails from these parking areas were built to provide visitors with a direct route to the Jordan Pond House and boat ramp.

Historic hiking trails that currently traverse or begin in the Jordan Pond House site include: Asticou Trail (Trail #49, c.1881, Seaside Trail (#401/#77, c.1893), Jordan Pond Path/Jordan Pond Loop Trail (#39, c.1896), Jordan Stream Trail (#65, c.1902), and the Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail (#47, c.1917). In 1980 the original Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#463) was replaced with a new Jordan Pond Nature Trail (#45), and in 1986 the Jordan Pond House Trail (#46) was constructed to link the north overflow parking lot to the core of the site. There are also several social trails in the shrub area below the tea lawn (Figure 33). The three original carriage roads and their associated structures are still extant within the Jordan Pond House area.

In 2009, the park completed parking improvements on the front (east) side of the Jordan Pond House area. Work included separating the bus and car entrances by removing the small circular drive and replacing it with an expanded entrance drive. A new pedestrian plaza and three bus drop-off areas were constructed. The plaza includes native plantings, a covered pergola, and benches to serve as a waiting area for bus riders.

Note: The entirety of the historic motor road, carriage road, and hiking trail systems are not comprehensively evaluated or mapped in this CLI. These systems are considered unique property types and have their own periods of significance that are evaluated in separate Cultural Landscape Inventories. Segments or portions of segments that are within the site's boundaries contribute to the historic character of the Jordan Pond House property are included in the table below.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Motor Roads-Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road (portion)	140046	Contributing	41055		Location	61723	Yes
Carriage Road System – Section 14-15 (portion)	199243	Contributing	041029		Location	62284	Yes

Carriage Road System-Section 15-23 (Jordan Stream Bridle Path) (portion)	140052	Contributing	41030		Location	62288	Yes
Carriage Road System – Section 16-15	199244	Contributing	041031		Location	62285	Yes
Carriage Road System – Section 16-17 (portion)	199245	Contributing	041032		Location	62282	Yes
Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path [Trail #39] (portion)	140216	Contributing			Location	62199	Yes
Jordan Pond Nature Trail [Trail #45]	140218	Contributing			Location	62208	Yes
Jordan Pond House Trail [Trail #46]	140220	Contributing			Location	109718	Yes
Penobscot Mountain Trail/Spring Trail [Trail #47] (portion)	140222	Contributing			Location	62209	Yes
Asticou Trail [Trail #49] (portion)	140224	Contributing			Location	62211	Yes
Jordan Stream Trail [Trail #65] (portion)	140226	Contributing			Location	62226	Yes
Seaside Trail [Trail #401)] (portion)	140228	Contributing			Location	81089	Yes
Abandoned Park Motor Road Trace	140230	Contributing					No
Abandoned Road to Ice House Trace	140248	Contributing					No
Abandoned Pond Access Road	140250	Contributing					No
Road to Boat Ramp	140252	Contributing					No
Parking Access Road	140254	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #463)	140256	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Walkway to Restroom in Boat Ramp Parking Area	140258	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Parking Lots, Jordan Pond House Perimeter Walkway, and Granite Curbs	140268	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	61766	Yes
Jordan Pond Bus Stop and Turning Circle	140270	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	243904	Yes
Lighted Trail to Dormitory	140272	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Social Trails	140274	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 32. View looking northwest at the Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Motor Road, realigned in 1963. In this image, the old alignment continued straight ahead. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0191)



Figure 33. View looking northeast at a formalized social trail on the east side of the shrub area north of the tea lawn, as well as the Jordan Pond Nature Trail (Trail #45) heading image right. Note the stones lining the trail. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5131)

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions (through 1959):
Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity. The original farmhouse structure was composed of the house and a barn linked by a "connector building." The barn was eventually removed and a new one constructed by 1910, to the east of the farmhouse. A dining room and music room were added to the farmhouse in 1907. One of the main features of the new rooms most noted by visitors was the rough birch bark finish of the interior walls. A covered porch area attached to the main building served as additional dining space. Numerous additions were added to the farmhouse structure, creating an overall L-shape configuration.

To the south, a separate dwelling (McIntire House) was eventually built, using similar materials. On the east side of the Jordan Pond Road was a stable, carriage house, woodshed, icehouse, and tool shed, built in 1902. All of the site's buildings and structures featured frame and timber construction, and all except for two were sided with cedar shingles, which was commonly used on the island. The others were a collection of outbuildings with no siding, and a brick pump house and concrete dam and spillway, built by the Seal Harbor Water Company. In 1919 an ice house was built near Jordan Pond, which featured a stone foundation.

In 1932 John D. Rockefeller, Jr. completed a gatehouse complex at the intersection of the Bubble Pond Carriage Road and the Jordan Pond Motor Road. Located across from the McIntire house, this French Norman Revival style complex was designed by Grosvenor Atterbury and featured a carriage house and gatekeeper's house connected to a stone fence and a small gate tower and wood gate (east gate). A stone terrace on the front elevation, served to protect the native vegetation in the front yard. On the west side of the Jordan Pond Road, a similar gate tower and wood gate (west gate) completed the complex. The gates effectively denied vehicular access to the carriage road, but the complex was largely designed as a symbolic gesture to the time when there were gatekeeper houses along toll roads. The interior of the gatekeeper's house served as park housing.

Rockefeller's carriage road system also included numerous bridges, and two were located on the carriage roads in the Jordan Pond House area. The Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 was constructed in 1918-1919 on the Jordan Stream Bridle Path (CR 15-23), one of three wood bridges on this segment. The masonry Jordan Pond Dam Bridge was built in 1920 as part of the Asticou-Jordan Pond Carriage Road (CR 14-15).

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Most of the property's original buildings have been lost since the historic period. The relocation of the Mountain Road (now Jordan Pond/Eagle Lake Road) resulted in the destruction of the stable complex in 1963. When the Jordan Pond House burned in 1979, the only features left from the fire were the stone chimneys. The building was replaced in 1982, and it shared some of the characteristics of the original building, including the rambling floor plan, exposed timbers, and cedar shingle siding. The new Jordan Pond House was constructed in almost the same location as the former structure, but the architects chose to rotate its L-shaped footprint slightly clockwise to take better advantage of the views to the pond. The overall building mass was considerably larger in the landscape than the previous structure; whereas the original low rambling house plan integrated into the landscape, the new structure was visually more imposing (Figure 34).

The two pump houses are no longer in use by Mount Desert Water District (formerly Seal Harbor Water Supply Company) or Dawnland LLC (formerly Acadia Corporation). Although the brick structure was built in the 1950s to replace the previous structure, the shingle-sided pump house likely dates from 1910 when McIntire installed a hydraulic ram to pump water to the restaurant. The dam and spillway has remained in use at the outlet of Jordan Pond since the 1896. Although not the original fabric, they still serve the original function. Other extant buildings and structures include

the McIntire dwelling ruins and icehouse foundation ruins near Jordan Pond (Figures 35, 36).

The Jordan Pond Gatehouse Complex (carriage house, gatekeeper's house, and east and west gates) remains virtually unchanged since its completion in 1932. As part of the carriage road systems, two carriage road bridges, Jordan Pond Dam Bridge and Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 are still extant and relatively unchanged since the historic period (Figure 37). A footbridge was constructed across Jordan Stream by the NPS after the historic period. Buildings and structures built after the historic period include a dormitory, constructed in 1982, and tool shed and restroom, both constructed after 1980 (Figures 38, 39).

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (Jordan Stream Bridge) (BR22S)	140142	Contributing	6568		Location	62338	Yes
Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Carriage House (B-25)	140144	Contributing	40122		Location	59873	Yes
Jordan Pond Gatehouse-East Gate	140146	Contributing	40123				No
Jordan Pond Gatehouse-Gatekeeper's House (Q-8)	140148	Contributing	6583		Location	59872	Yes
Jordan Pond Gatehouse-West Gate	140150	Contributing	40124				No
Jordan Stream Little Bridge #3 (BR44s)	140152	Contributing	41117		Location	62351	Yes
McIntire Dwelling Foundation	140154	Contributing					No
Ice House Foundation	140156	Contributing					No
Wood Frame Pump House (B-290)	140176	Contributing			Location	59880	Yes
Jordan Pond House	140182	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	62385	Yes
Dormitory (B-279)	140184	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	62385	Yes
Footbridge	140186	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Tool Shed (B-76)	140188	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	85311	Yes
Restroom (B-319)	140190	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	59891	Yes
Brick Pump House (B-67)	140194	Undetermined			Location	59879	Yes
Dam and Spillway	140192	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 34. View looking south at the Jordan Pond House, constructed in 1982. In the foreground is one of the site's social trails. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0237)



Figure 35. The wood-frame pump house, constructed c.1910 along Jordan Stream, to provide water for the Jordan Pond House. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5142)



Figure 36. View of the ice house foundation, constructed in 1919. The ice house operation was abandoned by the 1940s. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0215)



Figure 37. View looking southwest of the Jordan Pond Dam Bridge (constructed 1920) and the stone-lined Jordan Pond dam and spillway channel. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0205)



Figure 38. View looking northeast at the Jordan Pond dam and spillway. (OCLP 2019, DSC-5137)



Figure 39. View looking south at the dormitory, constructed in 1982. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0195)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

Historic Condition (through 1959):
A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived. The vista from the Jordan Pond House and the tea lawn looking north to Jordan Pond, The Bubbles, and the surrounding Penobscot Mountain (to the west) and Pemetic Mountain (to the east) is the most important feature within the Jordan Pond House property and the primary reason why this area was developed as a recreational destination. The earliest photographs of the site from the late 1880s show a cleared area almost down to the pond's shoreline.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Since the historic period, the vista looking north from the Jordan Pond House and the tea lawn has been maintained to emphasize the natural features: Jordan Pond punctuated by The Bubbles to the north, and framed by the Penobscot Mountain to the west and Pemetic Mountain to the east (see Figure 26). The trees closest to the tea lawn were planted to direct the eye to the vista, and farther away from the tea lawn the native woodland vegetation is maintained along a prescribed sight line to frame the view. In the vista management area, between the maintained tea lawn and the pond edge, is an area of low shrubs that serves as a picturesque middle ground of the view (Figure 40). The shrubs are maintained through periodic prescribed burns

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Vista from Tea Lawn to Jordan Pond and The Bubbles	140116	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 40. View looking north at the shrubs that comprise the lower (northern) part of the vista from the Jordan Pond House. The Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (Trail #39) is visible in the foreground. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0219)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. During the historic period, the McIntire family cleared an area for a large vegetable garden, placing stones along the edge of the field – a common practice at the time. Some of these stones still line the open area, now the site of the second overflow parking lot (north lot). Local stones were also used to mark the edge of roads, trails, and planting beds, as well as the dam and spillway (Figure 41, see also Figures 37, 38). On the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (#39), a stone bench dedicated to Sarah Cushing overlooks Jordan Pond. The inscription on the plaque states, “In grateful loving memory of Sarah Eliza Sigourney Cushing wife of Edward Tuckerman 1832-1915 She dearly loved this spot.” The bench and plaque were installed sometime before 1933 (Figure 42).

Like other areas of the park, a variety of signage can be found throughout the site. Trails are marked with wood signs attached to wood post and inscribed cedar stump logs set into the ground, which compliment the sites rustic character. There are also non-contributing NPS regulatory and directional signs, as well as interpretive wayside signs. Other non-contributing features include bike racks, cedar stump walkway lights, benches, trash and recycling bins, stake and rope markers along the road, parking management stones, and the tea lawn furniture.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Remnant Stone Markers Delineating Old Vegetable Gardens Planting Beds, Hiking Trails, and Roads	140030	Contributing					No
Jordan Pond Dam and Spillway Stone-lined Channel Prism	140032	Contributing					No
Rustic Signs for Circulation Systems	140034	Contributing			Location	109135	Yes
Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench	140036	Contributing			Location	62199	Yes
Rustic Tea Lawn Furniture	140290	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Signs - Interpretive Wayside	140292	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Signs - Informational/directional	140294	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Bicycle Racks	140040	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes
Parking Management Stones	140276	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Cedar Stump Lights	140278	Noncontributing – Compatible					No
Trash Cans and Recycling Bins	140282	Noncontributing – Compatible			Location	109135	Yes

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 41. View looking northeast at stones that once marked a planting bed laid out by Thomas McIntire. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0241)



Figure 42. The Sarah Cushing Memorial Bench is located along the Jordan Pond Loop Trail/Jordan Pond Path (Trail #39). The bench was installed in the early 1930s. (OCLP 2019, DSC-0211)

Landscape Characteristic: **Archeological Sites**

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. The entire Jordan Pond House area extends over many acres and includes numerous areas with the potential for archeological remains. However, no sites have been identified in approved National Register documentation, and are therefore not included in this CLI. For more information, contact Acadia National Park staff.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Site 1	140096	Undetermined		ACAD00091			No
Site 2	140098	Undetermined		ACAD00030			No
Old Road	140100	Undetermined		ACAD00030.000			No
Outbuilding Foundation	140102	Undetermined		ACAD00030.000			No
Garden/Tool Shed	140104	Undetermined		ACAD00030.000			No
Granite Bench (Site 1)	140106	Undetermined		ACAD00091			No
Mens Dorm Foundation	140108	Undetermined		ACAD00030.000			No
Unknown/Pumphouse	140110	Undetermined		ACAD00110			No
Modern Tea House	140112	Undetermined		ACAD0030.0060			No
Poss. Foundation/Square Depression	140114	Undetermined		ACAD0030.0070			No

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 7

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/28/2028

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/28/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Jordan Pond House landscape is “good.” The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/23/2009

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the landscape at the time of this report’s completion is evaluated as “fair.” There is clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and human forces within the Jordan Pond House area. Regarding the hiking trail systems, runoff, coupled with deferred maintenance, has led to the the development of substantial eroded gullies in the tread way and collapsing stone stairs, stone culverts, retaining walls, coping stones, and drainage systems. In addition, trailhead and intersection signs are in serious disrepair as a result of the natural elements, decay, and vandalism.

In recent years, vegetation growth has encroached on buildings, sidewalks, pathways, memorials, and picnic areas within the Jordan Pond landscape, negatively impacting the historic character of the landscape. Without the appropriate corrective actions in the next three to five years, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: General Management Plan

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

According to the park's 1992 General Management Plan (GMP), the Jordan Pond House falls within three management zones: developed zone, cultural zone, and natural zone. The Jordan Pond House, boat launch, and parking areas are within a developed zone, which aims to "provide and maintain facilities for educational and interpretive services, for recreation opportunities, for other visitor services, and for vehicular access in the park." The Park Loop Road system comprising the Jordan Pond Road/Eagle Lake Motor Road, bridges, and associated designed landscape, as well as the carriage road system, including the Jordan Pond Gatehouse, and hiking trail segments that are within the site boundaries fall within the cultural zone-preservation subzone, which aims to "preserve and interpret historic sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects, and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value or their association with persons, events, or periods in human history and that merit full communication of these values to the public." The outer edges of the site fall within the natural zone-natural environment subzone, which aims to "conserve natural resources and provide environmentally compatible interpretive and recreational activities in ways that do not adversely affect those resources and processes." (GMP 1992: 57-59)

In the park's 2016 Foundation Document, the Jordan Pond House area coincides with several of the park's fundamental resources and values, including Range of Visitor Experiences, Glacial Landscape, Mosaic of Habitats Supporting Diverse Flora and Fauna, Legacy of Conservation Ethic and Philanthropy, Network of Historic Roads and Trails, and Scenic Resources and Values. In addition, the documented cultural landscape at the Jordan Pond House is identified as one of the park's other fundamental resources and values. (FD 2016: 7-10)

Based on the management zones in the 1992 GMP, the identification of the site as a fundamental resource in the 2016 Foundation Document, and the landscape rehabilitation work on the tea lawn and adjacent spaces, the treatment "Rehabilitation" is the appropriate treatment approach for the Jordan Pond House landscape. Note: The park has proposed a major project to replace the 1982 Jordan Pond House and rehabilitate the dormitory (PMIS 252854). Funding has been requested for FY 2024.

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Narrative:

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

Citation Author	Citation Title	Year of Publication	Citation Publisher	Citation Type	Citation Location	Citation Number
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United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service United S	National Register Information System Database	2009	Washington, D.C: National Park Service, 2009.			
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service United S	National Register Nomination Form, “The Carriage Paths, Bridges, and Gatehouses, Acadia National Park.” Hancock County, Maine. NRIS # 79000131 National Register Information System Database	1979	Washington, D.C: National Park Service, 1979.			
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service	National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, “Historic Resources of Acadia National Park, 29 June 2007.” Hancock County, Maine. NRIS # 0700614.	2007	n/a			
United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service	“General Management Plan, Acadia National Park, Maine.”	1992	Washington D.C.: NPS, North Atlantic Region.			

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Prins, Harald E.L. and Bunny McBride	Asticou’s Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island, 1500-2000, Acadia National Park, Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Volume 1 and Volume 2.	2007	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Northeast Region Ethnography Program			
Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation.	“Cultural Landscape Inventory: Jordan Pond House, Acadia National Park”	1996	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
National Park Service.	Brochures, Acadia National Park: 1947, 1988.	1988	Park files.			
National Park Service	Review comments, Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resource Program Manager, Acadia NP, 26 July 2021.	2021	n/a			
National Park Service	Foundation Document, Acadia National Park, Maine.	2016	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			

National Park Service	Acadia National Park, Final Transportation Plan /Environmental Impact Statement.	2019	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service			
National Park Service	Acadia NP website: https://www.nps.gov/acad/learn/historyculture/wabanaki.htm. Accessed 10 September 2021.	2021	n/a			
Kline, Laura and Stephen Olausen	National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Resources of Acadia National Park MPS (Amendment).	2017	Pawtucket, RI: The Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.			
Killion, Jeffrey and H. Eliot Foulds	“Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Motor Road System, Acadia National Park: Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis, and Treatment.”	2007	Boston, MA: National Park Service, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation			
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Wright, Shannon, Mitchell Mulholland, Timothy Binzen,Christopher Donta, Sharon Swihart.	“Archeological Overview and Assessment of Acadia National Park, Maine, UM-371.”	2004	Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts.			

Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
ACAD Jordan Pond House CLI_Concurrences 2009-2021.pdf		

Source