

SOMES POND CENTER

FRIENDS OF ACADIA

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment for Oldfarm

Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis and Evaluation, Management Alternatives



"If the woods be open, one should walk in them, under and among the individual trees to realize their beauty, grandeur…"

George B. Dorr, Personal Papers, October 15, 1895

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment For Oldfarm

George B. Dorr Residence at Compass Harbor, Acadia National Park

Bar Harbor, Maine

SITE HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITIONS, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

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Foreword

The story of George B. Dorr and the creation of Acadia National Park are fundamental pieces of history illustrating the commitment of individuals to land preservation and stewardship. Oldfarm, for George B. Dorr, was the beginning of his life-long dedication and passion for the landscapes of Mount Desert Island. His interests in horticulture, natural systems, and public service developed significantly at his family's 100-acre estate in Bar Harbor, Maine.

The Oldfarm estate stood on approximately 100 acres of land at Compass Harbor, to the south of the village of Bar Harbor. Prior to donating his Oldfarm home in 1942 to the National Park Service, the landscape had been developed significantly, and incorporated gardens, nursery grounds, recreational trails, and expansive lawn areas. Now approximately a 58-acre site, managed by the National Park Service as a natural area, the property remains a destination for community members and visitors to walk, hike, and picnic, and to witness the dotted with small clues from its past, such as former driveways, foundations, and specimen trees.

This cultural landscape inventory and assessment provides a first evaluation for park staff, public preservation groups, and community members of the existing features that remain from the historic period of the property. The project develops an analysis of integrity that allows for future management decisions as the property nears its third century of existence, and the park enters its second.

Acadia National Park has always benefitted from the vision and generosity of its friends and donors. This project continues that tradition. We thank the generous donors who enabled this project through contributions developed by the Somes Pond Center. We also thank Friends of Acadia for serving as fiscal agent for the project. Ericka Duym benefitted from the mentorship of Margie Coffin Brown, landscape architect at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service. Historian Ron Epp, the man who may claim the closest relationship to George Dorr, reviewed and commented on the manuscript and we thank him for his time.

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Rebecca Cole-Will
Chief of Resource Management
Acadia National Park

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This project reflects a combined effort among the Somes Pond Center, Acadia National Park, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, Friends of Acadia, and many volunteers and community members. At Acadia National Park, Rebecca Cole-Will, Chief of Resource Management, Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resource Program Manager, and Marie Yarborough, Curator, Sawtelle Research Center, provided countless hours of project coordination, research support and draft review. Additionally, Judith Hazen Connery, Natural Resources Manager, Jesse Wheeler, Exotic Plant Management Program Manager, and Alexander Fetgatter provided careful edits and insight of vegetation management at Oldfarm. Additionally, Bruce Connery, Karen Anderson, Gary Stellpflug, Charlie Jacobi, Emily Segan-Pagan, Maureen Fournier, Diana McKeage, and Christie Anastasia provided an overwhelming amount of direct support and guidance throughout all phases of this project, from research and writing, to mapping and site inventory. The author would also like to thank, Vincent Sproul, Jeff Chapin, Keith Johnston, Chief of Maintenance, Mack Weaver and Alan Farnsworth who each provided support and information that furthered details within the Management Alternatives chapter.

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Individuals outside of the National Park Service contributed greatly to this project. Ronald Epp, author *Creating Acadia National Park: The Biography of George B. Dorr* provided a generous amount of research direction and review that helped craft a large portion of the Site History chapter. Elizabeth Igleheart, volunteered her time and expertise for the initial site visit, research assistance, and draft review of the Analysis and Evaluation chapter, as well as project guidance and editing throughout. At Friends of Acadia, David MacDonald, President and CEO, Dianna McDowell, Director of Finance and Administration, and Aimee Beal Church, Communications Director, provided administrative and formatting support for the project and the final report.

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View north of Dorr Point and surrounding Compass Harbor from Oldfarm manor house, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

INTRODUCTION

SITE CONTEXT

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

OVERVIEW OF SITE HISTORY

INTRODUCTION

Oldfarm is the former home of George B. Dorr, the first superintendent of Acadia National Park in Maine. Once part of an estate that covered over one hundred acres, the park retains approximately 58.65 acres of the estate by Compass Harbor, just south of the village of Bar Harbor. Dorr's parents, Charles Hazen Dorr and Mary Gray Ward Dorr, purchased the property in 1868 and built the Oldfarm Queen Anne Shingle-style "cottage" in the late 1870s under the direction of Maine architect Henry Richards. George Dorr lived at Oldfarm for most of his life (1853-1944) and donated the property to the National Park Service in 1942. The estate included the large cottage, numerous outbuildings (barns, garages, and a caretaker's cottage), a tennis court, a saltwater swimming pool, expansive English-style gardens--at least one of which was highlighted by noted landscape gardener Beatrix Farrand who also resided in Bar Harbor. Dorr started a commercial operation, the Mount Desert Nurseries, and added greenhouses, gardens and plantings, a pond, roads, and paths.

The National Park Service at Acadia National Park did not redevelop or use the property and in 1951 the mansion was torn down. Today, the property is largely managed as a natural area. A small parking lot off of State Route 3 serves as a trailhead for the Compass Harbor Trail, which leads to the shore, and the Schooner Head Path, which leads into the park near Champlain Mountain. The area is well used by locals and treated almost as an "urban" park as it is in close proximity to the town of Bar Harbor.

A variety of resource issues need to be addressed, including invasive exotic plants (many of which were introduced by Dorr as nursery specimens), hazardous trees, European red ant infestation, shoreline erosion, and deterioration of the remnants of the cultural landscape and former structures. Neighbors, town residents, and other park stakeholders have voiced their concerns about the degraded condition of the property. The NPS has not actively managed the site, and the resulting "neglect" has resulted in loss of integrity of any remaining features. The property has not been managed as



Figure 0.1. Location map showing the Oldfarm parcel within proximity to the village of Bar Harbor and Acadia National Park. The former estate is located approximately one mile south of Bar Harbor along the east side of Maine State Route 3.

a cultural resource, and is in need of a more in depth documentation, analysis, and assessment.

PROJECT SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

This cultural landscape inventory and assessment provides an overview of the historical development and significance of the cultural landscape of the Oldfarm property. The documentation identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and a condition assessment. Because of the current condition of the property, the report also includes some management recommendations and stabilization guidelines for the cultural landscape.

The report will aid the park in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. The report also contributes to the National Park Service's action plan, "A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement." The inventory and assessment directly relates to the theme, "Preserve America's Special Places," and specifically to "Action #28, Park Pulse." The report documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve the site's condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

This report for the Oldfarm property is organized in four chapters.

1. The Site History chapter documents the history of the landscape from Native American habitation of the area, through the settlement and development of the Bar Harbor area, through the present day. Historical documentation has been gathered from a variety of primary and secondary sources including historic maps, photographs, correspondence, and narrative accounts. Repositories include the park's archives (administrative files and museum collection); the National Archives; local historical societies, museum and library resources; and private research resources. The narrative of the evolution of the site is supplemented with historic maps and photographs. The chapter is subdivided into several historical periods. Associated illustrative plans at 1 inch=1,000 feet and 1 inch=300 feet depict the context of the property in 1868 at the time of purchase by Charles and Mary Dorr and another depicts the property at the time Dorr donated it to the National Park Service in 1942. Site maps are depicted at two scales, 1 inch=250 feet for the entire property and 1 inch=120 feet for the house area.

2. The Existing Conditions chapter describes the landscape at present and is organized with a hierarchy of characteristics and features including spatial organization, land use, topography, water features, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, vegetation, and small-scale features. The chapter includes condition assessments to determine the age, material, composition, and integrity of landscape features, and current and potential impacts such as erosion, invasive plant species, and safety hazards. Photographs and existing conditions plans supplement the narrative. All features were mapped using GPS and GIS for geospatial accuracy. The plans were further refined in AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. The existing conditions plans identify extant cultural remnants from the Dorr period of ownership including buildings foundations, roads, paths, steps, other circulation features, foundation plantings, remnant nursery plantings, remnant orchards, walls, fence lines, and other estate features.

3. The Analysis and Evaluation chapter compares findings from the site history and existing conditions to identify the significance of individual features in the context of the landscape as a whole. The chapter summarizes existing National Register documentation for the park and analyzes and evaluates whether the Oldfarm property contains resources that are significant at the national, state, or local level, and whether these resources retain enough integrity to be deemed significant. A statement of potential areas of significance for

the landscape is included, and the analysis and evaluation are summarized. Photographs supplement narrative descriptions.

4. The Potential Management Actions and Treatment Alternatives chapter describes the approved landscape treatments for the site and potential management alternatives that could be implemented. The study will identify any intact historic resources that can be rehabilitated and interpreted.

The end matter includes a bibliography and appendices. Appendix A contains an annotated map chronology of the depicting the physical development of the property throughout the historic period (1868-1942). Appendix B contains a summary table of plant species present on the property during the historic period, the location of plants if known, and notes pertaining to their significance. Appendix C contains tables outlining recommendations for long-term invasive plant management, as well as a series of tables outlining potential landscape tasks throughout the property.

OVERVIEW OF SITE HISTORY

The first chapter, site history is organized into four sections that correspond with time periods and key events in the development of the Oldfarm landscape from pre-settlement of the area, through use and occupation by the Dorr family and acquisition by Acadia National Park to the present. Each section describes key developments, uses, landscape patterns, events, and people associated with the changes to the landscape and the association with the creation of Acadia National Park. The site history is also contains historic photographs, maps, and diagrams that aid in illustrating the condition of the landscape at the end of each historical period. A detailed period plan also depicts the landscape at the time it was donated to Acadia National Park in 1942.

The first section covers the early history of the Bar Harbor, Compass Harbor, and Schooner Head areas prior to the first documented explorations by Europeans in the early 1600s to the purchase of over one hundred acres by Charles H. Dorr in 1868. Prior to European colonization, the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes of the Wabanaki confederation occupied Mount Desert Island seasonally; harvesting natural resources such as clams and fish. (Brown, 2006, 42) Prior to European settlement, much of what is now the town of Bar Harbor, was wooded, with pockets of grassy marshes and rocky coves. The parcel of land that was later to become the Oldfarm property was situated to the south of Compass Harbor and stretched southwest to the base of what is now Champlain Mountain. After Europeans settled on the island in the 1700s, the parcel was occupied by John Cousins and was neighbored by two large parcels to the west, one parcel of 175 acres to the east, and a large land holding to the south.

The second section of the site history covers the first period of ownership by the Dorr family from 1868 to 1893. During this time, the summer population of Bar Harbor grew rapidly as artists captured the scenic beauty of the island and early writers described access routes to vantage points and notable features. Adventurous tourists, known as “Rusticators” traversed the island, and investigated picnicking, hiking, and walking destinations using early roads and paths developed by island communities.[1] The majority of families that traveled to Bar Harbor, (including the Dorr’s), stayed in small hotels or boarding homes. In 1868, upon a summer visit to Bar Harbor, Charles Hazen Dorr (father of George B. Dorr) and a business partner purchased over one hundred acres on Compass Harbor. Later acquiring the shares from his partner, Dorr expanded his family’s property south from Compass Harbor to Beaver Dam Pool.

George B. Dorr, fourteen at the time of his family’s purchase of Oldfarm, had accompanied his parents on summer excursions to the White Mountains in New Hampshire and areas of Canada. George later reflected that travels with his family to Europe (between 1871 and 1878) had influenced his family’s building of the Oldfarm home and the development of its landscape. After the death of their eldest son William in 1876, Charles and Mary directed their efforts on the development of Oldfarm as a summer residence. In 1879, Charles Dorr

and his surviving son constructed the Storm Beach Cottage to house the family during the construction of the larger manor house. In 1880, Charles Dorr hired Maine-born architect, Henry Richards to design the Oldfarm manor house. In addition to creating one of the first summer "cottage" estates in Bar Harbor, the Dorr's involved themselves heavily within the newly formed Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (hereafter, the Bar Harbor VIA). Mary and eventually George served on several committees aimed at the management and beautification of municipal lands.

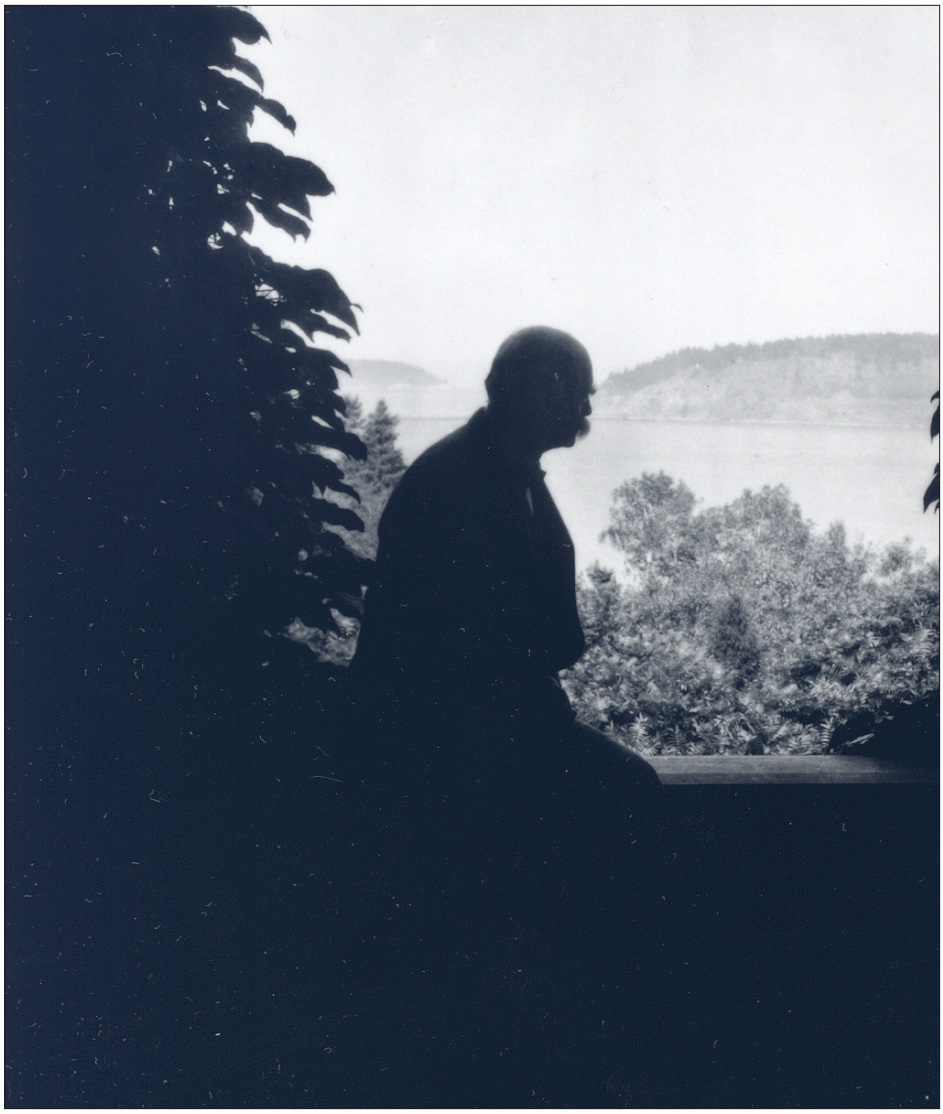
The third section of the site history covers the second period of ownership by the Dorr family from 1893 to 1942. After Charles' death in 1893, Mary inherited Oldfarm and George assumed a larger role in its management. Stemming from his interests in horticulture, the management of his mother's gardens, and his Boston horticultural connections, in 1896, George Dorr formed The Mount Desert Nurseries for the propagation and sale of nursery trees, shrubs, and flowers to local summer cottages. By 1915, Dorr had actively collaborated with philanthropist John D. Rockefeller Jr., Harvard University president Charles W. Eliot, and other Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (hereafter, HCTPR) members, to acquire, protect, and identify access routes to lands that would be federalized as Sieur de Monts National Monument in 1916, of which Dorr was named "custodian".[2] At this point in time, various acquaintances of George Dorr leased the Oldfarm manor house during the summer, while Dorr occupied the Storm Beach Cottage. Dorr began donating Oldfarm parcels to the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations and the Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory. In 1919, Sieur de Monts National Monument became Lafayette National Park, with George Dorr as its first superintendent. For the next twenty-three years, the landscape of Oldfarm remains relatively unchanged. In 1942, George Dorr donated 98.65 acres of Oldfarm to the National Park Service, including the lands and buildings to the north of Old Farm Road, as well as the Storm Beach Cottage, and the adjacent lands of the Mount Desert Nurseries and Bear Brook Hill.

The fourth section of the site history spans the National Park Service period of ownership from 1942 to present. After George Dorr's death in 1944, the National Park Service (hereafter, NPS) maintained the buildings and landscape with little change. Public access to the estate grounds and shore was limited. Over the next seven years, in the wake of WWII, limited funding for the management of the structures and landscape resulted in neglect. The park service carried out a Field Report on Oldfarm in 1946, which determined that the repair and upkeep of the structures was too costly. John D. Rockefeller Jr. was distressed at the state of the property, and funded a limited restoration, which was not carried out. The park razed the house in 1951. In the years following, the park service proposed several alternative uses for the site, including placement of a wayside exhibit, a memorial for George Dorr, and park housing development. In 1989, the park conveyed a portion of the original property to The Jackson Laboratory and conveyed several lots from the former area of Mount Desert Nurseries to private landowners. The park's 1992 General Management Plan identifies Oldfarm as a cultural zone. Today, the site receives visitors both by car and by foot, and is easily accessible from downtown Bar Harbor, with parking available for several vehicles along Maine State Route 3.

ENDNOTES, INTRODUCTION

1 The activities and travels of early artists and vacationing visitors ("Rusticators") to Mount Desert Island are described within Acadia National Park's Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), Updated Draft, April, 2017, 16.

2 George Dorr was named "custodian" of the Sieur de Monts National Monument, upon its federalization in 1916. Creating Acadia National Park: The Biography of George Bucknam Dorr, by Ronald H. Epp, 2016, 173, 177.



George B. Dorr seated on an ivy covered wall of the Oldfarm manor house, overlooking Compass Harbor and Frenchman Bay, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

SITE HISTORY

EARLY HISTORY

CHARLES AND MARY DORR OWNERSHIP, 1868-1893

GEORGE B. DORR INHERITS OLDFARM, 1893-1942

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1942-2016

SITE HISTORY

This chapter describes the evolution of the Oldfarm landscape. The site history is divided into four time periods, beginning with early Native American, French and English settlement of the landscape and extending to the present. The primary focus is on the landscape of Oldfarm, but the chapter also includes key events in local and park history that influenced the evolution of the site.

EARLY HISTORY TO 1868

The first period describes the geological processes that shaped the mountains and coves, occupation of the area by Native Americans, and the arrival of European settlers. This period describes the early land ownership of Mount Desert Island, when King George III of England granted permission to Francis Bernard, Governor of Massachusetts to acquire Mount Desert Island. The period extends into the acquisition and division of the island by the first two primary landowners, John Bernard (son of Francis Bernard) and Monsieur Bartolemy de Gregoire, and subsequent land transactions by early settlers, including the deed for the Oldfarm property. The period ends in 1868 with the purchase by Charles and Mary Dorr of over one hundred acres of land belonging to John Cousins and Henry Higgins.[1]

PRE-CONTACT HISTORY

Nearly 420 million years ago, the coast of down east Maine was the location of volcanic activity and a series of continental crust collisions. Mount Desert Island at that time was a large volcano, and after a period of eruption, a series of terrane collisions that formed the Appalachian Mountains as early as 360 million years ago, lifted and distorted the volcanic landscape. Within the last million years, substantial glacial activity further molded the island's landscape into its present form.[2]

Prior to the first settlements in 1762, Mount Desert Island was likely inhabited by about 400 Western Etchemin (ancestral Wabanaki people), who were skilled hunters and fishers. Due to the island's harsh winters and limited winter resources, it is likely that early Native Americans resided on the island seasonally.[3] As a part of a larger network of navigation and trade, the Mount Desert Island and Schoodic regions were well travelled by Northern New England tribes. It is likely that the island was divided into smaller tracts, utilized by families of the Western Etchemin bands for seasonal farming and hunting.[4] Shallow coastlines, such as areas near Bar Harbor were utilized for fishing, with early weirs constructed near Bar Island.[5]

EARLY NATIVE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

Between 1604 and 1787, early European settlements on Mount Desert Island developed through a series of land acquisitions and treaties between the French and British. In September 1604, French explorer Samuel de Champlain began European interest of the island.[6] He took note of the island's coastal landscape and gave it the name I'sle des Monts-deserts, of which persists as Mount Desert Island today.[7] During this time, the French had claims to large portions of northern New England, and utilized the coastal harbors and coves as protected resting points during shipping. By 1713, the Treaty of Utrecht had led to the decline of French dominance, and allowed for land to open to British settlers, who were interested in the natural resources found in areas (such as Mount Desert Island).[8]

Throughout this time, Wabanaki tribes that had previously hunted, fished, and harvested shellfish within the areas surrounding Bar Harbor had maintained working relationships with the French. The Treaty of Utrecht disrupted this relationship, and "unjustly" signed away ancestral homelands.[9] Throughout the eighteenth century, Wabanaki tribes on Mount Desert Island continuously sought ways to defend their homelands from English settlement.[10]

EARLY FARMING AND LAND PARCELS IN BAR HARBOR

Between 1775 and 1850, families began to purchase land in the Bar Harbor area. Early settlers harvested timber and relied on fishing, grazing livestock, and small farms for their subsistence. Some of the first homesteads by the Higgins and Thomas families would become the Town of Eden in 1796. During the early 1800s the Higgins, Hamor, Rodick, and Roberts families resided year round in the village of Bar Harbor.[11] Waterfront parcels stretched narrowly inland, and relied on topographic features, notable trees, and water features as boundary markers. Early farming practices included extensive land clearing, and required additional labor to prepare rocky soils for crops.[12]

In 1792, the de Gregoires (Marie Therese de Gregoire) conveyed a one hundred acre parcel to Henry Higgins, which would later be recorded on an 1807 Peters map of the Eastern Portion of MDI as the John Cousins property (Figure 1.1).[13] The parcel extended from the shoreline at Dean Higgins Cove (Compass Harbor), to the base of a mountain (later to be known as Newport, and then Champlain Mountain).[14] Shortly after the transfer, Higgins passed away; the parcel passed to his heirs, and was divided east to west.[15] By 1807, the property was bordered by four parcels, including a large tract of land to the south, which included the higher elevations.

By the 1860s, about five homesteads covered the southern portion of Eden. The Rodick and Douglass homesteads lay to the east of the road and west of Compass Harbor and the Wescott, Conner, and Higgins homesteads lay to the east of the intersection of several roads.[16] Parcels that once formerly belonged to William Bingham (a land speculator from Pennsylvania) occupied the lands along the shore adjacent to the east boundary of the future Oldfarm tract, which are illustrated in a later 1860 map of the Town of Eden.

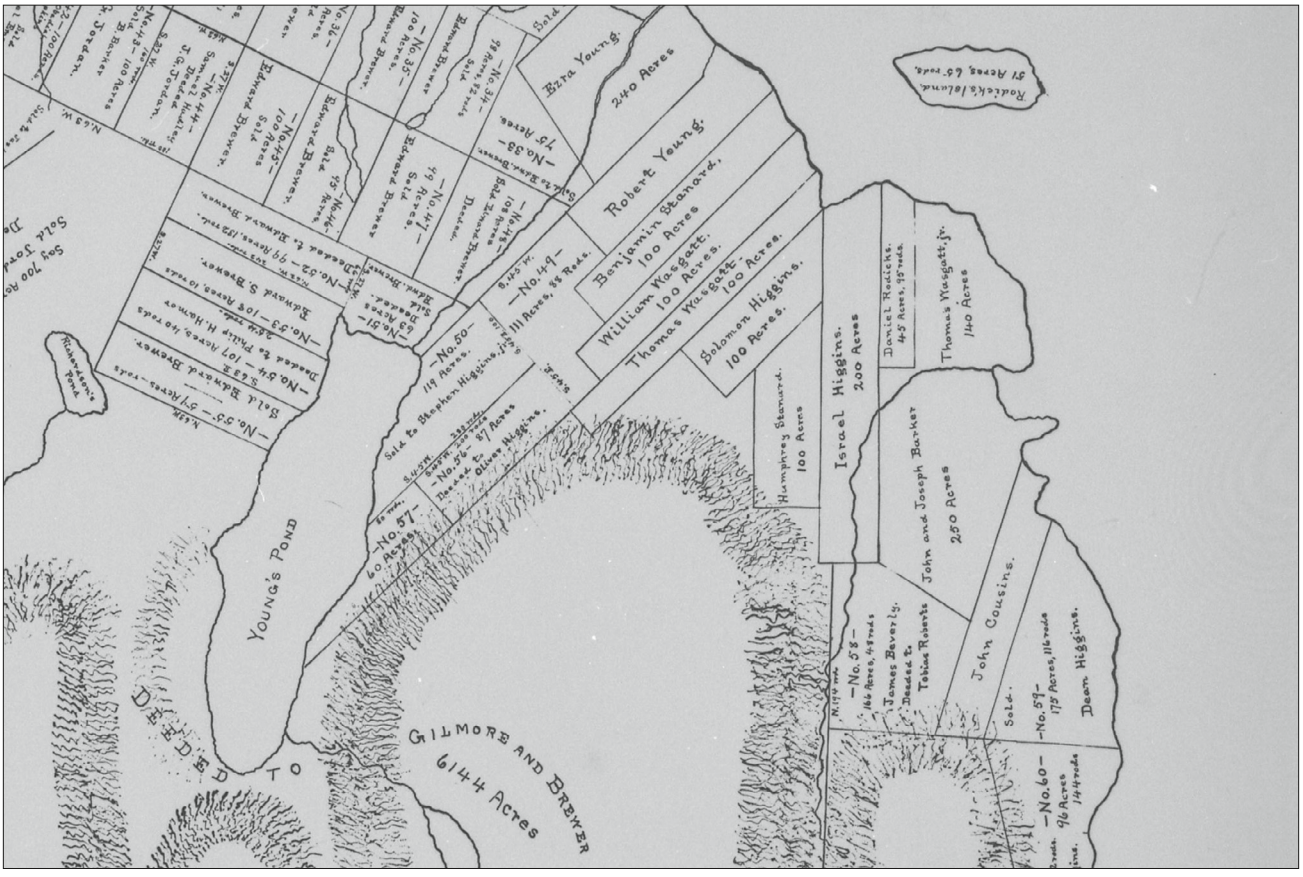


Figure 1.1. 1807 John Peters Plan of the eastern portion of MDI showing the early John Cousins parcel at Dean Higgins Cove. (Courtesy of the Bar Harbor Historical Society).

The vegetation was likely open farm fields, with pockets of wetlands and wooded areas. The open landscape provided views of the bay, and rose in elevation to the south. To the south of Dean Higgins Cove, two brooks flowed to the shore, later known as Bear Brook and Compass Harbor Brook. Bear Brook extended through a ravine between Newport (Champlain) Mountain and Picket Mountain (Huguenot Head), draining into Beaver Dam Pool and the adjacent wetlands before pouring into the ocean. Compass Harbor Brook flowed south to north, draining farmland to the north and west, before passing across the Oldfarm property (now passing beneath the Schooner Head Road and The Way, which is now known as Old Farm Road). Two culverts existed on this road, and were recorded on the later 1877 Bowditch plan.[17] The brook drained at the base of Ogden Point into Dean Higgins Cove.[18]

By the late 1700s, the primary overland routes in Eden included both Main Street and the Schooner Head Road. The Schooner Head Road branched off of the east side of Main Street at the Oldfarm property, and extended southeast along the shoreline, ending at the Lynam homestead. Two farm roads also extended across the future Oldfarm parcel, one extended east from Main Street and the other led northeast from the Schooner Head Road. The two farm roads intersected just to the west of the east Oldfarm property line.

An eastern portion of the original Henry Higgins parcel, which later became the core of the Oldfarm estate, likely belonged to John Cousins by squatters rights prior to Higgins ownership.[19] This area was the site of at least one structure, a farmhouse "cottage," likely built in the 1840s.[20] A barn may have stood to the southwest of the farmhouse. Another farmhouse likely stood to the south of The Way Road, and was recorded on a later plan, which may have dated to early colonial periods.[21] Vegetation around the cottage and barn may have included two fenced areas for livestock pasture or vegetable gardens.[22]

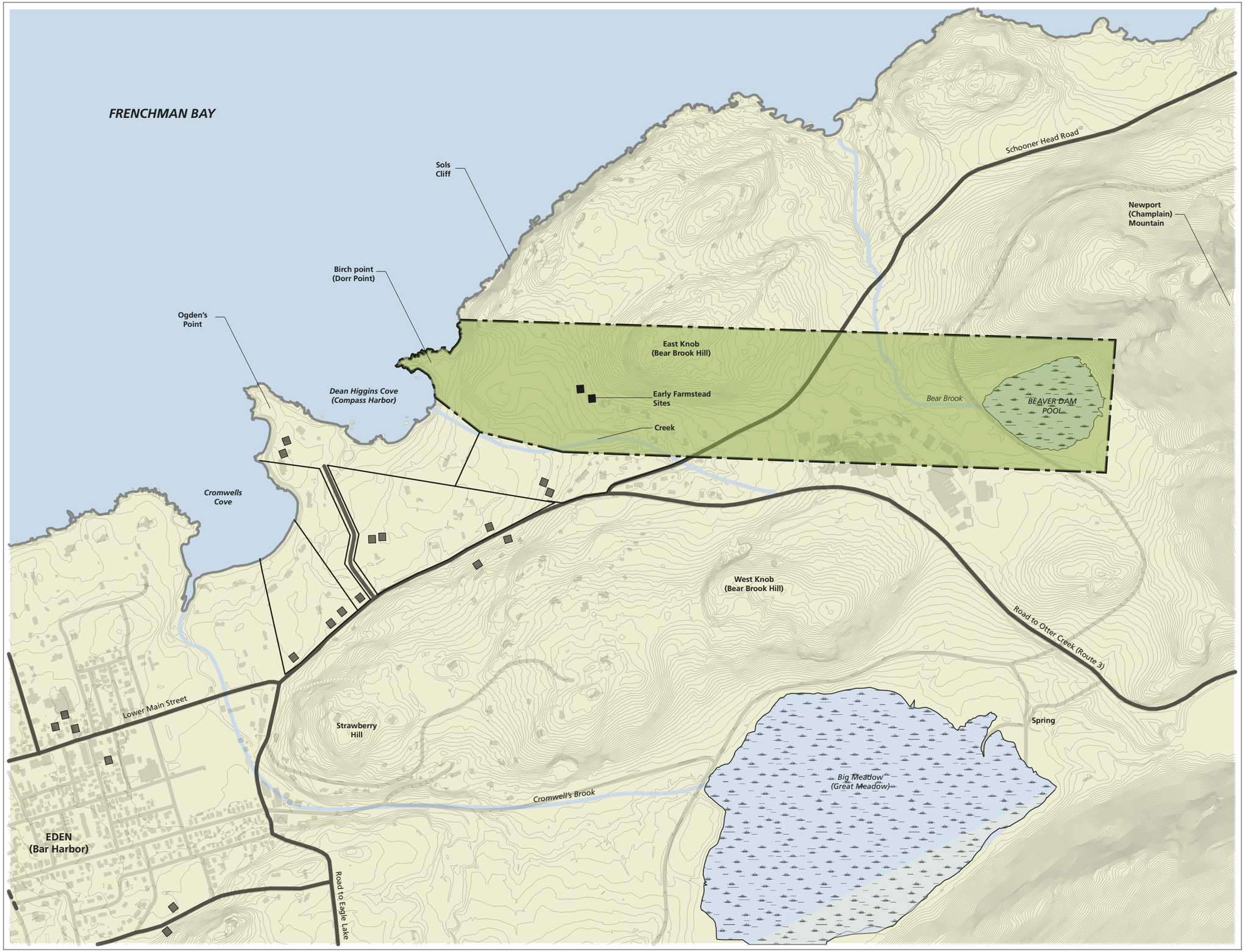
LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1868

In 1868, as illustrated in Drawing 1.1, the Oldfarm parcel was one of about five homesteads located in the southern end of Eden. The parcel was commonly known as the "Cousins Lot", and most of the land was cleared of vegetation and used for grazing or crops. Main Street extended south from the village of Eden and passed to the west of the Cousins parcel. Schooner Head Road traveled along the shoreline, allowing access to waterfront parcels to the south. Within the Cousins parcel two farm roads led to buildings, including a barn, farmhouse, and outbuildings located in the northeast portion of the parcel above the cove. Fields and several fenced in pastures utilized for livestock and gardens likely surrounded the core of the farm structures. A creek (without a name during the period) flowed north between Main Street and the farm buildings and likely included a rudimentary bridge and culvert at each creek crossing. Stands of trees may have remained along water courses and the shoreline. Due to the extensive land clearing at this time, views were expansive to the north and east of Frenchman Bay and to the south and west of the surrounding mountains.

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment

Oldfarm Property
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

1868 Site Context Map



SOURCES

1. ACAD GIS Files
2. 1860 Map of Hancock County-Village of Eden
3. 1875 USGS Map of Mount Desert Island
4. 1938 Map of Property of George B. Dorr
5. Partial Abstract of Title of Oldfarm, Douglas B. Chapman, Esq. Archives
6. George B. Dorr Personal Papers, Bar Harbor Historical Society

DRAWN BY

Ericka Duym, 2016
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS6
Arc GIS 10.2

LEGEND

- 1868 roads
- Existing roads
- 1868 buildings
- Existing buildings
- Historic Oldfarm property line
- 1868-1875 property lines
- Oldfarm property
- Brook
- 5 Feet contour
- Wetland or Meadow

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Contemporary place names in parenthesis.
3. Features depict information from 1860 and 1875 maps.
4. Illustration of approximate 100-acre parcel purchased by the Dorr family in 1868.

0' 500' 1000' 2000'

DRAWING 1.1

CHARLES AND MARY DORR OWNERSHIP, 1868-1893

After the Civil War, advancements in travel by steamboat and trains made Mount Desert Island more accessible from further distances.[23] The Wabanaki, displaced by settlement, established seasonal camps and often offered tourists and vacationers trade items for sale, and recreational outings at arrival points on the island.[24] The flow of early artists and visitors created the need for accommodation and recreation within the town. Visitors stayed at local boarding homes or farmsteads throughout the island. South of Eden, the Lynam Homestead at Schooner Head provided basic amenities and easy access to recreational hiking and dramatic coastal scenery. Once on the island, visitors traveled by buckboard or on foot.[25]

PURCHASE OF THE HENRY HIGGINS (JOHN COUSINS) PARCEL

In the summer of 1866, the Dorr family made an unsuccessful trip to Mount Desert Island due to a lack of "suitable accommodations" in the town of Eden, which resulted in a detour to the White Mountains of New Hampshire.[26] During a subsequent trip to Mount Desert Island in the summer of 1868, Charles Dorr purchased over 100-acres at Compass Harbor with a business partner, Thornton K. Lothrop.[27] Little historic information is known of the sale, as a deed could not be found.[28] In 1941, Serenus Rodick (lawyer for Acadia National Park), noted that:

> The Oldfarm property came out of a lot which was marked on the Peters Plan as John Cousins. Mr. Rodick does not believe there was ever a deed to John Cousins. Probably the owner of the lot got title by squatters rights.[29]

George Dorr later gave a description in his memoirs of the early lot purchased by his parents:

> The Bingham purchases which bordered it originally on the south, extending from it along the shore to the Sand Beach and beyond and extensively over the mountain. Like the other early grants of that time it ran a mile back from the shore [and] at mean low tide for a measured mile, taking in whatever [it] the measurement, no mountains, lakes or woodland and running [at] in a definite course with two parallel sides and an end perpendicular to them. This was the case [at] Oldfarm which was defined by the Cousens farm grant, a very various piece of ground, extending from [the north side] from high on the north side of Champlain Mt. to the sea two brooks flowing through it, Bear Brook next the mountain, rising in the wooded Gorge between Picket Mountain and Champlain, and Compass Harbor Brook draining the farmland to the north, and winding widely through the Ogden, Coles and other lands to come out finally at the base of Ogden's point into Compass Harbor. It is not only but exceedingly interesting piece of land, containing some of the best farmland on the Island.[30]

An earlier map (see Figure 1.1) recorded the location of the John Cousins parcel, and adjacent parcels of the Bunker, Roberts, and likely former Bingham lands to the south along Schooner Head. At the time of the Dorr's purchase, it is likely that the Bingham estate had sold many lots to private landowners.[31] Detailed information regarding the layout and existing structures associated with the farm parcel at the time of purchase were not located during research for this study. It is likely that structures included a farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings.[32] The core of the farm buildings were most likely surrounded by pastures utilized for crops and livestock, and located to the south of a roadway initially named as "The Way", which is now referred to as Old Farm Road.[33] "A roadway, "The Way" had been given by Charles Dorr to owners of lands along the shore to the east. By the late 1870s, the Dorr's had received right-of-way access to it (Figure 1.2).[34]

STORM BEACH COTTAGE AND OLDFARM MANOR HOUSE

As the Rusticators arrived to Bar Harbor, large hotels began to emerge in the village to satisfy the increasing accommodation demand. By 1886, Bar Harbor

had eighteen hotels, including "The Rodick," with 600 rooms. Despite these amenities, the construction of large residential "cottages" increased, and by the late 1880s, about 85 existed in Bar Harbor.[35] The cottages were often sited adjacent to the shore, and along stretches of village roads with ocean views. The majority of these summer residences were surrounded by landscapes comprised of manicured lawns, granite walls and steps, and plantings of various ornamental shrubs and flowers. Architects from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York incorporated styles such as the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival forms, and utilized large granite masonry work for foundations and landscape features, creating large-scale designed landscapes.

In 1875, the Dorr family began planning their estate on the Oldfarm property.[36] In 1877, the Dorrs asked their friend Ernest W. Bowditch to provide the first site sketch-plan of Oldfarm. The plan provided the family with a conceptual site layout including proposed access points and a site for the Storm Beach Cottage. Likely at the request of Charles Dorr, Bowditch proposed a roadway that extended east from Main Street to the Bingham lands to the east. The roadway was given by Charles Dorr to provide shared access for property owners to the east of Oldfarm, as well as access to the Storm Beach Cottage.[37]

As a Boston-based landscape architect and engineer, Bowditch was later known for the community plan of Tuxedo Park, New York in 1885. The site plan for Oldfarm coincided at a time when Bowditch was designing the Point Lookout community on Isle au Haut.[38] Working with the topography, the plan for Point Lookout included designed gravel roads that wound tightly through the cottages to provide access to the shore and a central clubhouse. As an early form of resort community design on the coast of Maine, the Point Lookout plan represented the ways in which design strived to

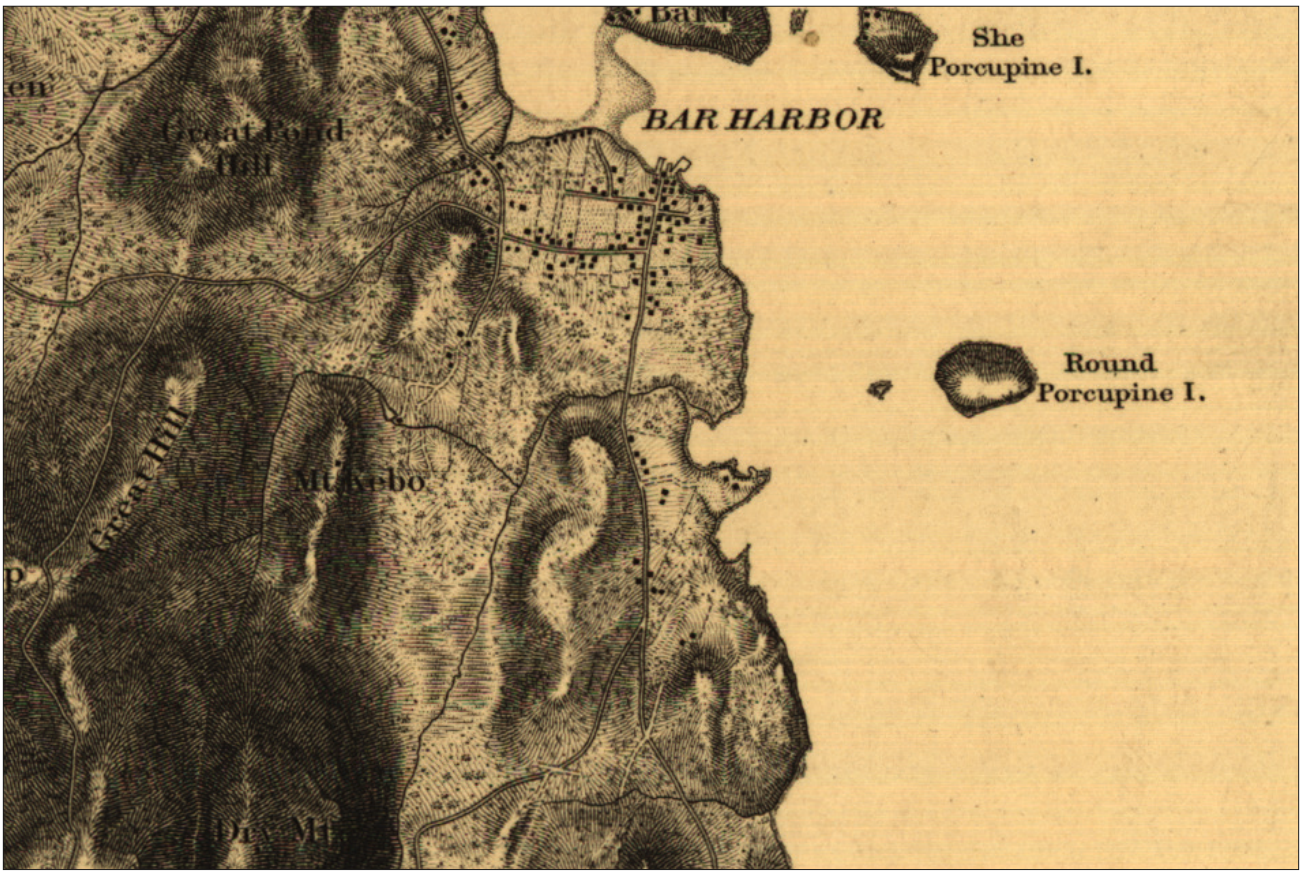


Figure 1.2. 1875 map of Bar Harbor by the US Geological Survey (USGS) showing homes and early roads. Main Street and the Schooner Head Road extend south of the village, to the west of Dorr Point and the Oldfarm parcel. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.3. View of Storm Beach Cottage looking east from driveway, open ledge from the base of Bear Brook Hill borders the driveway to the right, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.4. Oldfarm manor house from north lawn, view looking west, circa 1923. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.5. View northeast of Dorr Point and distant Porcupine Islands from the second floor balcony of the Oldfarm manor house, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

achieve a working balance between development and the environment.[39] While there is little documentation of Bowditch's advice for the Dorr's, the siting of the Storm Beach Cottage on a horseshoe-shaped drive and the eventual placement of the main house at the terminus of a winding drive provided an ample and picturesque setting for the Dorr buildings.

After the review of architectural plans completed by Alexander F. Oakey in 1877, the Dorrs instead selected Henry Richards to design the Oldfarm manor house.[40] By 1876, an economic downturn brought architect Henry Richards from practice in Boston back to Gardiner, Maine where he became a partner in the family paper company. Shortly after this, he was hired by George Hale to design "Schooner Head", also known as Hale Cottage.[41] This was Richards' first cottage design on Mount Desert Island, and was located to the southeast of the Dorr's Oldfarm property. By 1877, Charles Dorr hired Henry Richards to design the large family home at Oldfarm.[42]

Prior to the construction of the main house, the Dorrs constructed the Storm Beach Cottage, which was completed by 1879 on the site proposed by Bowditch two years earlier. The home was tucked against the northern base of East Knob (later called Bear Brook Hill), which allowed for views north to the shore and the manor house. Though no documentation has been found, it is likely that Charles Dorr consulted an architect for the construction of the cottage, which was originally a darker color (Figure 1.3).[43] A later field report by the NPS gave a formal description of the cottage:

> This thirty-six by fifty-four foot, eight-room, gambrel-32 roofed clapboard structure, which still serves as a park residence, was designed in 1879 by Charles Dorr to accommodate the family while Oldfarm was under construction.[44]

During the eventual construction of the manor house, the Dorr family divided time between Boston and Bar Harbor, and spent summers in the Storm Beach Cottage. By 1881 the manor house was completed (Figure 1.4). George Dorr later described the site within the Oldfarm property chosen for the home:

> The site my mother, father and I, together with our architect, Henry Richards, chose for the Oldfarm house in the fall of 1878, was the broad, flat top of an old sea-cliff, facing north to the Gouldsboro Hills across the long reach of Upper Frenchmans Bay.[45]

Like many of the Mount Desert Island "cottages" built in the late 1800s, Richard's design was an early form of the "Shingle Style" of architecture, which blended the English Queen Anne style and American Colonial Revival architectural styles.[46] Granite blocks from local quarries, likely owned by Charles Dorr were utilized to create the foundation, and associated masonry features such as steps, and retaining walls. Estimated amounts for the construction of the home and the surrounding landscape reached fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).[47] As the home neared completion, George claimed the third floor "Sea Room" where the northern views of the Porcupine Islands and Frenchman Bay at sunrise were a source of daily enjoyment (Figure 1.5).[48]

DEVELOPMENT OF OLDFARM GARDENS

After the death of her oldest son William in 1876, Mary Dorr devoted her time to preparing the family home and gardens at Oldfarm. At this time, publications such as Charles Sprague Sargent's "Garden and Forest" highlighted the current practices in protecting and establishing forest-lands as part of new horticultural initiatives, while blending concepts of European landscape design.[49] This concept influenced the early design and implementation of summer estate gardens on Mount Desert Island. A culture of "landscape gardening" introduced the practice of blending ornamental beds of flowers with large manicured lawns against the native backdrop of woodlands and rugged granite outcrops.[50] Mary Dorr installed the Oldfarm rose garden in the 1880s, which George Dorr later recalled in his memoirs as the first ornamental garden at Oldfarm.[51]

Mary Dorr's inspiration for the gardens at Oldfarm may have derived from those at her parents Boston

home, as well as travel to grand estates in England and continental Europe.[52] The Dorrs discovered that hardy trees and shrubs grew well in the moist climate of Mount Desert Island, and flourished in areas where rich agricultural soils had previously supported subsistence farming. The Dorrs transplanted flowering shrubs, herbaceous flowers, and fruit species from their home in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts to begin the early gardens at Oldfarm.[53]

In about 1888, George Dorr hired William Miller to take over management of his mother's gardens at Oldfarm. Miller's experience with landscape installation and maintenance began early as a young adult in Scotland. He immigrated to Boston in 1886, and took work in garden construction for the Stonehurst estate in Waltham, Massachusetts, implementing plans laid out by the Olmsted Brothers firm.[54] Through his association with Boston horticultural groups and his interest in the cultivation of new plant varieties, Miller connected with George Dorr. By 1888, Miller had relocated to Bar Harbor, and began work on the early gardens at Oldfarm.[55]

During this period, the Oldfarm estate had become a location for gatherings, and entertainment, with its grounds and gardens set as a backdrop. Historic photographs record an expansive lawn, with rolling terraces which led from the wooded cliff of the manor house to the shore (Figures 1.6 and 1.7). George Dorr's correspondence and accounts from visitors offer broad descriptions of the plant varieties and circulation through flowerbeds and wooded areas. Minimal detail has been found regarding small-scale landscape elements (such as steps, gates, and pathway materials) associated with the grounds and gardens of the property.

In a 1906 letter to psychologist William James, George Dorr described the location of the gardens at Oldfarm to the north of the Way Road, which were separated from the manor house to the north by a lawn area.[56] Visitors during the growing season were captivated by the layout and content of the gardens that mingled with the native forests of the property. In an 1888 letter to her father, Charles P. Bowditch (family friend and Mayan Archaeologist at Harvard University), Cornelia Bowditch described the gardens at Oldfarm:

> Mr. Dorr's place is the most beautiful on the island. . .about fifty acres in the house lot, though he owns a good deal more land. The grounds are very well laid out, with a great many flower beds—and the house is very attractive, covered with vines in many places, and having inside, a great-many [sic] very beautiful things they have collected abroad. Altogether it is a very attractive place, and the view of the harbor is wonderfully fine.[57]

The layout and specimens of the gardens at Oldfarm also sparked the interest of professional nature writers and landscape designers. Noted summer resident and landscape gardener, Beatrix Farrand, made several visits to the Oldfarm gardens in October 1893. Keeping notes on the landscape, Farrand described many of the specimens found throughout the site, recognizing their health and vigor, as well as their placement and spacing. In an October 10, 1893 journal entry, Farrand wrote:

> Counted the rings on two of the old white birches [which] have just been cut down on Birch [Dorr] Point. The rings got up as high as 60 on one [and] there was a bit of the heart which was rotted about 3 ins in diameter. The other tree footed up to about sixty all told, as it was solid to the heart. The largest of all is however left, it must have a girth of between three [and] four feet at a height of four feet from the ground. There landmarks were cut to open a vista for the Club.[58]

Farrand wrote a series of journal entries detailing a variety of trees, shrubs, perennials and vines throughout the Oldfarm landscape (Figure 1.8). She paid close attention to the individual species and varieties of cultivated plants, and critiqued the layout and form of plantings close to the manor house. In an October 12, 1893 handwritten journal entry, Farrand wrote:

> Tried to get a Kodak of grouping of shrubs in



Figure 1.6. A perfomance of "Leonardo" held on the lawn at Oldfarm in circa 1917. View looking south. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.7. View looking southwest of Oldfarm manor house across terraced lawn, with plantings of birch and spruce, circa 1910-1920s. (Courtesy of the Raymond Strout Collection).



Figure 1.8. View north of birch trees and sculpted lawn at Dorr Point, retained by narrow stone wall, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

> front of Oldfarm. Two small round lilac bushes in either side of the front door, and arbor-vitae standing back in a corner made by the "L", backed by two or three large white spruces. A large lilac by the kitchen turn [and] a (...) jap on the right of the approach. Two magnolias out of key but a good. Pinus mugho [sic] very effective. The spireas at the entrance to the garden are very effective [and] are very effective [and] have grown well.[59]

Little documentation has been found describing the exact layout and landscape features associated with the early gardens at Oldfarm. In her journal entries, Beatrix Farrand provided evidence of a planting of trees backed by a snake fence. Early maps and narrative accounts of Oldfarm have not located the fence. On October 11, 1893 Beatrix Farrand wrote:

> I noticed a pretty grouping of Trees [sic] on the side of a hill. They backed against a rail fence with the base of the triangle and looking at them from below they seemed to be in a close mass. Looked at from the side [and] from the same level though the effect was quite different. The place of the group is shown in the diagram.[60]

In 1906, George Dorr recalled through correspondence with psychologist William James, the presence of a bed of pansies located near the house:

> My mother use to have pansies spread loosely over the tablecloth when she had people to dine or sup [sic] with us at Bar Harbor, where we had a large bed of them planted near the house so we could get them freely for this purpose.[61]

By about 1910, historic photographs show young foundation plantings surrounding the home, and small areas of lawn and shrubs between the home and a gravel driveway (see Figures 1.9 to 1.11). A large spruce was located near the front entry, within the driveway circle. Later photographs taken in about 1920 show well-established foundation plantings, and several varieties of vines covering the home. A short distance from the manor house, round flowerbeds were set within areas of lawn, bordered by spruce and other conifers that framed southern mountain views (see Figure 1.12).

Further from the manor house, established flower gardens were present in historic photographs between 1910 and 1920. Herbaceous perennials and annuals were planted tightly in rows, forming narrow walking paths. Annuals and perennials were likely interplanted, with the paths utilized for accessing flowers for cutting. A large cedar hedge, with a pruned gateway separated the gardens from the tennis court to the south (see Figure 1.13).

It is likely that large oak, pine, and maple trees created a canopy that separated the driveway from the garden area. Views into the garden from the Storm Beach Cottage to the south were also likely present. Limited information on early landscape features associated with the gardens and estate grounds were found for this study. However, a shade shelter is present in a historic photograph taken between 1910 and 1920, likely situated in an area between the manor house and the Compass Harbor Cottage, and surrounded by loose plantings of perennials (see Figures 1.13 to 1.15).

COMMUNITY AND RECREATION DEVELOPMENT AROUND OLDFARM

By the late 1880s, publications and societies promoted the need to protect the natural beauty of the island. Prior to this, in 1880, Mrs. Clara Barnes Martin published an illustrated booklet "Guide Book for Mount Desert," highlighting the scenery, experiences, routes and destination of many popular paths on the island. Societies, clubs, and early rusticators utilized these guidebooks for exploration of the island's natural resources.[62] Early walking paths in the vicinity of Oldfarm utilized by botany groups and the Champlain Society included the Shore Path in Bar Harbor, as well as a trail extending from Schooner Head Road south up Newport Mountain.[63]

In 1881, the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (hereafter, Bar Harbor VIA) was formed, with Charles and Mary Dorr listed as charter members.[64]

Members of the society included local year-round residents as well as summer residents interested in different aspects of community development such as health, infrastructure, and social functions aimed to "preserve and develop the natural beauties of the place."[65] The association formed committees that were dedicated to specific areas of municipal management. Landscape architect Charles Eliot later explained in a report to the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association:

> The Village Improvement Societies of the Island have long been a common meeting ground for permanent and summer residents. Through their activity a great benefit has resulted to both groups. The subjects they consider range from garbage disposal and sewers to mountain foot trails, sidewalks, town commons, new streets, and, in the old days, street watering. One of the largest items in their budgets is the care of the extensive system of trails which cover a great portion of the island.[66]

By the late 1880s, George and Mary Dorr were actively involved with the Bar Harbor VIA, George becoming an active member in about 1890.[67] During the 1890s, Mary Dorr participated in roles within the Inspection Committee, which focused on examining reports from association subcommittees who made recommendations on a variety of community development projects such as the upkeep of roads and sidewalks, the care of trees and shrubs along roadsides and in the village. Much of the early work was dedicated to cleaning roadsides, and removing fallen trees along village streets and roads such as Main Street and Schooner Head Road.[68]

Throughout the early 1890s, the Bar Harbor VIA Trees Committee worked to replant trees and shrubs throughout the village, with concentrated work on planting along the southern segment of Main Street from the Schooner Head Road to Atlantic Avenue. About 300 trees were planted throughout streets be-



Figure 1.9. Photograph looking northeast of the front entry, and circular driveway of the Oldfarm manor house, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.10. Established plantings surrounding the front entry of the Oldfarm manor, view looking north, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.11. View west of the Oldfarm circular driveway, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.12. Rose beds, yucca, and perennials within the center driveway circle of Oldfarm. View looking south to surrounding mountains, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.13. Lieutenant Daly at Oldfarm garden, cedar hedge in background. View looking south, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

tween 1892 and 1894. During this time, the association sought out growing and holding areas for plants, and rented nursery space from George Dorr between 1892 and 1893.[69] Further clearing along the Schooner Head Road also occurred, with Mary Dorr directing the cleanup of fallen trees, and advocating for the participation of property owners of parcels with "neglected look towards ocean drive."[70]



Figure 1.14. Yucca and Asiatic lilies, backed by a shade structure, possibly near an outbuilding, to the southwest of the Oldfarm manor house, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

BICYCLE PATH

By the 1890s, recreational driving (by horse-drawn carriage) and cycling had become popular trends amongst cottagers on Mount Desert Island. Likely as a result of this, and his mother's interest in recreational driving, George Dorr began construction of a bicycle path to the southern woodlands of the family's Oldfarm property (see Figures 1.16 and 1.17). In 1942, George Dorr recalled the inspiration, development and features of his mother's bicycle path, which he also opened to others:

> Around the pool and winding among the ancient forest trees, I had built, a dozen years before, for my friends' and the public's use, a broad bicycle path, at a time when a new development of geared machines and rubber-tubed tires had given new popularity to the bicycle, and everyone who could was riding. My path found instant favor and



Figure 1.15. Photograph of a cut flower garden at Oldfarm, possibly noted by Beatrix Farrand, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

> people came down from the hotels and cottages in throngs to enjoy it, riding round and round, but not, as I had hoped they might, building others like it elsewhere to widen the opportunity and interest.[71]

> The Bicycle Path, just wide enough for my mother to pass through in her little one-horse buckboard, became a favorite drive for her in days of mellow autumn sunshine, where she could quietly watch the yellow birch leaves change and fall.[72]

The Bicycle Path became George Dorr's first major contribution to the public enjoyment of the island, and began the groundwork for larger efforts in the years ahead. The further development that occurred on the Bicycle Path is described in the next historic period.

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1893

By 1893, the Dorr family had acquired several additional parcels from surrounding neighbors to the west and southeast, which had likely expanded Oldfarm property to over one hundred acres. The parcel provided access to the shore at Dean Higgins Cove and extended south to encompass the Beaver Dam Pool. It is likely during this period, that the Compass Harbor Brook was dammed, forming a pond to the west of the Storm Beach Cottage. Primary circulation routes surrounding the property included Main Street and the Schooner Head Road, which were enhanced by the Bar Harbor VIA roadside cleanup of fallen trees and street tree plantings. Within the Oldfarm property, circulation developed extensively due to the addition of the Storm Beach Cottage, Oldfarm manor house, and several associated outbuildings. Primary access to Storm Beach Cottage was developed from the farm



Figure 1.16. Photograph of the Dorr Bicycle Path. Photograph dated, June 3,1895. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.17. Photograph of George B. Dorr on Evelyn's Mile, an unknown trail segment, possibly of bicycle path, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

road known as “the Way”, which entered from Main Street to the west. Primary access to the more recently constructed Oldfarm manor house was a driveway entering the parcel from Main Street leading east to a circular driveway directly in front of the manor house. Extending south and leading around Beaver Dam Pool, George Dorr initiated construction of the Bicycle Path for use by his family, friends, and the general public. Views from the Oldfarm manor house were north to Compass Harbor and the distant Porcupine Islands. Seen in later photographs, to the south, a view of Newport (Champlain) Mountain was framed by several conifer trees planted within the driveway circle. It is likely that partial views persisted of the village of Eden and Frenchman Bay to the north.

Closer within the core of the estate grounds, a terraced lawn with plantings of spruce, birch, and possibly pine, contoured the landscape from the manor home to the shoreline. It is possible that closer to the shore, apple tree plantings created a small orchard, and a series of birch trees (both native, and possibly planted), lined the edge of the shoreline. During this time, the lawn extended to the cliffs at the end of Dorr Point, and flushed with the surrounding ledges, possibly retained by a mortared stone retaining wall, that stretched east along the shoreline of the property.

Garden and lawn areas lay to the southeast of the circular driveway, and were visible from both the manor house and the Storm Beach Cottage. Vegetation surrounded the Oldfarm manor house and included plants from the family’s home in Jamaica Plain, which provided color and could be cut for use inside the home. Plantings of spruce, birch, and pine surrounded areas of the landscape beyond the home. Lilac shrubs, Japanese pieris, mugo pines, and a bed of pansies grew closer to the house. Possible small scale features within the estate landscape included a shade shelter, and a wooden snake fence.

GEORGE B. DORR INHERITS OLDFARM, 1893-1942

Following the death of Charles H. Dorr in 1893, Mary Ward Dorr likely inherited the over 100-acre Oldfarm, which included the manor house, Storm Beach Cottage, property associated with the Compass Harbor Cottage and lands extending south to Beaver Dam Pool. Throughout the 1870s, the Dorr family acquisitions had expanded the Oldfarm property to the west, as well as to the south along the Schooner Head Road. In addition to these parcels, by 1875, the Dorr's full acquisition of the forty-six acres adjacent to the shore had been solidified through a quitclaim deed, which created the opportunity to access Compass Harbor.[73] By the early 1880s, the acquisition of lands to the east and south of the junction of Schooner Head Road and the road to Otter Creek had provided access to Oldfarm from the south.[74] With the death of Mary Dorr in 1901, the estate passed to George.[75]

During this time, George Dorr's interests in land stewardship, botany, and horticulture expanded, likely through observations on Mount Desert Island, and by the success and adaptability of transplanted stock at Oldfarm. During the late 1800s, the federal government established early forms of plant hardiness research, by incorporating trial gardens near the U.S. Capitol, as well as requesting information plants from growers and seed collectors throughout the country and abroad.[76] The data provide a larger framework for monitoring the hardiness of a variety of crops, ornamental, and native plants throughout the country.[77]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOUNT DESERT NURSERIES

Beginning in 1893, George Dorr created a new nursery, likely within the Oldfarm property, and transplanted several hundred trees and shrubs for projects associated with the Bar Harbor VIA. He also began furnishing flowers for use at the village cemetery for twenty to thirty dollars a month.[78] In September 1895, the Sixth Annual Report of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association noted that a new nursery had been established for future transplanting to occur at, with remaining shrubs and trees planted at Oldfarm. Dorr had cleared land for future use, and planted between 200-300 maple, ash, and poplar trees on previously cultivated areas.[79]

The Bar Harbor VIA oversaw improvements to the circulation routes surrounding Oldfarm in the 1880s and 1890s with the expansion and cleanup of roads, the Bicycle Path, and hiking paths. The early establishment of gardens at Oldfarm, as well as George Dorr's participation in village planting with influential community members such as Beatrix Jones (Farrand), Waldron Bates, and Edward Rand furthered his creation of the Mount Desert Nurseries. In 1896, George Dorr sold 20 acres of Oldfarm to The Mount Desert Nurseries, and formed a business partnership with his gardener, William Miller.[80] In his personal memoirs, George Dorr later reflected:

> Flowers were in demand to make the bare hotel rooms beautiful and gardens around the new summer homes were everywhere in the making. It was a transitory condition but it was based upon a real and permanent human need and [an] opportunity for gardening which trial and experience had shown to be extraordinary.[81]

Prior to this period, Mary Dorr's garden at Oldfarm had expanded with the introduction of plants from the family home in Boston and the propagation interests of George Dorr and William Miller, the need for nursery and trial grounds increased. George Dorr recalled the beginnings of The Mount Desert Nurseries:

> The Mount Desert Nurseries were founded in 1896, the direct outcome of the first pleasure garden on Mount Desert Island, that of Oldfarm. The Oldfarm garden in turn was the outcome of earlier gardens in Massachusetts which went back in long succession to Colonial times. The Nurseries had in these a distinguished ancestry.[82]

As the first manager of The Mount Desert Nurseries, William Miller worked with Dorr in areas of breeding,

growing and selling varieties of annuals, perennials, trees, and shrubs. At this time, the sale of nursery stock for landscape planting on the island was limited. Miller oversaw many aspects of the business, including the excavation of granite and stone from the quarry owned by Dorr along the Schooner Head Road.[83]

During the late 1890s, the Mount Desert Nurseries began to publish yearly plant catalogs listing available plant stock for wholesale and for shipment. Included in the listings at this time were about 27 species and varieties of deciduous trees, about 26 species and varieties of deciduous shrubs, five species of evergreen trees, three different vine species, 67 varieties of herbaceous perennials, and five varieties of ornamental grasses.[84] As the operation grew, subsequent years of the catalog showed larger numbers of varieties offered for sale.

By 1901, the business had expanded to employ between 60 to 125 seasonal summer staff, and as many as nine during the winter months. At this time, the nurseries covered about 30 acres, and were shipping plants to destinations nation-wide. During the spring of 1901, records state that there had been about 20,000 propagated geraniums being grown, and the business had shipped over 60 cases of trees such as birch, maple, and ash.[85]

In 1903, the Mount Desert Nurseries had expanded to include two greenhouses, and about five outbuildings situated to the west of Compass Harbor Pond (Figure 1.18). Dorr added a loop road that entered the nurseries from The Way (Old Farm Road), and encircled the growing fields, further connecting to farm roads to the southwest beyond the pond (see Figures 1.19 and 1.20). Dorr also added an entrance on Schooner Head Road, which was the preferred access for visitors.[86]

In about 1910, Dorr added several additional managers to the staff at the Mount Desert Nurseries, including William Miller's brother, George Miller.[87] Originating from Scottish and Irish immigrant families, Hugh McIsaac and James Ryan also joined in the business operations, and resided in buildings at Oldfarm. In 1916, Ryan moved to Ash Street, but McIsaac remained near Oldfarm, likely residing in a house along Main Street, at the northwest corner of the property.[88] By 1912, William Miller had resigned as the manager, to begin his own nursery business on the Cromwell Harbor Road.[89]

During a 1912 visit to Boston, Dorr was introduced to Arthur Thatcher, a gardener at the Arnold Arboretum whose knowledge and skill as an estate gardener in England made him an appropriate candidate to replace Miller as nursery manager. Later the next day, Thatcher was hired by Dorr, and accompanied him to Bar Harbor, where he began work. For the next year, Thatcher stayed at Oldfarm as a guest, and occupied a room in the Storm Beach Cottage.[90] As Dorr began to invest more time and money into the acquisition of lands for the purpose of conservation on Mount Desert Island, the nursery business seemed to become more of a hobby rather than a primary source of in-



Figure 1.18. Greenhouse associated with the Mount Desert Nurseries, circa 1923. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

come. In a 1915 letter, Charles Eliot wrote:

> Dorr's Mount Desert Nurseries were wholly developed by him during a long term of years, and were a distinct horticultural achievement, though probably never a successful business venture.[91]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BICYCLE PATH

In 1895, Dorr became chairman of the Bicycle Path Committee, a special committee formed by the Bar Harbor VIA to oversee the construction and maintenance of the bicycle path. Between 1893 and 1895, the Bicycle Path developed further, as Dorr financed much of the construction costs himself, and oversaw early "exceptional difficulties of drainage." By 1895, the path had extended to the base of Newport (Champlain) Mountain, and several wooded roads stemmed from it, as noted by the Paths and Roads Committee Chairman in the sixth annual report of the Bar Harbor VIA published in September of the following year:

> Wood Road connecting Otter Creek and Schooner Head Road and passing along the side of Bear Brook, and with regard to the Bicycle Path which leads out from it and skirts the base of Newport Mountain. . .Dorr wishes to report that both will be quite completed by the end of the present week.[92]

Throughout the 1890s, George Dorr was joined on the Bar Harbor VIA Roads and Paths Committee by Waldron Bates, an accomplished mapmaker who devoted much of his time and expertise on the early creation of paths within the future park area. His involvement in the Bar Harbor VIA, and careful attention to engineering, sign-making, and construction protocol were likely large influences on the development of George Dorr's Bicycle Path.[93]

By September 1897, the decision was made by the Bar Harbor VIA to hire a seasonal maintenance man to oversee the upkeep of the Bicycle Path.[94] Routine maintenance had been requested by George Dorr for

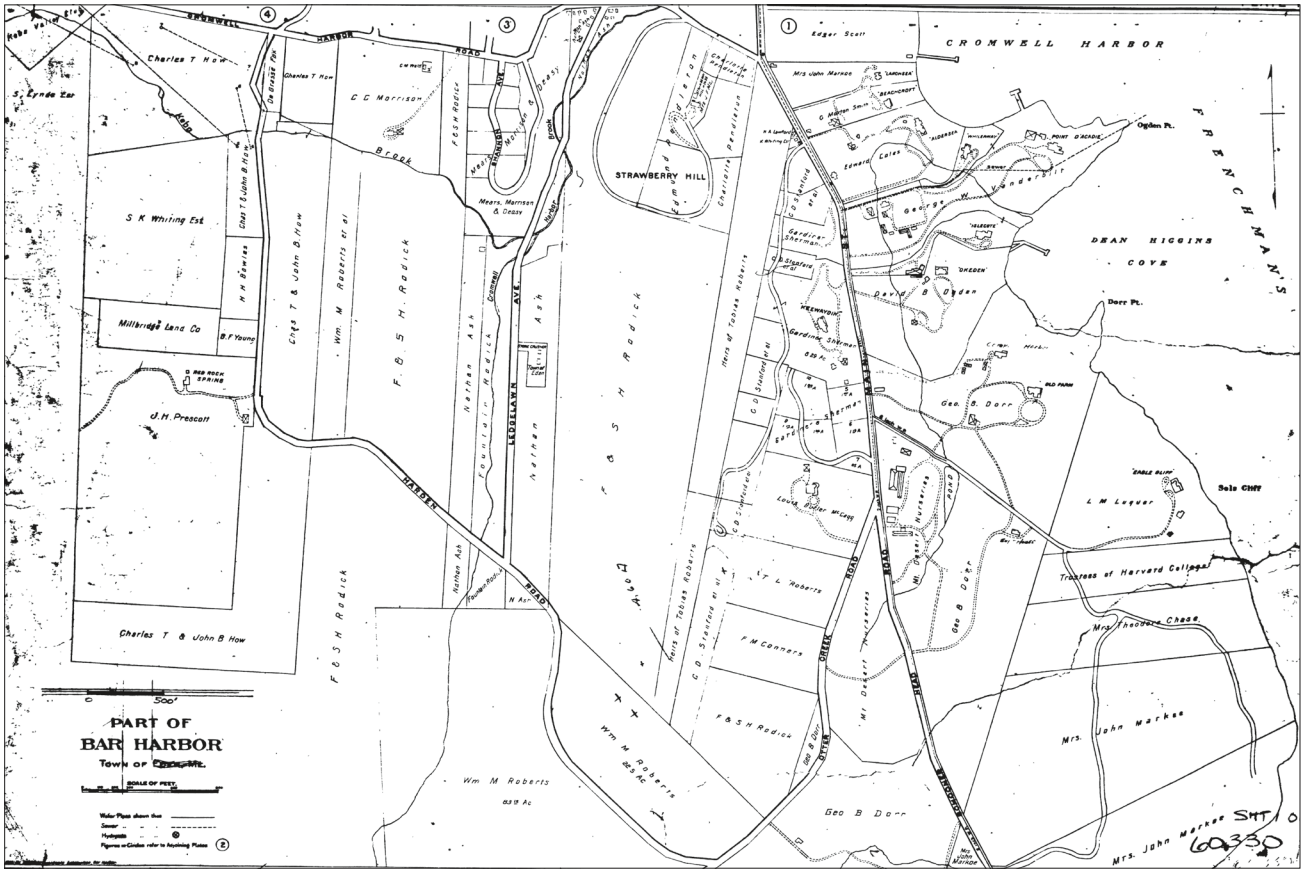


Figure 1.19. 1903 Bar Harbor property map, showing the development of the Mount Desert Nurseries, and the working nursery grounds. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

the removal of dead and fallen trees along the edges of the path, in order to sustain a tidy line of woodland edge.[95] In 1899, two of three gravel pits located near the path were closed and planted over, keeping one open for resurfacing projects, as materials were difficult to obtain. The path was resurfaced, and several "culverts installed with open catch drains."[96]

The following year, Dorr reported that the Bicycle Path was in "excellent repair," and that additional work had been done to "beautify roadsides".[97] He also made note that the use of the path had declined, and that there should be shade trees planted in several of the open areas along the path.[98] By the fall of 1900, additional plantings of trees and wildflowers had been completed along these portions, being noted in the Twelfth Annual Report of the Bar Harbor VIA:

> Planting done along open portions of Bicycle Path-ash trees "planted thickly and irregularly in order to obtain rapid growth and to get an effect in harmony with the naturally wooded character of the rest of the path.[99]

Portions of land along the Bicycle Path remained open. It is likely that these areas were kept clear in order to provide views of the surrounding mountains and wetlands. As the path extended south, it travelled along the fence line at the east edge of Morrell (Robin Hood) Park, where late in August patrons caught glimpses of the annual horse show. During the period between 1900 and 1901, Dorr and the Bicycle Committee attempted to the buffer sound and noise from the park grounds by the planting of "vines of wild effect" along the fence line, as Dorr reported in 1901:

> Portions of path with striking views remain unplanted with trees. Ground prepped with loamy material and seeds of wild flowering plants of low growth have been sown to give the wayside beauty.[100]

In the years that followed, George Dorr remained



Figure 1.20. View south to Newport (Champlain) Mountain from the north end of the Compass Harbor Pond, east of the Mount Desert Nurseries, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

active with the Bar Harbor VIA, participating in the Roads and Paths, Trees, and several village committees including the Shannon (Glen Mary) Park committee with Beatrix Farrand. During this time, his efforts were focused heavily on the development of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (hereafter HCTPR), and further land acquisitions. Between 1904 and 1905, Dorr requested the construction of two cedar bridges in order to route the bicycle path over the two stream crossings, likely Compass Harbor Brook and Bear Brook.[101] By 1906, the annual budget of two hundred dollars allotted for the upkeep of the Bicycle Path had been reduced to about sixty dollars.[102] By 1914, the Bicycle Path declined in use, was allowed to re-vegetate, and was noted as no longer in existence in the Twenty Fifth Annual Report of the Bar Harbor VIA in September, 1914.[103]

OLDFARM IN PARK DEVELOPMENT AND EARLY LAND STEWARDSHIP

Throughout the early twentieth century, George Dorr's involvement with the Bar Harbor VIA, his horticultural endeavors, and connections with landscape gardeners and stewards such as Beatrix Farrand, Charles Sprague Sargent, Waldron Bates, and Charles Eliot had cultivated an early framework for land conservation and community development on Mount Desert Island. Between 1901 and 1903, members of the Bar Harbor VIA and other island towns met to form a larger committee by which to oversee lands of interest to the public on the island. Led largely in part by Charles Eliot and George Dorr, the group obtained a charter from the Maine State Legislature to incorporate the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations (HCTPR) in 1903. With this incorporation, two parcels were acquired by the HCTPR.[104]

Throughout the early 1900s, George Dorr acquired lands from adjacent property owners, and was frequently in contact with Charles Eliot, who provided details of land donations and acquisitions through the HCTPR. In 1908, Eliot visited with Dorr at Oldfarm, and notified him of the recent gift of the lands (comprised of Beehive Mountain and The Bowl) made by Mrs. Charles Homan to the HCTPR, and was the third acquisition of lands by the HCTPR.[105] By the spring of 1909, Dorr had purchased lands surrounding the Sieur de Monts Spring, to which he had jointly built a road with the town about twelve years earlier. This tract later became a central parcel in the creation of the Sieur de Monts National Monument.[106]

In 1909, Dorr, through a gift of the late John S. Kennedy, gifted a portion of the Oldfarm tract to the HCTPR. This tract comprised a large portion of the former Bicycle Path that had been of great interest to his mother.[107] He later described the gift in 1942:

> That following Fall, that of 1909, I set out to give the Trustees a tract of my own land, land of my inheritance from my father that was full of association for me. This was a tract where, following rains, Bear Brook comes tumbling down the ravine between Picket Mountain and Champlain to enter a basin at the bottom called beaver Dam Pool from the relics of old beaver dams which it contained and the presence of an occasional beaver still seen to be swimming in it. A reedy margin surrounded it and giant hemlocks and yellow birches grew round about.[108]

By 1916, efforts had been made to incorporate the HCTPR lands into federal ownership. On July 8, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed into law, the Sieur de Monts National Monument (later to become Lafayette National Park on February 16, 1919, and renamed to Acadia National Park on January 19, 1929), making George Dorr its custodian.[109] The monument comprised 6,634 acres, and during this year, Dorr would create the Wild Gardens of Acadia, which was aimed at acquiring additional lands for public use and scientific study.[110] Notably, the parcel in which Dorr owned that comprised the lands surrounding Sieur de Monts Spring and the Great Meadow were left out of the boundary for the National Monument, likely to personally manage efforts for further development of the grounds.[111]

DONATION OF OLDFARM

Throughout the property history, the Dorr family often leased the Oldfarm manor house to family friends and acquaintances. Early photographs suggest that the home was rented as early as 1901. George had financed many land acquisitions, and developments himself, and in a move to secure financial stability, he began to consider more detailed ways in which reduce the costs of estate ownership. In April 1928, Maine Governor, Owen Brewster sent a request to the White House that offered Oldfarm manor house as a summer residence for President Calvin Coolidge. An article in the Bar Harbor Times described the property, gardens, and access to recreational opportunities in detail. This provided the Coolidge administration with an account of the amenities, privacy and beauty of the estate. The article wrote:

> Something like 30 acres are comprised in the old home grounds, it may be stated; and when one remembers that adjoining estates on either side are equally secluded; one knows that Oldfarm offers privacy unparelleled [sic] in the list of summer homes.[112]

Though the President and First Lady chose not to make Oldfarm their summer residence, it was the first account of an offer for the use of the property by the federal government. As Dorr's attention turned more towards the park and its future management, he continued to seek ways in which to preserve his family home as part of Acadia National Park. The Oldfarm manor house was the location of several influential meetings, and in about the late 1930s, Dorr expressed an interest in having the property properly surveyed and inventoried (Figure 1.21). In his memoirs, he additionally described key landscape management practices, parking, and access concepts that he wished to preserve. In an undated note Dorr wrote:

> (...) this property should be thoroughly studied, its possibilities looked into and the access to it studied.[113]

In 1938, engineer, Richard Sherman produced a property map of the Oldfarm parcel (see Figure 1.22). The property map illustrated the existing boundary as well as the historic boundary of the Dorr property from 1868. Two years later, in an August 1, 1940 letter to President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Dorr expressed further interest of donation to the executive branch of the federal government.[114] Dorr wrote:

> Acadia National Park can readily at this time be brought to extend unbrokenly [sic] to entrance on this property, opening directly to it its roads and trails in all their beauty and variety, protected by an efficient, well organized ranger corps.[115]

President Roosevelt's response suggested the idea of donating the property to the National Park Service, with the idea that it would be used for presidential vis-



Figure 1.21. Members of the 1937 Legislators Conference at Oldfarm, lining a set of steps from the brick patio on the northeast end of the manor house. George Dorr standing third from left. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

its to Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park.[116] During this time, George Dorr began transferring parcels of his property to the Mount Desert Nurseries, likely for continued use as agricultural and nursery lands.

In January 1942, Dorr donated 96.85 acres of his personal property to the National Park Service. This property included eight parcels, and was known as Donation Tract 11-131.[117] The majority of land included in this donation was part of the original 1868 purchase by Charles Dorr, such as the Oldfarm manor house, Compass Harbor Cottage, Storm Beach Cottage, the McIsaac house and their associated grounds (Figure 1.23).

The donated land allowed for Acadia National Park to secure ownership of Oldfarm, but also to connect the shore to the larger areas of the park, as the parcel stretched south to connect with lands surrounding Champlain Mountain and Beaver Dam Pool, which had been previously donated by Dorr through the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations in 1916. In his memoirs, George Dorr drafted a letter that explained the details of his donation:

> "...by substituting other lands essential to the Government, retaining the headquarters site and accepting the associated gift of Oldfarm and the land connected with it, bringing the Parklands to the sea.[118]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 1942

In 1942, as illustrated in Drawing 1.2 and Figure 1.23, the Oldfarm parcel had decreased in size to about 97 acres after George Dorr conveyed land to the Mount Desert Nurseries, the Jackson Laboratory, and the federal government. The parcel no longer extended contiguously south around Beaver Dam Pool due to these acquisitions and developments. Surrounding Oldfarm, several large estates climbed the slope of Strawberry Hill to the west. The central village of Bar Harbor had developed with many small residences, while large cottage estates remained lining the shorelines. Although the lands surrounding Oldfarm remained largely residential, the incorporation of the Roscoe B. Jackson Laboratory (hereafter, Jackson Laboratory) had introduced institutional activity to the area.

Through the efforts of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, paths and trails had been further developed, allowing for access through lands owned by Acadia National Park. It is likely, with the further use of the automobile by the 1940s, improvements to secondary circulation surrounding Oldfarm had been made. The Champlain Mountain Road extended south from The Mount Desert Nurseries, crossing Schooner Head Road to Beaver Dam Pool. On lands belonging to Mount Desert Nurseries, several farm roads separated fields, and provided circulation around greenhouses and associated structures. Extensive secondary circulation had been developed within Oldfarm, including several farm roads and driveways to the west of the manor house. Walking paths connected the manor house and The Way (Old Farm Road) and circled the ledges near the northwest corner of the house. Eight sets of granite steps led from the manor house over the terraced lawn to the shore. Renovations were made to the manor house in 1919 by local architect Fred Savage, which extended the covered porch at the east end of the home. Other buildings remained the same, with possible additions of outbuildings and a shade shelter associated with the Compass Harbor cottage, seen on a 1941 Lynam Map of Bar Harbor and in historic photographs.

Views from Oldfarm included a framed view of Compass Harbor from the covered piazza, as well as narrow views south to Champlain Mountain from the driveway circle and the north end of Compass Harbor Pond and the mountain beyond. Trees and shrubs had likely grown in significantly, obscuring much of the manor house from view from the water. Close to the manor house, hydrangea, astilbe, and filipendula were planted near the foundation on the north side. From images dating between the 1910s and 1920s, a narrow flower

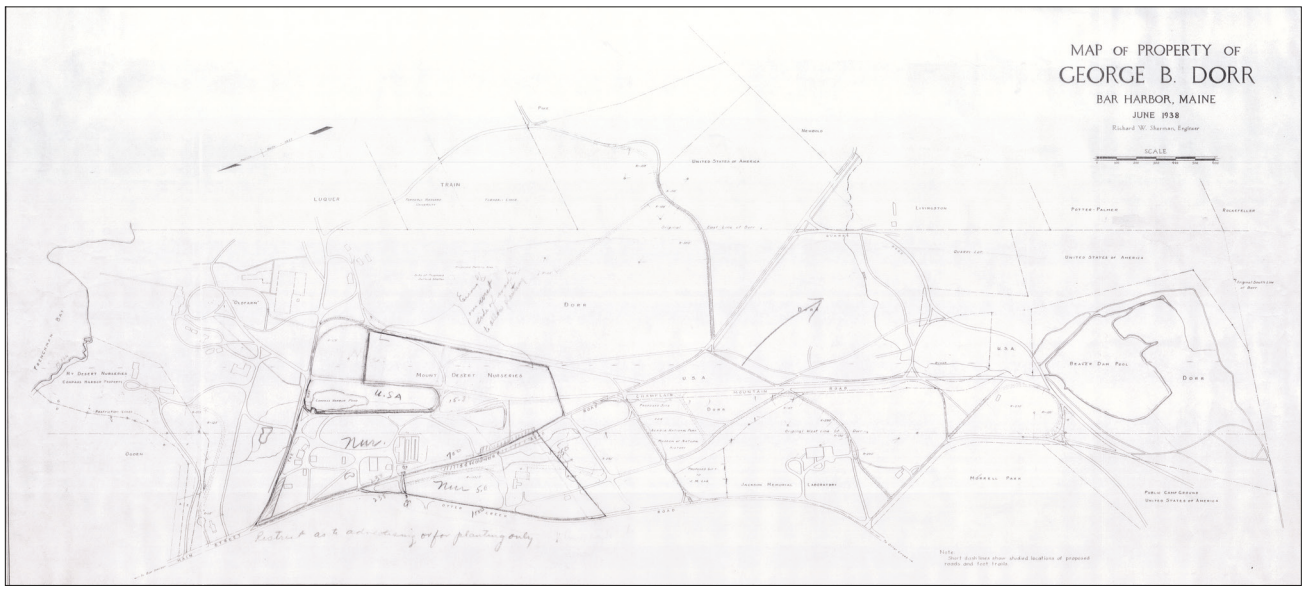


Figure 1.22. 1938 map of Oldfarm produced by Richard Sherman tracings of parcels included in later 1942 donation. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

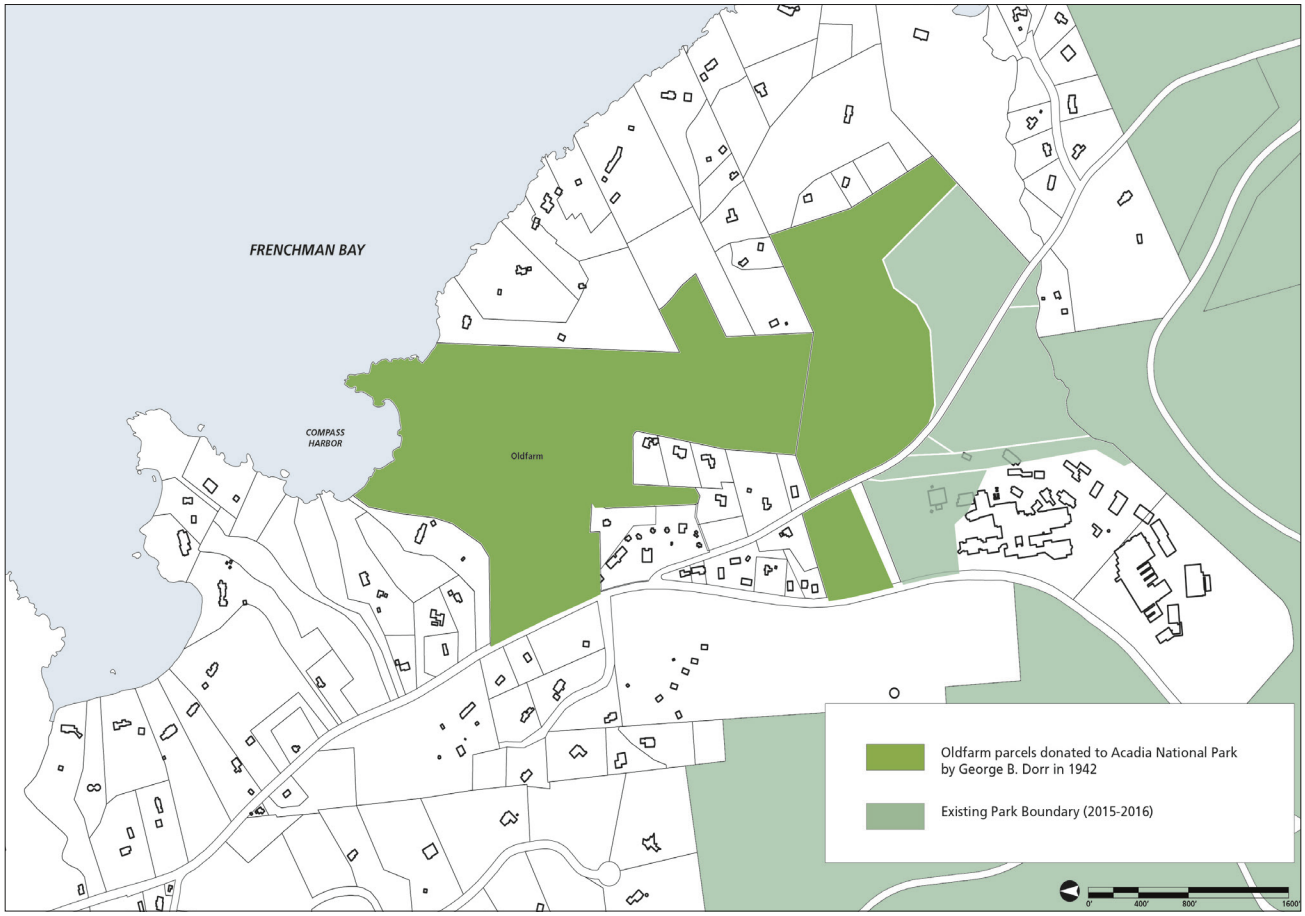
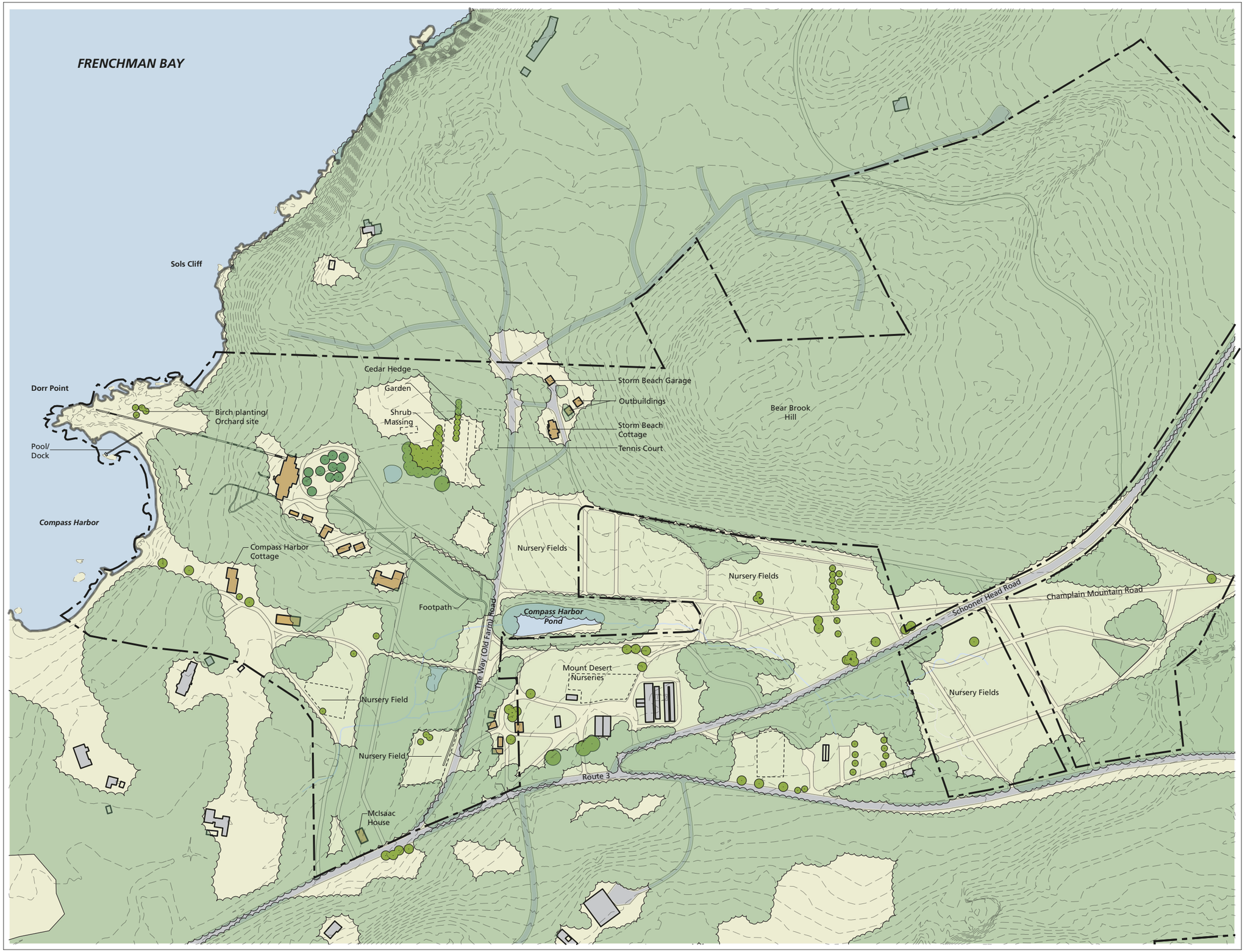


Figure 1.23. Diagram showing the parcels of Oldfarm donated to the National Park Service by George B. Dorr in 1942.

bed and strip of mown lawn separated the driveway from the home, with notable shrubs planted on either side of the front entry. Boston ivy and hydrangea vines covered the exterior walls and posts of the home. The driveway circle remained planted with large conifers, and a maintained lawn surrounded circular beds of yucca, other perennials, and shrub roses. Landscape features included a tennis court to the south of the manor house, a granite cistern, and tidal swimming pool with a dock, possibly to moor George Dorr's two small boats, *The Wren*, and *The Dorothy*.



Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment

Oldfarm Property
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

1942 Period Plan

SOURCES

1. ACAD GIS Files
2. 1944 Aerial Photo
3. 1938 Map of Property of George B. Dorr
4. 1942 Park Map
5. Site Visits November 2015-June 2016
6. Historic Photographs
7. 1946 Oldfarm Field Report

DRAWN BY

Ericka Duym, 2016
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS6
Arc GIS 10.2

LEGEND

- Asphalt roads
- Existing Buildings (Dorr owned)
- Unpaved road
- 1942 Donation Boundary lines
- 5 Feet contour
- Cultivated garden plots
- Deciduous and Evergreen trees

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Contemporary names are shown in parenthesis.
3. Illustration shows core parcels included in George B. Dorr's 1942 approximately 98-acre donation to Acadia National Park.

0′ 150′ 300′ 600′

DRAWING 1.2

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1942-2016

By the early 1940s, George Dorr had donated pieces of the Oldfarm property to several entities, including The Mount Desert Nurseries, Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory, and the National Park Service. In his later years Dorr oversaw the maintenance of the Oldfarm buildings and grounds. However, after his death 1944, the park lacked the funds and personnel for its upkeep. The park's early focus on the protection and enjoyment of the island's natural scenery further justified the neglect of buildings and cultivated gardens. During the remainder of the 1940s, little was done to upkeep the Oldfarm property (Figure 1.24).

EARLY NPS MANAGEMENT, 1942-1956

Upon his land donation to the NPS, George Dorr requested and received life tenancy at the Storm Beach Cottage. Changes made to the Oldfarm property were minimal in the early 1940s, due to the United States involvement in World War II, and funding for projects in the National Park Service was likely limited. Prior to his death in August 1944, George Dorr provided several recommendations for the management of his Oldfarm home.[119] His proposals implied use of the property and buildings by the National Park Service, however did not fully convey use by the general public (see Figure 1.25).

By the late 1940s, visitation at Acadia National Park had resurged to nearly 400,000 annual visitors, the highest visitation rates since the beginning of World War I.[120] These rates increased despite the Great Fire of 1947 that destroyed 17,188 acres on Mount Desert Island, including 10,000 acres within Acadia National Park.[121] Maps of the fire's progression show that by October 23, six days into burning, the fire had extend-

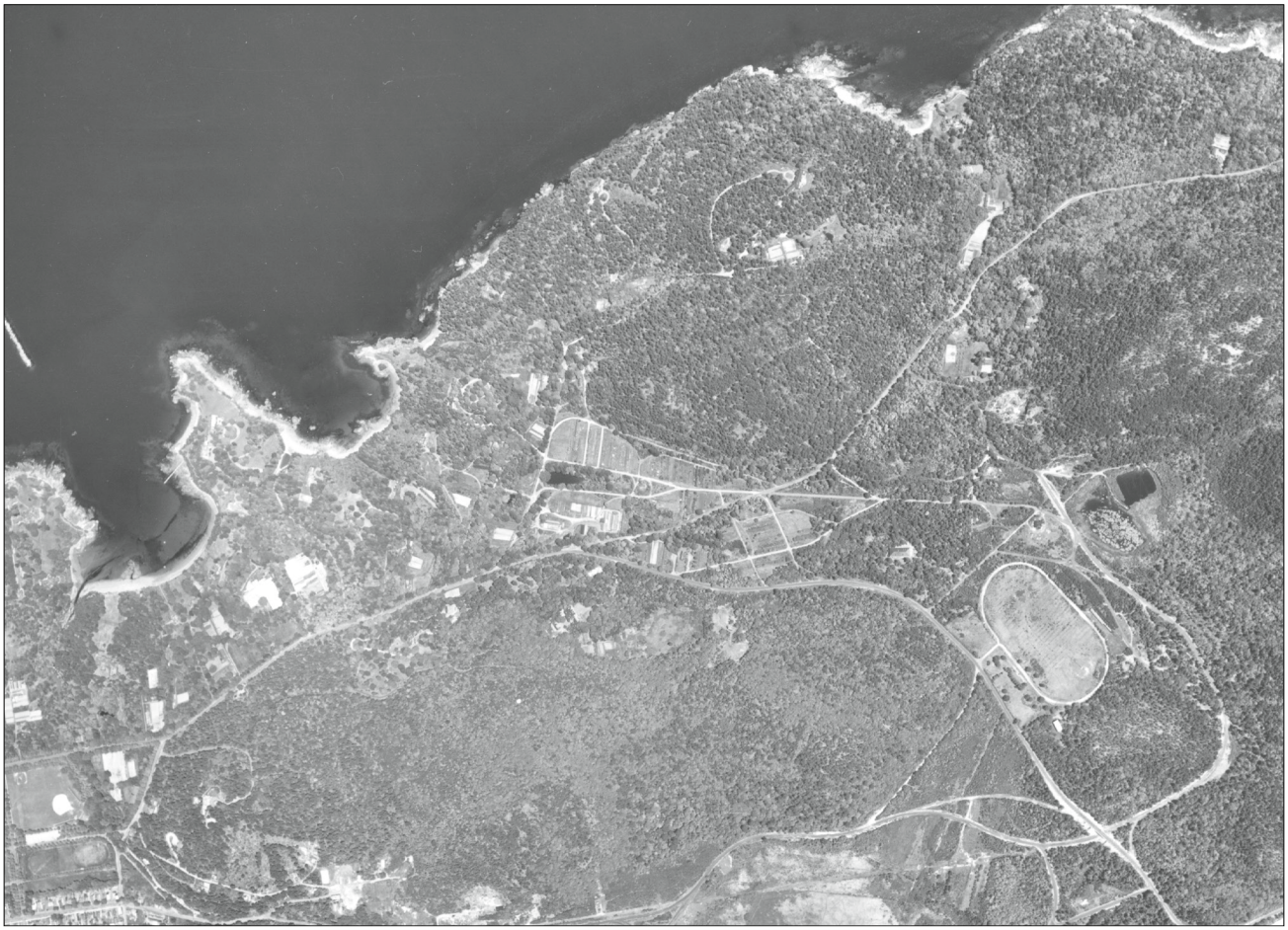


Figure 1.24. 1944 aerial photograph showing circulation, vegetation cover, and buildings associated with the Oldfarm estate and the Mount Desert Nurseries, photograph dated June 4, 1944. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.25. George B. Dorr with background of bedding plants and shrubs, possibly taken at Sieur de Monts, circa 1930s-1944. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.26. The Storm Beach Garage, rebuilt in 1948, date of photograph unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).



Figure 1.27. The Oldfarm barn, at the intersection of the main driveway to the manor house, view looking west, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

ed to within a half mile of Oldfarm.[122] By October 27, numerous homes had burned in Bar Harbor, and park facilities such as the Bear Brook Campground, located to the south of Oldfarm. At the Storm Beach Cottage, the garage and two outbuildings (a shed and a study) were destroyed by fire (see Figure 1.26).

1940S-1950S SITE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

Following George Dorr's death, the National Park Service began to plan efforts to utilize the Storm Beach Cottage, Manor house, associated estate grounds, and several outbuildings, including the Oldfarm barn (see Figure 1.27). In 1945, the Storm Beach Cottage was renovated, for further use as a residence for the park superintendent Benjamin Hadley, and in 1948 the two-car garage was reconstructed by the NPS after the Great Fire.[123] The Dorr Foundation, formed in memory of George Dorr, which included notable members such as Beatrix Farrand, sought to create a memorial for Dorr in several areas near Oldfarm and Compass Harbor, settling with a site near Sieur de Monts Spring.[124] Throughout the late 1940s, the Oldfarm property was likely accessible to the public, with accounts of picnicking and strolling occurring on its grounds during the early 1950s.[125] A series of development proposals began with a site inventory of the property, completed by the NPS in 1946.

1946 OLDFARM FIELD REPORT

In 1946, the NPS carried out a field report to document the existing conditions of the Oldfarm structures to better inform potential future usages of the property.[126] The report inventoried existing buildings, provided alternative uses, and a general inventory map, but little detail was recorded on the condition of the landscape.

Access onto the estate occurred via two entry points, one from Main Street (Maine State Route 3), and the second from the southwest along Old Farm Road, which during this period was still known as "The Way." The two entry points intersected, creating a small triangle in which two separate routes could be taken. The first one travelled northeast to the manor house, and split into two short segments that led to a large formal circular driveway approach to the Oldfarm manor house. The second route from the intersection travelled north, to the west of the first route, followed a straight segment by the barn, before it split into an irregular circle that encompassed three of the smaller outbuildings. A small parking area connected the two routes, at the west end of the manor home.

The 1946 sketch-map included in the report recorded a network of narrow paths that traversed the estate grounds (Figure 1.28). The first path extended from the northeast end of the manor house over sets of steps to a lawn area near Dorr Point. The second path extended from the driveway at the west end of manor and curved north to the lawn area, also using several sets of steps. The third path connected the barn to the small parking area, passing to the east of the outbuildings. A fourth path extended from the tennis court to the main circular driveway. A dock was also recorded on the west shore of Dorr Point.

1946 SUGGESTED REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The findings of the 1946 field report determined that substantial repairs would be needed in order to maintain or reuse the buildings for park services. Likely due to this, the NPS study evaluated the opportunities that the entire donated parcel provided for development. The 1946 plan utilized the 1938 property map as a base, and recorded the ownership of the historic parcel lines. By this time, property belonging to the Mount Desert Nurseries extended around the south and east sides of Compass Harbor Pond. Of noted importance was the proposed use of the manor house as an "overlook and shelter," indicating an intended public use of the site possibly for sightseeing and picnicking.

The 1946 plan proposed to retain primary access to the site by a single entry from the west on Main Street (Maine State Route 3, hereafter Route 3). This access extended east to the manor house, and utilized

the irregular driveway circle for parking. The plan proposed discontinued use of several driveways and minor circulation routes associated with the secondary Oldfarm buildings. The plan noted the advantage of the contiguous nature of the land, and connected the Compass Harbor shore to the inner forest and larger interior lands of the park.

DORR HOME MEMORIAL EXHIBIT, 1956

By 1950, local residents and park visitors aware of the estate grounds continued to visit the Oldfarm property. The level of maintenance that the estate grounds received was minimal, and public safety had become a priority for both the National Park Service, as well as private citizens. In 1950, the NPS demolished several outbuildings, including the Compass Harbor Cottage, and the chauffeur's cottage.[127] By 1951, the Oldfarm manor home was demolished, with the eastern portion of the foundation left to remain. The western portion (kitchen and laundry) was fully demolished, and covered (see Figure 1.29).

In 1955, correspondence between Acadia National Park naturalist Howard Stagner, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. began conversation on ways to incorporate the former home into an interpretive plan for Acadia National Park. The 1955 letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Stagner wrote:

> The Dorr site enters into this plan as the logical place to interpret the story of the preservation of Acadia National Park. Acadia, in contrast to the western parks, was saved for America through personal labors and sacrifice even before the matter of its establishment came before Congress. Furthermore, the pattern set by that movement, through transfer to England and back to America, influenced the preservation movement far beyond the limits of Acadia. The Dorr site, with its many

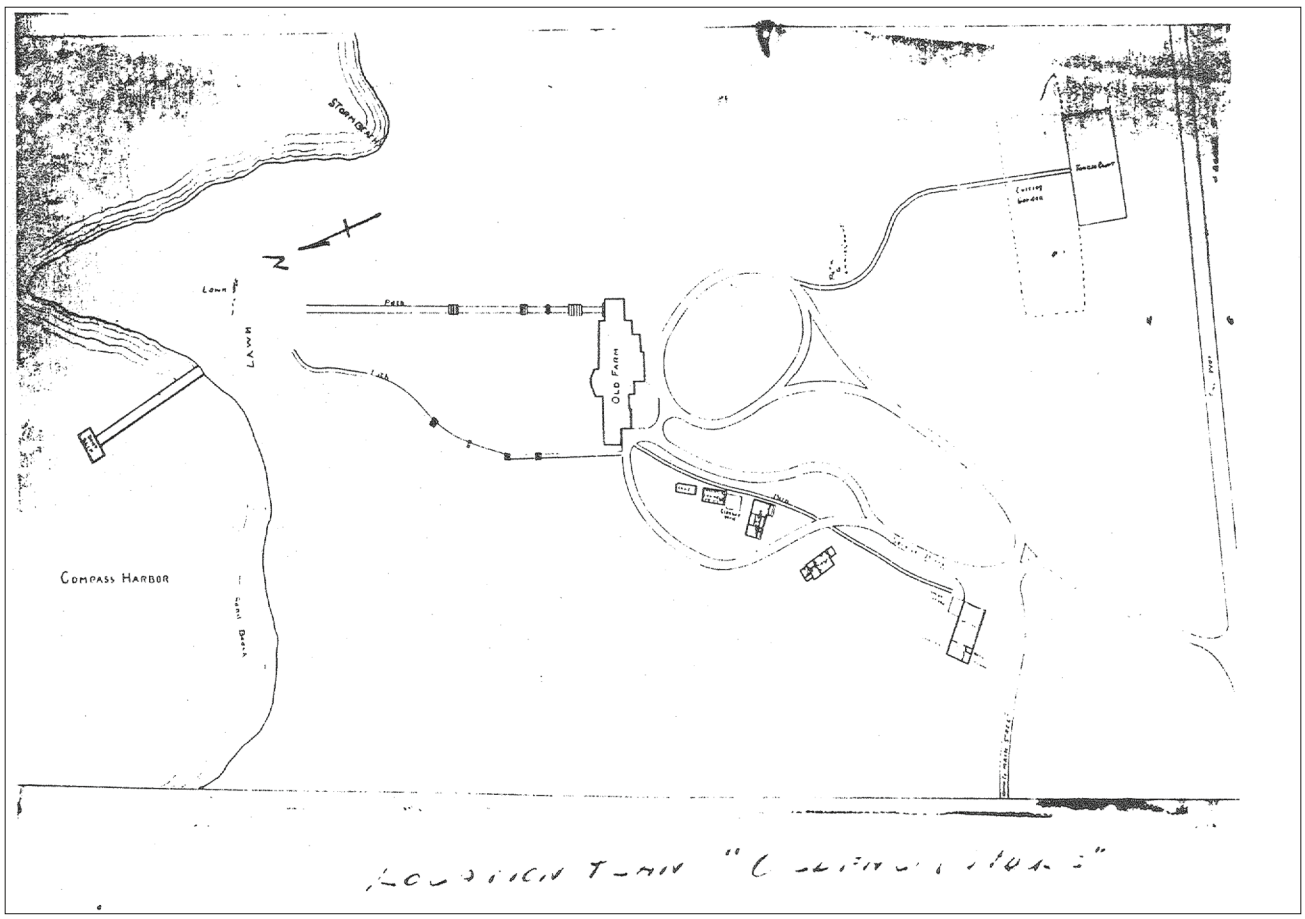


Figure 1.28. A site-sketch completed for the 1946 Field Report inventorying existing structures, general circulation, and landscape features. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

> associations with the early history of Acadia and Bar Harbor, epitomises [sic] this story.[128]

In 1956, the movement to tell the story of George B. Dorr and the Oldfarm home was highlighted by a proposal to utilize the remaining foundation as the site of an exhibit building, and areas to the west were to be studied further for potential use as park housing. Figure 1.29 shows the east end of the manor house foundation to be used as the exhibit building. Entry to the memorial is shown from two access points, the first from the west along Main Street (Maine State Route 3) extending east to the circular driveway, and the second



Figure 1.29. Foundation and walls remaining after demolition of the manor house in 1951. View looking south, possibly from northwest corner of home, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

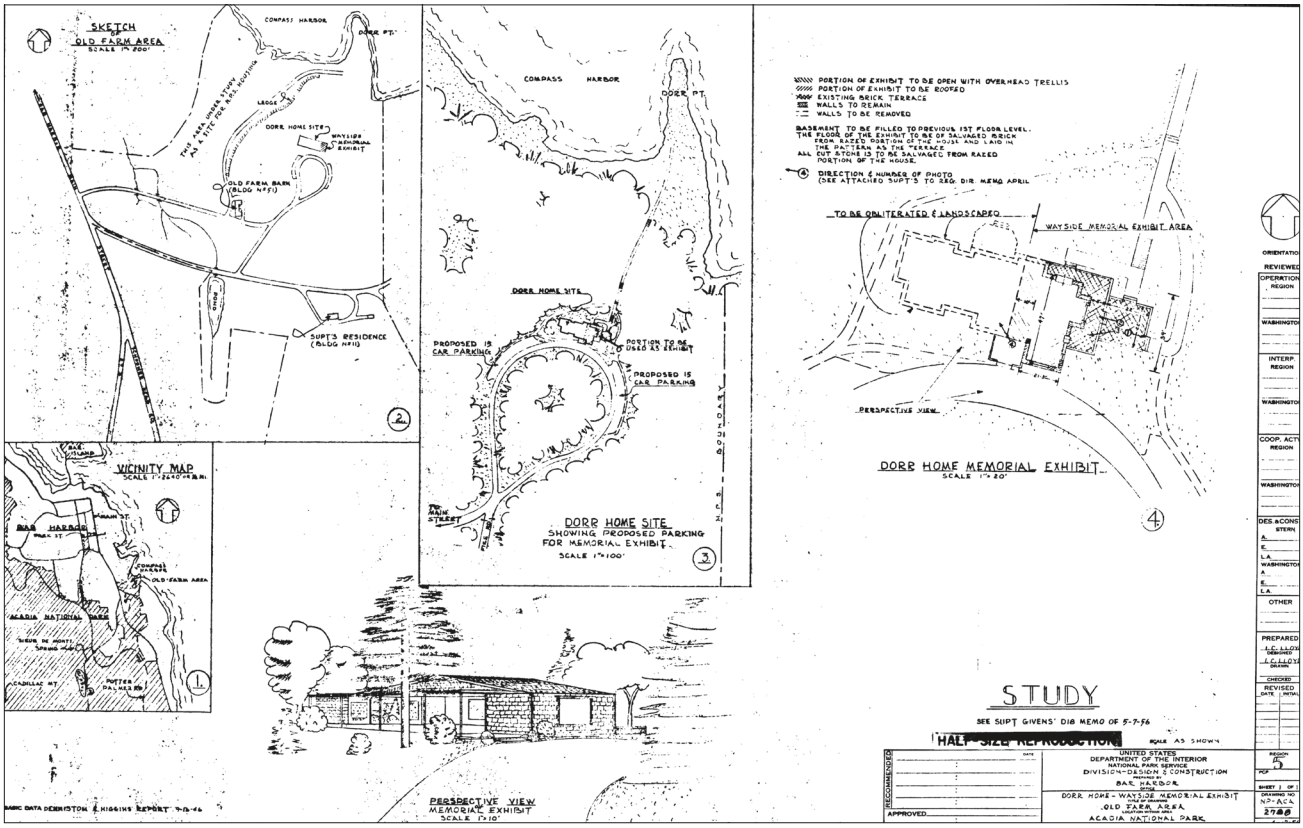


Figure 1.30. 1956 plan for the Dorr Home Memorial Exhibit, which proposed reuse of the remaining foundation and circular driveway. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Electronic Technical Information Center).

from the south along Old Farm Road, via a short segment connecting to the primary driveway. Proposed parking is sited along the circular driveway on both the east and west sides (see Figure 1.30).

Proposed pedestrian paths circled the perimeter of the proposed memorial building, and created a connection between parking from the east and west to the long set of steps to Dorr Point. It is suggested by the rendering of the plan that the landscape immediately surrounding the structure would be grass, and that the wooded area surrounding the memorial would be retained. Visitors to the site would follow the long set of steps to Dorr Point, passing through wooded areas, before emerging onto an open lawn at Dorr Point.

OLDFARM RESIDENTIAL PLAN, 1958

In 1958, the National Park Service further investigated the re-use of the Oldfarm property as a site for employee housing. The proposal allowed for nine single family units to be located along the existing circular driveway, and a grouping of apartment unit buildings located to the southwest of the driveway, including reuse of the barn (Figure 1.31). The proposal eliminated access from Main Street to the west, and retained one entry-exit on Old Farm Road. Despite slight realignment, the circulation followed the existing circular driveway leading to the former manor house. Several driveways were eliminated, including the irregular circular route near the house, and the roads associated with the Compass Harbor cottage. The plan recorded a road that circled the barn, which had not been recorded on earlier maps and plans of the property.

DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT, 1980S-PRESENT

Based on park maps from the 1960s through the 1980s, further development of Oldfarm was minimal, and the site was managed as a natural area. Public access to the property continued primarily by foot. During this period lands once belonging to the Mount Desert Nurseries also began to be divided and developed into

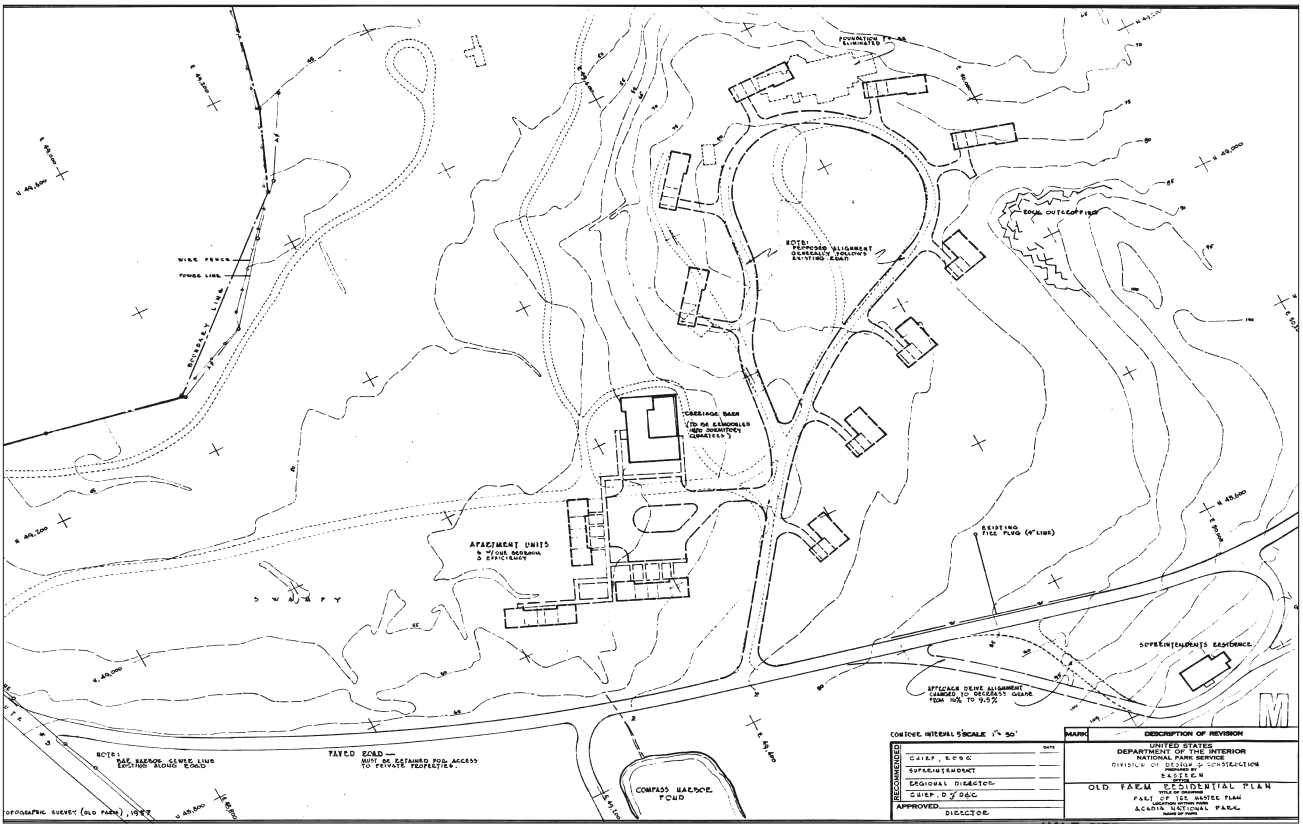


Figure 1.31. 1958 Oldfarm Residental Plan shows the reuse of the barn, and the former circular driveway. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Electronic Technical Information Center).

private residential parcels sur-rounding the southeast and west sides of Compass Harbor Pond. In 1989, the National Park Service conveyed about 54 acres out of its boundary to the Jackson Laboratory; of this was about 41.5 acres of the original 1868 Oldfarm parcel. This conveyance split the connection of the larger contiguous parkland to the shore of Compass Harbor.

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the Compass Harbor area gained popularity as a site for the research and evaluation of invasive plant species. Prior to permitting regulations limiting outside researchers to utilize park resources, student and research groups from the College of the Atlantic as well as the University of Maine collected and inventoried numerous varieties of invasive plant species, many of which were introduced by the Dorr family and the Mount Desert Nurseries. The specimens, (many cataloged at the College of the Atlantic's Herbarium) have aided in the study of invasive plant species throughout the park.[129]

Likely during the 1970s and 1980s, as the foundations and landscape features began to degrade, the site became a popular destination for those interested in the former mansions of Bar Harbor. The NPS maintained the site as a natural area, however no major enhancements were made. As popularity increased, former driveway beds were utilized as trails, with surface material added as needed. A parking area enlarged as time went on, and a gate was installed to restrict vehicular access.

The park's General Management Plan (1992) included Oldfarm as a site to be managed as a cultural area. The plan set forth two subzones within the cultural zone with the Oldfarm property placed in the Preservation Subzone for its significant association with George Dorr:

> Preservation Subzone: Preserve and interpret historic sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value of their associations with persons, events, or periods in human history and that merit full communication of these values to the public.
>
> Preservation/Adaptive Reuse Subzone: Use, with necessary modifications, of historically significant structures for leasing, public activities, or administrative activities and functions that perpetuate the characteristics that qualify these resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.[130]

By 1996, Friends of Acadia began to redevelop many of the former Village Connector Trails that once created a network of walking and biking connections from the village of Bar Harbor to the larger network within the park. As part of this project, the Schooner Head Path, developed in 1901 by George Dorr was re-established for walking access from Compass Harbor to Schooner Head.[131] Trailheads were installed along the route, which crossed NPS and private lands.[132]

Throughout the late 1990s and early 2000s, various field studies were conducted on several ecological entities found within the site, addressing such factors as the loss of cultural resources due to coastal sea level rise, the presence of the European Fire Ant, locations of exotic plant species, and potential restoration alternatives for segments of trail extending onto Dorr Point.[133] Visitor use has also been monitored, with varying reports suggesting a daily use of the Compass Harbor and Schooner Head trails peaking at about 200 people per day.[134]

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 2016

In 2016, as illustrated in Drawings 3 and 3.1, the Oldfarm property stood on 58.65 acres to the east of Maine State Route 3, bounded by the shoreline of Compass Harbor to the north, private property to the east and south, and owned by the National Park Service. The site is managed as a natural area, and a popular area for walking, jogging, and picnicking. A general description of the existing conditions is contained in the next chapter. More detail on constructed landscape features is contained in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter.

ENDNOTES, SITE HISTORY

1 The surname spelling of John Cousins or John Cousens differs between references. Both George B. Dorr and the parcel label on the 1807 Peters Plan utilize the spelling "John Cousins", which will be used throughout this document.

2 Duane Braun, Ruth Braun, Guide to the Geology of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park, (Berkeley CA, North Atlantic Books, 2016), xxvi.

3 U.S. Department of the Interior, Asticou's Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island 1500-2000, Acadia National Park: Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Vol. I, United States Department of the Interior, 2007, 9

4 Ibid, 15

5 Ibid, 22

6 Samuel de Champlain quoted in Mount Desert: An Informal History, by Gunnar Hansen, Mount Desert, ME, (Town of Mount Desert, 1989), 9 and U.S. Department of the Interior, Acadia National Park General Management Plan, (National Park Service, 1992), 15

7 Virginia Somes-Sanderson, The Living Past, Being the Story of Somesville Mount Desert, Maine and its Relationships with Other Areas of the Island (Mount Desert, Beech Hill Publishing Company, 1982), 290

8 Gunnar Hansen, Mount Desert: An Informal History, 10. The series of treaties leading to the Treaty of Utrecht resulted in peace between the French and Native Americans, and led to the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which ended hostilities between Maine's indigenous tribes, and the Massachusetts colony. (Described further in: French and Indian Wars in Maine, by Michael Dekker, p. 54)

9 U.S. Department of the Interior, Asticou's Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island 1500-2000, Acadia National Park: Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, Vol. I, United States Department of the Interior, 2007, 202

10 Ibid, 217

11 George Street "Mount Desert" p. 333 https://books.google.com/books?id=l7gAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA116&lpg=PA116&dq=Bangor+Historical+Magazine+Bingham+Estate&source=bl&ots=9rJ33IPX3A&sig=wJwsfqr8C_lT-MBMhr_bLhRVnxvk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjbq5L93sXNAhULbj4KHdeQCOsQ6AEIPjAF#v=onepage&q=Bangor%20Historical%20Magazine%20Bingham%20Estate&f=false, accessed May 2, 2016

12 Early farming plots were likely measured in rods, rather than feet, a measurement technique developed by Edmund Gunter in the 1600s which equates a distance that is equal to the length of an ox goad (16.5 feet), utilized by English farmers. Early property boundaries were also measured in chains, a larger unit equal to four rods (66 feet). (http://www.unitconversion.org/length/rod-conversion.html), accessed May 3, 2016

13 1807 Plan of Eastern Half of Mount Desert Island, prepared by John Peters. A copy of this map is held in the Sawtelle Collection, Acadia National Park Archives.

14 Margaret Coffin Brown, Pathmakers: Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Hiking Trail System of Mount Desert Island, 6. In 1918, George B. Dorr, Superintendent of Acadia National Park during this period, had the names of mountains changed to better represent the history of the island. Until 1913, early path maps of Mount Desert Island refer to Compass Harbor as Dean Higgins Cove. In 1917, the name changed to Compass Harbor. The maps are illustrated in Pathmakers (2006), 287-315.

15 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, Section III: Detailed History of the Zacheaus Higgins Lot, at the Bar Harbor Historical Society (hereafter, BHHS). George B. Dorr drafted a series of notes on the chronological history of the Oldfarm Property, likely in preparation for his later publication, Acadia National Park, It's Origin and Background, and for future reference for the donation of Oldfarm to the National Park Service. The narrative notes are a portion of a larger collection of personal papers by George B. Dorr, located at the BHHS.

16 1860 Map of Hancock County, Town of Eden. A copy of this map is held in the Sawtelle Collection, Acadia National Park Archives.

17 1877 Site Sketch-Plan of Oldfarm by Ernest W. Bowditch (August 1, 1877). Access to a copy of this sketch

was provided by Ronald Epp, who discovered it through the Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor Maine. Douglas Chapman and Bill Horner provided access to the Chapman Map Collection for Ericka Duym and Gail Gladstone, however an original format was unavailable.

18 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, Section III: Detailed History of the Zacheaus Higgins Lot, BHHS

19 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 13, Section III. George Dorr noted that John Cousins laid claim to the land prior to Henry Higgin's ownership, and that the parcel continued to be known as the "Cousins Lot", 3.

20 U.S. Department of the Interior, Field Report on Old Farm: Acadia National Park, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 16, 1946, (National Archives). A copy is held in the Sawtell Collection, Acadia National Park Archives.

21 This farmhouse is recorded in the August 1, 1877 Ernest Bowditch sketch-plan of Oldfarm, and in the "Detailed History of Dean Higgins lot. ACAD Archives B.3.F.58. Research has not fully confirmed that there were two separate farmhouses on the property as of 1868.

22 1877 Site Sketch-Plan of Oldfarm by Ernest W. Bowditch (August 1, 1877), held at the Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine.

23 Ibid, 14

24 Julia Clark and George Neptune, People of the Dawnland: The Wabanaki and the Mount Desert Island Region Before Colonization, in Friends of Acadia Journal, Spring 2014, https://friendsofacadia.org/news-publications/friends-of-acadia-journal/people-dawnland/, accessed June 26, 2016.

25 Margaret Coffin Brown, Pathmakers: Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Hiking Trail System of Mount Desert Island, 20.

26 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 13, BHHS.

27 Details for the name of Charles Dorr's business partner were not confirmed for this study, however the research team believes it to be Thornton K. Lothrop, due to a release of a Quitclaim Deed likely for the Oldfarm parcel on July 19, 1875, noted on pg 3-4 of the Partial Title Abstract of Oldfarm, Chapman Map Collection, and also noted in the Dorr Papers B.2.F.3, at the BHHS.

28 George B. Dorr papers Box 2, Folder 3. The research team could not locate a deed for the sale of Oldfarm to Charles Dorr and business partner (Thornton K. Lothrop), likely there was only a Quitclaim Deed. Further evidence of this was found in the Partial Title Abstract of Oldfarm, provided for reference by Bill Horner through the Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine.

29 George B. Dorr papers Box 2, Folder 3, August 8, 1941 Correspondence and notes between George B. Dorr, Serenus Rodick and the National Park Service, BHHS.

30 Ibid. This quotation was also incorporated into the Partial Title Abstract of Oldfarm, held at the Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine.

31 Further title research would determine if the Oldfarm parcel was included in the original land owned by William Bingham.

32 Research did not determine detailed appearance or layout of the Cousins farmstead at the time of purchase in 1868. A later NPS Field Report completed in 1946, and a sketch site-plan completed in 1879 by Ernest Bowditch provided a basic account, which is detailed in the next section.

33 George Dorr noted in his personal memoirs that the Mount Desert Nurseries had been placed on former pasture and cultivated grounds from the early farm. During much of the Dorr period of ownership, the current Old Farm Road was known as "The Way" (Road), George B. Dorr Papers Box 1. Folder 14, BHHS.

34 George B. Dorr, "Detailed History of Dean Higgins lot", ACAD Archives B3.F9.58. Copies provided by Ronald Epp, April 4, 2016. This is also held at BHHS, as part of the George B. Dorr Papers

35 Maine Central Railroad publication, Bar Harbor and Mount Desert Island, (Liberty Printing Company, New York, 1886), 6-9, Maine History Documents, The University of Maine Special Collections, electronic archive: accessed, June 24, 2016.

36 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

37 Ibid.

38 Douglas Deur, The Parklands of Isle au Haut, (Northeast Ethnography Program, National Park Service, Boston, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2013), 85-86.

39 Kevin D. Murphy, A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine: Ernest W. Bowditch, 1850-1918, (Vol. V, Number 3, 1988, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine), electronic resource, accessed, April 11, 2016, 1-2.

40 New York based architect, Alexander F. Oakey was the hired to design the Dorr family home at Oldfarm. His early design, completed in about 1877 was rejected by the Dorrs. The architectural renderings can be seen in D. Appleton Building a Home, 1881, Appleton and Company, New York,105.

41 References differ between the name of George Hale's estate. "Schooner Head" is cited by Earl Shettleworth, Jr in "A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine", and "Hale Cottage" was used in the 1886 publication of Pen & Pencil Mount Desert, a publication of The Maine Central Railroad.

42 Earl Shettleworth, Jr., A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine: Henry Richards, 1848-1949, (Vol. I, Number 7, 1984, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine), electronic resource, accessed, February 24, 2016, 2.

43 Research for this study has not determined an architect who worked with Charles Dorr on the construction of the Storm Beach Cottage. Possible firms and professionals such as the Boston architectural firm, Peabody and Stearns, and architect William Ralph Emerson are among several who were designing homes on Mount Desert Island during this time period. Personal correspondence with Elizabeth Igleheart, and Roger Reed, Architectural Historian, National Park Service. March-April 2016.

44 U.S. Department of the Interior, Field Report on Old Farm: Acadia National Park, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 16, 1946, (National Archives), page. A copy is held in the Sawtelle Collection, Acadia National Park Archives.

45 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

46 Earl Shettleworth, Jr., A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine: Henry Richards, 1848-1949, 2.

47 M.F. Sweetster, Chisolm's Mount Desert Guide, (Chisolm Brothers Publishing, Portland, ME, c1888), Harvard University and HathiTrust, electronic resource: https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=hvd.hn1jv6;view=1up;seq=138, accessed, June 26, 2016, 25.

48 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

49 Charles S. Sargent, Garden and Forest: A Journal of Horticulture, Landscape, Art and Forestry, Vol. I., February to December, 1888 (The Garden and Forest Publishing Co.), 1.

50 Ibid, p. 2, (Article within Garden and Forest) Landscape Gardening-A Definition, M.G. van Rensselaer defines a "landscape gardener" as someone who searches for "natural" beauty rather than "formal" beauty within their work, which blends aspects of arranged plants, nature, and artistry to create spaces.

51 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 2, BHHS.

52 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

53 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

54 Betsy Hewlett, An Island Landscape Gardening Culture: The Legacy of Nurserymen from 1880-1920, in Chebacco: The Magazine of the Mount Desert Island Historical Society, Vol. XVII, 2016, 21-22

55 Ibid, 22.

56 July 6, 1906 correspondence between George Dorr and William James (hereafter, George Dorr and William James, personal correspondence) in William James on

Psychical Research Compiled and Edited by Gardner Murphy M.D. and Robert Ballou (New York Viking Press, New York, 1960). Re-issued by Augustus M. Kelly, (Clifton, New Jersey, 1973). Transcribed by Ronald Epp on March 9, 2014, 150-158.

57 Epp, Ronald (Ch.5 p. 2) Letter from Cornelia to Charles Bowditch, August 19, 1888. Charles P. Bowditch Family Papers, B8.F4 Massachusetts Historical Society. Chapter 5, page 2 from preliminary drafts of the subsequently published Creating Acadia National Park: The Biography of George Bucknam Dorr (Bar Harbor: Friends of Acadia, 2016) which were generously shared with the research team by Ronald Epp, throughout the duration of this study.

58 Beatrix Farrand, "Book of Gardening: 1893-1895", October 11-15 Handwritten Journal Entries October 10, 1893. The journal entries are handwritten accounts of Beatrix Farrand's notes of the Oldfarm property, and often were in cursive and utilized personal symbols for words such as "and", and descriptive areas around the house. Citations used for this document were initially transcribed by Ronald Epp on September 7, 2011, with inserts as necessary.

59 Ibid, October 12, 1893 entry.

60 Ibid, October 11, 1893 entry.

61 George Dorr and William James, personal correspondence, 150-158.

62 Gunnar Hansen, Mount Desert: An Informal History, 146-147.

63 Margaret Coffin Brown, Pathmakers: Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Hiking Trail System of Mount Desert Island, 42.

64 First Annual Report of the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (hereafter, Bar Harbor VIA), August, 1890. Copies are held in the Sawtelle. Records, Acadia National Park Resource Management Records, Box 79, Folder 10. Access was provided for this study by Marie Yarborough, Curator, Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park.

65 Margaret Coffin Brown, Pathmakers: Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Hiking Trail System of Mount Desert Island, 42.

66 Charles W. Eliot 2nd., The Future of Mount Desert Island: A Report to the Plan Committee of Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association, (Bar Harbor VIS, 1928), copy held at Sawtelle Research Center at Acadia National Park, Resource Management Records, Box 79.

67 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports.

68 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, August: 1890 to October: 1893.

69 George Dorr, "Trees Committee Report", Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, 1892-1894.

70 George Dorr, "Trees Committee Report", Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Third Annual Report, 1892.

71 George B. Dorr, The Story of Acadia National Park, It's Origin and Background", (Bar Harbor, Maine: Acadia Publishing Company, 1985), 12-13.

72 Ibid.

73 Partial Abstract of Title for Oldfarm, access provided by Bill Horner at the Chapman Map Library, Bar Harbor Maine.

74 August 1, 1877 Ernest W. Bowditch site sketch-map of Oldfarm property, held at Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine. Changes in the landscape surrounding Oldfarm can be seen by comparing the 1860 Map of Hancock County, Town of Eden and the 1877 Ernest Bowditch site-sketch.

75 Epp, Ronald H. (Ch.2 p. 7) Early notes and selections of preliminary drafts of "Creating Acadia National Park: The Biography of George Bucknam Dorr" were generously shared with the research team by Ronald Epp, throughout the duration of this study.

76 R.J. Griesbach, 150 Years of Research at the United

States Department of Agriculture: Plant Introduction and Breeding, United States Department of Agriculture, (hereafter, USDA), (Agricultural Research Service, Washington, DC, 2013). Online resource, http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/np/150YearsofResearchatUSDA/150YearsofResearchatUSDA.pdf Accessed, April 8, 2016, 6-7. The author encountered several references to early USDA Publication within this source, Circular 8, which acquired early hardiness information on plant varieties in the United States in the 1800s.

77 Research for this study did not provide a connection between early hardiness research completed by the USDA and George Dorr's horticultural endeavors, however, it is likely that early plant trials at the Mount Desert Nurseries were influenced by the projects and earlier development of "Circular 8". This information is provided as a contextual framework for the research initiative occurring in horticulture during the historic time period.

78 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Fifth Annual Report, September, 1894.

79 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Sixth Annual Report, September, 1895.

80 Betsy Hewlett, An Island Landscape Gardening Culture: The Legacy of Nurserymen from 1880-1920, 25

81 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

82 Ibid.

83 Betsy Hewlett, An Island Landscape Gardening Culture: The Legacy of Nurserymen from 1880-1920, 34-35.

84 William Miller, The Mount Desert Nurseries: 1899 Plant Catalog, (Bar Harbor, Maine), online resource, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/102384#/summary, accessed May 20, 2016.

85 Deborah Dyer, Times Past, article in The Bar Harbor Times, May 10, 2001. Excerpts of article taken from May 8, 1901 Bar Harbor Records. Copy provided by, Ronald Epp, April 4, 2016.

86 The Mount Desert Nurseries, Plant Catalogs, 1899-1901.

87 Betsy Hewlett, An Island Landscape Gardening Culture: The Legacy of Nurserymen from 1880-1920, 26.

88 Ibid, 28.

89 Ibid, 35.

90 Arthur Thatcher, date unknown. Interview with Acadia National Park Staff. Access to audio CDs were provided by Marie Yarborough, Curator, Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor Maine, December 30, 2015. References are from the author's notes on the interviews.

91 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 5, BHHS.

92 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Seventh Annual Report: September, 1896, 30.

93 Acadia Memorials Website, online resource: http://acadiamemorials.blogspot.com/2012/04/waldron-bates-pathmaker.html, accessed, May 4, 2016.

94 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Eighth Annual Report: September, 1897, 30.

95 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Seventh Annual Report: September, 1896, 32.

96 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Tenth Annual Report: September, 1899, 18.

97 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Eleventh Annual Report: September, 1900, 14.

98 Ibid.

99 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Twelfth Annual Report: September, 1901, 13-14.

100 Ibid, 14.

101 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Sixteenth Annual Report: September, 1905, 22-23.

102 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Seventeenth Annual Report: September, 1906, 22.

103 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report: September, 1914, 15.

104 George B. Dorr, The Story of Acadia National Park, It's Origin and Background", 4-6.

105 Ibid, 6, 8.

106 Ibid, 8-12.

107 Epp, Ronald H. Creating Acadia National Park, The Biography of George Bucknam Dorr, Friends of Acadia, Bar Harbor, ME, 146-47.

108 Ibid, 12.

109 Jeff Killion, Sieur de Monts Spring, Cultural Landscape Inventory, (hereafter, Sieur de Monts CLI) U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, National Park Service, Boston, Massachusetts, 2009), 54.

110 Acadia National Park MPDF, Draft October 2015, 30-31.

111 Jeff Killion, Sieur de Monts CLI, 4.

112 [Author Unknown], article,Old-Fashioned Gardens Contribute Much to Unique Charm of Oldfarm, Bar Harbor Times, Vol. XII, Number 719, April 18, 1928, online archive, Friends of Island History, http://islandhistory.newspaperarchive.com/, accessed January 28, 2016 and March 1, 2016, 3.

113 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 2, BHHS.

114 George B. Dorr, correspondence with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, August 1, 1940. Copy held in the Acadia National Park Resource Management Records, Box 1, Folder 5, Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine.

115 Ibid.

116 Ibid.

117 The Donation of the Oldfarm property was recorded on November 7, 1941, and recorded at the Hancock County Registry of Deeds on January 3, 1942, Book 681, Page 474. This study refers to the date of donation as January 3, 1942 in narrative and on included figures.

118 Resource Management Records/Sawtelle Research Center

119 George B. Dorr died at Oldfarm on August 5, 1944, National Park Service press release. Rockefeller Archive Center, III.2.I. B. 8.5. f.840.

120 National Park Service Resource Management Applications (IRMA), online resource, https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/SSRSReports/Park%20Specific%20Reports/Annual%20Park%20Recreation%20Visitation%20(1904%20-%20Last%20Calendar%20Year)?Park=ACAD, accessed April 20, 2016. The data collection methods during the 1940s were not clear. This number should be used approximately. Data collection methods used for on visitation rates used by the National Park Service today are more comprehensive.

121 Park Brochure, 2015-2016.

122 Maps of the extent of the Fire of 1947 within Acadia National Park are available through the Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park Headquarters.

123 United States Department of the Interior, Building Inventory Chart: November 24, 1971, held at Sawtelle Research Center, Resource Management Records, Box 93, Folder 4. Access provided by Marie Yarborough on May 11, 2016.

124 Jeff Killion, Sieur de Monts CLI, 43-44. The Memorial was constructed in 1947, and reconstructed in 1948 after being destroyed by the Fire of 1947.

125 ACAD Archives: Letter to NPS Regional Director from ACAD Superintendent Frank R. Givens (Sep. 16 1954)

126 U.S. Department of the Interior, Field Report on Old Farm, September 16, 1946.

127 United States Department of the Interior, Building Inventory Chart: November 24, 1971, held at Sawtelle Research Center, Resource Management Records, Box 93, Folder 3. Access provided by Marie Yarborough on May 11, 2016.

128 February 4, 1955 Letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. from ACAD Principal Naturalist, Howard R. Stagner p. 2 ACAD Central Files.

129 Geneva Langley, Curator, College of the Atlantic (hereafter, COA) Herbarium, Bar Harbor Maine, communication with author, February 22, 2016.

130 U.S. Department of the Interior. Acadia National Park, General Management Plan. (National Park Service, 1992), 55-56, 58.

131 Friends of Acadia, (hereafter, FOA), Village Connector Trails, online resource,https://friendsofacadia.org/what-we-do/sustainable-visitation/village-connector-trails/, accessed May 30, 2016.

132 Margaret Coffin Brown, Pathmakers: Cultural Landscape Report for the Historic Hiking Trail System of Mount Desert Island, 254.

133 A conceptual Ecological Restoration study was completed by students of the Eagle Hill Institute at the Humboldt Field Research Institute, Steuben, Maine Munro, John. Dorr Point Trail Restoration (Draft Conceptual Restoration Plan) Dec. 8, 1999. A copy is held at Acadia National Park Headquarters, Resource Management Staff Files, Bar Harbor, Maine.

134 Data was collected using a trail counter at various intervals along the Compass Harbor Trail. The data should be used generally, as collection times, locations, and the accuracy of the trail counters varied. Personal communication with Charlie Jacobi, Resource Specialist, Acadia National Park, February 2016.



Bald Porcupine Island from the lawn at Dorr Point, date unknown. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREA ASSESSMENTS

EXISTING CONDITIONS MAPS

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This chapter describes the landscape at present and is organized with a hierarchy of characteristics and features including spatial organization, land use, topography, water features, circulation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, vegetation, and small-scale features. The chapter includes condition assessments to determine the age, material, and composition of landscape features, and current and potential impacts such as erosion, invasive plant species, and safety hazards. Photographs and existing conditions plans supplement the narrative. All features were mapped using GPS and GIS for geospatial accuracy. The plans were further refined in AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator. The existing conditions plans identify extant cultural remnants from the Dorr period of ownership including buildings foundations, roads, paths, steps, other circulation features, foundation plantings, remnant nursery plantings, remnant orchards, walls, fence lines, and other estate features. Selected geo-referenced photographs of features identified on the property are linked to the site plans. A set of landscape tasks associated with certain existing features is compiled within a series of tables in Appendix C.

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Oldfarm is an irregular shaped 58.65-acre parcel on the east side of Maine State Route 3 (hereafter, Route 3) and is within the boundary of Acadia National Park. The north boundary of Oldfarm is north of the current parking area and runs east along private property to the shoreline and to Dorr Point. The east boundary extends south from Dorr Point along the shoreline then follows private property boundary to Old Farm Road, crosses the road, and continues south, with a portion extending to the edge of the eastern section Old Farm Road. The south boundary follows private property lines west and turns sharply north to follow the present Schooner Head Path and the western edge of Compass Harbor Pond. The west boundary follows the east side of Route 3. The study area is divided east to west by Old Farm Road, which leads to the Storm Beach Cottage and continues east to private residences above Sols Cliff.

SEVEN CHARACTER AREAS FOR LANDSCAPE FEATURE CONDITION ASSESSMENT

This Condition Assessment has divided up the Old Farm property into seven individual Landscape Character Areas for easier documentation of existing features. Each character area is determined both by the number and relationship of landscape features within, as well as the route taken by the assessment team on November 16-17, 2015 (Figure 2.1).

I) Entry Area, Pond, and Stream

II) Compass Harbor (Caretaker's) Cottage Area

III) Compass Harbor, Dorr Point, Pool, and Shoreline

IV) Oldfarm Foundation, Drive, and Terraces Area

V) Tennis Court and Garden Area

VI) Storm Beach Cottage, Old Farm Road, and Nursery Area

VII) Bear Brook Hill Area

LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Landscape characteristics are the processes and physical forms that characterize the appearance of a landscape and aid in understanding its value and significance. The characteristics are tangible or intangible and are either culturally derived or naturally occurring that influenced the historical development of the landscape. Characteristics are defined

below according to Landscape Line 3: Landscape Characteristics:

Spatial Organization (SO)

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. Examples of features associated with spatial organization include circulation systems, views and vistas, divisions of property, and topography.

Land Use (LU)

Land use describes the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. Examples of features associated with land use include agricultural fields, pastures, playing fields, and quarries.

Topography (TP)

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). Examples of features associated with topography include earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, and terraces.

Water Features (WF)

Constructed water features are the built features and elements that use water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in a landscape. Examples of features associated with constructed water features include fountains, canals, cascades, pools, and reservoirs.

Circulation (CR)

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape. Examples of features



Figure 2.1. Diagram showing the seven landscape character areas.

associated with circulation include paths, sidewalks, roads, and canals.

Buildings and Structures (BS)

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape. Structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity in a landscape. Examples of buildings include houses, barns, and stables. Examples of structures include bridges and dams. Engineering systems are also structures. Mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems as follows:

- Mechanical engineering systems conduct utilities within the landscape, such as power lines, hydrants, and culverts.

- Structural engineering systems provide physical stabilization in the landscape, such as retaining walls, dikes, and foundations.

Views (VW):

Views and vistas are the prospect created by a range of vision in a landscape, conferred by the composition of other landscape characteristics and associated features. Views and vistas are distinguished as follows:

- Views are the expansive or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived.

- Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Vegetation (VG)

Vegetation includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in a landscape. Examples of features associated with vegetation include specimen trees, allees, woodlots, orchards, and perennial gardens.

Small-scale Features (SS)

Small-scale features are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape. Examples of small-scale features include fences, benches, monuments, signs, and road markers.

Archaeological Sites

Archaeological studies performed within Acadia National Park have not determined significant resources located within the Oldfarm property and the Compass Harbor area. Traces of early human interaction with the landscape, dating before the Dorr period have not been discovered within the parcel. *The Asticou's Island Domain: Wabanaki Peoples at Mount Desert Island, 1500-2000*, provides an overview of early human interaction with lands surrounding the property, within the vicinity of Bar Harbor, however does not detail events that may have occurred at Oldfarm. Due to the level of degradation that has occurred to the Oldfarm manor house foundation, it has been placed within an Archaeological Sites landscape category, rather than Buildings and Structures (BS). This allows for the extant remnants to be handled and maintained with a level of consideration that is more in-line with archaeological resources, such as burial grounds, or Native American settlements.

AREA I) ENTRY AREA, COMPASS HARBOR POND AND STREAM

Area I covers the western portion of the Oldfarm property and includes the parking lot, Compass Harbor Pond, and the stream that flows north across the parcel. The north boundary of Area I follows a park boundary from Route 3 east to the collapsed bridge where the stream flows out of the property. The eastern edge of this landscape area extends along

the stream corridor to its intersection with Compass Harbor Trail and turns sharply east to follow the trail to its intersection with the Schooner Head Path. Here, the east boundary follows the Schooner Head Path from its intersection with Compass Harbor trail to Old Farm Road, and then follows a road trace to the east of Compass Harbor Pond to meet the existing park boundary line at the south end of the pond. The south boundary of Area I includes the point where the stream flows into the property and follows the existing park boundary along the western edge of Compass Harbor Pond. The west boundary follows the edge of Route 3.

I-SO, Spatial Organization

The western portion of the Oldfarm property is wooded and relatively flat with a mix of mature deciduous and coniferous trees. Water flows south to north across the property, forming ponds where water is impeded by dams. With limited signage and no coastal views from the road, most passersby are unaware that the parcel is part of Acadia National Park.

I-LU, Land Use

The primary uses of this portion of the site are parking and recreational walking. The wooded western edge of the property is interrupted by a gravel parking lot that



Figure 2.2. View of parking area along Route 3 and interpretive panel from the Compass Harbor Trail, view looking west. (July 2016).



Figure 2.3. View to the south over Compass Harbor Pond from outflow dam along Old Farm Road. (June 2016).

is directly off of, and visible from, Route 3. Because the property is not far from downtown Bar Harbor, many visitors walk to the site using a sidewalk that runs along the western edge of the property (see Figure 2.2).

I-TP, Topography

As noted above, the topography in Area I is relatively flat and water travels along the lowest elevation. The topography has been altered in several locations to accommodate a parking area adjacent to Route 3, to create raised roadways to traverse the wet areas, and to dam Compass Harbor Pond (see Figure 2.3). Most topographic alterations are stable and not eroded. An exception is a large dumping of fill at the southern edge of the area.

I-WF, Water Features

Water features in this area are described south to north in direction of water flow. Water flows year round across the property from south to north and is partially retained by a dam at the north end of Compass Harbor Pond (Figure 2.4), and by a couple of collapsed granite block bridges to the north of the pond and Old Farm Road. The entire stream corridor is littered with remnant stone work that has been shifted about by ice and water flow. Detailed notes below describe



Figure 2.4. Granite bridge directs water beneath Old Farm Road, view looking south. (November 2015).



Figure 2.5. Foundation remnant south of Old Farm Road, once an outbuilding associated with the Mount Desert Nurseries. (April 2016).

conditions and proposed corrective actions are found in tables within Appendix C.

I-CR, Circulation

The primary circulation route in this area is Compass Harbor Trail, with vehicular circulation on Old Farm Road that leads to the Storm Beach Cottage and private residences. Once at the parking lot adjacent to Route 3, visitors walk around a park gate installed at the trailhead for the Compass Harbor Trail. The gravel trail extends east along the original Oldfarm driveway. Due to the width of the former driveway bed, the trail is relatively flat and nine feet wide with two to three feet of vegetated shoulder on each side.

I-BS, Buildings and Structures

There are several remnants of dams and bridges within this area, with the most notable being the bridge and pond outflow/dam under Old Farm Road and the bridge under the Compass Harbor Trail. A stone foundation remnant within this area is located to the south of Old Farm Road, just below private property (Figure 2.5).

I-VW, Views and Vistas

The most notable view in this area is from the north end of Compass Harbor Pond south toward Champlain Mountain. A historic photograph shows the pond as a larger body of water, with a higher level of maintained vegetation surrounding it (see Figures 1.19 and 2.3 for comparison). Views from the remainder of the area are of low, wet woodland from the Compass Harbor Trail.

I-VG, Vegetation

Large red pines dominate the tree canopy along the eastern edge of Compass Harbor Pond as well as in many areas along the Compass Harbor Trail. Much of the lower canopy vegetation in this area is a mix of hardwood such as Norway maple, several species of oak, beech, birch and scattered fir. There is a large presence of non-native Golden chain tree (Laburnum ssp.) throughout this area, with plantings found at Compass Harbor Pond and along Route 3. Ornamental shrubs such as *Spirea* ssp. and rhododendron are also present.

I-SS, Small-scale Features

The features found within this area are primarily for interpretation and way finding purposes. Visitors generally enter Oldfarm from the parking area adjacent to Route 3, and the level of signage there is greater than anywhere else on the property.

AREA II) COMPASS HARBOR (CARETAKER'S) COTTAGE AREA

Area II includes the former site of the Caretaker's (Compass Harbor) Cottage and road traces that led to the cottage and associated outbuildings The edge of the character area extends north to the land above the shoreline and then turns sharply south after about two hundred and fifty feet of shoreline to meet the west edge of Compass Harbor Trail. The east boundary of Area II follows Compass Harbor Trail south to its intersection with the Schooner Head Path. The south boundary of Area II follows the north edge of Compass Harbor Trail west to the trail's intersection with the stream. The west boundary of Area II follows the east edge of the stream north back to the collapsed bridge.

II-SO, Spatial Organization

The northern portion of the Oldfarm property is flat with primarily hardwood vegetation. The area borders private property to the north, and the stream flows out of the northern boundary of the park property. Several road traces connect the former Caretaker's Cottage site to the surrounding property.

II-LU, Land Use:

The area is primarily left as natural, with limited human use, except for the presence of a social trail along the stream and near the shore at the Caretaker's Cottage site.

II-TP, Topography

The topography in this area is generally flat and gradually inclines to the east as it meets the Compass Harbor Trail. To the north, the area is fairly level reaching the shoreline.

II-WF, Water Features

As mentioned above, water flows across the Oldfarm property from south to north. The northern portion flows through this area from the bridge under Compass Harbor Trail, taking a sharp turn west where there are numerous granite stones lining the stream on both sides, some of which have shifted. The area becomes flooded during periods of heavy rain and melting snow, due to its low topography and the granite blocks that fill the stream channel. Associated water features have been listed in Area I.

II-CR, Circulation

Current circulation is limited in this area of Oldfarm. A social path follows along the stream from the Compass Harbor Trail, and another follows the shoreline in to the Caretaker's cottage area. Several roadbeds are traceable through the wooded areas to the site of the Caretaker's cottage, and are passable by foot (Figure 2.6).

II-BS, Buildings and Structures

This area was once the location of the Caretaker's Cottage (Compass Harbor Cottage) building (see Figure 3.4). Additional buildings included a stable, and possibly a small shed. A depression in the ground and a level terrace are the only remaining features associated with the former cottage. Vegetation growth has obscured any remaining remnants of a stable and shed.

II-VW, Views

The views within the central portion of this area are limited due to vegetation growth. Closer to the shore, there are filtered views of Compass Harbor.

II-VG, Vegetation

The area contains a wide assortment of trees, shrubs and vines, including non-native invasive species such as Norway maple, forsythia, euonymus, privet, and bittersweet. Hardy kiwi and grape vines have woven around large trees in a concentrated area near the north edge of the property (Figure 2.7).

II-SS, Small-scale Features

The small-scale features in this area are a small brick and stone hearth (Figure 2.8).

AREA III) COMPASS HARBOR, DORR POINT, POOL, AND SHORELINE AREA

Area III encompasses the compass harbor shoreline, Dorr Point, and the site of George Dorr's ocean swimming pool. The north boundary of area iii follows the shoreline at low tide including Dorr Point, and then turns sharply south to meet the existing east park boundary line on shore. The east boundary of area iii follows the existing park boundary south inland for about 50 feet. The south boundary of area III extends west to meet with the seventh set of steps to Dorr Point, and continues northwest to meet the east edge of Compass Harbor trail. The west edge of area III extends northwest along the top of the bluff of the shoreline.

III-SO, Spatial Organization

The Compass Harbor Trail extends along a relatively flat terrace to a small narrow peninsula known as Dorr Point, from where access to the shore is through a washed out portion of the landform (see Figure 2.9).



Figure 2.6. Abandoned driveway bed and a collapsed bridge along the north end of the property, view looking west toward Route 3. (December 2015).



Figure 2.7. Hardy kiwi vine tightly winds through trees along the north edge of the property. Several grape vines are present within an open area. View looking north to private property. (June 2016).



Figure 2.8. The stone hearth, possibly rebuilt with brick and mortar, about 2 feet wide and 2 feet long. View looking west. (December 2015).

III-LU, Land Use

The northeast portion of the Oldfarm property is a popular destination for visitors who wish to gain access to the shore at Compass Harbor, or for those who wish to take advantage of the views from Dorr Point. The apple trees suggest that the area was once utilized as an orchard.

III-TP, Topography

The shoreline is steeply cut into the topography, which is mostly flat upon entry to Dorr Point. The inner portion of the point is vegetated and flat, before reaching a deep dip in the trail, walking further leads to ledge, loose rock and beach stones. The shore on the south side of Dorr Point is accessible by a set of steps from the trail. Visitors navigate through cliff and loose stones before reaching the cobble beach.

III-WF, Water Features

The remnants of a tidal swimming pool are the only water features within this area. Rows of, large, stacked granite blocks depict the outline of a former swimming pool. Due to being flat cut, and their arrangement, they are popular to walk upon during low tides, and are generally slippery (see Figure 2.10).

III-CR, Circulation

The Compass Harbor Trail enters this area from the south and extends to the end of Door Point. The trail is narrow, with gravel tread in some areas. The trail steps out onto Dorr Point, and after about ten feet, has eroded away. A set of narrow steps to the southeast of Dorr Point provides additional access to the shore (Figure 2.9).

III-BS, Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings or structures found within this area.

III-VW, Views

The view from Dorr Point is of the surrounding Compass Harbor, with the Breakwater and several Porcupine Islands in the distance.

III-VG, Vegetation

The shoreline is a mix of deciduous trees and conifers. There are several old apple trees just shortly before Dorr Point, as well as several smaller ones growing on the east side of the point. Native shrubs and grasses line the shore in areas.

III-SS, Small-scale Features

The Sols Cliff Path, also known as the Old Farm Road Path (and listed as #363 in the Pathmakers CLR, 2006) once travelled along the shoreline of the Oldfarm property. The remnants of a mortared stone wall are visible on the east side of Dorr Point. The remnants are fragmented, and do not provide a clear understanding of the route the trail once took (Figure 2.11).

AREA IV) OLDFARM FOUNDATION AND TERRACES AREA

Area IV includes the Oldfarm house foundation, the entry drive, graded terraces and remnant walks that extend from the home. The north boundary of Area IV follows the north boundary of Area III east to the seventh set of steps to Dorr Point, continuing on to the existing east park boundary line. The east boundary of Area IV follows the existing park boundary south to the intersection of a road trace. The south boundary of Area IV follows a road trace west to the east side of the main driveway road trace, the boundary then follows the driveway road trace southwest to where it meets Old Farm Road. The west boundary of Area IV follows Old Farm Road west to encompass the small pull-off parking area, it continuing north along the west edge of the main driveway trace to meet the intersection of the Compass Harbor Trail and Schooner Head Path. The west boundary of Area IV follows the north edge of the connector trail between Schooner Head Path and



Figure 2.9. Erosion interrupts the Compass Harbor Trail which extends to the end of Dorr Point. Several apple, shadblow, and pine trees remain growing along the eroded embankment. View looking north. (June 2016).



Figure 2.10. Large granite blocks remain from the salt water swimming pool to the west side of Dorr Point. View looking east. (November 2015).



Figure 2.11. Stone wall remnants possibly of the Sols Cliff trail. Many large stones have tumbled to the beach below. View looking south from beach. (June 2016).

Compass Harbor Trail west taking a sharp turn north to follow the east edge of the Compass Harbor Trail.

IV-SO, Spatial Organization

This area of the property extends from the shore, through a wooded path up seven sets of steps to the foundation remnants of the Oldfarm house. The area is densely wooded, with much of the foundation and views from it obscured by tree growth.

IV-LU, Land Use

The most common uses of this area are for recreational walking and light hiking. The absence of signage for the foundation keeps a large number of visitors from knowing it exists, or how to find it from Dorr Point.

IV-TP, Topography

The topography of the area to the north of the Oldfarm foundation is terraced, with access by seven sets of intact steps (see Figure 2.12). The foundation sits upon the highest terrace, which fans out to the south for the driveway and surrounding garden areas. A scooped landform to the east of the foundation, as well as several outcroppings of ledge, and a stone retaining wall to the north west of the foundation add to the elevation change from the shoreline and Compass Harbor Trail.

IV-WF, Water Features

Water drains within this area from the driveway and areas surrounding the foundation in a northern direction over the terraces. Two features associated with retaining runoff are associated with the foundation and steps. See areas I, and III for additional water features.

IV-CR, Circulation

Five walking paths extend from three sides of the house. (1) A path to the east leads from the terrace to an undetermined destination. The next three (2, 3, 4) paths to the north of the house extend down the hillside with a series of cut granite steps (dimensions and condition detailed below) (Figure 2.12). (5) A circuitous path extends northwest from the house to an elevated rock outcrop and viewpoint toward Compass Harbor (Figure 2.13). The path leads to the narrow set of steps descending from the northwest corner of the house. Another set of steps descends from the Dorr Point vicinity to the beach to the east and is described in Area IV, Compass Harbor, Dorr Point, and Shoreline.

IV-BS, Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings or structures associated with this area. The Oldfarm manor house foundation has been placed into an Archaeological Site category due to degraded condition. Small fragments of mortared stone and brick are the only existing features that remain from the three historic outbuildings (maid's cottage, chauffeur's cottage, and laundry) associated with the core estate grounds.

IV-VW, Views and Vistas

There are five views evident in historic photographs which are now blocked by mature trees. Former views from the Oldfarm house and terraces area included views of the house as one approached on the circular entry drive, views from the house north to Compass Harbor, east to Frenchman Bay, and south to Champlain Mountain. An overlook existed below the northwest corner of the house offered a view north to Compass Harbor. Determine whether views should be partially restored.

IV-VG, Vegetation

Within the Oldfarm house foundation and terraces area, three project areas are identified for deadwood removal and tree clearing. The three areas are (VG-1) the house and drive area, (VG-2) the ledges area to the north and northwest of the house, and (VG-3) the area to the east of the house and long steps. Also see section



Figure 2.12. The first and second sets of steps that lead from the manor house foundation to the shoreline. View looking south. (May 2016).



Figure 2.13. A narrow loop path extends to a lookout area from the set of steps at the west end of the foundation. A retaining wall is visible to the right. View looking west. (May 2016).



Figure 2.14. The Oldfarm manor house foundation, standing at the southeast corner, with a view over the brick patio and the long steps to Dorr Point visible to the right. (November 2015).



Figure 2.15. A set of scallop-like carved granite steps extend from the southeast side of the manor house foundation. View looking north. (June 2016).



Figure 2.16. Several large trees have uprooted or split near the manor house foundation, including a lmaple, which is resting on a rhododendron planting. (May 2016).



Figure 2.17. Former driveway beds are now obscured by vegetation, and fallen trees. View looking northwest. (June 2016).

below on views (III-VW) for associated pruning in these areas.

VG-1. House and Drive area: Numerous trees are growing within the foundation of the manor house, causing cracking and deterioration of the remaining concrete, granite, and brick. Leaves and branches also obscure portions of the foundation (see Figures 2.14 and 2.15). Within the former driveway circle, several older trees have toppled, and vegetation has obstructed a historic view south to Champlain Mountain from the front entry of the home. Closer to the home, the terraced landform which surrounds the perimeter foundation sits on has re-vegetated with numerous trees. Several specimens of cultivated shrubs, such as *Euounymus* ssp., rhododendron, and barberry are within close proximity to the foundation. Cultivated herbaceous plants such as *Ajuga* ssp., and Aruncus ssp. are also found near the former driveway circle, and foundation (Figures 2.16 and 2.17).

VG-2. The ledges area to the north and northwest of the house: The faces of ledge visible from the Compass Harbor Trail, which contribute to the historic character of the property, are obscured by mature trees, many of which have toppled. Four large rhododendron shrubs grow at the base of the set of curved steps (IV-CR-3), and are in fair condition, with damage by falling limbs, and competition for sunlight from surrounding vegetation, including Norway maple, Mountain maple, and ash.

VG-3. The area east of the house and long steps: This area has a mixture of native deciduous trees, ferns, and wildflowers.

IV-SS, Small-scale Features

Within this area, small-scale features include a small spigot located to the east of the sixth set of long steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2-G). Other features included a stone cistern, also located to the east of the sixth set of steps. A In Area III a deteriorated segment of stone wall (III-SS-3), further east along the edge of the shoreline.

IV-Archaeological Features

The house foundation is broken apart at the edges. The northeast corner of the foundation has collapsed and stones are scattered in the vicinity. Doorsteps have collapsed due to loss/removal of bricks. The eastern end of the foundation, including the brick patio, is primarily free of vegetation growth. Stonework has shifted, deteriorated or have been displaced in areas. Twenty to thirty trees have grown within the center of the foundation, causing the disturbance and stabilization of the stonework. The ground on the western end of the foundation is primarily grass, with uneven dips within the center. Portions of stonework have bulged out, and several small trees grow within it (see Figure 2.14).

AREA V) TENNIS COURT AND GARDEN AREA

Area V encompasses the former tennis court and garden area. The north boundary of Area V follows the south edge of a path trace about one hundred and twenty five feet to the existing east park boundary line. The east boundary of Area V follows the park boundary line. The south boundary of Area V follows the north edge of Old Farm Road west to the small pull-off parking area to the northeast of Compass Harbor Pond. The west boundary of Area V follows the east edge of the main driveway road trace from the existing east park boundary, southwest to Old Farm Road.

V-SO, Spatial Organization

This area of the property is relatively open, and visible from both the driveway bed and from the intersection of the Compass Harbor Trail and Schooner Head Path.

V-LU, Land Use

The primary use of this area is for walking and limited parking.

V-TP, Topography

The east portion of the Oldfarm property is relatively flat overall, with a ridgeline to the east, and an embankment to the south along Old Farm Road. The garden area slopes gently down from the driveway bed and Compass Harbor Trail, and is several feet lower than the existing topography of Old Farm Road. A flat terrace just below Old Farm Road suggests a surface that was once a tennis court, and is raised several feet above the existing grade of the garden area.

V-WF, Water Features

A small pond is the only water feature within this area, located 10'-15' to the east of the driveway circle (trail). Several trees have fallen within it. A large bolder located on the north end may be useful in locating the pond in historic photographs.

V-CR, Circulation

Three circulation routes occur in this area. The first is a roadbed (now utilized as the Schooner Head Path/ Compass Harbor Trail), which enters the area south from the small pull-off parking along Old Farm Road. The second is a narrow roadbed, (utilized as a seldom-trodden social trail) which enters the area from the southeast. This roadbed is heavily grown-in with grasses, rue, and several large trees have fallen over it. The third route enters the area from the south, and extends northeast along the top of the ridge. The road is difficult to follow, and may continue onto private property to the east.

V-BS, Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings or structures associated with this area.

V-VW, Views

The views into the garden and tennis court area are limited to vantage points along the Compass Harbor Trail (former driveway bed), and from Old Farm Road. The area is relatively open, and views into it do not clearly depict a garden and terrace. In spring, flowering bulbs direct attention to the area.

V-VG, Vegetation

Several large canopy trees (oak and maple) as well as a distinctive row of cedar trees are present in this area (Figure 2.18). Understory shrubs, grasses, rue and pockets of narcissus grow in areas beneath the large trees. The garden area is largely open, while the tennis court portion has more growth in it (Figures 2.19 and 2.20).

V-SS, Small-scale Features

The small-scale features within this area include a wooden (or degraded wicker) chair, likely discarded on the property after the historic period. Irrigation pipes and a spigot are embedded within roots on the east embankment of the tennis court terrace. A large, wooden structure between 10'-12' in diameter has deteriorated on the top of the ridge, along the east property boundary.

AREA VI) STORM BEACH COTTAGE, OLD FARM ROAD, AND NURSERY AREA

Area VI includes the Storm Beach Cottage landscape, a section of Old Farm Road, and a portion of the former nursery area that is now on park property. The north boundary of Area VI follows Old Farm Road from the Schooner Head Path trailhead east to the existing park boundary. The east boundary of Area VI follows the existing park boundary south for about one hundred and twenty-five feet behind the Storm Beach garage. The south boundary of Area VI runs parallel to topography about fifty feet south of Storm Beach Cottage west about thirty to fifty feet south of the intersection of a road trace with the Schooner Head Path. The west boundary of Area VI follows the existing park boundary and private property west until meeting the road trace on the east side of Compass Harbor Pond.



Figure 2.18. An even row of tightly growing cedar trees stands near the east edge of the former garden area. Two trees have uprooted, and are in poor condition. View looking southwest. (November 2015).



Figure 2.19. Scattered canopy trees provide filtered sun in the former garden area. View looking south west. (June 2016).



Figure 2.20. Several patches of narcissus are present at the base of the canopy trees, and have naturalized throughout the area. (May 2016).

VI-SO, Spatial Organization

This area is comprised of three general landscapes. The first is the landscape surrounding Storm Beach Cottage, which is used as a seasonal residence for park staff. The second is the landscape surrounding Old Farm Road, to the north of the Storm Beach Cottage. The third area, west of Storm Beach Cottage, slopes gently down to the edge of the Compass Harbor Pond.

VI-LU, Land Use

The primary uses of this portion of the Oldfarm property are recreation and residential. The Schooner Head Path enters the site again on the south edge of Old Farm Road, winding through the nursery area. Visitors often utilize the small parking pull-off across the street and hike the path in that direction. The Storm Beach Cottage is presently used as housing for seasonal park staff, and much of the surrounding land use is residential.

VI-TP, Topography

This area slopes gently uphill from Old Farm Road and Compass Harbor Pond. The grade increases significantly to the south of Storm Beach Cottage rising up Bear Brook Hill..



Figure 2.21. Large pines line the north edge of Old Farm Road. Former nursery grounds are located to the left. View looking west toward Route 3. (November 2015).



Figure 2.22. The Storm Beach Cottage, and garage in background. View looking east from Schooner Head Path. (June 2016).

VI-WF, Water Features

There are four drainage elements that surround Storm Beach Cottage. The features divert water runoff from Bear Brook Hill around the house and beneath the driveway by a culvert, to eventually an outlet drain and roadside ditch along Old Farm Road.

VI-CR, Circulation

Circulation in this area is both vehicular and pedestrian (Figure 2.21). A paved driveway loops through the area from Old Farm Road to Storm Beach Cottage and a garage. The Schooner Head Path enters the site from the north and meanders uphill eventually following along an abandoned road that meets Old Farm Road between the trailhead and the Storm Beach driveway. An abandoned road also connects the Schooner Head Path with the Storm Beach Cottage driveway. Several sapling maples have been planted within this connection, and one end of it is utilized as parking niche. Access into the house is by a large stone and brick front entry, as well as two sets of granite steps leading to the basement.

Figure 2.23. Six granite steps lead from the Storm Beach Cottage driveway to a foundation remnant. Several stones have been displaced due to the roots of an oak tree. (December 2015).



Figure 2.24. A segment of stone wall extends below the north side of the garage. (December 2015).



VI-BS, Buildings and Structures

This portion of the Oldfarm property has two existing buildings, and one building foundation remnant. The Storm Beach Cottage was built in 1879, and utilized for staff housing and is in good condition. A two-bay garage, used for storage, is also in good condition, though may not fully date to the historic period (Figure 2.22). Near the base of Bear Brook Hill, beyond several granite steps from the driveway, is a foundation remnant that is often utilized as a small garden plot (Figure 2.23).

VI-VW, Views

There are limited views in this area of the property. Filtered views of the Compass Harbor Pond are present along the Schooner Head Path. Views from the Storm Beach Cottage are primarily of Old Farm Road, and the surrounding vegetation.

VI-VG, Vegetation

The surrounding vegetation is primarily deciduous, with several large spruce and red pine on the north side of the Storm Beach Cottage. Several large plantings of forsythia, lilac, and golden chain tree are scattered in areas surrounding the cottage. Lawn, and thin foundation plantings of ferns, and naturalized spring bulbs surround the house on the east and west sides. The visible remnants of nursery plantings are limited within this area, except a narrow row of 8-10 ash trees, located to the east of the golden chain trees along the Schooner Head Road. Each tree is planted between 2'-4' apart, with a spigot located nearby.

VI-SS, Small-scale Features

Surrounding the Storm Beach Cottage are primarily site furnishings and additional drainage features. Further from the house, remnants related to nursery functions are present. A retaining wall holds the topography against the two-car garage along an embankment on the north side. Existing way-finding features are discussed in Area I (Figure 2.24).

AREA VII) BEAR BROOK HILL AREA

Area VII covers the southernmost portion of the Oldfarm property and includes Bear Brook Hill (recorded as "East Knob" in 1911) that offers views to Champlain and Dorr mountains.1 The north boundary of Area VII runs parallel to the edge of a foundation remnant at the base of the slope, about 50 feet south of the Storm Beach Cottage. The east boundary of Area VII follows the existing east park boundary line along the back of residential lots and extends along a portion of Old Farm Road. The south boundary of Area VII follows the existing south park boundary line. The west boundary of Area VII follows the existing west park boundary line along the east edge of residential lots to the road trace east of Compass Harbor Pond.

VII-SO, Spatial Organization

The southern portion of the Oldfarm property is a wooded hill, known as Bear Brook Hill.

VII-LU, Land Use

The hill is used occasionally for recreational hiking, with surrounding residential property to the east, south and west. A small portion of this area extends east to meet Old Farm Road.

VII-TP, Topography

The topography rises gently into this area from the north behind Storm Beach Cottage. From the west, the grade rises quickly from the former road and Schooner Head Path to the summit of Bear Brook Hill. From the summit, the grade slopes gently to the south and southeast past the park boundary.

VII-WF, Water Features:

See Area VI for associated water features.

VII-CR, Circulation

This area is bordered to the west by an abandoned road that extends south from Old Farm Road, along the base of the hill, curving southwest onto private property before crossing the Schooner Head Road and entering the Jackson Laboratory campus. A narrow social trail, as well as a partially marked trail provide, access to the summit of the hill, often exiting the park boundary (Figure 2.25). A historic photograph taken from this area titled the "Champlain Mountain from Evelyn's Mile with George Dorr", notes the presence of a historic trail, which was not discovered during the field inventory. [2]

VII-BS, Buildings and Structures

None. See small-scale features for cairns.

VII-VW, Views

From the summit of Bear Brook Hill, there are partial views north to the village of Bar Harbor, and filtered views to the south of the surrounding mountains. See Circulation for a description of the views from the Evelyn's Mile historic trail.



Figure 2.25. The narrow social path extends south from Storm Beach Cottage up Bear Brook Hill. Portions of the trail are not on park property. (November 2016).



Figure 2.26. Large cairn near the summit of Bear Brook Hill. View lookng southwest, water tower near Jackson Laboratory visible in the distance. (November 2016).

VII-VG, Vegetation

A series of mature white pines line the road trace that extends along the western base of the hill. The pines extend along the abandoned carriage road trace that is not on park property.

VII-SS, Small-scale Features

A six-foot high conical cairn stands on a ledge north west of the summit. A few small heaps of stones act as cairns and lead down the south side of the hill. At the intersection with the abandoned carriage road around the hill, three small cairns stand on a steep rock ledge (Figure 2.26).

LANDSCAPE SUMMARY, 2016

In 2016, as illustrated in Drawings 2.1 and 2.2, the Oldfarm property stood on 58.65 acres to the east of Route 3, bounded by the shoreline of Compass Harbor to the north, private property to the east and south, and owned by the National Park Service. The site is managed as a natural area, and a popular destination for walking, jogging, and picnicking. Accelerating erosion at Dorr Point shifted the shoreline as well as much of the stones associated with the swimming pool. Vegetation obscured the terraces of the large lawn to the shore. Water continued to flow across the site from the south to the north, edged by stonework associated with roads, paths, and bridges. The Compass Harbor Brook runs through a culvert beneath the residential cul-de-sac, Garden Way, and continues flowing through a wetland area into the Compass Harbor Pond. The pond had several fallen trees in it, and vegetation growth occurring at the southern end. To the north of Old Farm Road, the stream meanders through several small pond areas, crossing under the Compass Harbor Trail where it flows to the northern property boundary onto private land. Portions of this segment are lined with granite stone, and further north, the stones have shifted. Much of this area becomes inundated during heavy rains.

Between 1942 and 2015, driveways and paths on the site had been allowed to re-vegetate. Circulation included two trails that utilized former driveway beds, and a social path that used the granite steps to Dorr Point to connect visitors to the shore from the foundation remnants. Circulation surrounding the Storm Beach cottage remained, although the farm roads that once intersected the driveway had been allowed to re-vegetate in areas not utilized by the Schooner Head Path. The only extant structure associated with Oldfarm was the Storm Beach cottage. Extant foundation remnants of the manor house, and several smaller remnants of chimney and foundation pieces remained of the outbuildings.

Vegetation growth and the demolition of structures had obstructed views to the north and south of the manor house. Views south of Champlain Mountain and Huguenot Head from the north end of Compass Harbor Pond no longer fully remained, due to vegetation and development. Much of the property had become re-vegetated with successional hardwood species such as oak, maple, and ash. In many areas, non-native invasive species such as bittersweet, Norway maple, and barberry had grown in, obscuring once open areas of the landscape. Large cedar trees remain in the center of the driveway circle near the foundation, as well as several rhododendrons along the steps to Dorr Point and foundation, as well as one near the site of the Compass Harbor cottage, and at the current park area. Golden chain trees, and other smaller cultivated shrubs and apple trees were visible throughout the site. Herbaceous plant material that was once planted near the manor home no longer existed. The park installed small-scale elements such as trail signage, an interpretive panel, and a gate at the parking area.

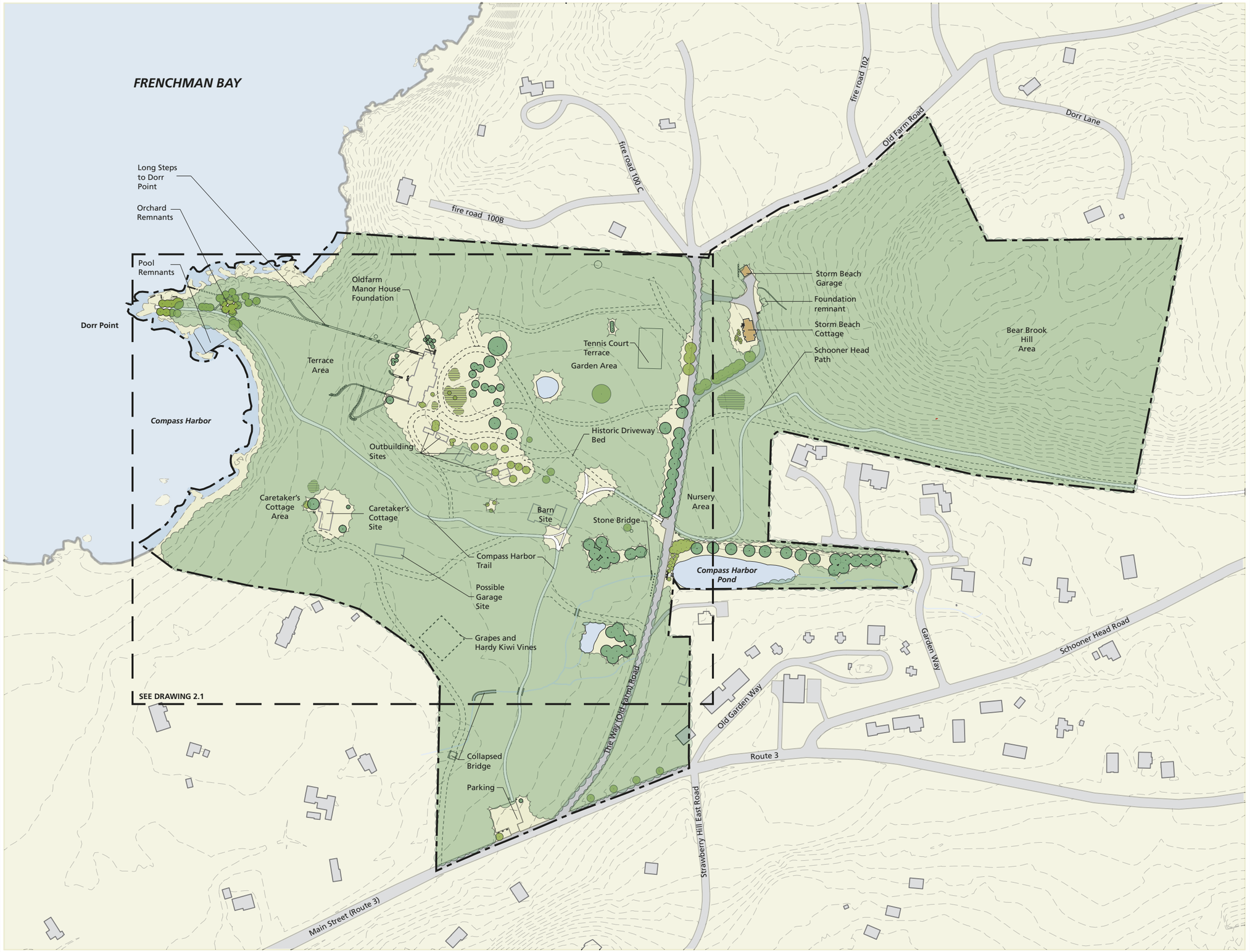
ENDNOTES, EXISTING CONDITIONS

1 Between 1911 and 1921, the name of the hill to the south of the Storm Beach Cottage changed from East Knob to Bear Brook Hill. This study will refer to the landform as Bear Brook Hill. (ACAD Historic Park Maps, 1911, 1921), Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment

Oldfarm Property
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Existing Conditions, 2016



SOURCES

1. ACAD GIS Files
2. Field Surveys, November 16, 2015-June 16, 2016
3. Town of Bar Harbor: Property Tax Maps
4. 1938 Map of Property of George B. Dorr
5. 1946 Suggested Development Plan: Dorr Property
6. 1944 Aerial Photo

DRAWN BY

Ericka Duym, 2016
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS6
Arc GIS 10.2

LEGEND

- Existing roads
- Existing Buildings (Park owned)
- Existing Trail
- Acadia National Park boundary
- 5 Feet contour
- Foundation remnants and building sites
- Historic road bed
- Deciduous and Evergreen trees
- Ornamental Herbaceous plants

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Contemporary road names found in parenthesis beside historic names where necessary.

0′ 125′ 250′ 500′

DRAWING 2.1

Park.

2 The Historic Trail, Evelyn's Mile was not located during site visits. The view of Champlain Mountain captured in the historic photograph may be obscured by vegetation, or outside of park boundary.

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Assessment

Oldfarm Property
Acadia National Park
Bar Harbor, Maine

Existing Conditions, 2016
Core House Area Enlargement



SOURCES

1. ACAD GIS Files
2. Field Surveys, November 16, 2015- June 16, 2015
3. Town of Bar Harbor: Property Tax Maps
4. 1938 Map of Property of George B. Dorr
5. 1946 Suggested Development Plan: Dorr Property
6. 1948 Aerial Photo

DRAWN BY

Ericka Duym, 2016
AutoCAD Map 3D, Adobe Photoshop and Illustrator CS6
Arc GIS 10.2

LEGEND

- Existing roads
- Existing trail
- Social trail
- Acadia National Park boundary
- 5 Feet contour
- Foundation remnants
- Historic road bed
- Deciduous and Evergreen trees
- Herbaceous plant material

NOTES

1. All features shown in approximate scale and location.
2. Illustrated features depict information from November 2015-June 2016 site visits.

0′ 60′ 120′ 200′

DRAWING 2.2



Large lilac in full bloom at front entry of the Oldfarm manor house, photograph taken possibly c1920s-1930s. (Courtesy of the Raymond Strout Collection).

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES

CONTEXT WITHIN EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY AND NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE

ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ANALYSIS AND EVALUTION

The Oldfarm property evolved during its ownership by the Dorr family, from Charles and Mary Dorr's initial purchase of a working farm in 1868 to George's donation of his estate to the National Park Service in 1941. Thereafter, much of the property has reverted to forest. As the home of Acadia National Park's first superintendent and founding father, the remnant cultural landscape features reflect George Dorr's strong connection to the property, his passion for land stewardship, his horticultural entrepreneurship, and the importance of philanthropy in the development of the park.

This chapter examines the historic context of the Oldfarm property with respect to the National Register of Historic Places criteria and aspects of integrity, and then evaluates the landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the historic character of the property. The evaluation of landscape features for National Register significance is beyond the scope of this project, but recommendations for further study are included at the end of this chapter.

The chapter is divided into five sections. The first section provides a context for the Oldfarm property within the park's National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), which describes and evaluates historic contexts for the park. The second section applies the National Register aspects of integrity to the tangible remains of the Oldfarm property. The third section evaluates landscape characteristics and features found within the Oldfarm property, and specifies whether they are extant and contribute to the historic character of the property. The fourth section contains a summary table (Table 3.1) of the Oldfarm landscape characteristics and features, including notes on condition, key events, and alterations. The fifth section contains recommendations for further research

CONTEXT WITHIN EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DOCUMENTATION

Currently in draft, Acadia National Park is updating its National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) to document property types associated with historic contexts identified for the park.[1] The historic contexts will include:

The Rusticator Period, 1835-1890

Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park, 1890-1937

John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Development of Acadia National Park, 1913-1958

National Park Service Development of Acadia National Park, 1916-1958

Rustic Design, 1890-1958

Sub-theme: The Picturesque Style (1890-1958)

Sub-theme: Rustic Design in the National Park System (1916-1958)

The Oldfarm property is associated with three contexts: 1) The Rusticator Period, 1835-1890, 2) Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park, 1890-1937, and 3) National Park Service Development of Acadia National Park, 1916-1958.

Under the context of "The Rusticator Period, 1835-1890," the Oldfarm estate represents an early estate developed during the Rusticator period. During the 1830s, artists of the Hudson River School of landscape painting recorded the island's dramatic scenery, sparking the interest of affluent families in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. "Rusticators" came to the island for extended summer vacations during the mid- to late-nineteenth century to witness the natural

scenery and enjoy restorative outdoor activities such as hiking, hunting, boating, and fishing. The height of the island's Rusticator period occurred during the 1870s and 1880s, when the United States entered a period of prosperity and families had the economic means and free time to travel for pleasure. The Dorr family acquired their property in 1868, and contributed to an influx of affluent families who were interested in purchasing land while also restricting development around key natural features on the island.

Within the context of "Community Development and the Origins of Acadia National Park, 1890-1937," the Oldfarm estate was integral to the Dorr family's involvement of in the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Association (Bar Harbor VIA). Formed in 1881 and incorporated in 1891, the Bar Harbor VIA initially consisted of wealthy summer residents intent upon the preservation and development of the "natural beauties of place", as well as the improvement of municipal services.[2] The Dorrs were active members of several committees and advocated, funded, and implemented recreational paths and trails that radiated from the village of Bar Harbor, including early bicycle and walking paths, known as village connectors, which led to nearby mountains, ponds, coastal overlooks, and other popular scenic and cultural destinations.

Under the context of the "National Park Service Development of Acadia National Park, 1916-1958," Dorr carried out many of the meetings and decisions on the acquisition and management of lands for Acadia National Park at the Oldfarm property. Dorr met with other landowners who were interested in land preservation and formed the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. Dorr facilitated the contribution of parcels and also met with political leaders to carry forth the vision of a National Park. Most relevant was his decision to donate his Oldfarm Estate in 1941.

EVALUATION OF LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY AND NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE

Integrity allows for a landscape to convey connection to its historic period. To retain integrity, key landscape features and characteristics must remain from the historic period. The following section examines the seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association) utilized by the National Register program to evaluate historic integrity of properties.

Location

Location is the place where the cultural landscape was constructed or the landscape where the historic event occurred.

The remaining built features in the historic core of the Oldfarm property remain in their original location to the north of The Way (Old Farm) Road. To the south, Storm Beach cottage remains in its original location. Much of the original property to the south of The Way (Old Farm) Road is now subdivided into residential parcels. The Jackson Laboratory grounds, or is part of the core of Acadia National Park. Despite development and the razing of buildings, the remaining portion of the estate landscape retains the integrity of location

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Oldfarm dates to the Rusticator period of estate development on Mount Desert Island. Its historic character was a result of Early Community Development period on Mount Desert Island, a time when architects and landscape designers applied the Picturesque and later Country Place design principles to lay out the former manor house, circulation system, views, strolling gardens, and recreational connections to the larger landscape. While vegetation obscures

much of the site, features such as driveway beds, driveway plantings and foundations retain fragmented designed elements associated with the historic period. Because of the loss of buildings associated with the estate design (with the exception of the Storm Beach Cottage), the overgrowth of vegetation that obscures the circulation system and views, and the loss of plant materials and associated built features in the garden, tennis court, and ocean swimming pool areas, the Oldfarm lacks integrity of design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

During the Dorr family ownership, much of the surrounding land was primarily low density residential, with surrounding farm fields and pockets of woods, which offered broad views to the shore and mountains. Following the end of the historic period in 1944, the number of homes and the density of vegetation along Main Street [Route 3] have increased. Most of the residential homes on adjacent lots are still widely spaced, with many large cottages requiring lengthy driveways through woodlands to the shore. The alignment of the Schooner Head Road and Main Street (Route 3) is relatively similar to the historic period. Following the end of the historic period, The Fire of 1947 destroyed much of The Mount Desert Nurseries grounds, as well as vegetation to the south, and the area has reverted to forest. Successional vegetation also obscures views from the core of the Dorr estate to the bay, thereby diminishing the visual and physical connection with the waterfront. Despite residential development along Route 3 and the successional forest growth within the property, the northern portion of the historic Oldfarm estate retains the integrity of a rural, residential, waterfront 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 Storm Beach Cottage remains as intact building with materials dating to the Dorr period of ownership. Elsewhere on the property, most of the materials were removed during the razing of the Dorr home in 1951 or from subsequent vandalism. Remaining historic materials at Oldfarm include native granite, bricks, and non-native and native trees, shrubs, and perennials. The granite was likely cut from local quarries and placed on the site during construction of buildings, steps, walls, bridges and Dorr's ocean swimming pool. Materials used for driveways, paths and the tennis court are no longer evident, and have either been overgrown, or altered for the ongoing maintenance of trails. The Storm Beach Cottage, foundation remnants of buildings, driveway plantings of cedar trees, clusters of rhododendrons, walls and bridges are all reflective of the historic period, but do not fully convey the abundance and diversity of materials present on the property during the historic period.

Workmanship

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

The Storm Beach Cottage and the sets of granite steps to the north of the Oldfarm manor house foundation are the particular features that retain the most physical evidence of workmanship at Oldfarm. During the late nineteenth century, the Queen Anne and American Colonial styles of architecture were popular among summer villages in New England, with many firms specializing in their design and construction. The demolition of the manor house and associated outbuildings in 1951 removed a large portion of the design and carpentry skills once found at Oldfarm. Masonry skills utilized during the historic period have withstood natural elements and visitor use. Shoreline erosion and storm action have rearranged

the granite blocks that formerly defined Dorr's ocean swimming pool. The property retains some evidence of workmanship, but not enough to retain the integrity from the historic period and convey National Register significance.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

During ownership by Charles and Mary Dorr, Oldfarm was a large summer estate with pleasure gardens located outside of the downtown district of Bar Harbor. The surrounding area was farmland and rural homes, with wide views of the mountains and ocean. The home sat high upon a hillside, with surrounding plantings and landform to emphasize its gesture on the landscape. To the south, strolling flower gardens intermingled with cutting gardens and vegetable crops were found in wide open, sunny areas, likely enclosed with arborvitae hedges, or wooden fences. Following the end of the historic period, many of the built features were removed. While the property has evolved from a tended country estate to a wooded parcel with remnants of built features, it has remained open to the public and enjoyed by park visitors, locals, and those interested in the history of George Dorr and the large estates that were once in Bar Harbor. Given the loss of integrity and the degraded condition of most of the built features of the landscape, the property does not fully express its aesthetics and feeling from the historic period.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

Since the death of George Dorr in 1944, the Oldfarm property remains a destination for visitors, park staff, and those interested in his role in the creation of Acadia National Park to hike, walk, run and picnic. The original intended use of many circulation features built on the property was for recreation, and their uses still remain similar today. Although Oldfarm does not retain many of its physical attributes, or its ownership by the Dorr family, it still remains a destination and a connection with Acadia National Park, and George Dorr. The property retains the integrity of association.

SUMMARY EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

Altogether, Oldfarm is associated with several key historic periods relating to the early architecture and landscape architecture styles found on Mount Desert Island during the late nineteenth century. The property's association with George B. Dorr also connects it to the early development of Acadia National Park and land conservation on Mount Desert Island. Despite these connections, except for Storm Beach Cottage, Oldfarm does not retain a level of historic integrity to fully convey significance through its existing resources. The demolition of the Oldfarm home and associated buildings following the historic period in 1951 altered the land use of the site, and the degradation of resources and extant features by weather, alteration, and vegetation growth have changed the overall landscape of Oldfarm since the end of its historic period in 1944. The site retains value as a historic property, managed as a natural area with recreational opportunity in close proximity to downtown Bar Harbor.

ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES

Analyzing landscape characteristics and features aids in the discovery of landscape features that define the historic character of the Oldfarm landscape. Nine categories of landscape features are evaluated: spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, small-scale features, and archaeological resources. Each landscape feature is placed into a category that it is associated with and evaluated according to the method below:

Historic Condition: a brief discussion of the feature and its history and evolution during the period of significance (1868-1944)

Post Historic and Existing Conditions: an overview of changes that have occurred since the end of the period of significance; and

Evaluation: a comparison of historic and existing conditions to determine whether the feature contributes to the historic character of the cultural landscape.

SPATIAL ORGANIZATION

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. During the early period of Oldfarm, spatial organization was formed around the patterns of the former farm landscape, the ocean cliffs, and the existing circulation. Oldfarm is located on the southern edge of Bar Harbor, along the shore of the Compass Harbor cove. In its early period of Dorr family ownership, the parcel of Oldfarm stretched far south through rolling wooded hills and crossing several streams, where the property encircled the low wetland Beaver Dam Pool at the base of Newport (Champlain) Mountain.

Natural systems and topography likely dictated early land use patterns prior to the Dorr family's ownership of the parcel. Farming families took advantage of flat areas of land as well as the proximity of accessible water resources in order to grow their crops and care for livestock. Prior to purchasing Oldfarm, this area of Bar Harbor had a scattering of homesteads, and as the summer population of the town increased, the proximity of homes decreased. There is no evidence of early farmland sharing between households, and lots were typically large.

The location of Beaver Dam Pool at the southern end of the Oldfarm parcel at the base of Newport (Champlain) Mountain has remained the same, however its size and depth have likely changed due to vegetation growth, and the construction of park roads. Bear Brook ran through the parcel west to east, draining at the shore. By the early nineteenth century, the development of the Morrill Horse Park and The Jackson Laboratory had altered the woodland areas to the south, although these water systems remained. To the north, a creek ran north to south under the Schooner Head Road and onto the Oldfarm parcel, under The Way (Old Farm Road). The nature of this creek has changed since early Dorr ownership, and has been dammed to form the Compass Harbor Pond. The wooded areas to the south, although portions are still largely within the Acadia National Park boundary, much has been developed as residential homes. Nursery lands that were once part of The Mount Desert Nurseries are now residential parcels as well. Little development has occurred to the north and west of Oldfarm, although vegetation has enclosed the landscape surrounding the former estate grounds.

For Oldfarm, the historic spatial organization is primarily intact surrounding the core estate landscape, but diminishes further to the south since the end of the period of significance. The spatial organization includes five areas defined by circulation, historic property boundaries, vegetation and natural systems (see Drawing 2). The five areas include, Cousins and Connors farms, Storm Beach Cottage grounds,

Oldfarm Manor estate grounds, Mount Desert Nurseries grounds, and the forested recreation areas.

Henry Higgins parcel and associated farmsteads

Historic Condition:

Prior to the 1860s, Henry Higgins acquired a narrow parcel of land from the de Gregoire family that stretched from the shore at Dean Higgins Cove (Compass Harbor) to the base of Newport (Champlain Mountain). The parcel was possibly the location of at least two farms, the Connors farm and the Cousins farm (see Figure 1.1). A later site-sketch by Boston-based landscape architect and engineer, Ernest Bowditch recorded several existing features such roadways that entered the property from the south, and from the west. During this time, both the Schooner Head Road and Main Street (Route 3) existed at this time to the west of the base of East Knob (Bear Brook Hill). George Dorr would later recall in his memoirs that the fertile farmland soils from the farms provided the site of the Mount Desert Nurseries.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

In 1868, Charles and Mary Dorr purchased the former Higgins parcel with a business partner and by the mid 1870s had begun planning their summer estate on the existing landscape. In 1879, the Storm Beach Cottage was built to the east of the farmhouse, with access being proposed from the south and west. By 1896, the former fields associated with the farmstead were developed by George Dorr to form the grounds of The Mount Desert Nurseries. It is likely that its existing fields and pastures were conserved in order to plant nursery stock.

Additional features of the former farm including its barn, well, and fence lines have not been discovered in research and site inventory. A causeway and culvert noted in 1877 that diverted the stream under what is likely now Old Farm Road, potentially remain although no evidence has been found that they are fully extant. The creek, once flowing south to north was likely dammed during the Dorr family ownership in order to form the Compass Harbor Pond. Through the creation of the nurseries by George Dorr, and the later development of residential homes in the 1940s as well as continuous vegetation growth, the farm is no longer visible.

Evaluation: No longer exists/Not on NPS land.

The Higgins parcel and associated farms, purchased in 1868 and further developed by the Dorr family throughout the historic period no longer exist, and portions of its former location are now on private land or have been obscured by vegetation and development.



Figure 3.1. The Storm Beach cottage in 2015, used as staff housing, retains many intact landscape features, such as driveways and steps that contribute to the historic character. (November 2015).

Storm Beach Cottage grounds

Historic Condition:

Established in about 1879, the Storm Beach cottage grounds were sited on a hillside at the base of Bear Brook (Bear Brook) Hill to the east of the former Conners farmstead and just a short distance from the Dorr's east property line. The grounds included four buildings, the Storm Beach house (constructed in 1879), a garage, and two outbuildings (possibly a study and storage shed). In 1877, access to the house was proposed from the south, utilizing a former farm road from the Schooner Head Road, wrapping around the north side of the home. A second access road was proposed to the home from Main Street (Maine State Route 3, hereafter, Route 3) from the west, utilizing what was likely an existing farm road (now Old Farm Road). In later photographs likely taken between the 1910s and 1940s, a gravel driveway extended around the south side of the house, connecting both ends to The Way (Old Farm Road). Early pedestrian circulation included two sets of granite steps on the grounds, the first led to an outbuilding from the south edge of the driveway, the second entered the basement on the north side of the house. Photographs show the landscape surrounding the Storm Beach cottage was mostly wooded to the south and along the slope of Bear Brook Hill. Various clearings of ledge and lawn were visible (see Figure 1.3). It is likely that plantings of lilac, forsythia and spring bulbs were found around the house, and along the slope on the south side of the house. A large apple tree was located near the east entry of the house. Several granite-lined drainage features were also constructed. Throughout the historic period the Dorr family utilized the home and the surrounding grounds. By the end of the historic period, George Dorr resided at the Storm Beach cottage, after he had donated it to the National Park Service in 1941.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the death of George Dorr in 1944, the house continued its use as a residence for subsequent superintendents, and today is utilized for park housing and storage. In 1947, the garage and the two outbuildings burned in The Fire of 1947. In 1948, the National Park Service rebuilt the 2-car garage (see Figure 1.26). Research has not been found further documenting changes or maintenance to the Storm Beach cottage grounds after the historic period. After the 1940s it is likely that with the decline of The Mount Desert Nurseries, farm roads to the west of Storm Beach were abandoned, and access to the house was kept to the driveway entry points along The Way Road (Old Farm Road). Today, the driveway retains its historic alignment, and has been paved, and access remains from Old Farm Road. Vegetation surrounding the house has grown in, with several oak and spruce obscuring the ledge at the base of Bear Brook Hill. Plantings of lilac and forsythia are still present along the north slope of the house, and foundation plantings of spring bulbs (Narcissus ssp.) are also still present along the driveway and along the west side.

Evaluation: Extant

Developed in the 1870s, and utilized as a residence for the Dorr family throughout the historic period of Oldfarm, the spatial organization of the Storm Beach Cottage grounds have had little alterations since the end of its historic period (1944). Today, the house, non-historic garage, an outbuilding foundation remnant, driveway and existing plantings define the historic nature of the grounds (Figure 3.1).

Oldfarm manor estate grounds

Historic Condition:

Developed in the 1880s during construction of the large manor house, the Oldfarm manor estate grounds were sited to the north of The Way Road (Old Farm Road), on rocky ledges above the shoreline of Compass Harbor (see Figure 1.4). Access to the house and grounds was from the west, along a driveway that paralleled The Way Road, and extended to a circle

in front of the main entry of the house. Secondary access also followed farm roads along the northern property line, and led to the Compass Harbor cottage and associated buildings. Throughout the historic period, a network of farm roads and driveways were established on the estate grounds. Paths led from the north side of the manor house down a series of steps and landscaped terraces to the shoreline and a granite swimming pool (see Figure 2.10). Additional paths circled the house through the ledges, and outbuildings. Plantings of cedar, spruce, pine, birch and magnolia surrounded the house and the terraced lawn, which opened up to what was likely a small orchard near Dorr Point (Figure 3.2). Historic photographs show this area used for functions and performances (see Figures 1.6 and 1.7). Further from the house, Mary Dorr established rose and perennial gardens in the late nineteenth century incorporating plants from her Boston home, as well as vegetables and herbs hardy to Maine (see Figures 1.9 to 1.15). At the end of the historic period, the Oldfarm Manor estate grounds included a barn, Compass Harbor Cottage (and two outbuildings), the Manor house, a maid's cottage, a chauffeur's cottage, laundry, icehouse, large barn and a tennis court (see Figures 1.26, 1.27 and 3.4).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

In 1942, George B. Dorr had donated the Oldfarm Manor estate and its associated grounds to the National Park Service. During this period, little evidence can be found of further maintenance or alterations made to the landscape leading up to 1944. Following the end of the historic period, and the death of Dorr in 1944, the grounds were maintained only minimally. It was likely that access to buildings was retained, however other circulation and landscape features were allowed to grow in. In 1951, the National Park Service razed the manor house, and likely the other buildings. Minimal maintenance has been documented for the grounds. Likely between the 1970s and 1990s the National Park Service added base material to the main driveway for use as the Compass Harbor Trail. Park signs, a gate, small and an interpretive panel were also installed. It is likely that after the estate driveways were closed to traffic, a parking area developed over time along Route 3. Today, only a portion of the manor house foundation remains, and vegetation has obscured much of the estate landscape (see Figure 1.11). Most of the historic vegetation and small-scale features no longer remains, except for several cedar trees in the driveway circle, rhododendrons near the foundation and steps, and a portion of an arbor vitae hedge in the garden area. Spring bulbs, and several species of perennials have naturalized and remained (see Figures 2.18 and 2.20).

Evaluation: Partially extant

The spatial organization of the Oldfarm Manor estate grounds formed in the 1880s, and altered later by George Dorr, retains only portions of its historic features. Circulation remains, though obscured by



Figure 3.2. View from extant driveway bed, north to manor house foundation, and surrounding driveway cedar plantings. (November 2015).

vegetation and altered slightly by the incorporation of trails. The historic property boundary remains, as does the natural systems existing on the site at the end of its historic period. Some of the vegetation planted during the historic period remains, though it is in poor condition, or overgrown (Figure 3.3).

The Mount Desert Nurseries grounds

Historic Condition:

Beginning in the 1880s, the Dorr family began transporting plants from their home in Boston, to their newly developed summer estate at Oldfarm. Mary Dorr had requested to plant varieties grown at her home in Boston. Soils were fertile and George Dorr had noted coastal growing conditions later as optimal. By 1896, twenty acres of Oldfarm had been set aside for the development of The Mount Desert Nurseries. George Dorr would later recall that the nurseries had been formed on the fertile farm soils of the previous Conners Farm by stating in his memoirs "I founded the Mount Desert Nurseries, placing them on what had been the pastureland and cultivated ground of an early farm upon which we had built our summer home"[3]. By the early twentieth century, the Mount Desert Nurseries occupied about thirty acres of Oldfarm, and employed many seasonal and year round staff. Growing primarily geraniums, the business expanded and nursery catalogs showed a wide range of plants for sale including deciduous trees to water plants and grasses. By the 1930s, the business had several greenhouses, and outbuildings associated with shipping and storage. Historic photographs show nursery production plots in close proximity to greenhouses (see Figure 1.18). According to nursery publications, public access was from a driveway entry along the Schooner Head Road, and primary business activities occurred on the grounds between the Schooner Head Road and Main Street intersection, and The Way road intersection with Main Street. A network of nursery fields and farm roads connected the production area to the east side of Compass Harbor Pond, and to the south along the Champlain Mountain Road.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Likely beginning in the late 1940s, The Mount Desert Nurseries production declined, and the business was sold. Eventually its land was developed for residential housing parcels, and more recently motel development. Farm roads and driveways were in disuse, and nursery stock was sold, or removed by the public. Plantings visible in historic photographs of the Compass Harbor Pond became overgrown, and a residential parcel was formed at the northwest corner of the pond (see Figures 1.20 and 2.3). Today, Garden Way, which intersects at the Schooner Head Road and winds around the southern end of Compass Harbor Pond, is possibly a remnant of an old nursery road that has been paved and reused for access of the five residential parcels surrounding the pond. The National Park Service retains a portion of land on the northeast corner of Compass Harbor Pond, as well as another small portion at the corner of Main Street and Old Farm Road, where foundation remnants of a nursery outbuilding are located. The open areas of nursery fields have grown in, or been landscaped by private residences. A planting of about 18 large red pines exists along a former road bed that follows the east bank of the Compass Harbor Pond. Although on private property, a pair of granite pillars is found at the motel entrance on the Schooner Head Road, potentially identifying the historic public entrance to the nurseries.

Evaluation: No longer exists, not on NPS land

The majority of the Mount Desert Nurseries grounds no longer exists, and is not located within the park boundary. Remnants of nursery fields and one remaining foundation that are within park boundary are obscured by vegetation.

LAND USE

Land use describes the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction. For Oldfarm, residential and agricultural (nursery production) use persisted throughout most of the historic period during the Dorr family's ownership of the land. By 1893, George Dorr had incorporated the bicycle path, which added recreational use to the southern portion of the property. For a portion of time, beginning in 1896 until about the late 1940s, the inclusion of the Mount Desert Nurseries on lands once owned by the Dorr family also added commercial land use to the site. After acquiring the property in 1941, the National Park Service has managed the site as a natural area. Historic land use is only partially retained through the residential setting at Storm Beach cottage.

Agriculture

Historic Condition:

Beginning with the early Cousins and Higgins farmsteads, agricultural land use was present throughout a portion the historic period of Oldfarm. The early work of cultivating rich soils for growing crops and livestock made it possible to site nursery production fields and create ornamental gardens for the Dorr family. Several maps of the property suggest that areas surrounding the Compass Harbor Cottage were used for livestock pasture, and interviews with Arthur Thatcher provide evidence of raising cows for a short period of time.

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Following the historic period, there is no evidence that agricultural practices took place at Oldfarm. Beginning with the development of the Mount Desert Nurseries, agricultural remains were altered or removed.

Evaluation: No longer exists

Active agriculture is no longer associated with the remaining Oldfarm landscape.

Residential

Historic Condition:

Residential land use persisted throughout the historic period of Oldfarm. Beginning as an early homestead for the Cousins and Higgins families, then purchased by Charles Dorr in 1868 for the development of his family's summer estate home. By the end of the historic period, there were about five buildings associated with Oldfarm that were intended for residential use (manor house, Storm Beach Cottage, Compass Harbor cottage, maids cottage, and chauffeur's cottage).

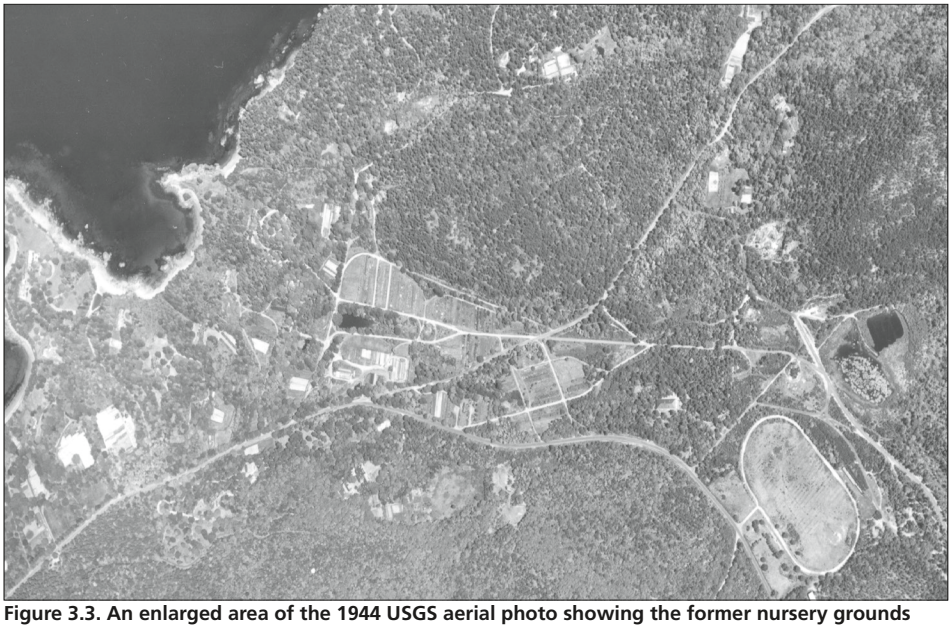


Figure 3.3. An enlarged area of the 1944 USGS aerial photo showing the former nursery grounds that surrounded the Compass Harbor Pond, now a mixture of residential homes and a motel, the nursery land use no longer contributes to the historic character of Oldfarm. (Acadia National Park Archives).

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Following the historic period, Oldfarm retained its residential land use, as the Storm Beach cottage was often used as a residence for park superintendents. Today, the house is used for staff housing.

Evaluation: Partially extant

Although residential land use occurred on a larger portion of the site, the use of Storm Beach cottage for housing retains the historic use of Oldfarm as a residential property.

Commercial/Nursery Production

Historic Condition:

George B. Dorr established The Mount Desert Nurseries in 1896, as a result of his interest in horticulture and the passion his mother had for gardening. By the early 1900s, about 30 acres of Oldfarm Property had been transferred and utilized as growing and production lands for the business. During this time, the business provided a wide variety of plants to local residents. The business was also a center for preparing, packaging and shipping plants nationally as well.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the end of the historic period, The Mount Desert Nurseries existed under private ownership. The business continued operations after George Dorr's death in 1944, and was eventually sold. The remaining nursery stock was likely sold, or acquired by those interested in preserving the plants (Figure 3.4). Today, the site of the nurseries is now a motel complex, and the areas that were once production fields are now residential home parcels. A portion of the north end of the former site at the intersection of Old Farm Road and Route 3 is currently owned by the NPS and contains the stone foundation remnants of what was likely an outbuilding.

Evaluation: No longer evident/Not on NPS land

Active commercial land use and nursery production is no longer associated with the Oldfarm site. With the exception of a stone foundation, any extant remnants of the former landscape are now on lands not owned by the NPS.

TOPOGRAPHY

Topography is the three-dimensional configuration of a landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect). Examples of features associated with topography include earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, and terraces. When the Oldfarm manor house was constructed, an expansive lawn leading to the shoreline included a series of sculpted terraces. Historic notes depict the landform as an intentional design decision imposed to create the effect of having the manor house appear higher set on the cliff than it actually was.

Terraces above Dorr Point

Historic Condition:

George Dorr recalled in his memoirs that the site his family chose to build the Oldfarm manor house was "the broad, flat top of an old sea-cliff, facing north to the Gouldsboro Hills across the long reach of Upper Frenchman's Bay."[4] Historic photographs show the house rising from the cliffs with the effect of being elevated higher by a terraced lawn, plantings of birch and spruce, and sets of granite steps connecting the changes of elevation between terraces (see Figures 1.7 and 1.8). In 1893, Beatrix Farrand described the changes in elevation in her journal entries of Oldfarm by noting that "The trees along the Oldfarm water front [sic] are quite tall so as that one cannot see their coast line [sic], this seems to give the effect of quite a big drop, that is, it looks as though the trees were on top of a cliff [and] gives the hill on which the house stands more height."[5]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, the lower lawn area was allowed to re-vegetate, and the terraced landform became gradually obscured. Today, the steps and noticeable sculpted landform are still present, however tree growth and the demolition of the house has reduced the effect that was once noticeable during the historic period. The topography of the area to the north of the Oldfarm foundation is terraced, with access by seven sets of intact steps. The foundation sits upon the highest terrace, which fans out to the south for the driveway and surrounding garden areas. A scooped landform to the east of the foundation, as well as several outcroppings of ledge, and a stone retaining wall to the northwest of the foundation add to the elevation change from the shoreline and Compass Harbor Trail.

Evaluation: Extant

The sculpted landforms between Dorr Point and the manor house foundation are still present at Oldfarm.

WATER FEATURES

Constructed water features are the built features and elements that use water for aesthetic or utilitarian functions in a landscape. Examples of features associated with constructed water features include fountains, canals, cascades, pools, and reservoirs. In 1877, a creek ran south to north through the western half of the Oldfarm property, entering the property from the Schooner Head Road. Early maps illustrate the creek to the west of Storm Beach cottage, likely to the benefit of early farming practices at the Cousins and Higgins farms. By the early twentieth century, historic photographs show that the creek had been dammed and expanded to what is now the Compass Harbor Pond, with an outlet drain that allows water to flow under Old Farm Road and across the property from south to north.

Compass Harbor Pond

Historic Condition:

Early in the historic period, the Compass Harbor Pond was depicted as a creek, running south to north in 1877. By the early 1920s, the creek had been dammed in order to create the Compass Harbor Pond. Historic photographs show the open body of water from the north end (see Figure 1.20) Plantings are noticeable to the west, and a view south to Newport (Champlain) Mountain, and open fields is visible. By the end of the historic period, nursery roads circled the pond, and the surrounding landscape was open and utilized for growing nursery stock.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, residential development and vegetation growth obscured the view over the pond to the south. Much of the wetland area to the south end of the pond has filled in with vegetation and roadway gravel, and trees have fallen into the center and at the pond edges. The former nursery roads to the west and south no longer exist. A road trace follows the east edge of the pond, lined by many large red pines, part of which is utilized for the Schooner Head Path. In about 2009, the NPS replaced a large culvert at the outflow beneath Old Farm Road.

Evaluation: Extant

Despite the poor condition of the pond edges and plantings, and surrounding residential development, the Compass Harbor Pond and many of the possible associated plantings and are still visible at Oldfarm and contribute to the historic character of the site (see Figure 2.3).

CIRCULATION

Circulation includes the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape. Examples of features associated with circulation include paths, sidewalks,

roads, and canals. At Oldfarm, circulation includes the driveway that connects the manor home to Main Street (Maine State Route 3), and to other buildings and areas within the property. Three pedestrian paths connect around the manor house foundation, two incorporating granite steps, and one that forms a loop and lookout on a ledge to the north west of the foundation. Old Farm Road bisects the manor estate grounds to the north and the former Mount Desert Nursery and Storm Beach cottage grounds to the south. A driveway circles Storm Beach cottage, connecting on either ends to Old Farm Road. In the west bend of the driveway, the trace of a farm road extends south below the base of Bear Brook Hill. Further west, a farm road extends south from Old Farm Road along the east edge of Compass Harbor Pond, becoming the paved driveway of private residences and Garden Way.

Prior to the construction of Storm Beach cottage, primary circulation surrounding the property was Main Street, which extended north into the village of Bar Harbor, the Otter Creek Road, which extended south from Main Street, and the Schooner Head Road, which intersected Main Street and ran southeast along the shore to the Lynam homestead (see Figure 1.2). As large summer homes were built along the shore, driveways extended from Schooner Head road and Main Street, navigating topography to create formal driveways and utility entrances. Early driveways at Oldfarm were likely farm roads, one entering the property from the south on Schooner Head Road, and the second was The Way Road. It is likely that the only circulation on the manor house grounds was driveway access to the Compass Harbor Cottage, which was most likely built during the 1840s.

By the late 1930s, the large Oldfarm manor house had been established for about sixty years, and a network of driveways and farm roads connected it to surrounding landscape areas, outbuildings, and primary circulation routes. Three driveways entered the manor house grounds from Main Street, one forming a loop directly in front (south side) of the estate home, with a connected, irregular loop around the outbuildings. Two roadways entered the grounds from the south on The Way Road. Several additional roadways connected areas within the grounds, as well as a footpath that connected Main Street to the manor house grounds along The Way Road (see Figure 1.22). Over time, material was added to the former driveway, resulting in the Compass Harbor Trail, utilizing the extant road bed from the formal driveway. In the 2000s, the NPS and Friends of Acadia constructed the Schooner Head Path, utilizing a portion of extant road bed to the west of the Storm Beach cottage. Overall, the former circulation system of Oldfarm still exists, however much of it has been obscured by vegetation.

The Way (Old Farm) Road

Historic Condition:

Old Farm Road was first noted and named as "E.B.W.'s Road" on the 1877 map of the property by Ernest W. Bowditch, and included a causeway and culvert. George Dorr noted in his personal memoirs that his father had constructed the road to provide joint access for Storm Beach Cottage, and for neighbors to access property to the east.[6] The Dorr family referred to this road on later maps as "The Way Road". Throughout the historic period, the road generally remained consistent in its alignment. The road was later renamed "Old Farm Road".

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

It is likely that following the historic period, as the development of residential homes increased along the shore, the road was paved. Today, between 18 and 20 large Red pine and oak trees line the north side of the road. The pavement is in good condition, and a granite bridge still directs the road over the outflow stream of Compass Harbor Pond.

Evaluation: Extant

The Way (Old Farm Road), remains consistent in its

historic alignment and contributes to the character of Oldfarm during its historic period.

Driveways

Historic Condition

Between 1877 and 1938, a network of vehicular circulation formed connections to the Oldfarm estate west from Main Street, south from The Way Road and Storm Beach Cottage. Photographs taken throughout the historic period suggest that the driveways were well maintained and gravel (see Figure 1.11). Driveways and implied parking areas also connected outbuildings to various areas of the estate as well. At a point near the end of the historic period, a driveway leading north to the manor home, crossing The Way (Old Farm) Road, was paved.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Beginning in the 1950s, the demolition of the manor house did not warrant the need for vehicular access to the remains of the estate landscape. Over time, the NPS had utilized the former main driveway as a base for the Compass Harbor Trail, and later a former road bed to the east of Storm Beach cottage for the Schooner Head Path, the majority of road traces are grown in with vegetation, however their imprints can still be seen embedded in the landscape.

Evaluation: Extant

The historic driveway traces can still be seen throughout the estate landscape, and although re-vegetated, they contribute to the designed character of Oldfarm during its historic period.

Pedestrian and bicycle paths

Historic Condition:

In 1893, George Dorr constructed a bicycle path that connected the core of the Oldfarm estate to Beaver Dam Pool for his mother. He later described the path being lined with birch trees, and its width just enough to accommodate his mother's wagon (see Figure 1.16). George Dorr reported that during the late 1890s and early 1900s, plantings of ash trees had been completed in open areas along the path, and low growing wildflowers were seeded to beautify wayside viewing areas. Near the end of the historic period in 1938, numerous pedestrian paths connected garden areas from the south, to the manor house at the north, including a narrow path followed The Way Road, and extended north to the center driveway circle. A long, narrow path extended from the manor house over the lawn terraces to Dorr Point (see Figure 1.21).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

By 1914, the Bicycle Path was no longer in use, as reported by the Bar Harbor Village Improvement Society.[7] In the 1950s, it is likely that these paths were allowed to grow in. The bicycle path created by Dorr, remains in small segments on NPS land and has largely been developed by private residences and the Jackson Laboratory. The garden paths associated with the manor house grounds have been allowed to grow in, however, the long path to Dorr Point, still exists, as do two other paths (not noted on the 1938 plan) that lead north from the manor house foundation.

Evaluation: No longer exists/extant

The garden paths and bicycle path now obscured and/or on private land, no longer fully contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm. The walking paths leading to Dorr Point from the manor house foundation do exist, and despite their degraded condition they are still used by visitors and contribute to the character of the historic circulation system at Oldfarm.

BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape. Structures are elements constructed for functional

purposes other than sheltering human activity in a landscape. Examples of buildings include houses, barns, and stables. Examples of structures include bridges and dams. Engineering systems are also structures. Mechanical engineering systems may be distinguished from structural engineering systems as follows: Beginning in 1868, planning for an estate at Oldfarm had started, and by the 1890s, several buildings had been constructed on the estate, most notably the Storm Beach cottage (built in 1879) and the larger Oldfarm manor house (built in 1880-81).

In the early part of the historic period, the manor home had become a key example of architecture found on Mount Desert Island that incorporated both the English Queen Anne style and American Colonial Revival forms of architecture. The house was frequently noted as one of the earliest grand "summer cottages" in Bar Harbor. Architect, Henry Richards had been able to utilize forms from both styles, and include native stone in its foundations (see Figure 1.4) Subsequent buildings were erected for estate staff, storage, and possibly livestock.

Structures include a possible dam, a fully intact bridge, and the remnants of three former bridges. The dam was likely built in order to form the Compass Harbor Pond. The three bridges (one fully intact beneath the Compass Harbor Trail), were likely to guide driveways over the creek that ran from south to north through the site.

In 1951, the manor house and the associated outbuildings were demolished by the NPS. Likely utilized for storage, the large barn remained, as it appeared in several redevelopment plans in the later 1950s (see Figures 1.30 and 1.31). Overall, the buildings and structures remaining at Oldfarm do not retain integrity, as they are not in their original form from the historic period. While, these buildings no longer exist, the Storm Beach Cottage and the bridge beneath Old Farm Road do remain, and contribute in part to the historic character during the period of significance.

Storm Beach Cottage

Historic Condition:

Built in 1879, and reportedly designed by Charles Hazen Dorr with an architect to house the Dorr family during construction of the larger manor home.[8] The site of the Storm Beach cottage was noted on the 1877 sketch plan by landscape architect and engineer, Ernest W. Bowditch.[9] The home appears in several photographs during the historic period in about the 1910s and 1920s, as well as possible dates in the 1930s or 1940s (see Figure 1.3).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, it is likely that the house remained as a residence for following superintendents. In 1945, alterations to the interior were made by the NPS.[10] Later, the house was repainted white, and alterations to the west entry were made. The surrounding landscape grew in, and the gravel driveway seen in historic photographs was paved.

Evaluation: Extant

The Storm Beach cottage, built in 1879 at Oldfarm exists in the same location as it did during the historic period. The house contributes to the historic character of Oldfarm.

Storm Beach Garage and outbuildings

Historic Condition:

In 1938, three additional buildings were associated with the Storm Beach cottage, including a two-car garage and two outbuildings (likely a study (or guest) and a storage shed). By the end of the historic period, these buildings were incorporated into a list of structures included in George Dorr's 1941 donation of Oldfarm to the NPS.[11]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

In October 1947, the garage and the additional two

buildings were destroyed by fire. The garage was rebuilt in May 1948 by the NPS. The two outbuildings were not rebuilt. Today, the garage remains in similar condition as illustrated in historic photographs during about the 1930s (see Figure 1.26). A stone foundation of one outbuilding partially remains a short distance to the west of the garage, and the third outbuilding no longer exists.

Evaluation: Non-contributing/No longer exists

The Storm Beach garage was rebuilt after the end of the historic period, and does not fully contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm. The associated outbuildings no longer exist.

Well

Historic Condition:

First noted on the 1877 Bowditch map of Oldfarm, located to the south of the farmhouse.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

The well was not present on later property plans and maps. It was likely demolished or filled in with the construction of the Mount Desert Nurseries in the 1890s.

Evaluation: Non-contributing

More research is required to locate the well, as it is likely on private land.

Granite swimming pool and boat pier

Historic Condition:

Swimming was a frequent hobby of George Dorr, and was often referred to in his correspondence and personal memoirs. Towards the end of the historic period, he recalled that "To the west of Dorr Point, there was a flat stretch of rock large enough for a salt water bathing pool and at a level so much below the Point that salt water from the harbor flowed over it at high tide."[12] In about 1942, Dorr discussed various elements of the pool in which he wished to be further maintained by the NPS.[13] In addition to this, Dorr provided details on a boat pier in his personal memoirs "I extended as a pier a float for my sailing boat. The lower stretch of level rock, between this and the Point, I walled [sic] about with granite blocks from my quarry, leaving certain open spaces between the blocks for the tidal water to flow in and out."[14]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, little documentation of the pool and adjacent pier has been found in research. It appeared documented on an inventory map included with the 1946 Oldfarm report, yet does not appear on the 1946 Redevelopment Plan. Today, the granite blocks are still visible to the west of Dorr Point, despite shifting from erosion and the tide.

Evaluation: Extant

The extant remnants of the granite tidal swimming pool and pier do not fully contribute to the overall historic character of the Oldfarm property. Although their adjacency to Dorr Point, and relatively close location to their original historic configuration add to the site's historic layout and use by George B. Dorr, their structural integrity has been lost due to erosion and no longer functions.

Other buildings and structures

Historic Condition:

Early in the historic period, a causeway appears in historic property plans at Oldfarm. Beginning in 1877, Ernest Bowditch noted an existing "causeway" directing The Way (Old Farm) Road over a creek (see Drawing 1.1) In 1938, two driveways entering the north end of Oldfarm from the west appear to cross a creek, possibly implying bridges in those two locations (see Figure 1.22).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, no documentation can be found concerning additional bridges or structures. Today, an outflow dam is situated at the north end of Compass Harbor Pond, directing the flow of water below Old Farm Road. A granite bridge allows Old Farm Road to pass over the outflow stream. The remnant of an additional bridge is located several hundred feet downstream, and under the existing Compass Harbor Trail. Further north, two additional sets of bridge remnants are present.

Evaluation: Contributing

The bridge and outflow dam at the north end of the Compass Harbor Pond may contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm. Additional research is needed to fully evaluate the remaining bridge remnants. Due to the placement of driveways seen in the 1938 property map, it is likely that bridges were constructed to allow traffic over the creek.

VIEWS AND VISTAS

Views are the panoramic or expansive prospect of a broad range of vision, which may be naturally occurring or deliberately designed. Vistas are controlled, more discrete linear ranges of vision, and deliberately designed. Four key views were present during the historic period of Oldfarm, including one view from the manor house to Frenchman's Bay, a view from the overlook path to the west of the manor house, and a view from the manor house to the south, and a fourth view of the surrounding meadows and distant mountains from the end of Compass Harbor Pond. The first three views are important because they show the growth of vegetation over time, and allow for a historic account of the landscape that incorporates the demolished manor house. The third view, key in showing vegetation growth and development, also incorporates a historic account of the plantings surrounding the pond, as well as the expanse of the open water.

View north from manor house covered porch/piazza

Historic condition:

Beginning in the early 1880s, the Dorr family resided in the larger manor home, designed and constructed in 1880-81.In about 1901, a covered porch and piazza was added to the house, by local architect Fred Savage. Throughout the historic period, the patio was the location of gatherings hosted by the Dorr family, and later by George Dorr. A view north overlooking the trees and shrubs of the lawn to the shoreline of Compass Harbor and the distant Frenchman's Bay appears in several photographs taken during the historic period.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the end of the historic period of Oldfarm, vegetation was allowed to grow in surrounding the north side of the home, obscuring the view to the harbor from the covered porch and piazza. Views of Compass Harbor and Frenchman's Bay do not appear in photographs taken of the remaining foundation walls after the house was demolished in 1951 (see Figure 1.29). Today, vegetation completely obscures views of the shoreline from the remnants of the patio foundation.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The northern views from the manor house patio to Compass Harbor and the distant Frenchman Bay and Porcupine Islands no longer exists in its historic character at Oldfarm.

View north from overlook path

Historic condition:

During the historic period, a narrow path with an overlook extended around the northwest corner of the manor house. The path led from a set of granite steps west, where it joined with a large retaining wall to form an overlook area. From the overlook, it is likely

that views of the Compass Harbor shore, and distant Frenchman's Bay were present. The path does not formally exist on any of the property maps during the historic period. Journal entries by Beatrix Farrand in 1893 noted the presence of trees along the shoreline, and may have been taken from this path.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, and the demolition of the manor house in 1951, the use of the path ceased, and the NPS allowed much of the area to re-vegetate. The path is still visible from the set of steps off the northwest end of the foundation. Vegetation has begun to fill in portions of the path, and the surrounding landscape, limiting the views to the shore.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The view north to the Compass Harbor shore and Frenchman's Bay no longer exists in its original form during the historic period.

View south from main entry of manor house

Historic condition:

During the historic period, a circular gravel driveway extended from driveways to the south, and aligned several feet from the main entrance on the south side of the house. The center of the driveway was planted with a variety of conifers, and was the location of several perennial and rose beds. Between 1910 and 1920, during the winter and summer months, a view south from the front entry appears in several photographs (Figure 3.5 and see Figure 1.12). In both photographs, a clear line of view to Dry Mountain (Dorr Mountain) was present. In the summer, driveway gardens were visible in the foreground, with snow cover and leafless trees giving a clear view during the winter photograph.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

It is likely that following the end of the historic period, planted vegetation was allowed to grow in, and additional trees and shrubs allowed to spread and grow throughout the garden beds and lawn areas within the center of the driveway circle. Today, a southern view of Champlain Mountain is no longer present from the front entry. The driveway road traces can be seen, however it is difficult to distinguish the center circle due to vegetation growth.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The view south from the main entry of the Oldfarm manor house no longer exists in its original form during the historic period.

View south from Compass Harbor Pond

Historic Condition:

Early in the historic period of Oldfarm, a creek ran south to north through the property, passing under the Schooner Head Road, The Way (Old Farm Road), and onto the northern portion of the parcel. During the historic period, the Storm Beach Cottage was constructed to the east, and this creek was dammed, creating the Compass Harbor Pond. Throughout the historic period, The Way (Old Farm) Road, was present to the north and remained primarily unchanged in its alignment. Visitors to the early Storm Beach cottage would have viewed the Compass Harbor Pond upon their arrival to the home. The view looking south over the pond from The Way (Old Farm Road) likely remained during the historic period, with Newport (Champlain) Mountain in the distance, and farm fields and meadow in the near distance. The vegetation likely changed slightly as the pond was created. The landscape surrounding the pond to the west likely changed in the mid 1890s due to the development of the Mount Desert Nurseries and its associated buildings and plantings. The view south appears in a historic photograph taken between 1910 and 1920 (see Figure 1.20).

Post Historic and Existing Condition

Following the historic period, the Fire of 1947 burned much of the landscape to the south of Compass Harbor Pond, including portions within the historic view. Hardwood vegetation regrew in place of older, coniferous forests, likely altering the height and distance of view. Beginning in the late 1940s, residential development surrounding the north end of the pond began. Today, the view is partially extant, however vegetation and homes at the south end of the pond have slightly obstructed the view.

Evaluation: Contributing/Not on NPS land

Despite residential development and vegetation growth, a partial view to the south remains and contributes to the character of Oldfarm during its historic period. Portions of the historic view shed are now on private lands, however the distant mountains are on NPS lands.

VEGETATION

Vegetation includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers and herbaceous plants, and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in a landscape. Examples of features associated with vegetation include specimen trees, allees, woodlots, orchards, and perennial gardens. Vegetation at Oldfarm consists primarily of a mix of deciduous hardwood trees throughout the property, as well as areas of non-native invasive shrubs and vines. A planting of cedar trees remains within the driveway circle near the manor house, as well as several rhododendron shrubs near the foundation and steps to Dorr Point. A variety of shrubs, perennials and spring bulbs have naturalized surrounding the foundation, as well as in the garden area.

Before the purchase of Oldfarm, the Cousins and Higgins homesteads likely comprised much of the parcel surrounding Old Farm Road, and vegetation may have consisted of farm fields, vegetable gardens and pasture. In the late 1870s, Mary Ward Dorr began incorporating plants from her own Boston garden into the landscape at Compass Harbor, establishing early pleasure gardens throughout the estate grounds (see Figures 1.13 to 1.15). By the late 1890s, the founding of The Mount Desert Nurseries had expanded the variety of plants being grown at Oldfarm. Much of the landscape south of Old Farm Road had become trial and nursery plots.

Center driveway plantings

Historic condition:

During the historic period, the center driveway circle was planted with a variety of coniferous trees and several beds of roses, perennials and yucca. Circular planting beds surrounded by areas of mown lawn appear in a historic photograph taken between 1910 and 1920 (see Figure 1.12). Beds were inter-planted with shrub roses and either herbaceous perennials or annuals. A smaller bed of *Yucca filamentosa* appears in the foreground.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

It is likely that during the demolition of the Oldfarm manor house in 1951, many of these plantings were disturbed. Research has not found information on the presence of these plantings following the historic period. Today, several cedar and large pine trees likely dating back to the historic period remain, as well as a small planting of yucca.

Evaluation: Contributing

Despite the loss of the rose beds and other smaller plantings, the presence of the cedar trees and remaining pines allow for the historic expression of the center driveway landscape to exist. The remaining trees contribute to the historic character of the designed Oldfarm landscape.

Specimen trees and shrubs around manor house

Historic Condition:

During the historic period of Oldfarm, the Dorr family entertained family friends, acquaintances and business partners at the manor house. Many remarked on the beauty and splendor of the gardens and plantings surrounding the home. In 1893, Beatrix Farrand gave an account in her journal entry of several plantings near the manor house including: "Two small round lilac bushes in either side of the front door, and arbor-vitae standing back in a corner made by the "L", backed by two or three large white spruces. A large lilac by the kitchen."[15] Farrand also noted the presence of a large lilac by the kitchen, an arborvitae where the house creates and "L", and plantings of two magnolia and a Mugo pine in the vicinity of the home.[16] Also noted in her descriptions were two species of vines that grew on the exterior of the house, Trumpet honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) which grew near the covered porch, and Sweet Autumn clematis, (*Clematis paniculata*), which was "trained in a wire frame as a half wreath around a window" and "would be effective architecturally."[17] Early photographs taken of the south side of the house near the front entry show younger plantings of vines such as Boston ivy (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*), and one large lilac (*Syringa* ssp.) shrub planted to the west of the front entry, surrounded by small strips of mown lawn. (see Figures 1.9 to 1.11). Photographs taken later in the historic period in 1937, perennials such as *Astilbe* ssp., *Aruncus* ssp. appear at the base of the north side of the foundation, and Climbing hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*) grows extensively on the house and porch columns (see Figure 1.20). English ivy remains and has grown extensively on the south side of the home in later photographs taken during the historic period. Additional plantings of climbing hydrangea and possibly clematis appear growing at the front entry and to the west of the front entry. The large lilac remains, and low plantings of annuals appear to the east of the entry along a short strip of lawn at the edge of the gravel driveway, and an additional shrub (possibly a spirea) has been planted in front of the window to the east of the entry along the driveway (see Figure 1.10).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

After George Dorr died in 1944, the condition of the plantings around the manor house deteriorated. When the house was razed in 1951, many of the foundation plantings were likely removed. Today, one prominent vine planted at the front entry to the west remains, though is growing as a ground cover without structural support. A large Lilac exists near the former area of the kitchen to the west of the front entry, however several Euonymus shrubs have grown in as well. The perennials planted at the base of the foundation as well as the strips of grass along the edge of the driveway no longer exist, and much of the area has grown in with understory vegetation. In early spring, bulbous plants such as Glory-of-the-snow (*Chionodoxa* ssp.) scatter areas surrounding the front entry and driveway with small deep blue flowers.

Evaluation: Extant

Despite the loss of many vines and perennials planted around the house, several key shrubs and a vine from the historic period remain at the front entry, indicating the maintained landscape from the historic period.

Lawn to north of manor house

Historic Condition:

Historic photographs from between 1910 and 1920 illustrate the extensive lawn that flowed over a series of terraces, extending down the slope from the manor house to Compass Harbor (see Figures 1.6 and 1.7).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

During the 1950s, maintenance of the lawn area ceased. The National Park Service allowed the lawn area to revert to a wooded hillside. Small patches of grass exist, but most of the area consists of woods and understory woodland vegetation.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The lawn to the north of the manor house is no longer maintained and hence no longer exists. The terraces are astill evident as described under topography.

Rose garden

Historic Condition:

In the 1880s, Mary Dorr began to establish her rose garden by transferring many plants from her Boston home to Oldfarm. In 1893, Beatrix Farrand noted two spirea shrubs that framed the entrance to the garden. Throughout the historic period visitors to Oldfarm and to the public noted accounts of the grandeur and splendor of the rose garden in 1928 through an article by the Bar Harbor Times.[18]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Possibly as early as the 1940s, maintenance of the rose garden ceased. The National Park Service allowed the rose garden area to revert to forest. The area now consists of woods and understory woodland vegetation.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The rose garden no longer exists. The 1938 property plan suggests its location was to the south east of the house, situated between the tennis court and the circular driveway (see Figure 1.22).

Arbor vitae hedge

Historic Condition:

In 1893, Beatrix Farrand described the arbor vitae hedge as a "solid background" for plants such as larkspur and hollyhocks. A historic photograph taken between 1910 and 1920 illustrate the hedge with a pruned opening at the end of a garden path. It is likely that this hedge separated the tennis court area from the cutting garden in a straight line running east to west (see Figure 1.13). By the early 1940s, the hedge was likely no longer maintained, and George Dorr had requested that the opening within the hedge be allowed to grow in.[19]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

During the 1950s, maintenance of the arbor-vitae hedge ceased. The National Park Service allowed the hedge to grow unchecked. In the ensuing decades, the hedge has deteriorated and about 10-12 trees still exist on the east end.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The hedge is no longer maintained, and does not fully exist in its historic character.

Cutting and vegetable gardens

Historic Condition:

In the 1920s, the gardens at Oldfarm were described by an article in The Bar Harbor Times, describing them as a location for attractive flowers for even those that are "untrained" in horticulture. [20]The garden appears in historic photographs between 1910 and 1930, illustrating narrow paths between tightly planted beds perennials of all heights. By 1938, the garden appears on a property plan (see Figure 1.22).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Possibly as early as the 1930s, maintenance of the cutting and vegetable garden ceased. The National Park Service allowed the garden area to revert to forest. Vegetation in garden area consists of tall, un-mown grasses, a massing of understory shrubs and canopy trees such as Norway maple, oak, birch and coniferous trees such as cedar, white pine, and several sapling fir. The presence of the tall grass helps define the historic large open space. Several large Oak trees remain, with a scattering of early yellow Narcissus visible in the early spring. The area now has numerous fallen trees and limbs, which obscure and obstruct views and passage through the formerly open space.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The cutting and vegetable gardens no longer exist to the southeast of the manor house, any remaining plants are likely naturalized and not in their historic form.

Nursery plantings

Historic Condition:

Former catalogs from The Mount Desert Nurseries from the late 1890s to the early 1900s depict a wide range of plant material that was available for sale. Historic photographs taken likely in the 1920s illustrate the variety of plant stock being grown adjacent to the greenhouses to the west of the Compass Harbor Pond (see Figure 1.18). By the early 1940s, nursery fields extended to the east and south of the pond, and a 1944 aerial photograph illustrates a network of farm roads between fields planted with rows of nursery stock (see Figure 1.24).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

In 1947, fire destroyed much of the surrounding nursery land. Following this, the business was sold and the nursery plantings were likely removed and possibly used elsewhere. Today, mature white pines line the road trace that extends along the eastern edge of the pond. A massing of forsythia, ash trees growing tightly in rows, and several apple trees (*Malus* ssp.) are located between the Storm Beach cottage and the east side of the pond. Much of the former nursery plantings have naturalized, or been removed for residential home parcels.

Evaluation: No longer exists/ Not on NPS land

The nursery plantings no longer exist and the majority of fields that were once utilized for planting are no longer on NPS land.

SMALL SCALE FEATURES

Small-scale features are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape. Examples of small-scale features include fences, benches, monuments, signs, and road markers. During the historic period, small-scale features included a snake fence, noted in 1893 by Beatrix Farrand. Today, a series of irrigation spigots exist on the site, likely remnants from the Mount Desert Nurseries. Several signs and other features have been installed by the NPS for way finding and access.

Snake fence and shade shelter (no longer exists)

Historic Condition:

In 1893, Beatrix Farrand described and diagramed a snake fence, likely wooden, that served as a backdrop for plantings of white spruce, white pine, yellow spruce and white birch. A shade shelter appeared in a historic photograph taken between c1910 and c1920, likely to the east of the Compass Harbor cottage (see Figure 1.14).[21]



Figure 3.4. The Compass Harbor Cottage and associated outbuildings, possibly constructed prior to the beginning of the historic period in 1868, no longer exists, and does not contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

The wooden fence was likely demolished or deteriorated beginning in the 1950s. Research has not determined the location of this feature. The shade shelter was likely demolished in the 1950s.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The snake fence and shade shelter no longer exist at Oldfarm.

Additional landscape features

Historic Condition:

The gate and seasonal bike rack at the parking lot, all way side and trail signs, and likely the cairn near the summit of Bear Brook Hill did not exist during the historic period.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

The NPS places a metal bike rack at the parking lot seasonally.

Evaluation: No longer exists and non-contributing

The gate, bike rack, signage and cairn do not contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (SITES)

Archaeological sites are the ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in a landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Examples of features associated with archaeological resources include road traces, structural ruins, irrigation system ruins, and reforested fields.[22] The Oldfarm manor house, Compass Harbor cottage and associated outbuildings were demolished, however traces of their structure can still be found within the landscape. The extant remnants do not hold enough integrity in order to be fully incorporated as Buildings and Structures, however they provide the evidence of human activity, which is at least 100 years old. They also may possess the means of providing scientific or social understanding of past human behavior.

Oldfarm Manor house

Historic Condition:

Planning for the construction of the Oldfarm Manor house was described in George Dorr's personal memoirs as beginning in 1878.[23] Shortly after, Charles Dorr hired Maine architect, Henry Richards to design the home in 1877. The house is an early example of the combination of English Queen Anne and American Colonial Revival architectural styles.[24] It is likely that granite stone used to construct the foundations was taken from the quarry land owned by the Dorr family at the southern end of the Oldfarm parcel. Seen in architectural plans, in about 1901 local architect, Fred Savage, designed the addition of a covered porch and second floor patio to the home, enhancing the ability to view the shore from its elevation.[25] The addition proposed several sets of granite steps to access the new addition from the ground. It is also noted in oral interviews with early Acadia National Park staff that the third floor "Sea Room" was a popular location to view the surrounding Compass Harbor and Frenchman Bay.[26]

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, discussion of the reuse and management of the large manor house occurred within the NPS and public benefactors. The 1946 Oldfarm Report suggested several different alternatives to reuse the building.[27] In 1951, the house was demolished, and historic photographs taken at about 1956 show the remaining exterior granite walls and foundation (see Figure 1.29). Today, the remnants of the foundation are visible as well as the brick base of the covered porch and piazza. Several sets of exterior granite steps that lead from the house also remain partially intact.

Evaluation: Partially extant

The Oldfarm manor house, although partially extant, should be considered an archaeological ruin. The remaining foundation does not retain enough integrity to fully add to the historic character of Oldfarm.

Manor house barn (no longer exists)

Historic Condition:

Historic photographs from the 1910s-1920s illustrate a large barn located at an intersection of driveways to the south of the manor house. A stone wall to the north end of the barn appears in the photographs, suggesting a small maintained landscape surrounding it (see Figure 1.27).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, the NPS likely utilized the barn for storage. The barn was demolished in 1964.[28] Today, the barn site is no longer visible, and the area has grown in with tall grasses and several understory trees. The trail intersection provides context for its placement (see Drawing 2.1).

Evaluation: No longer exists

The Oldfarm barn no longer exists, and does not contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm.

Manor house outbuildings (no longer exists)

Historic Condition:

Several outbuildings were associated with the Manor house during the historic period of of Oldfarm. By 1938, the number of associated buildings totaled six (see Figure 1.22). By 1941, the list of buildings associated with the manor house that were included in the transfer of land donated to the NPS by George Dorr totaled six, and included a stable (barn), ice house, laundry building, chauffeurs cottage, maids cottage, and a small garage.[29] The stable (barn) appears in photographs that were likely taken about 1910-1930s, the barn also/does not exist in fire maps from the early 1900s. Their associated floor plans suggest the simple utilitarian style of design, however no photographs or documentation exists concerning their appearance or additional features.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, the six outbuildings are included in the 1946 Oldfarm Report, completed by the National Park Service.[30] The buildings also appear in the 1946 Redevelopment Plan, which utilized the 1938 Property Map as a base, implying that these structures still stood in 1946. It is likely that during the demolition of the Oldfarm manor house, these six structures were demolished as well. Today, only partial remnants of a possible chimney or foundation of the maid or chauffeur's cottage are present.

Evaluation: No longer exists

Likely demolished between 1950 and 1951, the six outbuildings associated with the Oldfarm manor house no longer exist as they did in their historic period.

Compass Harbor Cottage (Caretaker's Cottage) and associated shed/barn (no longer exists)

Historic Condition:

The Compass Harbor (Caretaker's) Cottage and its associated buildings did not exist in the early 1877 plan of the Oldfarm property by Ernest W. Bowditch, however it was noted as "a farmhouse built more than 100 years ago" in the 1946 Oldfarm Report.[31] The earliest it appears on a map is on the 1903 map of the southern portion of Bar Harbor (see Figure 1.19). A screened-in porch, and additions to the house to the east and west are present in photographs taken between the 1930s and 1940s (Figure 3.4). The house is mentioned in oral interviews with George Dorr's gardener, Arthur Thatcher. [32] In 1938 and 1946, the house is shown, as well as a barn/shed, separated by a circular driveway and is noted as belonging to

The Mount Desert Nurseries (see Figure 1.22). The Compass Harbor cottage, with a garage and a shed are listed as buildings included in the 1941 transfer of Oldfarm property to the NPS (Figure 3.5).

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

Following the historic period, research has not provided information on the use and management of the Compass Harbor (Caretaker's Cottage). The cottage and one shed are included in the 1946 Oldfarm Report.[33] Today, only remnants of a possible foundation exist, as well as areas of terraced landform that suggest the placement of a building to the west of the Compass Harbor trail.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The Compass Harbor cottage and the two possible outbuildings that were associated with it no longer exist as they did during the historic period.

McIsaac house (no longer exists)

Historic Condition:

The McIsaac house first appears on the 1877 Oldfarm property plan drawn by Ernest Bowditch, situated just to the east of Main Street, located on lands belonging to Prentiss or Douglass. By 1903, the house is still visible in the same location (see Figure 1.18). By about 1910, the house was occupied by Hugh McIsaac, during his work as a manager for The Mount Desert Nurseries.[34] The house is included in the list of buildings in the 1941 transfer of Oldfarm property to the NPS.

Post Historic and Existing Condition:

The house remains in the same location in the 1946 Redevelopment Plan. Research has not provided enough information to note the use, condition or demolition of the McIsaac house. Today, a road trace to the north of the site of the house exists, and an area of possibly compacted, clear land adjacent to the road trace implies the site of a building.

Evaluation: No longer exists

The McIsaac house no longer exists as it did during the historic period.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Table 3.1 organizes key historic landscape features at Oldfarm from the previous analysis. The table also provides an evaluation of the current presence within the existing landscape, and notes historic condition. The evaluation allows for a comparison of historic and existing conditions to determine whether the feature contributes to the overall historic character of the cultural landscape. Each feature listed into the appropriate category and evaluated using the method below:

Extant: The historic landscape feature exists within the landscape, and retains a level of integrity to contribute to the historic character of the landscape.

Partially Extant: The historic landscape feature exists in fragments, pieces, or subtly within the landscape as it did during the historic period.

No longer exists: The historic landscape feature no longer exists as it did during the historic period. The feature has degraded and lost integrity, has been removed or demolished, or has been obscured by development.

Not on NPS land: The historic landscape feature is no longer on NPS land, due to relocation, transfer or sale of property.

Features that contribute to the historic character of Oldfarm generally date to the period of significance (1868-1942). Non-contributing features date after the historic period, or have been altered from their original historic condition. One feature, the Storm Beach

TABLE 3.1 SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES FOR OLDFARM

The following table organizes key historic landscape features at Oldfarm, provides an analysis of their integrity, and notes their historic conditon.

Preferred Name/LCS ID	Evaluation	Historical Condition and Notes	Page #
SPATIAL ORGANIZATION			
Higgins parcel/Conners farm	No longer exists	Bought by Charles Dorr in 1868	12
Storm Beach Cottage grounds	Extant	First laid out in 1877 by Ernest W. Bowditch	13
Oldfarm Manor estate grounds	Partially extant	Developed in 1880s, altered for parking and trail development by the NPS c1990s	15
Mount Desert Nurseries grounds	No longer exists/not on NPS land	First developed in 1896 by George Dorr, present in historic photographs	24
LAND USE			
Agriculture	No longer exists	Prior to 1868, mentioned in George Dorr's personal memoirs	12
Residential	Partially extant	Beginning in 1868, the Dorr family utilized Oldfarm for residential purposes	12
Recreation	Partially extant/not on NPS land	Bicycle path developed in 1893, portions acquired by the Jackson Laboratory in 1989	21
Commercial/Nursery Production	No longer exists	Present in historic photographs, ceased c1940s	25
TOPOGRAPHY			
Terraces above Dorr Point	Extant	Present in historic photographs, implied in 1893 Beatrix Farrand journal entries, mentioned by George Dorr in personal memoirs	17
WATER FEATURES			
Compass Harbor Pond	Extant	Present in historic photographs	27
CIRCULATION			
The Way	Extant	First noted on 1877 map, now renamed "Old Farm Road"	13
Driveways	Extant	Developed in 1880s	15
Paths to Dorr Point and Compass Harbor	Extant	Developed in 1880s, present in historic photographs	17
Bicycle Path	No longer exists	Constructed in 1893 by George B. Dorr, noted by the Bar Harbor VIA as no longer in use by 1914	21
BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES			
Storm Beach cottage, LCS 041070	Extant	Built 1878-79	15
Storm Beach cottage garage and outbuilding	No longer exists	Garage and outbuildings burned in 1947. Garage rebuilt in 1948.	34
Other buildings and structures	Partially extant	In 1877, a "causeway" and "culvert" were noted along a creek under The Way (Old Farm Road). Two additional bridges and a stone retaining wall require further research	54

VIEWS AND VISTAS			
View south from Compass Harbor Pond to Champlain Mountain	Partially extant/not on NPS land	Present in historic photograph	27
View north from manor house piazza/ covered porch to Frenchman's Bay	No longer exists	Present in historic photographs	14
View north from overlook path around manor house to Compass Harbor	No longer exists	Implied from the 1893 Beatrix Farrand journal entry	16
View south from main entry of manor house to Dorr Mountain	No longer exists	Present in historic photographs	20
VEGETATION			
Cedars around circular driveway	Extant	Present in historic photographs	19-20
Specimen trees and shrubs around manor house	Extant	Mentioned in 1893 Beatrix Farrand journal entries, present in historic photographs	19-20
Lawn to north of manor house	No longer exists	Present in historic photograph, utilized for functions in 1928	17
Rose garden	No longer exists	Mentioned in George Dorr's personal memoirs	16
Arborvitae hedge	Extant	Mentioned in 1893 Beatrix Farrand journal entry, mentioned in George Dorr's personal memoirs, present in historic photograph	20
Cutting and vegetable gardens	No longer exists	Mentioned in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article, present in historic photographs	21
Nursery Plantings	No longer exists	Mentioned in nursery catalogs in 1899, 1900 and 1901, present in 1944 aerial photograph	34
SMALL-SCALE FEATURES			
Snake Fence and shade shelter	No longer exists	Noted and diagramed in 1893 Beatrix Farrand journal entry, shade shelter appeared in historic photograph	21, 23
Signage and gates	Non-contributing	Installed by the NPS c1990s-2000s	53
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Oldfarm Manor house	No longer exists	Built in 1880-81, demolished in 1951	13-15
Manor house outbuildings	No longer exists	Built c1880s (maids cottage, laundry, chauffeur's cottage, ice house)	31
Oldfarm barn	No longer exists	Present in historic photographs	35
Compass Harbor Cottage (Caretaker's Cottage) and associated barn/stable	No longer exists	Built c1840, cottage present in historic photographs	97
McIsaac house	No longer exists	Noted in 1938 property plan	31
Well	No longer exists	Noted as "existing well" in 1877 property map	13
Granite swimming pool and pier	Extant	Noted in 1938 and 1942 property plans, mentioned in George Dorr's personal memoirs and recorded in 1946 Field Report site-sketch	31, 37

Cottage is accompanied by a corresponding List of Classified Structures (LCS) number, as it is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The research phase of this cultural landscape assessment provided the opportunity to investigate detailed information about the historic landscape features that were once found at Oldfarm. These features were then compared to the existing conditions of the property. During the research phase the author had hoped to find more information pertaining to the design and construction of the Storm Beach Cottage. The author found information on site planning for the house, however no information was found for an architect. Further research of the Ernest W. Bowditch papers may reveal detailed information on collaboration with architects such as William Ralph Emerson, or Peabody and Stearns.

During the research phase the author had hoped to find more information related to the layout of Mary Dorr's rose garden. Although historic photographs and narratives illustrated general plantings, no specific drawings or photographs captured the exact physical location and layout of the rose garden. Further research of documents related to William Miller and his early work at Oldfarm may reveal more information about the rose garden. Locating early documents related to William Miller may also capture the historic location of several specimen trees, as well as the snake fence noted by Beatrix Farrand in 1893.

As mentioned in the first section of this chapter, the purpose of this study was to examine the landscape characteristics and features and evaluate their contribution to the historic character of the Oldfarm property. The evaluation of landscape features for National Register significance was beyond the scope of this project, however, this document may serve as a starting point for further research and documentation in accordance with a National Register nomination. The author suggests that further research and documentation be completed to fully list the Storm Beach cottage and grounds on the National Register of Historic Places. The author also recommends further research be completed in accordance with the National Park Service Management Policies on Archeological Resources, for a detailed evaluation of the extant remnants of the Oldfarm Manor house estate.[35]

ENDNOTES, ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

1 U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register: Multiple Property Documentation Form, UPDATED DRAFT, April, 2016, 1.

2 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, First Annual Report: August: 1890.

3 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 1, Bar Harbor Historical Society (hereafter, BHHS).

4 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

5 Beatrix Farrand, "Book of Gardening, 1893-1895", October 15, 1893 entry.

6 George B. Dorr, "Detailed History of Dean Higgins lot", ACAD Archives B3.F9.58. Copies provided by Ronald Epp, April 4, 2016.

7 Bar Harbor VIA Annual Reports, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report: September, 1914, 15.

8 U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Field Report on Oldfarm". September 19, 1942.

9 August 1, 1877 Ernest W. Bowditch site sketch-map of Oldfarm property, held at Chapman Map Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine.

10 United States Department of the Interior, Building Inventory Chart: November 24, 1971, held at Sawtelle

Research Center, Resource Management Records, Box 93, Folder 4. Access provided by Marie Yarborough on May 11, 2016.

11 Oldfarm property transfer files, Acadia National Park Central Files.

12 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 3, Folder 7, BHHS.

13 Ibid.

14 Ibid.

15 Beatrix Farrand, "Book of Gardening: 1893-1895", October 11-15 Handwritten Journal Entries October 10, 1893, transcribed by Ronald Epp, September 7, 2011.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 [Author Unknown], article, Old-Fashioned Gardens Contribute Much to Unique Charm of Oldfarm, Bar Harbor Times, Vol. XII, Number 719, April 18, 1928, online archive, Friends of Island History, http://islandhistory.newspaperarchive.com/, accessed January 28, 2016 and March 1, 2016, 3.

19 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 3, Folder 7, BHHS.

20 Bar Harbor Times, 1920, 3.

21 A shade shelter is present in historic photographs, likely taken to the east of the Compass Harbor Cottage, c1910-1920.

22 Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan Dolan, A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1998), 11.

23 George B. Dorr Papers, Box 1, Folder 14, BHHS.

24 Earl G. Shettleworth Jr., Maine Historic Preservation Commission "A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine", (Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine, 1984).

25 Fred Savage, Architectural Plans, Originals and copies are held at the Northeast Harbor Library Archives, Northeast Harbor, Maine.

26 Ardra Tarbell, [date unknown]. Interview with Acadia National Park Staff. Access to audio CDs were provided by Marie Yarborough, Curator, Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor Maine, December 30, 2015. References are from the author's notes on the interviews.

27 U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Field Report on Oldfarm". September 1946, 1-2.

28 United States Department of the Interior, Building Inventory Chart: November 24, 1971, held at Sawtelle Research Center, Resource Management Records, Box 93, Folder 3. Access provided by Marie Yarborough, May 11, 2016.

29 United States Department of the Interior, List of Buildings Included in Oldfarm Transfer, a copy is held at the Sawtelle Research Center, Resource Management Archives, Box 3, Folder 10. Access provided by Marie Yarborough, May 11, 2016.

30 U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, "Field Report on Oldfarm". September 1946, 1.

31 Ibid, 2.

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Participants of the 1937 Legislators Conference at Oldfarm, showing the extant manor house patio and surrounding plantings to the south. George Dorr seated third from left, front row. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

SUMMARY OF OLDFARM MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a framework for managing the Oldfarm property based on the National Park Service mission and policies, the park's legislation and planning goals and objectives, and relevant guidelines. This framework will aid in defining a future management approach for the property and guide future stewardship of the property, both by the park and its support group, Friends of Acadia.

This chapter is divided into three sections: framework for treatment, cultural and natural resource management issues and recommendations, and implementation strategies including integration with the park's Facility Management Software System and Project Management Information System and opportunities for volunteer involvement. Additional detailed stewardship guidance is included in an appendix.

The first section outlines a framework for treatment and stewardship approach for the property. The section reviews the park's mission, federal policies and standards, and management directives that pertain to Oldfarm. These directives provide the framework for an approach to future stewardship of the property's cultural and natural resources. Key policies that pertain to Oldfarm include the National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Protection Act, Endangered Species Act, and Coastal Zone Management Act. The framework includes a treatment philosophy that calls for a preservation approach for the property as defined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (hereafter, Secretary's Standards).

The second section summarizes key landscape management issues and recommendations to preserve the cultural and natural resources within the Oldfarm property. These include visitor use and interpretation, trails, wayfinding, climate change, vegetation management, viewshed management, and streamflow and wildlife connectivity.

The third section outlines implementation strategies to protect the cultural and natural resources within the Oldfarm property. Implementation includes updates to the park's information management systems to ensure future funding as well as strategies for mobilizing volunteers and stewardship groups. Additional details are included in the appendix.

A. TREATMENT FRAMEWORK

The Oldfarm property's close proximity to downtown Bar Harbor, its adjacency to private residences, and connections to recreational resources in Acadia National Park make it a popular destination for locals and visitors to walk and bike. For several decades, the property has been managed as a natural area with remnant cultural resources that have been deteriorating. This report provides a framework for landscape management strategies to enhance and protect both its cultural and natural resources, and ensure that the property best represents the park's mission and management goals.

MISSION AND POLICIES

The landscape management and treatment of Oldfarm is guided by the mission of the National Park Service, defined in the Organic Act of 1916, "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The application of this mission to cultural resources is articulated in the National Park Service Management Policies (2006), which call for the National Park Service to "provide for the long-term preservation of, public access to, and appreciation of, the features, materials, and qualities contributing to the

significance of cultural resources." These policies are based on the Secretary's Standards, and are applied to cultural landscapes in NPS-28 National Park Service Cultural Resource Management Guideline (1998). The NPS-28 provides a broad philosophical basis for treatment that applies to the Oldfarm landscape.

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK ENABLING LEGISLATION AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The management and treatment of the Oldfarm landscape is based on the enabling legislation that created Acadia National Park. Acadia National Park was designated as Sieur de Monts National Monument on July 8, 1916. Distinguished for its long history of philanthropy, individuals donated thousands of acres for the creation of Acadia National Park with the intent to preserve the area's outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, and historic values. In his letter to the Secretary of the Interior in 1916, in which George Dorr offered the initial land parcels on Mount Desert Island as a gift to the United States, he described the area as follows:

[It is] rich in historic association, in scientific interest, and in landscape beauty. It contains within itself the only heights that immediately front the open sea with mountainous character upon our eastern shore. It contains also, owing to past glacial action and its own variously resistant rocky structure, an extraordinary variety of topographic features which unite with the climate caused by the surrounding sea to fit it beyond any other single locality in the east for the shelter, growth, and permanent preservation of a wide range of life, both plant and animal. It forms a striking and instructive geologic record. And it constitutes the dominant and characteristic portion of the first land, Mount Desert Island, to be visited, described, and named by Champlain...in exploration of the New England coast.[1]

In the original enabling proclamation President Woodrow Wilson cited the island's distinction as Champlain's landing place and the great scientific interest of its topography, geology, and fauna and flora. He indicated that the 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."[2]

Congress further passed legislation for the creation of Lafayette National Park on February 16, 1919, the name was later changed to Acadia National Park on January 19, 1929. George Dorr contributed his Oldfarm estate to the park on November 7, 1941, when eight land parcels and the associated buildings were administratively included in Acadia National Park.

As stated in the 1992 General Management Plan, the mission of the park is twofold. First, Acadia National Park protects and preserves outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, and cultural values for present and future generations through programs, facilities, and services. Second, the park provides an increasingly urban population with programs and opportunities for non-consumptive, resource-based recreation and education.

Management actions are directed to retain and enhance the unique qualities and resources of the park, particularly the natural resource base on which Acadia National Park was established. Notwithstanding a strong commitment to natural resource protection, the National Park Service will increase efforts to manage and interpret the park's wealth of cultural resources. The carriage road and hiking trail systems will be rehabilitated. The Park Service will collaborate with surrounding communities, other agencies, and private and public organizations to protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources located outside the park jurisdiction but significant to the perpetuation of the natural systems, scenic quality, and cultural heritage of the park and region. Development in the park will be kept to a minimum. High-density and low-density use areas will be established to protect resources and provide a variety of visitor experiences. High-density use will be supported in specific areas on the east side of Mount Desert Island, but the present character elsewhere in the park will be retained. To reduce the perception of

crowding in high-density areas, the number of parked cars will be kept to a minimum. Existing parking capacities will be enforced. Alternate means of park access will be developed, with the goal of replacing private automobiles with non-motorized means and a public transportation system.

The park's General Management Plan (1992) identifies Oldfarm as a site to be managed as a low-density use cultural area in the Historic and Cultural Zone. Within this zone, the General Management Plan sets forth two subzones and places the Oldfarm property in the Preservation Subzone due to its association with George Dorr, with the following management directive:

> **Preservation Subzone**: Preserve and interpret historic sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value of their associations with persons, events, or periods in human history and that merit full communication of these values to the public.[3]

Placing the Oldfarm property in the Preservation Subzone recognizes the importance of preserving the remaining historic features associated with the Dorr period of ownership, as well as ongoing interpretation of the role of George Dorr in the establishment of Acadia National Park. This Landscape Inventory and Condition Assessment further supports the preservation and interpretation of Oldfarm through research and identification of extant landscape features and characteristics that contribute to the historic character of the property.

Since the completion of the park's General Management Plan in 1992, several initiatives have cited the need for more management direction for the Oldfarm property. In 2002, the park prepared a Hiking Trails Management Plan that included the proposed reopening of village connectors. In 2008, the park's trail crew improved the Compass Harbor Trail and rehabilitated the Schooner Head Path as a connector trail that extends over private lands and into the park. In 2011, park managers revisited the management approach for the Oldfarm property (also referred to as the Compass Harbor property). The park's resource management team initiated a walk-through of the property and completed a natural management plan for the site. The plan was prompted by requests from volunteers and island residents for the park to manage the site in an active way; for example, to allow volunteers from Friends of Acadia (FOA) to clean up the site and stabilize some of the features, especially the area surrounding the foundation ruins. To date, the park has preserved the extant cultural features and generally managed the Oldfarm site as a natural area; providing safe access by adding a small parking lot and maintaining primary circulation routes (trails and steps), managing a range of invasive plant species, and treating for non-native red ant infestations.[4]

The 2011 plan for the Oldfarm property focused on vegetation management and did not fully document the cultural resources or their significance. The park does not have a comprehensive management plan or approach for the Oldfarm property. The park has limited resources, both in funding and in staff, to increase management capacity. The park has decided that the erosion occurring at Dorr Point is an ongoing natural process that cannot be reversed due to sea level rise. Attempts at constructing a bridge or stairs along the point would likely not be permitted under the Coastal Zone Management Act, nor would these structures be easily engineered. A comprehensive management approach must balance already established priorities with allocating the funding and staff time required for additional projects, as both of these are severely restricted.[5]

National Historic Preservation Act Sections 106 and 110 require that the National Park Service adequately document historic resources. In the case of the Oldfarm property, the Storm Beach Cottage and setting is identified as historically significant under National Register Criterion A and B for its association with the Rusticator period and with George B. Dorr, founder of the park. In this respect any actions associated with the

building or setting require compliance review to ensure that the historic fabric is not inadvertently damaged or lost. A multiple property documentation form (MPDF) is in progress that will provide further guidance with respect to National Register eligible resources within the park.

In 2014, the park installed new wayside exhibits throughout the park that provide interpretation of Dorr and his role in creating Acadia. The waysides focus on Dorr's contributions across the landscape and are intended to direct visitors to higher use areas, such as Sieur de Monts, which include visitor services and associated infrastructure.

In draft in 2016, the park initiated a park-wide Long Range Interpretive Plan (LRIP) to address the goals and management of education and communication of park resources and history to visitors. As part of the communication aspect of the Preservation Subzone,? Oldfarm will continue to serve as a destination for guided tours. Currently, the park has an established one and a half hour guided tour which allows visitors to explore the site, and learn about the life of George Dorr by tracing clues of the former estate throughout the landscape. Visitors meet at the parking area along Route 3, and are led by a ranger along the Compass Harbor Trail to the shore, steps, and manor foundation.[6] Additionally, the park is currently working on a digital media exhibit that will allow visitors to connect to a digital media interface that enriched with history to learn more about George B. Dorr and Compass Harbor.

In 2016, the park will complete a foundation document, which will serve as an update of the 1992 General Management Plan. The foundation document will restate the park's mission, purpose, and areas of significance, and identify fundamental and important resources within the park. Several important resources and values are outlined in the foundation document, including Ethnographic Resources and Values, Cultural Landscapes and Unique Historic Architecture. As a designed cultural landscape that aids in telling the history of George Dorr, Oldfarm may be identified as an "other important resource and value" (OIRV), to be considered in park planning and management decisions.[7]

OLDFARM MANAGEMENT APPROACH AND TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY

As stated in the park's 1992 General Management Plan, the Oldfarm property will be managed as a cultural site within the preservation subzone. Owned by George Dorr and then donated to become part of Acadia National Park, the property contains remarkable natural features and coastal scenery, for which the park was established, as well as vestiges of the Dorr estate. In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, intact significant cultural resources such as the Storm Beach Cottage will preserved as well as associated cultural landscape features that contribute to its setting. Upon completion of the park's Multiple Property Documentation for historic resources, the park will continue to preserve cultural landscape features and characteristics that are determined significant in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The Storm Beach Cottage is intact and in good condition, but many of the Dorr estate cultural landscape features are no longer extant, resulting in a loss of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Remnants of the manor foundation, drives, walks, ocean swimming pool, terraces and vegetation are present, allowing the property to retain its integrity of location, setting, and association. To aid in interpreting the history of the founding of the park and the role of George Dorr, the Oldfarm property will be preserved and managed as a low-level use, cultural site, with natural scenery, water features, predominantly native vegetation with some non-native non-invasive species that were introduced to the property during the Dorr period of ownership.

Preservation efforts will adapt to changing environmental conditions, including climate change and sea

level rise, and pursue a sustainable direction for future management. Rather than re-create historic conditions from the Dorr period of ownership, adaptive strategies will be used to preserve and interpret the essential qualities of the site that convey the site's history. Strategies will accommodate visitor access and interpretation, meet cultural and natural resource objectives, adapt to changing site conditions, and protect natural and cultural resources to the extent feasible.

Continue and expand upon non-native invasive plant management.

Both preservation and rehabilitation management alternatives incorporate the continued process of invasive plant management at Oldfarm. Preserving the natural ecology of the property is of particular concern for the park, while also keeping in line with the historic contexts of species and their arrangement on the site.

Utilize the property for recreation, and for the interpretation of the history of George B. Dorr.

Both management alternatives retain the use of the property as an area for visitors to walk, run, and hike to, as well as connect with the history of George Dorr. Preserving the current use of the site, with careful attention to keeping a low density visitation, is a concern for the park, as well as neighboring property owners.

PRIMARY TREATMENT: REHABILITATION

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards on the preservation of cultural resources listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties define four primary treatment approaches according to preservation goals: preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.[8] Preservation standards require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric, including the landscape's historic form, features, and details as they have evolved over time. Rehabilitation standards acknowledge the need to alter or add to a cultural landscape in order to meet continuing or new uses while retaining the landscape's historic character. Restoration standards allow for the depiction of a landscape at a particular time in its history by preserving materials from the period of significance and removing materials from later periods. Reconstruction standards establish a framework for re-creating a vanished or non-surviving landscape with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes.

For Oldfarm, rehabilitation is the recommended treatment for the cultural landscape because it provides the flexibility needed to preserve the remnant cultural resources that enhance the historic character of the site, while accommodating current site conditions and meeting the objectives outlined in the treatment philosophy. Rehabilitation will allow for improvements related to accessibility and safety, visitor use and park operations, non-native invasive vegetation, wildlife management, and provide flexibility to address current and future impacts of climate change.

According to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, rehabilitation treatment actions must conform to the following standards:

1. A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and pre-

served.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

As specified above, the rehabilitation standards call for preservation, stabilization, and replacement in-kind where feasible. For the Oldfarm property, the rehabilitation treatment approach will facilitate natural resource management efforts, while allowing the park to adopt an adaptive management approach with respect to climate change, sea level rise, and visitor use.

B. SUMMARY OF OLDFARM LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The park has addressed five key management issues that pertain to the Oldfarm property, relating to the level of visitation and forms of interpretation, the effects of sea level rise, vegetation and views management, stabilization of the remaining features associated with the Dorr estate, and streamflow/wildlife connectivity. This section outlines the key management issues and further details the recommendations for each.

1) ADDRESS VISITATION LEVEL, INTERPRETATION AND ACCESS

Currently, visitors to the Oldfarm property utilize the parking area that is located along Main Street (US Route 3), and walk along the Compass Harbor Trail to the shoreline and foundation remnants. Because the site is situated between residential parcels, park management has considered ways to maintain a low-density level of visitor use at the site to minimize noise, and travel onto private land.

The recommended approach is to preserve the existing parking lot. The lot is undersized for the current level of use, but discourages increased used of the area. In the future, Oldfarm must incorporate alternatives that address the level of visitor use, while maintaining the current amount of parking. Alternatives may include additional wayfinding and use of the web and social media to direct visitors to higher use areas with visitor infrastructure within the park for additional information and history on George Dorr.

Preserve low level of use and small parking area

- Allow for residential use of site to continue (park staff housing), keeping in-line with historic use of property, while managing visitation to maintain a low density, quiet use.

Add seating to provide for visitors with limited mobility

- The Compass Harbor Trail and Schooner Head Path are relatively flat and thus appealing to visitors with limited mobility or a need for rest. Incorporate an appropriate bench or seating along each trail. For the Compass Harbor Trail, an appropriate location would be at the lookout path near the manor foundation. For the Schooner Head Path, placing a bench in an area with a view of the pond, but secluded from neighboring private property.

Improve wayfinding and reveal historic circulation patterns

- Improve wayfinding along paths by formalizing trails that reflect the historic circulation patterns. (Are you proposing a map that shows an overlay of the historic circulation system and buildings with the present circulation system?

2) ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

The effects of climate change and sea level rise are visible at Oldfarm through the erosion occurring at Dorr Point, and the growth increase of non-native invasive species. The park has decided that the erosion occurring at Dorr Point is an ongoing natural process that cannot be reversed. The park complies with the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (hereafter, CZMA), which aims to "preserve, protect, develop, and where possible, to restore or enhance the resources of the nation's coastal zone."[9] Further trail enhancements at Dorr Point may be limited due to restrictions within the CZMA. A future treatment plan for Oldfarm should take into consideration the guidelines and restrictions within the CZMA, and evaluate all extant features (pool remnants, granite steps, trail base) before any treatment recommendations be proposed.

Monitor effects of climate change

- Monitor landscape features that are at risk of deterioration due to climate change (sea level rise) including the shoreline erosion at Dorr Point and the shoreline section of the Compass Harbor Trail.

- Develop a strategy for a recurring documentation process for high risk features such as the granite blocks associated with Dorr's ocean swimming pool, the brick patio remnants, and the manor foundation remnants.)

Further develop awareness of climate change and invasive species management

- Monitor the relationship between climate change and the growth rates of invasive plant species, including the colonization and ecology of the property after the removal of species.

3) MANAGE VEGETATION AND VIEWS

The close proximity of Oldfarm to the village of Bar Harbor makes it a popular destination for walkers, hikers, runners, and picnicking groups. Safety issues on the property include hazardous trees, as there are many mature trees that date to the Dorr period of ownership that are in poor condition. The park will continue to allow for visitor use of the site but may close the site in advance of, during, or following an extreme weather event. The park will also continue to monitor the property for hazardous trees and limbs, particularly those that overhang roads and trails.

The park seeks to preserve the natural ecology of the Oldfarm property, while also keeping in line with the historic contexts of species and their arrangement on the site. An overarching goal for the park is to balance the management of native, and non-native species that threaten the natural ecology of the area, while maintaining a level of character necessary to capture the history of the landscape.

Beginning in 2009, the park has included intensive management of non-native invasive species at Oldfarm, including monitoring and removal of garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), bittersweet (*Celastris orbiculatus*), and giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). A full list of treated species and their management is clarified in Table___. A future treatment plan for Oldfarm must take into consideration the monitoring, management, and removal of invasive species. Considerations should also be made for ecological changes that promote the further growth of invasive species, such as a gradually warming climate, the presence of invasive species on neighboring properties, and the individual ways in which each species spreads. Because many of the non-native invasive species, such as Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) were introduced by George Dorr during the historic period of Oldfarm, future treatment approaches must also address the species historic value, and provide a rationale for removal.

Address visitor safety in vegetation management

- Inspect tree canopy over trails, parking areas, and other visitor use areas to identify potential hazards.
- Remove unsafe/unnecessary vegetation and replacing with comparable species (ie: cleanup and remove fallen and damaged cedar trees within driveway circle).
- Continue current fire management practices for vegetation surrounding Storm Beach Cottage.

Preserve non-invasive, native and non-native plant species from the Dorr period

- Monitor and record the appearance, growth, and location native and non-native plant species that date from the Dorr period as detailed in Appendix B. Provide a rational for the removal of species and specimens that date from the Dorr period.
- Monitor the growth of herbaceous plants surrounding the foundation (ie: *Ajuga ssp*., *Aruncus ssp.)*. Utilize care and caution when cleaning up leaves surrounding the foundation.
- Maintain apple tree specimens at Dorr Point (prune, or consult the advice of a specialist to determine best management practices).
- Rehabilitate historic views (ie: open view at overlook area by removing dead wood and lower limbs of surrounding trees).

Continue current practices of invasive species management

- Continue with existing invasive plant management procedures and long-term management goals as detailed in Table 4.1.
- Remove non-native invasive species from the property including those introduced during the Dorr period of ownership, such as Norway maple, and replant comparable species where needed.
- Replant key vegetation that is not invasive to reinforce historic character so that visitors are better able to read the Dorr estate landscape (ie: replant key shrubs on either side of front entry to manor house).
- Address the treatment of landscape areas following invasive species removal
- Develop an approach for the selective removal of invasive specimens (ie: consider the successional growth of privet (Ligustrum spp.) due to increased areas of sunlight after the removal of a large Norway maple canopy.
- Consider the replacement or regeneration of native species upon increased amounts of sunligh

4) STABILIZE EXISTING CULTURAL FEATURES

A primary concern that park managers have considered for Oldfarm is visitor safety, and the stabilization of existing features on the property, such as the foundation ruins, and granite steps to Dorr Point. A future treatment plan must address the safety of existing features, and their stabilization rather than restoration. Aspects of a future treatment plan may include an approach to stabilize (re-set and/or re-mortar) features on a priority level, according to which individual features are of highest priority to visitor's safety.

Repair and stabilize stonework

- Repair key historic masonry features that are utilized frequently by visitors including unstable or missing steps to Dorr Point.

Upgrade drainage structures

- Upgrade drainage structures to improve management of beaver and accommodate extreme flooding associated with climate change.

Remove unsafe features

- Remove unsafe features and replace them with other structures (ie: removal of unstable brick and stone along north edge of foundation, consider resetting with larger coping stones, or constructing a seating wall along foundation perimeter).

Monitor and preserve additional cultural features

- Monitor cairns along footpath and near the summit of Bear Brook Hill to preserve their structure and placement for wayfinding and dating the trail. Insert a sentence on how a cairn can help to date a trail.

- Monitor spigots along the Schooner Head trail, long steps to Dorr Point, and at tennis courts. Remove vegetation that obscures them, relocate or repair if they become hazardous to tripping.

5) MONITOR STREAMFLOW, WILDLIFE CONNECTIVITY, AND INSECT PESTS

Because Oldfarm is situated within a residential area, and is considered almost an "urban" park site, park managers have considered ways in which a future treatment plan will address aspects of stream-flow and wildlife connectivity. Currently, park wildlife staff monitor the Compass Harbor Pond for beaver habitat, and the quality of habitat connectivity. Tall grasses and frequent grazing deer have increased tick habitat on the site. Areas have also become infested with European Fire ant (*Myrmica rubra*) populations. A future treatment plan would appropriately address key features necessary for proper habitat, elements to ensure that water remains flowing properly through the site, and water quality concerns.

Assess the flow of water at Compass Harbor Pond

- Monitor the runoff and remove debris piles from Garden Way at the southern park boundary in order to assess the flow of water through the culvert beneath, and the diversion of water through the wetland to Compass Harbor Pond.

- Assess the levels of silt and fallen trees in Compass Harbor Pond to determine their effect on the flow of water through the pond to the outflow dam to the north.

- Remove debris and silt from the two culverts beneath Old Farm Road as necessary to continue channeling water to the north.

Stabilize stonework along stream corridor

- Monitor shifting of granite stones that line stream near culverts beneath Old Farm Road to ensure they do not block the flow of water.

- Monitor shifting of a second set of cut granite stones about 80 feet beyond first set, to ensure they do not continue to slow the flow of water beneath a former road trace.

Continue monitoring wildlife habitat

- Monitor existing and potential beaver habitat at Compass Harbor pond. Consider effects of beaver dams on water flow and levels.

Consider consistent monitoring for hemlock woolly adelgid

- Develop a monitoring plan for hemlock woolly adelgid in hemlocks within the Oldfarm property. Sites within a mile vicinity of Oldfarm have been infested with the hemlock woolly adelgid.[10]

Monitor areas infested with European fire ants

- Map and monitor key nesting sites for ants, and advise visitors to refrain from entering those areas, to limit the introduction of ant populations to new areas.

- Advise park staff and volunteers on proper working conditions surrounding infested areas, including removal and disposal of plant material to discourage the introduction of ants to new areas.

- Consider further study of bait distribution within ant-infested areas, building upon a report completed in 2007.[11]

C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

The management of the Oldfarm property creates a unique opportunity for the park to incorporate a variety of existing NPS implementation strategies with the interests and mission of FOA, and interested public volunteer groups. The property is not currently fully incorporated into the park's information management systems, limiting the amount of funding for projects. This section outlines several strategies to ensure funding, organize potential management projects, and mobilize volunteers and stewardship groups. Further details on implementation tasks are included in Appendix C.

I) INTEGRATE OLDFARM LANDSCAPE INTO FMSS AND PMIS

As of spring, 2016, Oldfarm is not fully documented in the National Park Service Facility Management Software System (FMSS). This system is structured to track asset condition and costs associated with asset management. FMSS is also fundamental in generating funding requests for all rehabilitation, restoration, repair, and capital improvement projects through Project Management Information System (PMIS). Integration with FMSS and PMIS are essential to implementation of the treatment recommendations in this report.

Physical features or "assets" of the property are tracked in FMSS through a variety of "Asset Types," including the maintained landscape and buildings. In Acadia National Park, landscape-related assets are tracked under the maintained landscape Asset Type, with a code of "3100." Oldfarm and the Compass Harbor area are not listed as a maintained landscape. The landscape surrounding the Storm Beach Cottage (59737) and Storm Beach Garage (59738) is listed in FMSS as Maintained Housing Grounds (243137). Additional assets within the Compass Harbor area include:

Roads: Old Farm Road (103260)

- Roadways and their associated features are tracked through FMSS. Culverts, drainage ditches, and road surface materials are among the features that are included within roadway assets. If repairs or improvements are needed, the project is included in PMIS, and funding is requested.

Trails: Compass Harbor Trail (101721) and Schooner Head Path (81091)

- The trails crew incorporates projects into FMSS and PMIS by annually inspecting trails, and determining workload amounts for the repair or reconstruction of trail features, and associated features. At Oldfarm, the existing Compass Harbor Trail, which extends from the parking area northeast to the shoreline, and the Schooner Head Path, that extends south from the intersection of the Compass Harbor Trail, are currently included in FMSS.

In order for the Oldfarm property to be included in FMSS and PMIS, a baseline inventory, documentation, and assessment of features must be gathered. This information is formulated into a treatment plan to assess which areas of the property require further, detailed management. This Landscape Inventory and Condition Assessment creates a baseline inventory of features (assets), but does not accomplish a detailed treatment plan, limiting the opportunity to include the property fully within FMSS and PMIS.

II) DEVELOP TASKS FOR FURTHER VOLUNTEER MOBILIZATION

Volunteer involvement with landscape management projects annually occurs at Oldfarm, and the surrounding Compass Harbor property. Volunteers including professionals, students, and public groups take part in a variety of activities that promote the stewardship of Acadia National Park lands, such as pruning, raking, and trail maintenance. At Oldfarm, volunteers have uncovered, organized and stored brick and stone remnants from foundations, cleared areas of leaf litter, monitored plant and animal species, and taken a keen interest in the overall stewardship of the property.

This Landscape Inventory and Condition Assessment creates the opportunity to further develop key stewardship tasks that can be accomplished by park staff, trained professionals, volunteers, or collaborated efforts. Individual tasks are associated directly to the management of key features that promote the historic character of Oldfarm, and are found in the property's history. Further details on tasks recommended for volunteers are included in Appendix C.

ENDNOTES, MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

1 Dorr, (1916) 1942, 2.

2 Winsor, 1955, 11.

3 U.S. Department of the Interior. Acadia National Park, General Management Plan. (National Park Service, 1992), 55-56, 58.

4 Judith Hazen-Connery, Natural Resources Program Manager, ANP, personal communication with the author, April-May, 2016.

5 Rebecca Cole-Will, Chief of Resource Management, ANP, personal communication with the author, April-May, 2016.

6 Park Brochure, ANP Park Ranger Programs, May, 2016.

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9 U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), "What is coastal zone management?", online resource: http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/czm.html, accessed, June 26, 2016.

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12 Table 4.1 includes information gathered from Exotic Plant Management Team's 2016 Species Management Goals and Activity (unpublished tables) and Personal Communication with Jesse Wheeler and the ACAD Exotic Plant Management Team, June 16, 2016, and the 2009 Acadia National Park Exotic Plant Management Team Report, a copy is held at Acadia National Park Headquarters, Bar Harbor, Maine.



View of surrounding Frenchman Bay from the covered brick patio over the terraced lawn and steps to Dorr Point, c1920s. (Courtesy of the National Park Service, Acadia National Park).

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APPENDIX A: MAP SERIES

APPENDIX B: HISTORIC VEGETATION SUMMARY

APPENDIX C: LANDSCAPE TASKS

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Existing Conditions Cover: Bald Porcupine Island from Dorr Point, Acadia National Park Archives, copy-prints, Number 285.

Analysis and Evaluation Cover: Large lilac in full bloom at front Entry, Courtesy of the Raymond Strout Collection, Bar Harbor, Maine.

Management Alternatives Cover: Participants of 1937 Legislators Conference, seated at Oldfarm, Acadia National Park Archives, HFC collection.

1.1 Map by James Peters of Eastern Portion of Mount Desert Island, 1807, Courtesy of the Bar Harbor Historical Society.

1.2 Map by USGS of Bar Harbor, 1875. A copy is held at the Acadia National Park Headquarters.

1.3 Photograph of Storm Beach Cottage, showing early landscape, Acadia National Park Archives, copy prints, Number: 534.

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1.20 View south of Newport (Champlain) Mountain from Compass Harbor Pond, Acadia National Park Archives, copy prints, Number:24

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1.22 Map by Gardiner Sherman of Oldfarm property. A copy is held at the William Otis Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park.

1.24 1944 Aerial Photograph, showing Oldfarm and nursery grounds. A copy is held at the William Otis Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park.

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1.26 Photograph of Storm Beach Garage, Acadia National Park Archives, Box 48, ACAD 29539

1.27 Photograph of Oldfarm Barn, Acadia National Park Archives, Box, Box 48, ACAD 29539

1.28 Site-sketch from 1946 Oldfarm Field Report, A copy is held at the William Otis Sawtelle Research Center, Acadia National Park.

1.29 Photograph of Oldfarm manor house foundation, Acadia National Park Archives, Box 83, ACAD 21042

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1.31 Proposed site plan for residential homes at Oldfarm, National Park Service, E-Tic Document.

3.3 See description for Figure 1.24.

3.4 Compass Harbor Cottage, view north, Acadia National Park Archives, Box 048 ACAD 29539

APPENDIX A. Map Series

The following map series illustrates the evolution of the Oldfarm property over time using two maps during each of the four historic periods.

EARLY OLDFARM: 1794-1893

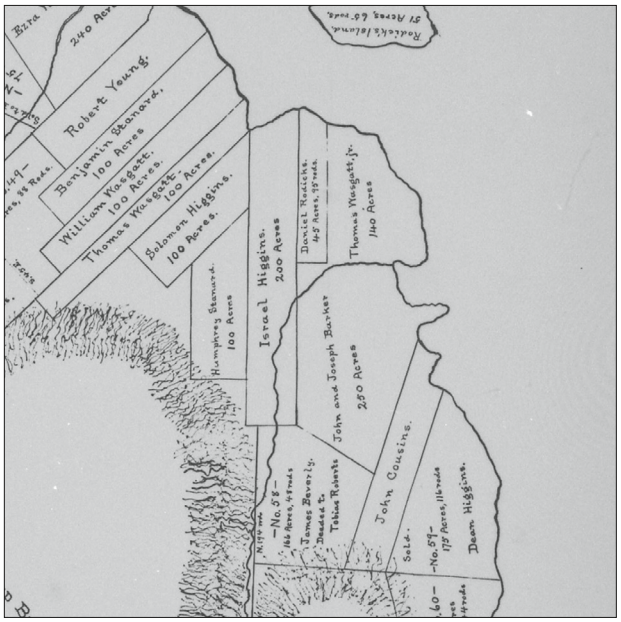


Figure 5.1. 1807 Peters plan showing the earliest parcel boundary of the John Cousins parce. (Courtesy of the Bar Harbor Historical Society).

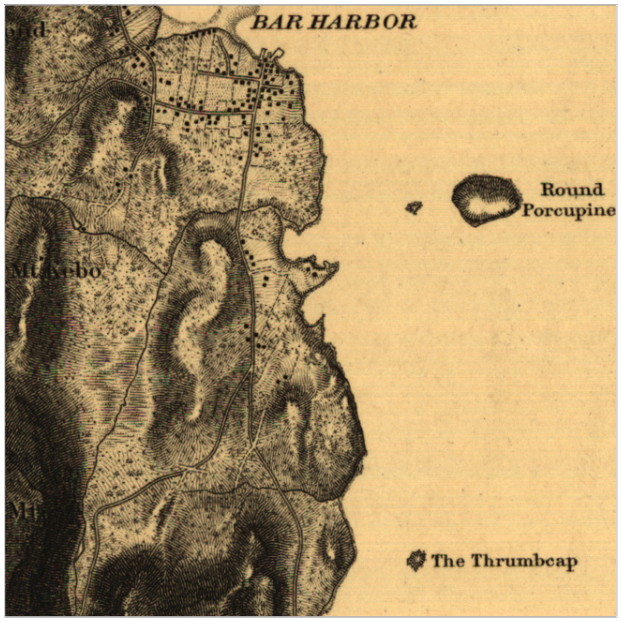


Figure 5.2. 1875 USGS Map of Mount Desert Island showing early homesteads, circulation and development surrounding Oldfarm and Compass Harbor. (Acadia National Park Archives).

CHARLES AND MARY DORR OWNERSHIP, 1868-1893



Figure 5.3. 1888 Colby Stuart Map showing the Oldfarm manor house, Storm Beach Cottage and early circulation within the parcel. (Acadia National Park Archives).

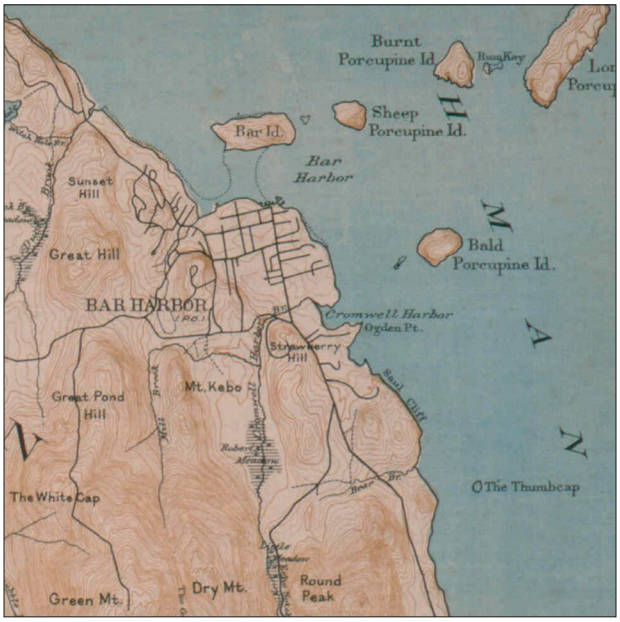


Figure 5.4. 1893 Edward Rand Path Map of Mount Desert Island showing early path circulation occuring near the property at Bear Brook. (Acadia National Park Archives).

GEORGE B. DORR OWNERSHIP, 1893-1942



Figure 5.5. 1936 Masterplan for Acadia National Park showing the development of the park loop road, and existing buildings at Oldfarm. (Acadia National Park Archives).



Figure 5.6. 1941 Fred C. Lynam insurance map showing parcel lines, and the development of the Mount Desert Nurseries. (Courtesy of the Bar Harbor Historical Society).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OWNERSHIP, 1942-2016

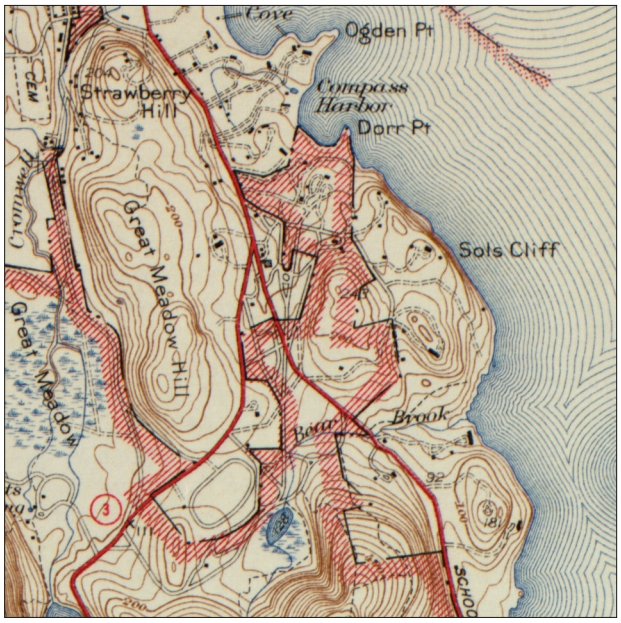


Figure 5.7. 1942 Acadia National Park path map showing Oldfarm incorporated in the park boundary, creating the connection to the shoreline. (Acadia National Park Archives).

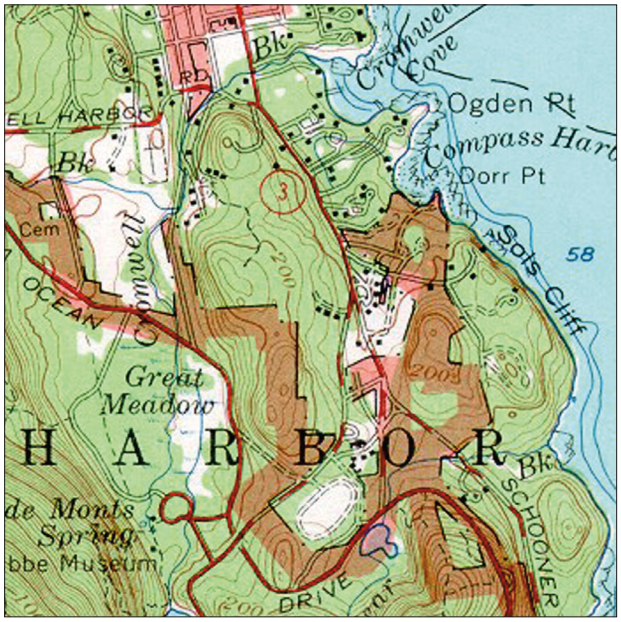


Figure 5.8. 1956 USGS topographical map showing the redevelopment of the Mount Desert Nurseries. (United States Geological Survey).

APPENDIX B. Historic Vegetation Summary

Tables 3.2-3.6 identify, summarize, and locate historic and potentially historic plants (existing) dating to the Dorr period. Plants are accompanied by historic notes, location (if available), and presence in the Mount Desert Nurseries catalogs.

TABLE 3.2 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS FOR OLDFARM

Location (Historic/Existing)	Common Name *Scientific name*	Historic Notes	Presence in Mount Desert Nursery Catalogs		
Deciduous Trees			**1899**	**1900**	**1909**
NA	*Acer negundo* Boxelder maple	Cataloged by College of the Atlantic (COA) Herbarium. Present in historic nursery catalogs.		X	X
I, II, III, IV Unknown in V, VII	*Acer pennsylvanicum* Moose maple	Present in historic nursery catalogs. Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893. Naturalized specimens noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.	X	X	X
Unknown	*Acer platanoides* var. 'Schwedleri' Copper maple	Mentioned by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893. Noted as 'Purple maple' in 1909 nursery catalog	X	X	X
I, II, III, IV, V, VI Unknown in VII	*Acer platanoides* Norway maple	Present in historic nursery catalogs. Naturalized and large specimens noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.	X	X	X
IV	*Acer spicatum* Mountain maple	Present in historic nursery catalog. Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.			X
I, II, III, IV, V, VI Unknown in VII	*Betula papyrifera* Paper birch	Present in historic photographs at Dorr Point and in historic nursery catalogs (*B. papyracea)*. Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 along Dorr Point, and along "snake fence" planting. Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.	X	X	X
Unknown	*Catalpa* ssp. Catalpa tree	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893			
I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VIII	*Fagus grandifolia* American beech	Present in historic nursery catalogs. Cataloged by COA Herbarium.		X	X
I, II, III, IV	*Fraxinus americana* Ash sp. (White ash)	Cataloged by College of the Atlantic (COA) Herbarium	X	X	X
I, II, III, IV, V, VI	*Laburnum* ssp. Golden chain tree	Present in historic nursery catalog. Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit. (Noted as *Cytisus laburnum* in catalogs) *Laburnum* x 'watereri' noted by Beatrix Farrand in October, 1893		X	
Unknown	*Magnolia acuminate* Cucumber magnolia	Described by Arthur Thatcher, cataloged by COA Herbarium			
I	*Phellodendron amurense* Amur cork tree	Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit, not present in historic nursery catalogs.			
Unknown	*Sorbus decora* Showy mountain ash	Several species of Mountain ash present in historic nursery catalog.			X
Varies	*Quercus rubra* Red oak	Present in historic nursery catalogs. Large and smaller naturalized specimens noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.		X	
V	*Tilia americana* American linden	Broad-leafed Linden noted in historic nursery catalog. Cataloged by COA Herbarium, noted during May 2016 site visit within garden area.			X

TABLE 3.3 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS FOR OLDFARM

Location (Historic/Existing)	Common Name Scientific name	Historic Notes	Presence in Mount Desert Nursery Catalogs		
			1899	1900	1909
Evergreen Trees and Shrubs					
IV	*Juniperus* ssp. Juniper (creeping?)	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, as shrub-like near Oldfarm manor house. Creeping varieties found in historic nursery catalog		X	X
I, possible more throughout	*Larix decidua (europa)* European larch	Cataloged by College of the Atlantic (COA) Herbarium		X	X
III, IV	*Picea albertiana* Alberta spruce	Described by Arthur Thatcher. Early specimen(s) may have come from the Arnold Arboretum.			
Unknown historic location	*Picea glauca* (alba) White spruce	Four specimens noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 in planting beside "snake fence"	X	X	X
Unknown historic location	*Picea pungens var. glauca* Colorado blue spruce	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 (in unknown area)		X	X
Unknown historic location	*Picea rubens* Yellow spruce	Two specimens noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 in planting beside "snake fence"			
IV	*Pieris japonica* Japanese pieris	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly near Oldfarm manor house.			
II (possible historic location)	*Pinus cembra* Swiss stone pine	Described by Arthur Thatcher as being near the Caretaker's cottage			
IV	Mugo pine *Pinus mugo*	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly near Oldfarm manor house. Present in historic nursery catalog		X	
I, II, III, IV, VI, VII	*Pinus resinosa* Red pine	Present in historic photographs (possibly near Compass Harbor Pond), large specimens noted during 2015-2016 site visits. Present in historic nursery catalogs.		X	X
Unknown historic location	*Pinus strobus* White pine	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 along "snake fence".	X	X	X
Unknown historic location	*Pseudotsuga menziesii* Douglas fir	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 (interplanted with Colorado blue spruce, and Copper maples)	X		X
I, II, IV	*Rhododendron catawbiense* Catawba rhododendron	Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit			X
IV, V	*Thuja* ssp. Arborvitae	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly inter-planted with 2-3 white spruce near manor house, also as a backdrop for perennial garden plants.			
Historic location unknown	*Thuja occidentalis* Eastern white cedar	Present in historic nursery catalogs		X	X

TABLE 3.4 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC SHRUBS FOR OLDFARM

Location (Historic/Existing)	Common Name Scientific name	Historic Notes	Presence in Mount Desert Nursery Catalogs		
Shrubs			**1899**	**1900**	**1909**
V	*Aralia spinosa* Angelica tree, Hercules Club	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly near garden area.			X
IV	*Berberis thunbergii* European or common barberry	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, near entry of manor home. *Berberis vulgaris* found in historic nursery catalogs.	X		X
Unknown historic location	*Cornus sericea* Red dogwood	Described by Arthur Thatcher near Compass Harbor Pond	X	X	X
IV	*Euonymus europaeus* European spindle bush	Cataloged by COA Herbarium. Possibly noted near front entry of manor house on November 15, 2015 site visit. (*E. yeddoensis* sold in 1909)			X
II, VI	*Forsythia* ssp. Forsythia	Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit. Several varieties present in historic nursery catalogs.			X
IV	*Hydrangea* ssp. Hydrangea	*H. vestita* noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, 10' tall, possibly near manor house. Several varieties of hydrangea present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	X
Naturalized throughout	*Ligustrum vulgare* Common Privet	Present in historic nursery catalogs. Numerous naturalized specimens found throughout during November 15, 2015 site visit.		X	X
Unknown historic location	*Lonicera xylosteum* European fly honeysuckle	Cataloged by COA Herbarium, present in historic nursery catalogs.			X
Throughout	*Rhamnus frangula* Glossy buckthorn	Present in historic nursery catalogs (suggested use as a hedge), noted during November 15, 2015 site visit. Numerous naturalized specimens throughout.		X	
Unknown	*Rhododendron canadense* Rhodora	Described by Arthur Thatcher as a notable plant at Sieur de Monts (or earlier Wild Gardens of Acadia), possibly specimens planted at Oldfarm			
II	*Rosa rubrifolia* Red-leafed rose	Described by Arthur Thatcher, possible location near Caretaker's (Compass Harbor) cottage. Present in historic nursery catalogs.			X
Unknown	*Rosa virginiana* Virginia rose	Cataloged by COA Herbarium			
V	*Rosa* ssp. Hybrid tea rose	Yellow and scarlet varieties noted by 1928 Bar Harbor Times article. Many varieties present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	X
IV	*Spirea x vanhouttei* Bridal wreath spirea	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly near Oldfarm manor house.			X
IV, V	*Spirea tomentosa* Common steeple bush	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, possibly near Oldfarm manor house and in plantings near garden area. Present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	
IV	*Syringa vulgaris* Common lilac (white and purple varieties)	Two small-rounded specimens flanking both sides of front entry noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, present in historic nursery catalogs, and noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.	X	X	X

TABLE 3.5 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC VINES AND HERBACEOUS PLANTS FOR OLDFARM

Location (Historic/Existing)	Common Name Scientific name	Historic Notes	Presence in Mount Desert Nursery Catalogs		
			1899	1900	1909
Vines					
II	*Actinidia arguta* Hardy kiwi vine	*A. arguta* and *A. polygama* present in historic nursery catalogs. *A. arguta* noted during November 15, 2015 site visit (species identification not confirmed).		X	X
II, V	*Celastris orbiculatus* Bittersweet vine	*C. scandens* present in historic nursery catalogs. Naturalized specimens noted in many areas during November 15, 2015 site visit.	X	X	X
IV	*Clematis paniculata* Sweet autumn clematis	A specimen framing a window on manor house noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893.		X	X
IV	*Lonicera sempervirens* Trumpet honeysuckle	Specimen growing on manor house porch noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893		X	X
IV	*Parthenocissus tricuspidata* Boston ivy	Present in historic photographs on exterior of manor house. Present in historic nursery catalog (*Ameliopsis tricuspidata).*			X
Herbaceous Plants					
V	*Aconitum* ssp. Monkshood	Noted in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article in garden area. Present in historic nursery catalog			X
V	*Alcea rosea* Hollyhock	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893	X		X
Unknown	*Aquilegia vulgaris* European columbine	Cataloged by COA Herbarium, present in historic nursery catalogs	X		X
IV	*Aruncus dioicus*	Present in historic nursery catalogs, and in historic 1937 photograph. Cataloged by COA Herbarium Present during May 2016 site visit near Oldfarm manor house foundation.			X
V	*Aster* ssp. Aster	*A. novae angliae* and *A. ericoides* noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	X
IV, V	*Astilbe* ssp. Astilbe	Present in historic photograph (1937) at Oldfarm manor house, noted by photographer (Gleason) c1910-1920 in border of Mr. Dorr's garden pool			X
Unknown historic location	*Campanula rotundifolia* Harebell/Bellflower	Cataloged by COA Herbarium, present in historic nursery catalogs	X		X
V	*Delphinium* ssp. Larkspur	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, present in historic nursery catalogs			
V	*Gladiolus* Gladiola	Pale lemon variety noted in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article. Present in historic nursery catalog.			X
V	*Helianthus* ssp. Sunflower	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893, present in historic nursery catalogs	X	X	X

TABLE 3.6 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC HERBACEOUS PLANTS, WATER PLANTS AND GRASSES FOR OLDFARM

Location (Historic/Existing)	Common Name Scientific name	Historic Notes	Presence in Mount Desert Nursery Catalogs		
			1899	1900	1909
Maintained/eradicated	*Heracleum mantegazzianum* Giant hogweed	Cataloged by COA Herbarium, present in historic nursery catalogs, monitored and maintained by the NPS. Not found in historic nursery catalogs.			
I	*Iris* ssp. Iris	Present in historic photograph of Compass Harbor Pond, present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	X
V	*Lilium* ssp. Tiger lily	*Tigrinum splendens* noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893. Present in historic nursery catalogs.	X	X	X
III (shoreline), Unknown historic location	*Lupinus polyphyllus* Garden lupine	Present in historic nursery catalogs, noted during May and June site visits, 2016.	X	X	
I	*Lythrum salicaria* Purple loosestrife	Noted by photographer (Gleason), c1910-1920 on border of Compass Harbor Pond			
V	*Narcissus* ssp. Daffodil	Noted in May 2016 site visit beneath large oak in garden area.			
V, VI	*Paeonia* ssp. Peony	Red varieties noted in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article. Present in historic nursery catalog. Unknown variety found during May 2016 site visit (possibly eaten by grazing deer-nursery area)			X
V	*Phlox* ssp. Garden phlox	Pink, lavender, crimson, white, and purple varieties noted in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article.	X	X	X
IV	*Viola* ssp. Pansy	Large bed located near Oldfarm manor house, noted by George Dorr as a popular plant utilized by his mother for table top decoration.			
Water Plants					
V	Water lily	Several varieties, yellow, and pink noted by photographer (Gleason) c1910-1920 in Mr. Dorr's Garden pool.			
Grasses and Ferns					
V	*Miscanthus gracillima* Eulalia grass (or Chinese silver grass)	Noted by Beatrix Farrand in October 1893 near garden area.			X
Fruit and Vegetable Species					
I, II, III, IV, V, VI	*Malus* ssp. Apple (various varities)	Present in historic photograph of George Dorr in young nursery area. Noted in 1928 Bar Harbor Times article near garden area, noted during site visits. Several varieties present in historic nursery catalog			X
I	*Rubus* ssp. Blackberry/Raspberry	Present in historic nursery catalog. Cataloged by COA Herbarium, present during May 2016 site trip to north of Old Farm road, may have naturalized in areas.			X
VI	*Solanum lycopersicum* Tomato	Staked varieties noted by photographer (Gleason) c1910-1920, possibly in nursery area.			
II	*Vitus* ssp. Grape	*Vitis riparia*. (Riverbank grape) present in historic nursery catalogs. Noted during November 15, 2015 site visit.			X

APPENDIX C. Landscape Recommendations

Tables within this appndix identify, summarize, and recommend landscape managment tasks for selected features within the seven Landscape Character Areas outlined in the Existing Conditions chapter. Table 4.1 addresses recommendations for long-term invasive plant management at Oldfarm, and includes information compiled by the park's Exotic Plant Management Team.

TABLE 4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LONG-TERM INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT FOR OLDFARM

Species	Historic Presence	Recommended Long Term Management Approach
Norway maple *Acer platanoides*	Present in nursery catalogs (Mount Desert Nurseries)	Treatment has not yet been initiated. Monitoring plots may be established prior to treatments to quantify changes over time. Tentative plans include basal-bark or girdling treatment of mature specimens with herbicide to contain population within infested areas and prevent spreading to un-infested areas. Immature specimens may be hand-pulled or treated with a foliar herbicide application. A treatment approach will likely occur in phases to prevent over exposure of understory to sunlight (creating further habitat for invasive species), as well as to minimize risk of hazardous treated specimens near trails and roadways.
Glossy buckthorn *Rhamnus frangula*	*Rhamnus catharticus* present in nursery catalogs	Removal of seedlings and specimens below waist height by foliar herbicide treatment, cut-stump herbicide treatments for specimens above waist height. Goal is to suppress the number of reproductive plants below set management threshold.
Asiatic bittersweet *Celastrus orbiculata*	Present in nursery catalogs	Foliar herbicide treatment for specimens below waist height, cut-stump herbicide treatments for climbing vines to minimize damage to native species. Goal is to suppress the number of reproductive plants below set management threshold.
Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*	Not known	Initial foliar herbicide treatment in mid-June, then cutting of re-sprouts (no herbicide treatment) in early August, followed by a second foliar herbicide application in early September. Full suppression of some populations may require consecutive years of treatment.
Garlic mustard *Alliaria petiolata*	Not known	Hand-pulling of all reproductive stems (second-year growth) prior to seed germination. Continued removal of maturing stems to suppress the number of reproductive plants below management threshold and prevent seed bank production.
Giant hogweed *Heracleum mantegazzianum*	Not known	Foliar herbicide treatment when plants average at least 2 feet in height. Continued monitoring. Plants reaching reproductive maturity (forming a flower head) should have the flower head removed just as it begins blooming. Maintain low management levels.
Hardy kiwi vine *Actinidia arguta*	*Actinidia polygama* present in nursery catalogs	Does not appear to spread by seed, only vegetative growth. Incidental monitoring is conducted to ensure further spreading is not occurring.
Privet *Ligustrum spp.*	Present in nursery catalogs	Cutting of mature specimens with loppers and/or pruners, followed by stump treatment with herbicide. Immature specimens below waist height may be treated with a foliar herbicide application.
Korean barberry *Berberis thunbergii*	Present in nursery catalogs	Treat plants with foliar herbicide. Maintain populations at low levels with no reproductive plants.

Winged euonymus/spindle-tree *Euonymus alatus/ Euonyous* spp.	Present in nursery catalogs	Cut-stump treatment of mature specimens. Foliar herbicide applications for immature specimens below waist height.
Golden chain tree *Laburnum* spp.	Present in nursery catalogs	Treatment has not been initiated for this species. Most specimens occur along trails and roadsides where treatment would be highly visible, with a public perception concern. Continue monitoring populations and review long -term management goal.

Tables 4.2-4.8 identify, summarize, and recommend landscape managment tasks for selected features within the seven Landscape Character Areas outlined in the Existing Conditions Chapter.

TABLE 4.2 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA I

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Water Features	Monitor flow and remove silt, debris, and branches from culvert under Garden Way	Shovel debris and silt as needed, monitor after heavy rain and in early spring.	Operations/ Volunteers	Shovels, buckets, wheelbarrows, loppers if needed	NA	I-WF-1
	Effectively divert water	Reset stones near culvert beneath Garden Way to effectively divert water and direct flow into Compass Harbor Pond.	Operations/ Trained mason	Existing granite stones, professional masonry tools	NA	I-WF-2
	Monitor flow of wetland and water levels of Compass Harbor Pond to provide better analysis of stream health.	Compare the historic photograph taken of the pond to current conditions.	Trained Wetlands Ecologist	Historic photograph, water quality testing equipment (if deemed necessary)	NA	I-WF-3
Circulation	Provide an even entry and exit surface at parking area	Fill in the un-even dip at parking lot entry and re-grade the surface flush with the pavement.	Roads crew	Gravel, grading materials	NA	I-CR-1
Buildings and Structures	Monitor Compass Harbor Pond outflow dam and associated culverts	Shovel debris and silt as needed, monitor after heavy rain and in early spring.	Operations/ Volunteers	Shovels, buckets, wheelbarrows, loppers if needed	NA	I-BS-2
	Stabilize bridge under Oldfarm drive (Compass Harbor Trail)	Reset and repoint stones	Operations/ Trained mason	Professional masonry tools	NA	I-BS-3
	Restore stream flow under abandoned road trace	Reset granite stones of collapsed bridge	Operations/ Trained mason	Professional masonry tools	NA	I-BS-4
Topography	Minimize the risk of roadway and synthetic material entering the stream and wetland	Remove visible synthetic material, including PVC pipe fragments, and the pile of gravel and debris.	Operations/ Volunteers	Shovels, buckets, gloves, protective eyewear (if necessary)	NA	I-TP-1

TABLE 4.3 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA II

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Views	Selectively open a view north of Compass Harbor and Porcupine Islands	Selective pruning, and removal of dead growth between shore and Caretaker's cottage site	Operations/ Trained arborist/ Volunteers		NA	II-VW-1
	Open view of retaining wall at overlook above Compass Harbor Trail	Selective pruning and/or removal of dead growth and understory.	Operations/Trained arborist/ Volunteers	Loppers, pruners, chainsaw, safety attire, site map	NA	II-VW-2
Historic Vegetation	Establish regular maintenance of apple trees to north of Caretaker's cottage site.	Prune apple trees in late spring. Clear dead wood, and limbs that may obstruct trail.	Operations/ Trained Orchard manager or arborist/ Volunteers	Site map, loppers, pruners, handsaws, ladder	Determine the varieties of trees present.	II-VG-1
	Monitor and maintain rhododendron to south east of Caretaker's cottage site	Inspect specimen for dead wood, yearly growth, and potential spreading. Clear encroaching invasive plants if necessary	Operations/ Trained botanist/ Volunteers	Loppers, pruners, site map	Remove invasive species if encroaching upon plant	II-VG-3
	Continue management of invasive privet plants.	Monitor and treat with herbicide as necessary as part of the invasive species management.	Park Plant Management Team	Herbicide, pruning and weeding tools.	Pay close detail to large specimens of privet, if found.	II-VG-4
	Manage Grape and Kiwi vines	Prune kiwi and grape vines from areas where they may encroach upon private property.	Trained arborist	Chainsaws, chipper, loppers, extendable pruners	NA	II-VG-5 II-VG-6
Circulation	Reveal historic circulation patterns	Remove vegetation within roadbeds that extend to Caretaker's cottage.	Operations/ Trained arborist/ chipper operator/ Volunteers	Chainsaws, chipper, loppers	NA	II-CR-1 II-CR-2

TABLE 4.4 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA III

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Topography	Develop further understanding of effects of sea-level rise and coastal erosion at Dorr Point.	Monitor and evaluate the erosion on regular basis.	Operations/ Trained ecologist/ Volunteers	Site map, GPS, landscape measuring tools	NA	III-TP-1
Historic Vegetation	Establish regular maintenance of apple trees surrounding trail, Dorr Point, and shoreline.	Prune apple trees in late spring. Clear dead wood, and limbs that may obstruct trail.	Operations/ Trained Orchard manager/ Trained arborist/ Volunteers	Site map, loppers, pruners, handsaws, ladder	Determine the varieties of trees present.	III-VG-1 III-VG-1-A
Water Features	Monitor the effects of sea-level rise and the shifting of stonework associated with the saltwater pool.	Develop a route strategy that documents the displacement, degradation, and shifting of the extant pool elements.	Park Staff, volunteers if necessary (to measure, photography, etc.).	Site map, measuring tools, and camera.	NA	III-WF-1
Circulation	Stabilize Steps to Beach.	Relocate the vertically placed large step to its original location (possibly from the long steps). Retain grade with 30" steps. Monitor and stabilize as needed.	Trails Crew/ Trained mason/ Maintenance staff	Professional masonry tools	NA	III-CR-1

TABLE 4.5 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA IV

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Circulation: Terrace Steps East of Foundation (IV-CR-1)	Stabilize existing stonework.	Flip over and reset top step.	Trails crew	Masonry and landscape tools	NA	IV-CR-1
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Stabilize granite portico doorstep of Dorr home foundation.	Add support (possibly two courses of mortared brick) to prevent further collapse of finished granite portico doorstep.	Trails crew/ Trained mason	Professional masonry tools	NA	IV-CR-2-A
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Eliminate tripping hazard on first run of steps from foundation.	Add gravel above top step to meet grade. Monitor below the base of the final step and possibly a check. Bottom four steps are fanned out, leaving a visible gap between stones. Consider pushing stones in from bottom to increase overlapping of tread.	Trails crew guidance for check at base/ Volunteers for top gravel	Masonry and landscape tools, gravel, timber check	NA	IV-CR-2-B
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Stabilize second run of steps, and eliminate gap between steps.	Reset stones for consistent overlap, add check at base of steps, and fill with gravel.	Trails crew	Masonry and landscape tools, gravel, timber check	NA	IV-CR-2-C
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Stabilize third run of steps and eliminate vegetation obstruction and erosion.	Remove nearby tree and monitor below the base of the final step, adding a check if erosion is occurring.	Trails crew	Masonry, landscape tools, chainsaw, timber check	NA	IV-CR-2-D
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Stabilize fourth run of steps and eliminate vegetation obstruction.	Remove tree that is displacing top step, reset the top step, add gravel above the step, and monitor below the base of the final step for erosion and possibly add a check.	Trails crew	Masonry, landscape tools, chainsaw, gravel, timber check	NA	IV-CR-2-E
Circulation: Long Steps to Dorr Point (IV-CR-2)	Stabilize fifth run of steps and eliminate vegetation obstruction and erosion.	Remove trees and roots that are displacing the steps, reset the top step, add gravel above the step, and monitor below the base of the final step for erosion and possibly add a check.	Trails crew	Masonry, landscape tools, chainsaw, gravel, timber check	NA	IV-CR-2-F

TABLE 4.5 CONTINUED

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Circulation: Loop path through ledges to northwest of house (IV-CR-5)	Stabilize and monitor fourth set of steps.	Reset loose steps.	Trails crew	Masonry and landscape tools	NA	IV-CR-4-E
	Enhance tread of path to overlook.	Portions of path tread are higher than retaining stones. Replace missing retaining stones, or dig tread so that it is below the grade of current retaining stones.	Trails crew /volunteers for digging	Masonry and landscape tools	NA	IV-CR-5-A
	Monitor overlook area.	In good condition, monitor area and consider placing a bench or opening a view to Compass Harbor.	Trails crew/ Operations/ Volunteers/ Trained arborist	Chainsaws, loppers, pruners, bench	NA	IV-CR-5-B
Buildings and Structures	Stabilize foundation.	Stabilize the remains of stonework associated with the foundation.	Operations/ Trained mason/Volunteers to gather bricks and stones	Masonry tools	NA	IV-BS-1
Vegetation: See Table 4.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

TABLE 4.6 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA V

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Vegetation	Monitor the health of remaining cedar hedgerow.	Monitor health, and remove any fallen or dead trees. Consider replacement species if necessary.	Operations/ Tree crew/ Certified chipper operator/ Volunteers	Site map, chainsaws, chipper	Consider replacement species of cedar hedge if resources are available	V-VG-1
	Monitor the health of the large oak trees within garden area and associated base plantings of spring bulbs.	Inspect the trees for dead limbs and overall health. Utilizing a core sample, date the age of the trees.	Certified arborist	Professional arborist tools	NA	V-VG-2

TABLE 4.7 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA VII

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Water Features: Stone-lined drainage swale	Ensure proper flow of drainage of stone lined swale/ditch.	Remove leaves and debris.	Operations/Volunteers	Rakes, wheelbarrows	NA	VI-WF-1
Water Features: Drainage ditch	Ensure proper flow and capture of drainage through ditch.	Remove leaves and debris from ditch, to ensure runoff flows to driveway inlet, and does not impact Schooner Head Path.	Operations/ Volunteers	Rakes, wheelbarrows	NA	VI-WF-2
Water Features: Drainage ditch along driveway	Ensure proper capture and flow of runoff along driveway.	Remove leaves and debris from drainage ditch.	Operations/ Volunteers	Rakes, wheelbarrows, shovel	NA	VI-WF-3-A
	Research the possible stone placement that may have lined ditch.	Stones may have lined ditch, investigate placement, size, and form of stones.	Volunteers	Historic photographs	NA	VI-WF-3-B
Water Features: Capped drains	Ensure proper drainage flow beneath driveway.	Remove leaves and debris from both inlet and outlet area to ensure proper drainage flow. Monitor drain under driveway for blockage.	Operations/ Volunteers	Rakes, wheelbarrows, snake (scope for drain)	NA	VI-WF-4
Circulation:	Schooner head path is in good condition.	Monitor for wear and washouts.	Trails crew/ Volunteers	NA	NA	VI-CR-1
	Preserve historic circulation patterns.	Monitor, but do not fully maintain the abandoned roadbed to the east of the Storm Beach Cottage driveway. Inspect for fallen trees, limbs, or other hazardous objects.	Operations/ Volunteers	Chain saws, chippers, if necessary.	NA	VI-CR-2
	Stabilize steps.	Adjust bottom three steps to re-route around the large maple tree. Reset the top three steps.	Trails crew/Trained mason	Landscape and masonry tools	NA	VI-CR-3

TABLE 4.7 CONTINUED

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Buildings and Structures: Remnants of stone foundation	Stabilize and reuse foundation area.	Consider fixing fencing if continued to be used as garden area. Reset stones at northwest corner for better stability. Selectively thin vegetation to increase sunlight.	Volunteers/ Storm Beach Cottage tenants	NA	NA	VI-BS-3
Vegetation:	Monitor the spreading of the massing of golden chain trees.	Consider treatment alternatives for invasive species (see Table___), if the massing begins to spread.	Exotic Plant Management Team/ Volunteers	Chainsaws, loppers, pruners, Trained pesticide applicator	NA	VI-VG-1
	Monitor and maintain growth of lilac and forsythia plantings.	Consider pruning taller lilac shrubs and forsythia (forsythia, after bloom)	Operations/ Volunteers	Loppers, handsaws, pruners	NA	VI-VG-3 VI-VG-4
	Preserve the large red pine and oak trees.	Monitor health, and vigor of the specimens, inspecting for dead or diseased limbs.	Trained Arborist	Professional arborist tools	NA	VI-VG-6 VI-VG-7
Small Scale Features	Preserve stone retaining wall to north of Storm Beach garage.	Remove fallen trees from around garage and stone wall. Consider resetting shifted stones.	Operations/ Trained chipper operator/ Volunteers	Chainsaws, chipper, basic masonry tools	NA	VI-SS-1

TABLE 4.8 POTENTIAL LANDSCAPE TASKS FOR OLDFARM: CHARACTER AREA VII

Feature Type	Objectives	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material	Code
Circulation:	Preserve former farm road traces.	Preserve farm roads, but do not maintain. Monitor for fallen trees and safety hazards.	Operations	Chainsaws, if necessary	NA	VII-CR-1
	Continue to manage narrow footpath up the north side of Bear Brook Hill.	Monitor, and maintain as a seldom used, unmarked footpath.	Operations/ Ridge runner	GPS, site map	NA	VII-CR-2
	Continue to manage path on south side of East Knob.	Monitor, and maintain as a seldom used, unmarked footpath.	Operations/ Ridge runner	GPS, site map	NA	VII-CR-3
	Determine if vantage point is on NPS property.	Locate Evelyn's Mile vantage point, take a repeat photograph, and determine whether or not it is on NPS property.	Operations/ Volunteers	GPS, site map, park map, historic photograph, camera	NA	VII-CR-4
Views: Views from Bear Brook Hill	Determine key vantage points.	Mark key vantage points with GPS.	Operations/ Volunteers	GPS, site map, park map, camera	NA	VII-VW-1
Vegetation: White Pines	Preserve mature pines that are on park property.	Monitor for hazardous limbs along Schooner Head Path.	Operations/ Trained arborist (if necessary)	Site map, park map, chainsaws (if necessary)	NA	VII-VG-1
Small Scale Features: Cairns	Preserve the cairns associated with East Knob trail and summit.	Monitor cairn near summit for damage or displaced stones. Monitor smaller cairns along trail for damage or displaced stones.	Ridge runner	Site map, park map, measuring tools.	NA	VII-SS-1

TABLE 4.9 DETAILED VEGETATION MANAGEMENT TASKS: CHARACTER AREA IV

Areas	Goals/hazards	Methods	Who	Tools	Plant Material/Notes	Section Code
House and Drive area						
Trees within foundation	Remove trees growing within foundation to improve appearance of foundation	Cut with chainsaw, and chip or swamp logs and brush to pick up location	Operations/Tree crew/Certified arborist/Volunteers (to swamp brush)	Chain saw, loppers, backpack sprayer, herbicide, chipper	Remove birch, spruce, fir, Norway maple. Treat Norway maple stumps and seedlings as necessary.	IV-VG-1-A
Debris on house foundation	Clear foundation of debris	Rake leaves and limbs from foundation. Remove and redistribute in wooded area.	Volunteers	Rakes, shovels, brooms, tarp (for hauling leaves)	Separate and place any displaced stones or bricks into neat piles. Do not remove.	IV-VG-1-B
Tree growth within driveway	Remove trees from former driveway roadbeds	Cut with chainsaws, and chip or swamp logs and brush to pick-up location	Tree Crew/Certified arborist	Chain saw, loppers, hand saws, chipper, site map	If resources available, trim growth from driveway beds at predetermined width.	IV-VG-1-C
Toppled trees within driveway circle	Clean up toppled trees to improve appearance of former house entry area	Cut with chainsaws, and chip or swamp logs and brush to pick-up location	Tree Crew/Certified arborist	Chain saw, loppers, hand saws, chipper, site map	Preserve all cedar trees within driveway circle. Clean up toppled ones only.	IV-VG-1-D
Tree growth within upper terrace	Improve views from terrace by removing undesirable trees within 12 feet from foundation	Remove undesirable trees, flush cut with chainsaw, grind with chipper or swamp logs and brush to pick-up location	Tree Crew/Certified arborist	Chain saw, loppers, hand saws, chipper	Remove trees within 12 feet of foundation. Monitor and note if roots or branches are disrupting foundation features.	IV-VG-1-E
Specimen trees	Preserve specimen trees to retain historic character of former house entry and driveway circle area	Preserve specimen trees (cedar, spruce). Inspect for structural integrity	Tree Crew/Certified arborist	Site map Table 3.1	Preserve large cedar, spruce within driveway circle, and surrounding foundation. Clean up and remove toppled cedar	IV-VG-1-F
Specimen herbaceous plants	Preserve specimen herbaceous plants near house and drive area	Preserve Ajuga ssp. in driveway circle, Aruncus ssp. near scalloped foundation steps	Operations/Botanist/Volunteers	Site map Table 3.1	Monitor *Ajuga* ssp. for further spreading. Preserve patches of Lily of the Valley, and *Aruncus* ssp. located near carved steps (IV-CR-6-A)	IV-VG-1-G
Specimen shrubs and vines	Preserve specimen shrubs and vines near house and drive area	Review site map and Table 3.2 to preserve historic shrubs	Operations, trained botanist, volunteers for pruning and re-training vines.	Site map Table 3.1	Historic shrubs included: Euonymous, spirea, lilac	IV-VG-1-H

TABLE 4.9 CONTINUED

		and vines.				
Ledges area to the north and northwest of foundation						
Mature trees on ledges	Improve view of ledges from Compass Harbor Trail	Clean up, cut, and chip fallen trees from ledge area. Remove trees less than 3 inches in diameter between trail and ledges to improve views.	Operations/Arborist	Chain and hand saws, loppers	Preserve ferns that grow amongst the ledges	IV-VG-2-A
Specimen trees and shrubs	Preserve plants that date to Dorr period that are in good condition.	Monitor health and structural integrity of specimen trees and shrubs, pruning if necessary	Tree crew, trained arborist, volunteers	Chain and hand saws, loppers	Preserve rhododendrons at base of curved steps (IV-CR-	IV-VG-2-B
Norway maples	Encourage the growth of native species	Selectively remove volunteer Norway maples	Tree crew/Vegetation crew/Volunteers for weeding seedlings	Professional arborist equipment	NA	IV-VG-2-C

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