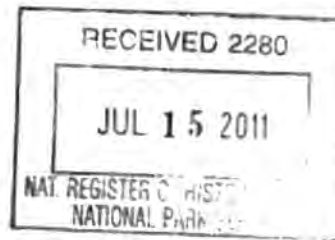


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Barn on Lot 8, Range G

other names/site number Brackley Barn, Durrell Barn, Staier Barn

2. Location

street & number 816 Foster Hill Road

city or town Freeman Township

state Maine code ME county Franklin code 007 zip code 04983

not for publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide x local

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of certifying official/Title

7/8/11
Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain):

[Handwritten Signature: Peter Edson H. Beall]
Signature of the Keeper

8-24-11
Date of Action

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | | buildings |
| | | district |
| | | site |
| | | structure |
| | | object |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE /

Agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE /

Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: English Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: WOOD /

roof: METAL / Steel

other:

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Barn on Lot 8, Range G is a one and one-half story, high-posted English style barn with a T-shaped two bay timber-frame addition. The subject property is located on a former farmstead which originally spanned both sides of Foster Hill Road (Route 145, or the "County Road") in Freeman Township in Franklin, County Maine. The 36 acres located on the east side of the road contain the barn as well as a center-chimney cape with a side ell. The cape appears to date to the first half of the 19th century, but due to renovations over time, (including the replacement of siding and the front entry way) no stylistic details remain by which to date the house more specifically. To the north and the south of the house are several acres of fields and the remnants of an orchard. The south edge of the property is delineated by a brook and the north edge by a stone wall. The barn is positioned west of the side ell, and is oriented with the long ridge running east to west. To the west of the barn and the fields are woods. Constructed in two phases between circa 1825 and 1899, the structure features traditional hand-hewn timber framing with scribe rule joinery in the older portion and square ruled, sawn timber construction in the newer portion. The two sections combine to create a building with a "T" shaped intersecting aisle bordered by animal stalls and extensive hay storage. This barn is an unusual example of how a traditional English style barn was expanded to provide for additional storage for stock, feed, and equipment.

Narrative Description

The Barn on Lot 8, Range G is a one and one-half story, high-posted English style barn with a T-shaped two bay timber-frame addition. Based on the limited land and taxation records that exist for 19th century Freeman, as well as evidence intrinsic to the building itself, the earliest portion of the barn was built circa 1825. The primary entrance is located in the center bay of the north-facing eaves-side wall of the forty feet six inch by thirty-six feet English barn. Attached to and integrated with the west elevation of the earlier barn is the twenty-five feet by thirty-six feet addition.¹ This new section of the barn has a pair of large hinged doors centered on the west gable wall. The entire structure is supported by a low fieldstone foundation (often simply piles or piers of stone) and is covered with a steel roof. There is no basement, however the grade to the west slopes down hill slightly, creating a crawl space under the southwest corner of the barn. All four sides of the building are clad with vertical sheathing, most of which feature battens between the planks. The sheathing is fastened with cut nails and exhibits circular saw marks, and is probably not the original cladding on the old barn.

The fenestration is relatively simple and sparse. The only break on the north elevation is the main door. Measuring approximately 12 feet wide, this door is hung on the interior of the opening and slides westward on a roller track. As with the hinged doors on the west elevation the doors on the old barn are constructed of braced vertical boards. Examination of the interior side of this door indicates that it has been re-designed and re-hung, having most likely been hung at one point as a two-leaf, exterior-hinged door. On the east gable wall are two pedestrian doors (located at the north and south edges of the wall), between which are four window frames, all but one of which are devoid of sash. The remaining sash is a fixed six-light. Centered under the gable peak is a six-over-six double-hung wooden window. Like the larger barn doors, the two doors on the east wall are constructed of braced vertical board, but these are hung on cast strap hinges. The southern elevation contains three six-light windows in the old portion of the barn (one of which is missing its sash). The west elevation contains the two-leaf door, fastened with machine-made strap hinges hung on pintles. Above the doorway are three transom windows, now blocked and missing sash. As with the east elevation, a six-over-six window is positioned below the gable peak.

On the interior, the two sections of the Barn on Lot 8, Range G exhibit two distinct phases of construction. The old barn has three interior bays, oriented north to south. The barn door opens to a central aisle with a dirt floor. A loft at hay mow height spans the southern third of the aisle, and a high scaffold connected to the primary girts is positioned over the northern two thirds of the aisle. Above the door a long, smooth, log rests on two braces that run from the west wall down to the edges of the secondary girts at hay loft level. The sapling is held in place by a pair of bent-wood "stables" pegged to the braces. While the purpose of this feature is not fully known it appears to have been used to hang or hoist items. The east side of the barn is currently divided into three spaces. In the northeast corner is the former tie up, with a white-washed low ceiling exhibiting the former location of stanchions. The southern end of this room has more recently been partitioned

¹ For ease of discription this section will be refered to as the "new" section and the original barn as the "old" section.

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

with wire and used to house poultry. In the southeast corner is a narrow stall with a wooden manger and (blocked) opening in the white-washed ceiling to the loft above. The stall and the poultry room have wooden floors, and the west walls of the rooms are partitioned from the central aisle with horizontal boarding, and from each other by vertical boarding. Above the entire eastern bay is a hay loft. The west bay contains a dirt floor mow, open to the rafters, in the north and an enclosed workroom located in the former stalls in the north. The walls of the work room/stalls are finished with horizontal bead-board sheathing, and two wooden, hinged "windows" are located on the north wall (facing the trans-axial aisle).

At the center of the western half of the old barn is the start of the new aisle. This twelve foot wide aisle continues westward, under the ridge of the new section of the barn to the hinged doors on the west gable wall. To the south are a pair of large stalls, with wooden floors and relatively new horizontal sheathing and half doors along the aisle. North of this long aisle are two bays with wooden floors. An unfastened upper floor on loosely positioned joists covers the northwestern space and a storage space for wood. The center bay north of the aisle is open to the rafters, as are the two stalls across the aisle and the northwestern most bay in the old portion of the barn. As originally configured, the entire north wall of the structure, with the exception of the tie-up in the northeast, was designed for hay storage, as were the hay lofts. It also appears that the two newer stalls on the south wall were built in areas formerly dedicated to hay storage.

The frame of the old portion of the Barn on Lot 8, Range G is of traditional hand hewn, timber frame construction. The major structural members include primary and secondary girts, running parallel to the center aisle, supported on upright posts and mortised and tenoned into the plates and nailers. All of the plates are continuous, but the nailers are set between posts. The tall perimeter posts are not strictly "gunstock" in shape, but they are slightly larger in dimension at the top in order to accept the major rafters, girts and plates. Evidence of scribing is apparent both on the major structural members as well as the joist pockets in the eastern bays. All joints are fastened with pegs, and angle braces are utilized at each perimeter post-plate or post-girt connection. In several instances wire staples have been added to reinforce tension joints. The roof system features major rafters and minor purlins. The bent which was originally the west gable wall of the English barn contains original nailers on the first floor, and empty mortises in what was the end girt, for angle braces and an interior post, now removed and possibly relocated to the south edge of the aisle.

In contrast to the older section of the barn, the two bay new addition has a central aisle that runs parallel to the eaves and the ridge. At first examination this section of the barn is similar to the "bent" construction characteristic of gable-front New England style barns, however this is not the case as the plates on the north and south walls are continuous. Nonetheless, the two bents added to the west side of the old barn contain plate-level girts positioned perpendicular to the ridge supported by floor-to-girt posts on either side of the aisle. On top of the girts are short braces reaching to the rafters, and angle bracing is used on the interior side of each girt-post connection. The plate on the south side appears to be an undersized timber (4" x 7") on top of which a second timber has been placed so as to keep the plane of the roof consistent between the two sections of the building. All of the timbers in the new section of the barn are sawn and many exhibit circular saw marks, which are indicative of a construction date of at least 1830, the year in which the circular saw was invented.

The interior of the barn was updated after the addition was complete. The orientation of the stalls to the long leg of the T-shaped aisle indicate that they were reoriented, if not constructed after the addition was in place. Beadboard sheathing became common only after the Civil War. The partitions between the southeast corner stall and the poultry room appear to have been constructed in the 20th century – the whitewashed ceiling in the eastern bay, the line of windows on the east wall and pair of doors in the northeast and southeast corners indicate the entire eastern bay probably functioned as a tie-up for dairy cows. Empty mortises also show that a hay mow previously spanned the western third of the building, but this was removed in part when the barn was expanded. The exterior board and batten sheathing is consistent in age around the entire building, indicating that the structure was re-sided as a unit.

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

C. 1825 – C. 1899

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the estimated year (c. 1825) that the original English-style Barn was constructed. The period of significance closes 1899, which is inscribed on an interior wall as part of the phrase "Sentry stood here May 5th 1899".

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

None apply.

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

The Barn on Lot 8, Range G barn is an English style barn modified in plan to provide for additional livestock, equipment and feed storage.¹¹ Built circa 1825, the older part of this two-section barn exhibits a hewn timber frame, complex joinery fastened with pegs, and a traditional three-bay plan with center aisle. Before the end of the century a two-bent addition was erected on the west, gable-end wall. Constructed of scribe-ruled sawn timber, but utilizing similar joinery, the new section of the barn increased the footprint of the building from about 1500 to 2400 square feet. The placement of this addition created an unusual T-shaped set of aisles, and would enable future additions to be made in a manner similar to those utilized with New England style barns. This method of expanding an English Barn has not been commonly recognized in Maine¹², and differs from the three usual methods used in northern New England as identified in publications by architectural historians in the region. The Barn on Lot 8, Range G is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C, architecture. This building derives its significance for the manner in which it illustrates a new variation on a method and period of construction associated with evolving agricultural practices in the nineteenth century.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)**Criterion A: Architecture**

The Barn on Lot 8, Range G represents one method of enlarging an existing English-style barn to meet changing agricultural methods and practices. The English barn was similar to barns traditionally erected in 17th and 18th century England. (See Figures 1 and 2.) Almost without variation the barn was three bays wide with the primary entrance located in the middle bay of the eave-side walls, and constructed primarily of scribe-ruled, hewn timbers with complex joinery fastened with hardwood pegs. The side-wall construction, and low posting enabled it to be raised relatively easily without the need for large numbers of participants.¹³ The basic design of the building remained substantially unchanged through the first decades of the 19th century, even when sawn timbers and square rule construction supplanted the more labor intensive method of scribing each joint individually. Not until the mid-19th century were these structures routinely connected to the dwelling house – and in most cases this was done “after the fact” rather than as part of the initial design.

In his seminal work on barns and farm buildings, Thomas Durant Visser provides a brief history of this barn form and how the buildings functioned within the context of substance-level family farms. The following excerpts are from Visser's 1997 Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings.

For two centuries after the initial English colonial settlement, New Englanders built their barns to a standard design inherited from England with modifications made in response to the North American climate. Traditionally referred to by farmers simply as “the barn” and later as the “thirty-by-forty,” these early barns, now known as English barns, typically measure about thirty feet by forty feet. They feature a simple gable roof with a pair of large hinged doors on the front eaves-side wall.

To survive and prosper through the long, harsh winters, New England farm families required a substantial building – often larger than the house – in which to stable their animals, store food for the animals and themselves, and shelter activities such as threshing grain, repairing equipment, and doing other farm work...

¹¹ Because the precise ownership of the barn when it was first constructed and when it was later altered is unknown, the barn is referenced by the lot and range on which it sat in the town of Freeman. This description of the property continues to be used in late 20th century deeds.

¹² To date, the State Historic Preservation Office is unaware of any other English barns modified in this manner in Maine.

¹³ Side wall construction was used with English barns. In this framing technique the long side walls were assembled as a unit, raised, and then connected with girts and rafters. Bent construction, which characterizes New England style barns, refers to the practice of assembling bents, (including posts, tie-beams or girts, collar ties and rafters), raising them as a unit and connecting the bents with plates and interior framing.

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Light and fresh air would enter early English barns through the cracks between the sheathing boards rather than through windows. By the early 1800s, however, transom lights with glass window panes were often added above the main barn doors, along with small windows placed high in the gable ends.

English barns built before 1810 often have vertical sheathing boards fastened with hand-wrought "rosehead" nails and flared "gunstock" hardwood posts inside, while those built between 1810 and 1840 typically have machine-cut nails and uniformly dimensioned posts.

Inside, English barns are divided into three sections; a wooden threshing floor in the center, enclosed stables for dairy cows, horses, and other farm animals on one side; and a hay mow or "bay" on the other side... Above the center floor is an upper hayloft, known by New England farmers as the scaffold or the rye-beams, typically reached by a ladder fixed to one of the center posts. Most scaffolds just have loose boards or saplings laid between the beams to support the hay while providing ventilation beneath. (Visser, pp. 61-63.)

Throughout the areas of Maine settled 1800 the English barn was the principal type of agricultural building erected on farmsteads. The English barn continued to be built in new settlement through the first decades of the century, however, this form of barn had one significant limitation: it could not be expanded easily. During the first years of settlement the English barn provided ample shelter for a few cows, a pair of oxen, and the hay or other grains needed to feed them. For successful farmers the size of the farms grew, additional fields were cleared and planted to grass, and the amount of livestock increased beyond mere subsistence level. Starting at the turn of the nineteenth century a new form of agricultural outbuilding appeared on the Maine landscape. Frequently referred to as a New England style barn, this structure reoriented the aisle to run under and parallel with the ridge. (See Figures 2 and 3.) As a result, the primary door(s) were located in the gable end wall(s). Mows were generally positioned north or west of the aisle and animal facilities in the southern or eastern bay. One of the benefits of this type of barn was that it was constructed of bents, or frame units, that spanned the width of the barn. Should the size of the barn need to be increased to provide shelter for additional equipment, livestock or feed, additional bents could be added to either end and the length of the barn extended. And as agriculture developed in the Great Lakes and mid-west regions, it became increasingly difficult for Maine's farmers who remained small to be competitive in the agricultural markets. Thomas Hubka, in Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn summarizes the trends behind the shift in barn form.

The change from old English to New England barn is properly associated with a series of major economic and social changes that transformed many aspects of New England's rural culture in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Generally, the new barn form was an outgrowth of a more commercial agricultural operation. The selection of this new barn was initially implemented by large-scale, progressive farmers in the early 1800s and gradually adopted by most farmers between 1820 and 1880. Its selection represented a modest but fundamental step toward a mid nineteenth-century model of commercialized agriculture while simultaneously retaining many of the older patterns of mixed-farming production and traditional barn construction. (Hubka, p. 52.)

In the 1860s the Elias Brackley family occupied the farm and in the 1870s it passed to the Hiram Durrell family. Neither of these were commercial farmers, but based on the agricultural census, they were modestly prosperous.^v The details, event, or intention that caused one of them to enlarge the barn can only be inferred from the greater agricultural trends mentioned briefly above. They did not choose to construct a new barn, but instead chose to alter the existing barn in an interesting fashion.

Both Hubka and Visser discuss the most common methods of enlarging an English barn. One option was to re-orient the primary doors to the gable ends. This then necessitated removing the center posts under all the girts and replacing each with a pair of posts on either side of the new aisle. Ideally then, the orientation of the haymows would turn 90 degrees and in the future additional bents could be constructed at either gable end. Another option, which was somewhat less invasive, but also less efficient, was to move another English barn alongside the first. In this scenario the common walls between the two structures might be breached (or simply perforated by a door or series of doors), but the overall structure would have two parallel aisles, separated by interior hay lofts (and/or animal stalls). This approach was used at the Moody Farm in Searsport (NR: 02001269), in the mid-nineteenth century, and has also been documented on a farm in Harpswell,

^v The occupant of the farm in 1850 was Abner Collier. Although he is listed as a farmer in the census no agricultural census was completed for him. By 1860 he is described as a pauper and is residing in another house in the neighborhood. The owner of the farm from 1870 to 1872 was Hiram L. Presson, whose agricultural census revealed a marginal farming operation.

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Maine. Visser has observed as many as five English barns joined in this fashion. While not as efficient from a labor perspective, in those regions of New England where farms were being abandoned and farm buildings left to decay it was not difficult to locate a 'spare' New England barn of similar dimensions and move it to a different farm. The third option, illustrated by Hubka, was to again move the door to the gable end wall, but position it not at the center of the wall, but against a corner. Then a shed-roof addition would be built against the adjacent eave wall, creating a three (or four) bay longitudinal barn. Hubka provides as an example the Anderson Farm in Windham, Maine.

The expansion of the barn in Freeman does not follow either of these models. Instead of attempting to enlarge the barn and retain one long aisle, the expansion of the subject barn created a "T" shaped aisle system consisting of the original, short center aisle intersecting with a newly positioned, long aisle in the addition. In this approach the two new bents were positioned as they would be in a New England Barn (across the width of the building, spanning the aisle) and the plane of the roof remained consistent. (Figure 5) The design of the new bents did not really differ from a variation commonly seen in New England barns, but they did differ from the original English barn bents due to their two floor to rafter posts, versus the one found in the earlier barn. (Figure 6) In order to make the transition one original interior post in the west bay was repositioned and another post added. (Figure 7). That section of what had been hay loft was then converted to open aisle. (Figure 8.) Otherwise this method required little interior alteration. Indeed, while there are slight differences in the materials and workmanship between the two sections, to the un-trained eye the roof structure has a consistent pattern of rafters, girts and posts (except at the east end of the building). What is significantly different is the orientation of the central aisle to the ridge. After the expansion it would have relatively simple for the barn to be lengthened again if necessary. Figures 9 and 10 show exterior views of the expanded barn.

Agricultural architecture is often fluid; many barns and other out buildings are relatively straightforward structures, uncomplicated by interior finishes, bearing walls, chimneys, stairs and other features that characterize houses. Moving a barn or altering a barn is easier with exposed framing, especially when the construction techniques and details are complimentary, if not consistent. While it is not likely that the variations are endless, the Barn on Lot 8, Range G adds another method to our understanding of how farmers adapted structurally to evolving agriculture and agricultural technology.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Barn on Lot 8, Range G is located the unincorporated township of Freeman, Maine. The township is approximately 15 miles northwest of Farmington, the Franklin County seat, and at present the 26 square mile township hosts a population of between 200 and 300 residents. The terrain consists of hills separated by a branch of the Sandy River and several substantial streams that traditionally supported saw and gristmill sites. Although flat bottom land is scarce, the 1882 Gazetteer of Maine reported that "the soil is fertile, though hard to cultivate. Freeman Ridge, occupying a large portion of the northern part of the town is said to be the best for tillage" (Varney, p. 243). Another source indicates that the southern slopes of the town's hills were particularly suitable for orchards and sugar-bushes (maple groves)^{vii}. The vast proportion of the population during the 19th century were identified as farmers in the 1850 and 1900 census, but it is likely that many of them were also involved with lumbering.^{vii}

Freeman was surveyed about 1797 and was one of two townships granted to the settlers of Falmouth (Portland), Maine who were burned out by the British during the Revolutionary War. The town incorporated in 1803 and the population rose steadily from 237 inhabitants in 1810 to 838 three decades later. Over the next century the population shrank by at least ten percent annually, to a recorded low of 185 in 1950. In 1934 the town voted to disincorporate; since then the township's population has been harder to track.

Between 1790 and 1848 the county in which the township was located changed from Lincoln to Kennebec (1799) to Somerset (1809) to Franklin (1838). As a result, tracking the ownership record of the property is difficult. The earliest deeds located were dated 1825 and 1826. In that earlier year Samuel Freeman, the proprietors agent for the town, granted 6/10's of Lot 8, Range G to Nathaniel J. Perley, Jr. of Livermore, Maine. The following year neighbors John Brackley and Marshall A. Whitney quit claimed "all right and title to lot No. eight in Range G...or to the improvements

^{vii} Thompson, introduction.

^{viii} Of 220 residents for whom an occupation was provided in 1850 fully 209 were identified as "farmers", (total population of town was 762). In 1900, 128 of the 147 employed residents were enumerated as either "farmers" or "farm laborer", (total population of town was 397). <http://www.library.umaine.edu/census/townsearch.asp>

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

thereon" to the same Nathaniel J. Perley. How they lay claim to any right or title in the lot is unknown – no deed has been found to either man, or his family that references this lot. However, both the Whitney and Brackley families had extensive land holdings in this section of town.

The reference to "the improvements thereon," along with technological and stylistic details, provides the basis for dating the barn at circa 1825. However, as the earlier history of the property is still unknown it is not unrealistic to suggest the barn may have been built as many as 25 years earlier. Indeed, 1825 would in many communities be a rather late date for the construction of a new English barn.

The other end of the period of significance is derived from an inscription written on the boarding above the stalls in the new section of the barn. While it is clear the barn had been altered when "Sandy stood here, May 5th, 1899", the changes probably occurred slightly after Hiram Durrell purchased the property in 1872. Comparison of the 1880 agricultural census with the 1860 agricultural census for then owner Elias Brackley suggests that the barn had been enlarged by the time the latter census had been conducted. Although both men kept the same number of cows and cattle, Durrell also had a horse. The value of the farm had increased by \$300 and the value of the livestock by \$165 during that same period. But the most telling statistic was the difference in amount of hay they raised. In 1860 Brackley reported putting up 12 tons of hay but 1880 Durrell put up 25 tons of hay – more than double the amount. Based on this statistic alone it is likely that Durrell expanded the barn between 1872 and 1880.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Deeds, various years. Franklin County Register of Deeds, Franklin County Courthouse, Farmington, Maine; Kennebec County Register of Deeds, Augusta, Maine; Somerset County Register of Deeds, Skowhegan, Maine.

Day, Clarence A. A History of Maine Agriculture, 1604 - 1860. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 68. (Orono, Maine: University Press), 1954.

Day, Clarence A. Farming in Maine, 1860 - 1940. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 78. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press), 1963.

Federal Non-population Censuses—Maine, 1850-1880 (Agricultural, Industrial and Social Statistics). Available on microfilm at the Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

Hubka, Thomas C. Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn. (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England), 1984.

Thompson, George A. A Genealogical History of Freeman, Maine 1796 - 1938 in three volumes. (Bowie, MD: Heritage Books), 1996.

Varney, George. J. A Gazetteer of the State of Maine. (Boston: B.B. Russell), 1882.

Visser, Thomas Durant. Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings. (Hanover, NH: University Press of New England), 1997.

Walling, Henry Francis Topographical map of Franklin County, Maine / from actual surveys drawn and engraved under the direction of H.F. Walling. New York : W.E. Baker & Co., 1861.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one.
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | <u>19</u> | <u>403764</u> | <u>4971028</u> | 3 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 4 | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |

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

Although the farmstead occupies thirty six acres, because this nomination is for architecture not agriculture, the boundaries of the Barn on Lot 8, Range G are limited to the footprint of the barn plus a 15 foot perimeter around the barn, to encompass the slight ramps leading to the doors.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Although the farmstead on which the Barn on Lot 8 Range G is located occupies thirty six acres, because this nomination is for architecture not agriculture, the boundaries have been drawn to incorporate only the contributing resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christi A. Mitchell, architectural historian
 organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date 18 January 2011
 street & number 55 Capitol Street telephone (207) 287-2132 x 2
 city or town Augusta, Maine state Maine zip code 04333-0065
 e-mail christi.mitchell@maine.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 5

Name of Property

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Barn on Lot 8, Range G
City or Vicinity: Freeman Township
County: Franklin **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine
Date Photographed: September 2, 2009 (# 1) and August 19, 2010 (# 2-8)

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0001.tif
Exterior of barn, facing southeast
- 2 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0002.tif
Exterior, north elevation, facing south.
- 3 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0003.tif
Exterior, facing northwest.
- 4 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0004.tif
Interior, facing northwest. Wooden hoist above door in English barn.
- 5 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0005.tif
Interior of English barn, hayloft level. Facing northeast.
- 6 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0006.tif
Interior, facing south down the center aisle in the original English barn. The scaffold is at the top of the photograph and the hay lofts are located near the bottom of the photograph.
- 7 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0007.tif
Interior, easternmost bay of barn, facing south. Holes in the whitewashed ceiling beam show the location of the former stanchions in the milking parlor.
- 8 of 8 ME_FRANKLIN COUNTY_BARN ON LOT 8 RANGE G_0008.tif
Interior, facing west; The framing bent in the foreground was originally the west wall of the English barn. The addition is in the background.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G

County and State FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 1

The following five pages contain conceptual diagrams of the Barn on Lot 8, Range G, created in order to illustrate the structural evolution of this structure, as described in Section 8. The diagrams are not measured drawings and they are not to scale. No attempt has been made to depict joinery.

All diagrams created by Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine on January 27-28, 2011 utilizing Google SketchUp 7.1 .

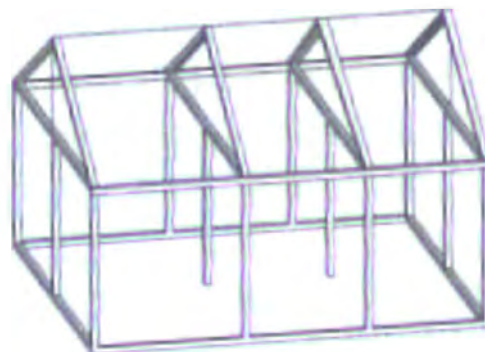


Figure 1: English Barn Frame



Figure 2: English Frame with hay lofts and scaffold.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G

County and State FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 2



Figure 3. New England style barn frame.

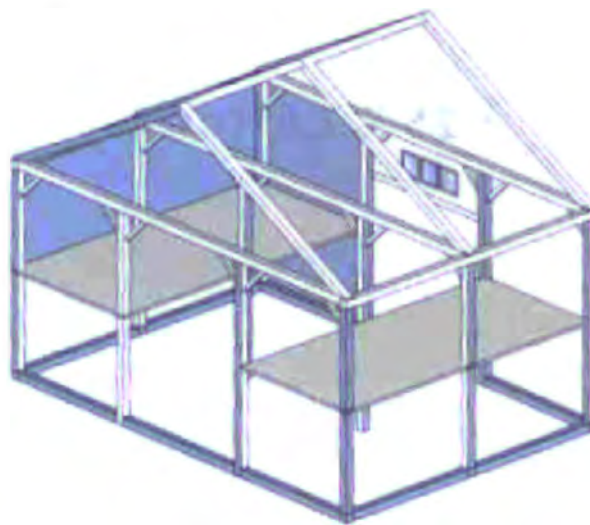


Figure 4. New England Barn Frame with hay lofts.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G

County and State FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 3

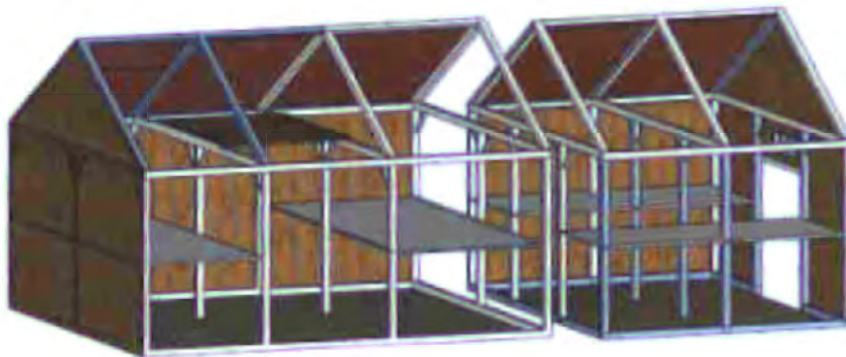


Figure 5: Relative positions of English barn frame and New England barn frame, with posts in original positions.

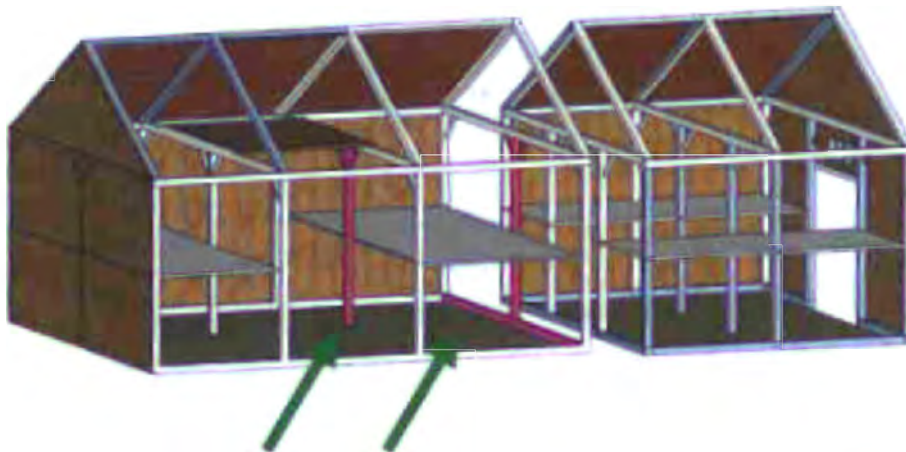


Figure 6: Relative positions of English barn frame and New England barn frame. The arrows point to the posts and sill in the English barn that had to be repositioned.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G

County and State FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 4

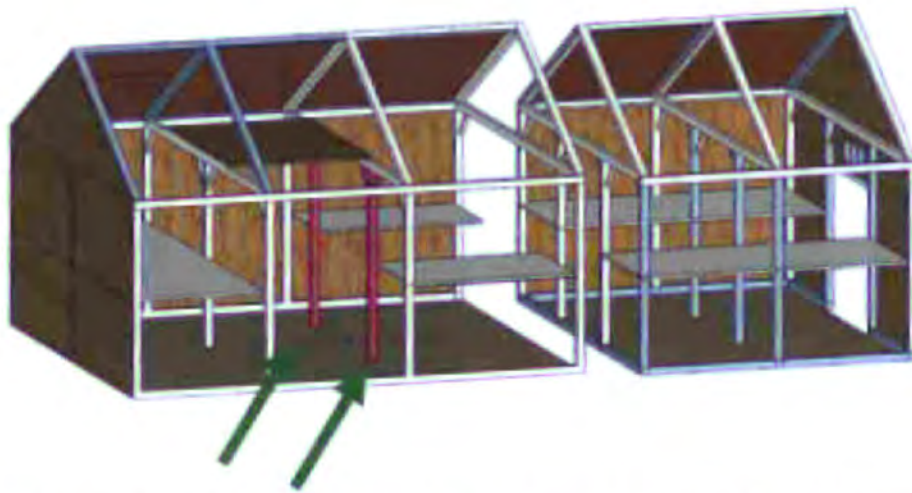


Figure 7. Relative positions of English barn frame and New England barn frame. The arrows point to the relocated posts.

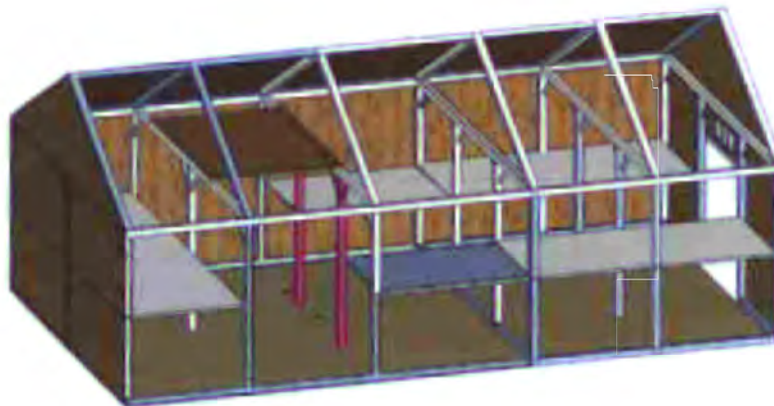


Figure 8: Final structural configuration of the expanded barn.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G

County and State FRANKLIN CO., MAINE

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 5



Figure 9: Exterior of expanded English barn, facing southwest.



Figure 10: Exterior of expanded English barn, facing southeast.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Barn on Lot 8, Range G
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000581

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8-24-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE G; FRANKLIN CO., ME

1058



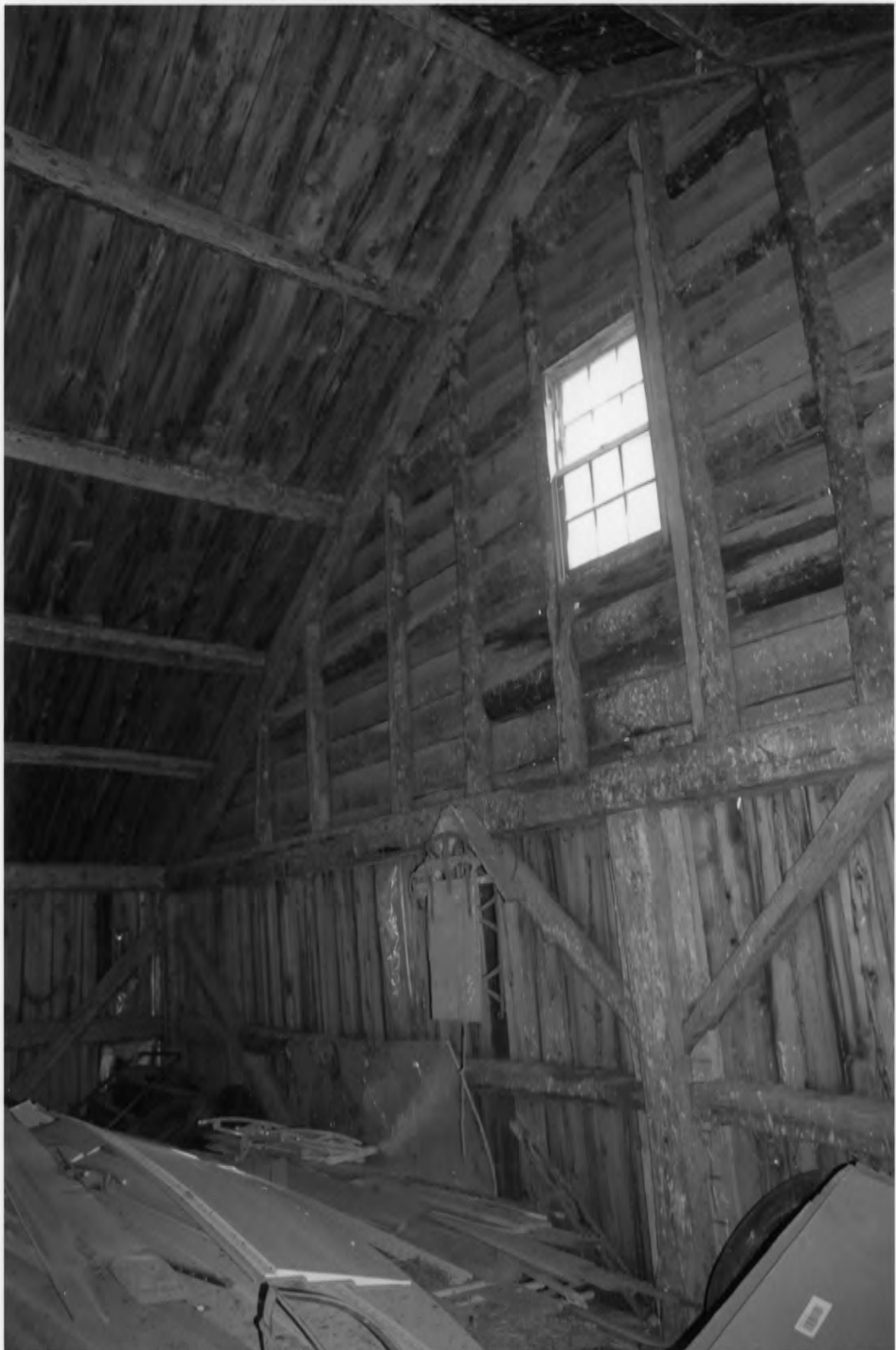
BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 6; FRANKLIN CO., ME



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 9; FRANKLIN CO., ME



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 6; FRANKLIN CO., ME



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 6; FRANKLIN CO., ME



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 9; FRANKLIN CO., ME

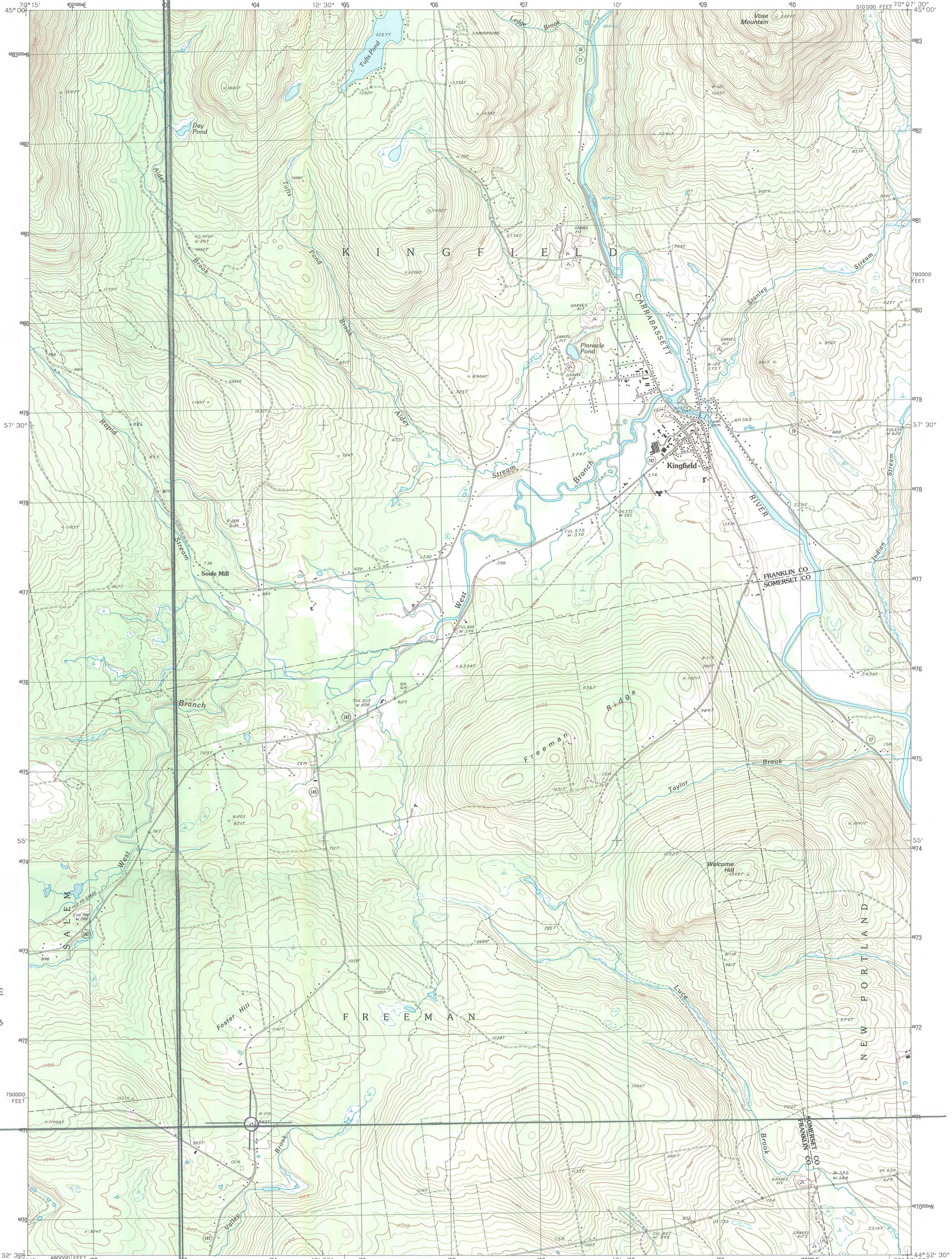
60FB



BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 9 : FRANKLIN CO., ME



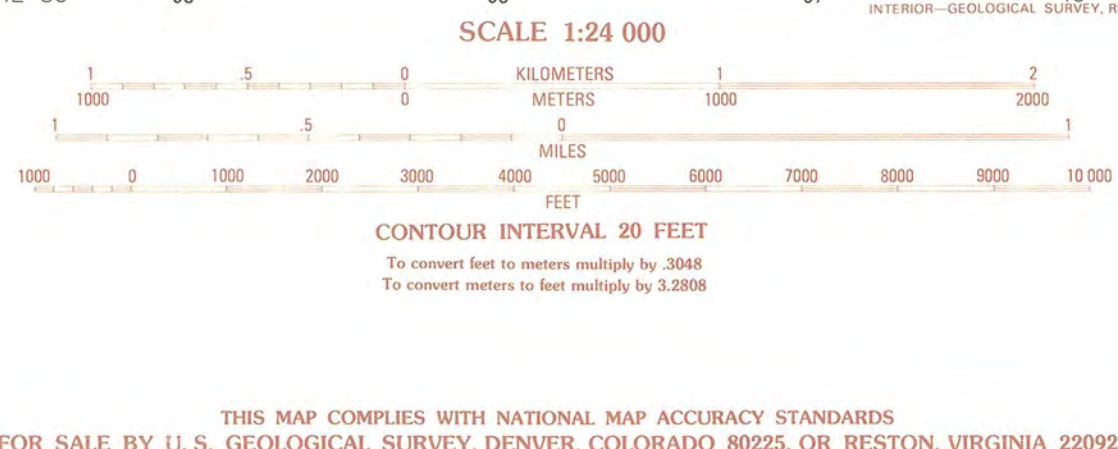
BARN ON LOT 8, RANGE 6; FRANKLIN CO., ME



BARN ON LOT 8,
RANGE G.
FRANKLIN CO., ME
UTMs =
19/403764/4971028

PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY USGS AND NOS/NOAA
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN 1985
FIELD CHECKED 1987. MAP EDITED 1989
PROJECTION TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS MAINE, WEST ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION 0°51' WEST
1989 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION 18°00' WEST
VERTICAL DATUM NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM
To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983,
move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks
(3 meters south and 41 meters west)
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any
Federal or State reservations shown on this map
No distinction made between houses, barns, and other buildings

PROVISIONAL MAP
Produced from original
manuscript drawings. Infor-
mation shown as of date of
photography.



ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

○ Interstate Route ○ U.S. Route ○ State Route

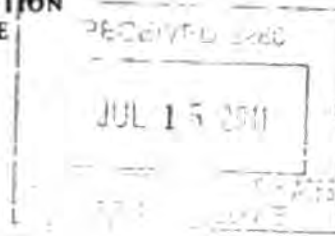
KINGFIELD, MAINE
PROVISIONAL EDITION 1989

4470-H2-TF-024



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

11 July 2011

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for properties located in the State of Maine:

- Barn on Lot 8, Range G; Franklin County
- Waterford Historic District Boundary Increase, Oxford County
- Kennebunk High School (former), York County
- E.C. and M.I. Record Homestead, Oxford County

The photographs for the Kennebunk High School and the E.C. and M.I. Record Homestead were printed on an Epson Stylus Photo R 1900 printer using Epson UltraChrome High Gloss 2 Ink for the R1900 series on Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy. The photographs for the Barn o Lot 8, Range G and the Waterford Historic District Boundary Increase were printed using Hewlett Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper and Vivera Inks on a Hewlett Packard Photosmart C7280 printer. These combinations of printer, ink, and paper were tested by Wilhelm Imaging Research and found to meet the archival standards of the National Register.

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.