



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trufant Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Portions of Corliss, Highland, Middle, Pine and Washington Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Bath N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Sagadahoc code 023 zip code 04530

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 11/26/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 1-15-04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

SAGADAHOC 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	
49	11	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
49	11	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single-family dwellings

Domestic: multiple-family dwellings

Domestic: secondary structures

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single-family dwellings

Domestic: multiple-family dwellings

Domestic: secondary structures

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid- 19th Century / Greek Revival

Mid- 19th Century / Italianate

Late Victorian / [Folk]

Late Victorian / Queen Anne

Late 19th and early 20th Century Revivals / Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone / granite

walls Wood / shingle

Wood / weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

See continuation sheet 7/2

See continuation sheet 7/2

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION, continued

Late 19th and early 20th Century American Movements / Bungalow/Craftsman

Early Republic / Federal

Other / No style

MATERIALS, continued

foundation: Brick

Concrete

Walls; Metal / aluminum

Asphalt

Synthetics / vinyl

Roof Synthetics / fiberglass

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

DESCRIPTION

On the western edge of the Kennebec River, Bath lies, a slim splinter of a city about five miles long and one mile wide. Close to the center of the "South End" of the community is the proposed historic district. Overlooking the Kennebec, the Trufant Historic District consists of 60 residences on the streets that rise sharply from the river. Once, the clapboard dwellings with stone or brick foundations looked over the assorted shipbuilding ventures that have dominated Bath industry for two hundred years. Now the cranes of the one maritime industry that remains, Bath Iron Works, loom over them. At the foot of Pine Street floats the new, level-building facility, a mammoth reminder of the changing maritime technology.

The Trufant Historic District consists of residential structures located between Washington Street on the east (parallel to the river) and Middle Street on the west, and bounded by Pine and Corliss Streets, respectively to the north and south. Highland Street, a one-block, north-south running street is contained within the district. The neighborhood radiates from the Trufant home at 444 Middle Street (Property # 29), a colonial home that has seen much change from its days as the first dwelling in the district that lies at the heart of the Trufant family's holdings. This historically significant building stood alone for some sixty years before another home on Washington Street (Property # 59), this one with Federal lines, was constructed. These two would remain on their hill, surveying the river and the growing traffic for another thirty years before the exigencies and opportunities of family finances and the local economy spurred development.

The architectural fabric of the district is dominated by those thirty-one buildings constructed during the boom period of Bath's wooden shipbuilding days in the 1840s and 1850s. In this manner, the district mirrors the cultural landscape of the city as a whole, which has a high percentage of housing stock from the nineteenth century. Modest Greek Revival structures, most of them capes or one-and-one-half-story homes with their entrances on the gable ends, usually turned toward the street and commonly known as gablefronters, are closely clustered on Pine and Corliss Streets. On both Washington and Middle Streets, the lots are larger and, correspondingly, have larger homes on them. The earliest Greek Revival cape (14 Pine Street, Property # 38) was constructed in the late 1830s by an individual important to the development of the district, Joseph Corliss. With the exception of another property built in 1845 by Corliss (32 Corliss Street, Property # 8), the bulk of the structures that visually characterize the neighborhood were constructed during a nine-year period from 1847, the year of the city's incorporation, to 1856, a time when Bath's future seemed limitless. These homes stand largely on lots sold by Corliss and the other primary mid-nineteenth-century developer of the area, Chaney Robbins who also lived within the district.

These buildings show the range of housing needed in the city at that time and the common design vocabulary shared by their builders. A double cape, 71-73 Pine Street (Property # 50) from the early 1850s now functions as a three-family home, but the formal symmetry of the former duplex's façade remains. The lines of the wide frieze board, the corner pilasters, and the entablatures of the front entrances echo throughout the district. They are found at 13 Pine Street (Property # 37) that was built like many of its neighbors between 1850 and 1855. Thirteen Pine Street, eaves to the street and entrance in the gable end facing the river, illustrates the historic appearance of many other gablefronters of one and one-half stories in the district. More substantial examples can be found further to the north on Washington Street, one of the two streets in Bath where numerous large, high-style homes can be found. The home of Eli and Elizabeth Cox at 418 Washington Street (Property # 52) from the same period is two and one-half stories with a more dramatic entablature wrapping around the house and articulating the gable's pediment. A side-hall plan, like the others discussed above, the main structure is joined in Maine fashion to a large side ell and barn – all on a lot that features the largest paper-bark maple tree in the state of Maine. Also on Washington Street is a more elaborate, two and one-half story Greek-Revival duplex (Property # 58). The structure at 458-60 Washington Street has lost its original siding but maintains the massive entablature, cornice returns and corner pilasters that define the central block. This block is pierced by the twin umbrage or recessed entrances to still more side-hall plans, framed by a shared entablature and pilasters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 4

Most of the Greek-Revival structures are modest, one and one-half storied homes with their entrance to the side hall plan in the gable end that has been oriented to the street. There are fourteen of these dwellings (16 Corliss – Property # 2, 26 Corliss – Property # 6, 16 Highland – Property # 12, 17 Highland – Property #13, 20 Highland – Property #14, 26 Highland – Property # 16, 29 Highland – Property #17, 427 Middle – Property #24, 439 Middle- Property # 28, 464 Middle – Property # 34, 22 Pine – Property # 40, 25 Pine – Property # 41, 45 Pine – Property # 44 and 49 Pine – Property # 45). Two of these gablefronters face Corliss Street, the street existing at the time of their construction rather than the subsequently developed roads (17 Highland – Property #13, 427 Middle – Property # 24). Four other small Greek-Revival gablefronters turned their gable entrances not to the street, but to the Kennebec River, a decision that might indicate the primacy of the waterway as a route, the economic draw of the shoreline shipyards, or the attention paid to the breezes of the local microclimate (13 Pine – Property # 37, 21 Pine – Property # 39, 61 Pine – Property # 48 and 410 Washington – Property # 51). These shifts away from the road do not alter the basic floor plan. The 90-degree rotation creates an arrangement of rooms, organized now not by a hall on the side, but one that has been placed on the rear wall of the main block. This is known regionally as a “back-hall house.” Two larger back-hall structures of two and one-half stories, also with their entrances in the gable end are also turned to the river that dominated the physical and cultural landscape of Bath (29 Corliss – Property # 7 and 62 Pine – Property # 49). Four others of this size and form face the street (32 Corliss, 13 Highland, 420 Middle, and 36 Pine). So twenty-four of the structures constructed within the district during this significant period are designed with their entrance in the gable end, echoing the temple front of the classical buildings from which the style is loosely derived.

The other Greek-Revival structures are variations on capes and double-pile dwellings, although once again there is variation in their selection for a front façade. Two half-capes choose to face the river and extend their narrow gables ends to the street, maintaining a traditional form and intelligent use of the narrow, urban lots (10 Pine- Property #35 and 11 Pine – Property # 36). Another example at 47 Corliss (Property # 9) looks to the public thoroughfare. So do the two full capes that stand at 428 Middle and 14 Pine (Property # 25 and Property # 38). The two double capes within the district are also Greek-Revival structures, which turn to the road (21-23 Corliss - Property # 5 and 73 Pine – Property # 50). The three larger, two and one-half storied double houses from the period of construction in the mid-nineteenth century, also maintain this arrangement with their mirrored side-hall plans. One is a three-bay structure (29-31 Pine Street – Property #42); the others are five bay (424 Washington - Property # 53 and 460 Washington – Property # 58). The remaining three Greek-Revival structures are all of two and one half-stories, consisting of two homes where the double-pile, side-hall plans face the street (35 Highland – Property # 21 and 418 Washington – Property # 52) and one double-pile dwelling with a back-hall plan, turned once more to the Kennebec River (20 Corliss – Property # 4).

Within the district another twelve structures were built between 1860 and 1880, even as Bath’s economy was slow to recover from the disruptions of the Civil War. These buildings reiterated the lines of the simple capes and the five-bay, double-pile, two-story homes already constructed, but the detailing pulled not just from the classical revivals of the first part of the nineteenth century, but also from the mass-produced options of the Victorian styles – Italianate brackets holding a door hood, or a diamond medallion added to a porch support or a corner pilaster. The rooflines both sharpened to a higher pitched gable and flattened to an Italianate hipped cube, moving away from the characteristic slope of the temple form. A small building boom resulted in 6 houses constructed during 1874 to 1876.

Each score of years brought decreasing housing starts within the district and Bath as a whole. In the last twenty years of the nineteenth century another nine homes were added to the neighborhood. These had conservative profiles, which echoed their predecessors. Several were built by children of property owners as empty lots were filled, or larger lots subdivided. From around 1890 a pyramidal cottage built as a rental property escapes easy classification, but its size and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 5

Victorian details fit into the architectural rhythm of the neighborhood (23 Highland St. - Property # 15). Another structure erected in 1899 has a more distinctive silhouette influenced by the Queen Anne (418 Middle St.- Property # 22). The first ten years of the twentieth century are represented by only three homes. One of these built in 1905, is a two-and-one-half storied L-shaped dwelling, with a bay window and a bracketed door hood on its front two-bay façade (449 Middle St. - Property #32). The steep gabled roof, the simple entablature over the windows, and the brick foundation of this structure—everything here could be found on a modest Colonial Revival house built twenty years before.

Within the ninety twenties and thirties, two houses supplemented the neighborhood, one a small bungalow on Washington Street (Property # 54) and the other a small non-contributing residence (Property # 57) where alterations have defied recognition of a historic influence. The last building constructed within the boundaries of the Trufant Historic District is a 1948 cape with Colonial Revival touches to the modest form (Property # 46).

Although a large number of structures within the historic district have been altered by the addition of synthetic siding, many have retained their defining historic details. The lines of the Greek-Revival frieze boards, cornice returns, modest window entablatures, and classically influenced door surrounds can be found throughout the district. The architectural rhythm of the closely built side streets balanced by the larger scale of Washington Street remains intact. The Trufant Historic District is a testament to the boom times of Bath in the middle of the nineteenth century. The homes are the wooden survivors, domestic counterparts to the wooden ships now largely gone.

Inventory List

Note, the property numbers given below are keyed to the Trufant Historic District sketch map. There are sixty buildings within the district, however the inventory list ends at number 59. There are two buildings at 410 Washington Street which have been designated #'s 51 and 51a. Thus 51a is the 60th property in the inventory.

Corliss Street

- 1. Isaac and Emma Snipe Boynton/ Warren and Abbie Fowle House, c. 1852, significant addition and remodeling, 1874- C**
11 Corliss Street

The modest Italianate clapboard structure consists of two joined cubic masses with hipped roofs that face Corliss Street. Both sections have overhanging eaves that emphasize the frieze board that encircles their cornices. There are strong window entablatures over the six-over-six sash windows. The larger cube is two bays with two stories and a brick foundation; its adjoining side ell is also two bays with one and one-half stories on a brick and granite foundation. On the ell there are small windows, three-over- three tucked under the frieze board. The entry on the main cube has been enclosed, as has the small porch on the side ell. An entrance has been added and enclosed on the rear of the side ell above a cement-block foundation. A small frame garden shed is in the rear of the property.

- 2. Daniel and Rachel Savage Bailey House, c. 1850-55 – C**
16 Corliss Street

This Greek-Revival house reveals the rhythm and details of many of the small gablefront homes in the district. The three-bay, one-and one-half story home with granite foundation has been sheathed with aluminum siding, but still shows its cornice returns, frieze board and the details of its entry. The slightly recessed entrance of the side-hall plan is framed by simple pilasters and an entablature although the sidelights have been filled in. The footprint of the first section of the two-stage ell is illustrated on the 1858 map of Bath and is two-stories high resting on a brick foundation. The second stage is a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 6

cement-block basement with a two car-garage and another story of living space above it. An attached shed was in that particular space by the time of the 1919 Sanborn map. The windows are a mix of original sash, modern sash and fixed-pane windows.

3. Frank and Ida Coombs Purington House, 1897 - C

19 Corliss Street

This late nineteenth-century vernacular home of one and one-half stories and brick foundation places its gable end to the street. There the entrance and the windows of the two-bay clapboard structure rest under small entablatures with very simple brackets. A small bit of ornamentation is apparent at the roofline where the rafter ends are exposed and the end of the raked cornice is extended and shaped. There is a single-story rear ell that appears in the 1919 Sanborn map. Replacement windows and a small entry deck have been added to the house.

4. William and Martha Fairbanks Boynton House, c. 1850-55 - C

20 Corliss Street

This two and one-half story Greek-Revival house with brick foundation turns its gable end of two bays to Corliss Street and its entrance façade of three bays to the Kennebec River. The entrance is framed by simple pilasters and an entablature, accompanied by a single sidelight. The recently applied vinyl siding does not disguise the surround of the unusual pointed-arch attic window. The two-stage ell is composed of a one and one-half story section with a shed-roofed dormer and an enclosed porch, and behind this portion is a taller two-story addition, although an attached shed filled this space according to the 1919 Sanborn Map. A new deck fronts a portion of the main block and the middle section of the house on the river-facing side. The windows are largely sash replacements while a large fixed pane window has been added to the western [side] façade under a pent roof.

5. Joseph and Susan Bailey, Alexander and Susan James Bailey McFadden Double House, 1848 - C

21-23 Corliss Street

The symmetrical façade of this six-bay double house of one and one-half stories with granite foundation under the main block and initial rear ell demonstrates the subtle differences that illustrate separate ownership throughout much of the twentieth-century. The replacement windows on the first floor of the eastern half have tiny entablatures supported by very small brackets. The western side shows plain, flat surrounds to the six-over-six windows. The entrances to the vernacular structure are now approached through a gabled portico with plain post supports. 21 Corliss has a single rear ell while 23 has a more complex assemblage of four stages. The rudimentary ells are shown on the 1858 map of the city. The first addition at 23 Corliss extends the rear slope of the side-gable structure into a saltbox; the second and third provide living space with a gable roof at right angles to the main block; and the last portion appears a shed-roofed garage. 21 Corliss Street has a narrow, long single-story frame garage at the rear of the property that dates from mid-twentieth century. The corner pilasters, well-defined cornice and returns, and balanced arrangement of bays found on the main block could allow this structure to be defined as a very modest Greek Revival.

6. Sewall and Irene Reed House, 1849 - C

26 Corliss Street

The three-bay, side-hall Greek Revival of one and one-half stories has its entrance on the gable end of the structure and sits on a granite foundation. A modest example of the style, the vinyl-sheathed home's ornamentation still lies in the areas that outline its form - the corner pilasters with recessed panel, the cornice returns and frieze board and the repetition of those classical references in the pilasters, entablature, and four-light sidelights around the entrance. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. The main block has gained two gabled dormers on the east façade and the first one and one-half story stage of the two-part rear ell had shed dormers on each slope of the gabled roof. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 7

block and initial ell are shown in the 1858 map of Bath. The extension of the rear ell is only a story high and may be a remodeling of the shed that was illustrated in the 1919 Sanborn Map. An entrance porch with gable roof has also been added to the rear ell.

7. Charles and Sally Starbird Gowell House, c. 1850-55 - C

29 Corliss Street

This two and one-half storied clapboard structure with granite foundation turns its back to Middle Street, its side to Corliss, and faces the Kennebec River. The four-bay façade that faces Corliss Street demonstrates the strong geometry of Greek Revival in its wide corner and frieze boards. The two-over-two sash windows are sheltered by wooden storm windows, all placed under a small entablature. The entrance on the two-bay gable end has pilasters; the entablature has been partially covered by the full front porch added to the house between 1919 and 1945. The square posts and square balusters echo the rhythm of the property's encircling picket fence. The property features a particularly large ash tree in its front yard. The first portion of the side ell, stretching between the main block and the barn, is two stories high and continues the lines and window treatment of the main house. A small projecting entrance has been enclosed and has corner pilasters, sidelights, and a gable roof whose pediment is ornamented by a recessed ogee-arched panel. [The details of this ell entrance are almost identical to those at 11 Pine Street.] The barn that terminates the side ell is of one and one-half stories and has a garage door added to the ground floor. The footprint of the house and attached buildings remains the same as on the 1873 map of Bath.

8. Joseph and Jane Small Corliss House, c. 1845 - C

32 Corliss Street

Massive corner pilasters and a wide frieze board with cornice returns define the gable-end façade of this two and one-half story Greek-Revival structure with brick foundation and vinyl siding. Although there are replacement windows, the wide surrounds and entablature still frame the door and window openings and the original pilasters, entablature, and four-light sidelights continue to outline the entrance of the side-hall plan home. French doors and a deck have been added to the

side façade. A two-part rear ell consists of a one and one-half story middle portion with shed dormers and a rear shed-roofed addition where the sloping topography has allowed the creation of a garage on the basement level. The first section of the ell is visible on the 1858 map.

9. John Munsey House, c. 1850-56 - C

47 Corliss Street

The scale of the Greek-Revival door surround, with its dramatic entablature and wide sidelights, suggests that the builder of this three-bay half cape intended to make substantial additions in the future. The original structure appears to have been only one room deep. The vinyl-sheathed structure has a granite foundation and a rear ell, also of one and one-half stories whose outline appears in the 1873 map of the city. The six-over-six sash windows are still framed by a wide, plain trim. The brick steps of the front stoop have an iron railing.

Highland Street

10. Horace B. and Catherine Marr House, c. 1885 - C

10 Highland Street

This small clapboard structure takes up most of its .06-acre lot with a two-bay main block of two and one-half

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 8

stories and a one-bay side ell of one and one-half stories on brick foundations. There are small stylistic touches in the wide frieze board on the main block and in the small entablatures that rest above the two-over-two sash windows. The main entrance appears to have a filled-in transom underneath the bracketed door hood, while the side entrance is behind the one-story porch that fronts the side ell with plain post supports and a solid balustrade of clapboard. Several small wooden doors, apparently to allow the delivery of heating fuels such as coal, still interrupt the foundation.

11. Charles and Mary Tibbetts Chadbourne House, c. 1850-55 - C

13 Highland Street

The recessed entrance with simple pilasters and wide entablature of this Greek-Revival, two and one-half story, back-hall house is turned south toward Corliss Street, as Highland Street did not yet exist when it was built. On Highland Street the four-bay façade of the clapboard structure exhibit wide corner boards and frieze boards and the small molded cornices of the window lintels. The first portion of the two-stage rear ell continues the strong frieze line and window treatment of the main block, but the second has a smaller frieze and a simpler surround to the replacement windows. A small, enclosed porch has been added to the rear ell. A small frame shed found on the 1919 Sanborn Insurance Map of Bath has been moved closer to the southern property line.

12. John N. and Fannie Worry Thurlow House, c. 1890 - NC

16 Highland Street

The two-bay, two-story vernacular structure is continued by a one-stage rear ell that shifts to the north slightly. The narrow gable end faces Highland Street where the entrance to the home is under a modern pent roof and is reached by several steps to a modern deck that is the width of the front façade. Small, simple brackets are paired along the frieze of the main block. Small corner-boards and cornice returns remain although man-made siding now sheathes the home. Skylights and replacement windows have been added to the building. A garage with hipped roof, vertical wooden siding, and two doors appears to date from the 1950s.

13. Nathaniel and Olive Donnell House, 1851 - C

17 Highland Street

This one and one-half story Greek Revival gablefronter faces Corliss Street, its original point of access. The four-bay eave façade fronts Highland Street. Some original six-over-six sash windows remain in the clapboard home with granite foundation. It also sports corner pilasters with a recessed panel, a broad frieze board with a small molding to suggest an architrave. These lines are repeated in the surround of the umbrage or deeply recessed door way. The rear ell has just one story with simpler window surrounds and a transomed entrance. The attached two-story stable that appears on the 1919 Sanborn Map has not survived; a small frame shed from 1989 is on the property.

14. Miles and Mary Palmer House, 1856 - NC

20 Highland Street

This one and one-half story home reveals its Greek Revival origins in its front-facing gable, the roof slope, the arrangement of windows, and the visible remnants of the recessed and probably pilastered doorway. Vinyl siding has covered most of the home's details and even covers the foundation of the home. Six-over-six windows are still found in the three-bay façade of the side-hall house. A single stage rear ell with gabled dormer has been attached to a small gable-front garage, which correlates to one noted in the 1945 Sanborn Map of Bath.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 9

15. Samuel J. and Melissa Dillaway "Tenement House," c. 1890 - C

23 Highland Street

This small Victorian cottage of one and one-half stories is sheltered by a hipped roof with decorative eaves. The line of trim is repeated on the hipped-roof dormer on the south façade and the gabled one on the north side. Asbestos shingles wrap around the two-bay façade and along the two-stage rear ell. The first stage continues the line of the original roof, while the second is a shed-roof addition. The engaged entrance porch that stretches along the side of the house possesses a solid balustrade sheathed in clapboard and pierced post supports further ornamented with brackets of a flat jigsaw cut. The six-over-six sash windows remain with two-over-two storm windows. Although referred to as a "tenement house" in the nineteenth-century tax records, this was built as a single-family rental unit.

16. James W. and Maria Small, 1869- C

26 Highland Street

This one and one-half story, three-bay gablefronter shows modest Greek Revival styling in its orientation, its simple corner boards, cornice returns, and most particularly in the door surround. Sidelights, simple pilasters, and a broad entablature still frame the door of the side-hall home now sheathed with vinyl siding. The two-stage, T-shape rear ell continues the cornice treatment and the small window entablatures observed on the main block. Most of the windows are two-over-one double-hung sash windows, but small Queen Anne windows of a single fixed sash have been added on the north façade of the main block and on the enclosed entry to the second stage of the ell. A small mid-twentieth-century frame garage is at the back of the property. That structure possesses a front-facing gable with cornice returns and double, hinged doors of vertical planks.

17. William and Martha Boynton House, Alfred J. and Eliza Crockett House, 1856- C

29 Highland Street

The clapboard sheathed structure with granite foundation echoes many other houses within the neighborhood with its front-facing gable end of three bays and one and one-half story. The Greek Revival home is strongly outlined by corner pilasters and a wide frieze board. These broad lines of trim are found again in the entablature and simplified pilasters that form the door surround. The window surrounds repeat the arrangement with wide flat lintels. The main block has been expanded by a nineteenth-century gabled pavilion, also of one and one half stories, that continues the cornice line of the original. The back portion of the two-stage rear ell consists of a two-story, banked stable that retains its barn doors, and is noted in the 1919 Sanborn map of Bath.

18. James W. and Elizabeth Coombs House, 1890-95 - C

30 Highland Street

Although maintaining the characteristic gable-front, two or three-bay rhythm of the neighborhood, few architectural details remain on this vinyl-sided vernacular structure of two stories on its brick foundation. The two-bays of the front façade feature two-over-two sash windows and an entrance tucked under an abbreviated pent roof. The single-stage rear ell continues the current building treatment. A small, frame garage with clapboard siding and overhead door dates from mid-twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 10

19. Fred B. and Anna Marr Scott House, 1892 - C

31 Highland Street

Vinyl siding now covers this once clapboard and shingled-gable residence with a few modest Colonial Revival touches. The pediment of the two and one-half story home with front-facing gable projects slightly. The entrance of the two-bay façade has a door hood that rests on elaborate brackets with spindles and pierced work. The two-over-one sash windows on the southern half of the front façade are paired on both the first and second floors. A bay window is found on the north façade. The rear ell is two stories and has an enclosed one-story porch on the south façade.

20. William A. and Nancy Bruce House, 1903 - C

32 Highland Street

This clapboard structure of two and one-half stories over a cement-block foundation faces Highland Street with its gable end and full-front porch. All ornamentation on what is sometimes called a Homestead House is concentrated on that porch which shelters the two-bay façade of door and paired first-floor windows. The "Homestead House" as discussed by Alan Gowans in The Comfortable House is the descendant of the Classical-Revival temple-front homes of the first half of the nineteenth century. Found in both urban and suburban locations this configuration allowed the continuation of a well-tested and comfortable side-hall or straight-staircase plan well known to builders and the easy application of assorted stylistic references to the ubiquitous one-story, full-front porch. In this example, turned posts and small brackets associated with Folk Victorian homes support the cornice and shed roof of the porch. Two-over-two sash windows are utilized in the main block and in the two-story rear ell of the home. A small garage sheathed in shingles with double doors of vertical planking remains from the mid-twentieth century.

21. David Minott and Ann Masters Coombs, 1853-55 - C

35 Highland Street

This two and one-half story Greek Revival with granite foundation turns its gable end to Highland Street, but its entrance façade to Pine Street. The home has both vinyl and clapboard siding that are framed by the massive corner pilasters, very wide frieze and fully articulated pediment. A two-story porch with an exterior staircase to the second floor has been attached to the north side of the building. There is a two-story ell to the east of nineteenth-century construction that is fronted by a modern one-story shed addition. The attic window features a pedimented lintel while the other six-over-six sash windows have a flat entablature.

Middle Street

22. Warren M. and Nellie Chadbourne Stilphen, 1899 - C

418 Middle Street

This modest three-bay interpretation of the Queen Anne style of one and one-half stories demonstrates the fashion's inherent variety in its footprint. The rectangular, side-gable structure now covered with man-made siding has a large projecting gabled pavilion to the front. Here the first-floor corners have been cutaway at 45 degrees for windows, as if the projection had been chamfered. These are then overhung by the upper story, which rests visually on decorative brackets above the corner windows. The structure also has an embedded tower to the south, all resting on a brick foundation. A large, gabled-roof porch with turned posts, small brackets, and a spindle work balustrade also projects on the front façade. The windows vary in size and placement from single two-over-one sash windows to groups of three in the gable end to small stained glass windows in the tower. A bay window and second-floor addition in the rear stands on a cement-block foundation. A wooden deck has been added to the southern façade. This is the only example of the Queen-Anne style in the district and is among one of the latest structures to be built.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 11

23. Lewis and Harriett Palmer House, 1856, 1864 addition – NC

420 Middle Street

This two and one-half story structure of both vinyl and clapboard siding has lost much of its detailing. There are wide corner boards, a generous frieze board and cornice returns to the home with two bays and front gable, but too little remains to state definitively that this was a Greek Revival, although it is extremely likely. A shed dormer dominates the roof slope of the main block on the southern façade. The foundation varies, using granite under the main block, brick under the first stage of the two-stage side ell, and fieldstone under the second. The first portion of the two-story ell appears in the 1858 map, while the second is shown on the 1919 Sanborn map as a two-story barn. Labeled as the garage in the 1945 Sanborn, this area has been remodeled to living space in the last ten years, converting the house to a three-family unit.

24. Leonard and Eunice Soule Gowell House, c. 1851-56 – NC

427 Middle Street

This structure began, as did many of its neighbors in the district, as a modest Greek Revival gablefronter of one and one-half stories and three bays. The façade faced south toward Corliss Street, which predated this portion of Middle Street, and the first Gowell home built next door at 29 Corliss. The home has gained a two-story ell that would seem a side ell from its original orientation, but now appears a front addition with an enclosed shed-roofed side porch when observed from Middle Street. The ell appears on the 1873 map of Bath, but its historic appearance of two bays has been confounded by the use of modern windows and an altered roofline. The entire structure has had vinyl siding added, although the characteristic details of pilaster, entablature, window surrounds, and classically influenced entrance remain on the main block of the original dwelling.

25. Samuel N. and Mary Ann Moody House, 1850-56 – C

428 Middle Street

This very simple Greek Revival clapboard cape of five bays sits on its brick foundation, sporting only the most modest of references to the style in its corner pilasters, frieze board, cornice returns and simple door surround with its sidelights. A square bay window with narrow sash projects from the south gable end. The other windows on the front façade are two-over-two sash windows, small in proportion to the structure. A single-story rear ell seems to be part of the footprint of the 1873 map. A shed-roofed porch, now enclosed, has been added to that ell. A wooden deck now terminates the line of the rear ell.

26. Leonard and Amanda Lemont Gowell House, 1876 – C

433 Middle Street

This two and one-half storied gablefronter of two bays shows its post mid- nineteenth-century construction in its details. Although covered by vinyl siding, the corner boards and frieze board outline its proportions, more attenuated than its Greek Revival companions. The narrow windows in the bay window on the front façade, the bracketed doorhood, and the window entablatures suggest a modest Italianate influence. The windows of the two-story rear ell are treated in the same manner. A one-story shed addition is on the north side of the rear ell. The structure, set on a brick foundation, has two outbuildings: a vinyl-covered, single-bay garage with cornice returns in its gabled front and a storage door in the upper gable, and a small gabled garden shed. Neither appear in these locations on the 1945 Sanborn Insurance Map.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 12

27. John C. and Emily Harford Stevens House, 1876 - C

434 Middle Street

This clapboard home with brick foundation consists of two interlocking two-story, hipped-roof Italianate cubes. The form is emphasized by the crisp overhang of the eaves over the frieze board. The front cube has two bays—a bay window and an entrance with bracketed door hood. The wooden front door has two vertical panels of etched glass. Another bay window ornaments the south side façade. The rear cube has both an enclosed single-story porch to the south and a small single-story addition to its rear. The two-over-two sash windows are topped by a small entablature. The stoop is outlined by a railing of turned posts and spindles.

28. Thomas and Mary Snipe Hagen House, 1867 - C

439 Middle Street

This Greek Revival gablefronter of two bays, and one and one-half stories rests on a brick foundation. Despite the aluminum siding, a strong entablature wraps around the cornice of the building, terminating in cornice returns. The same lines are evident in the wide trim and entablature framing the entrance to the side-hall house. The sidelights to the entrance and the windows have been replaced, but maintain their historic proportions. The window surrounds have small molded cornices. Two shed-roofed wall dormers, which by definition continue the line of the main block's wall and interrupt the eaves, have been added to south elevation while a gabled roof dormer, which pierces the roof while leaving the eaves intact,

is on the northern slope of the main block's roof. The rear ell evident in the 1873 map of the city has been augmented by the addition of a shed-roofed sunroof to the south. A single-bay frame garage whose gabled end faces Middle Street dates from the mid-twentieth century.

29. David and Mary Trufant House, c.1750, later additions and alterations - C

444 Middle Street

The Trufant home, the oldest structure in the district, is a simple and somewhat asymmetrical interpretation of the Federal style. The six-bay, two-story clapboard home with shallow hipped roof rests on a concrete-covered foundation. The entrance has lost its original surround and now has a small hipped door hood supported by cross braces. The six-over-six double-hung sash windows of the first floor have twelve-light storm windows where the central pane of the lowest row is hinged for ventilation. A two-story rear ell with gabled roof now incorporates a garage space and living space on its second floor. Both the rear ell and the main block of the house have small one-story shed-roofed additions on their rear elevations.

30. Lydia and Benjamin Ray House, c. 1884 - C

445 Middle Street

This simple, two-bay house of two stories stands on a cement-block foundation, gable end facing forward. Clapboards sheath the main block of the house while its one-story flat-roofed rear ell is covered in a horizontal novelty siding. The wooden front door has two vertical panes of glass, and the plain surround of the entrance is topped by a small pedimented lintel. The two-over-two sash windows also have a plain surround. A two-bay frame garage with clapboard siding with one garage door of vertical planks from the mid-twentieth century stands to the south of the house.

31. Charles A. and Olive Douglas Fisher House, 1876 - C

447 Middle Street

The cornice of this two-story, two-bay, hipped-roof Italianate-style structure, sided with clapboard, has both dentils and paired brackets. The entrance with its double doors—each inset with its own arched panel of glass—is topped by a pedimented lintel supported by decorative brackets. The one-over-one double-hung sash windows of the first floor

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 13

continue that motif with a small pedimented lintel supported by small brackets above a molding of dentils. The second floor's windows are capped with a flat entablature that is once again held by small brackets bookending a row of dentils. The two-stage rear ell to the main cube is composed of another two-story, hipped roof block, and a later addition of a small, one-story, shed-roofed appendage. The original ell continues the brick foundation, the first-floor window and cornice treatment of the main section.

32. Sidney L. and Jennie M. Eaton House, 1905 - NC

449 Middle Street

This early twentieth-century home of clapboard and brick foundation is an L-shaped gabled structure of two and one-half stories where the original rhythm of façade openings has been compromised by alterations and additions. The two bays in the front gable of the original structure consist of an entrance that is sheltered under a elaborately bracketed door hood and a bay window. The double-hung sash windows belonging to the initial construction have a small molded cornice. Corner boards and cornice returns further outline the original modest Colonial Revival structure. A side porch has been enclosed and a one-story shed-roofed addition placed along the south side, engulfing the enclosed porch. Skylights have also been added in the rear of this addition. A clapboard sheathed garage is in the northeastern corner of the property. This small structure has triple doors, hinged to the side. Each door has four vertically stacked panels, the top consisting of four panes of glass, the others recessed panels of wood. Although it does not appear in the 1919 Sanborn map, the garage would appear to be from the first third of the twentieth century.

33. Isaac and Mary Rogers Chadbourne House, 1874 - C

456 Middle Street

This modest Italianate structure of vinyl siding and brick foundation consists of a two-story, two-bay, hipped-roof cube and a three-bay side ell of one and one-half stories, also with a hipped roof. Both have the characteristic overhanging eaves, but only the main block has decorative modillions dotting the cornice line. The double-door entrance to the main block is sheltered by a full front porch supported by chamfered square columns. The wide cornice of the porch features a line of dentils and a paneled architrave. That line of recessed panels is echoed in the solid balustrade below. The small bracketed hood of the sash windows is found both on the main block and the side ell. The ell has gained a gabled one-story rear addition that serves as a garage, which itself has a small hipped bump out.

34. Thomas and Mary Snipe Hagan House, 1868-70 - NC

464 Middle Street

This three-bay, one and one-half story gablefronter has lost its historic Greek-Revival appearance through the careless application of asbestos shingles over the detailing, as well as inappropriate additions. The side-hall plan to the structure, which sits on a granite foundation, still indicates its original appearance through the arrangement of bays, the roof slope, and the raked cornice and returns. The two-stage side ell consists of the modified original ell that has gained a second story with modern windows of a conflicting proportion and a one and one-half story terminating structure of two bays whose gabled roof echoes the orientation of the main block. A modern door has been added between the bays.

Pine Street

35. George Walker House, c. 1850-55 - C

10 Pine Street

This small half-cape turns its two-bay, one and one-half story gable end to Pine Street. The clapboard structure with granite foundation retains elements of its modest Greek Revival styling in the corner boards, frieze board, cornice

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 14

returns, and the simple entablature over the six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The one-stage rear ell was added prior to 1873 but has gained a dormer and a deck in recent years. The entrance façade of the home, originally a back-hall plan, has been masked by a one-story porch added before 1945 that has now been enclosed.

36. Ezra Cunningham, George and Helen Cunningham Grant House, 1868 – C

11 Pine Street

The entrance of this back-hall plan half-cape home faces the Kennebec River while presenting its narrower three-bay gable end to the street like many of its neighbors. The back-hall plan allows the same interior layout as a side-hall plan, except here the façade is perpendicular to the street. The windows of this one and one-half story building are six-over-six double hung sash windows. The strong lines of the vinyl-clad dwelling with granite foundation illustrate its Greek-Revival detailing in the corner boards, frieze line, wide simple window surrounds, and entrance details. Sidelights and wide trim still highlight

the front door. The entrance to the first portion of the rear ell, which is present on the 1873 map, also possesses sidelights and a recessed ogee-arch panel and dentils on its gabled surround. Those dentils are repeated on the cornice line of the ell's roof where a small gabled dormer has been added to the ell. The 1909 Sanborn shows the second stage of the current two-stage ell, a stable with shiplap siding now converted for the use of cars.

37. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Curtis House, c.1850-55 – C

13 Pine Street

The entrance of this Greek Revival gablefronter faces the river and turns the eave-side of four bays to the street, thus creating a back-hall plan. The one-and one-half story clapboard structure with granite foundation exemplifies many of the decorative details that are common to the street: wide corner pilasters and wide frieze board. These lines are repeated in the slightly recessed entrance with its pilasters and wide cornice topping the side-lighted doorway. The six-over-six windows also have a simple entablature. Two small gabled dormers have been added to the front façade. The rear ell shown on the 1858 map of Bath has been fronted by a one-story porch. Two modern frame garden sheds now are located at the rear of the property.

38. Joseph and Emma Mooers Corliss House, c. 1838-39 – C

14 Pine Street

This five-bay, one and one-half story cape with brick foundation possesses some modest references to Greek Revival styling besides the gentle slope of its gable roof. This house predates many of its neighbors, being the first Corliss home and constructor before the rapid development at mid-nineteenth century. Its form and central-hall plan also differentiate it from the side and back hall plans of the other Greek-Revival structures, more prevalent in the district. The clapboard structure has wide corner boards but the wide frieze board has been covered by clapboard siding that wraps around under the small cornice returns. The six-over-six double hung sash windows are topped by a small entablature. The entrance of the center-hall house has sidelights and a small hipped door hood supported by large decorative brackets. The first stage of the two-stage rear ell appears an early part of the structure, displaying a similarly covered frieze board and window treatment and appears on both the 1851 and 1858 maps of Bath but curiously enough not on the 1873. Its gabled roof is now interrupted by two gabled wall dormers. The second section is a shed roofed addition of later twentieth-century construction.

39. Wilmot and Emeline Curtis Albee House, c. 1850-55 – C

21 Pine Street

This modest Greek-Revival gablefronter of one and one-half stories is positioned with its eaves to the street and faces the river, reiterating the lines, proportions, and back-hall plan of its neighbor at 13 Pine. The four-bay street façade

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 15

retains its original rhythm despite the replacement windows. And while vinyl siding has covered the structure, the strong lines of the cornice and its returns remain visible, as do the pilasters and cornice of the slightly recessed entrance. The ell that was depicted in the 1858 map of the city now possesses gabled dormers. A large hipped roof frame garage with two bays dates from the mid-twentieth century while a more modern garden shed is in the rear of the property.

40. Rebecca and James Hutcherson Jr. House, 1848 – C

22 Pine Street

Like many of the houses in the district, this Greek-Revival structure of one and one-half stories was built with its gable end closely placed to the street. The house, which rests on a granite foundation, also exemplifies the side-hall plan that appears in over a dozen examples within the district. The dramatically wide corner pilasters and frieze board define the form of the temple-front home and are echoed by the pilasters and cornice of the recessed entrance. Vinyl siding now covers the house. There have been changes to the fenestration as the windows are now three-over-one double hung sash windows with small simple flat surrounds. The entrance sidelights have been partially filled in and shed-roofed dormers and a small bay window have been added to the eastern façade. A flat skylight has been added to the roof of the main block on the west side. The mid-nineteenth-century rear ell has been reworked and now rests on a cement-block foundation.

41. Levi and W. Jane Brackett House, 1852 – C

25 Pine Street

The gable end of this modest Greek-Revival one-and-one-half story home of clapboard siding and granite foundation faces the street with its two bays. Like the house above and many others in the district, the structure is organized along a side-hall plan. The home is strongly outlined by corner and cornice treatment like its neighbors. These lines repeat in the treatment of the entrance's pilasters and entablature. The sidelights have been partially covered and the entire entrance is now sheltered by a small gabled door hood. The rear ell appears in mid-nineteenth century maps but was extended further in 1947 according to the current owner. It may have been then that a shed-roofed wall dormer was added to the western façade. The double-hung sash windows possess three vertical panes above a single light.

42. George S. and Louisa Barker Fowles House, c. 1851-54 – C

29-31 Pine Street

This symmetrical Greek Revival double house of three bays and two and one-half stories still possesses some notable details despite the addition of vinyl siding. Above the simple corner boards and wide frieze is a large molding that appears spooled or beaded. All of the windows on the main block, including two tripartite ones on either side of the entrance, have modestly corbelled entablatures. The umbrage or recessed entrance, which has lost its original doors and gained a simple gabled door hood, still has the original paneled reveal and fluted pilasters with capitals of pellet molding. Small, enclosed one-story entrances and decks have been added to the two-story rear ell. The structure, which features paired chimneys and granite foundation, now serves as a three-family residence.

43. Chaney and Priscilla Robbins House, 1850 – C

36 Pine Street

The Pine Street façade of this two and one-half story Greek-Revival dwelling has three bays that indicate its side-hall plan. The clapboard building with granite foundation is strongly delineated by its broad corner boards, wide frieze, and fully articulated pediment. The cornice and pilasters of the recessed and side-lighted entrance continue the bold statement. The two-stage side ell is now partially covered by an enclosed front porch. The first one-story portion appears as part of the original structure in the 1851 map of Bath. The second stage of one and one half stories seems to be in place by the 1873 that illustrates an elongated ell. The 1919 Sanborn indicates that a shed has been added to the rear corner of the ell

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 16

that now serves as a garage with modern doors. Sash windows of one-over-one lights have replaced most of the original windows.

44. Edmund and Corrisandia Curtis French House, 1848 - C

45 Pine Street

Although vinyl siding has covered or destroyed some details of this house its Greek Revival heritage is clearly visible in its gable orientation to the street, the characteristic surround to its umbrage doorway with sidelights, its three-bay façade, and the slope of its roofline. The side hall plan and general proportions of the one and one-half storied home on a granite foundation echo the form and styling of other homes in the district. The first stage of the two-part rear ell is one story, corresponding to the footprint shown on the 1858 map of Bath. The second stage is a small shed-roofed addition.

45. Richard and Susan Curtis House, 1848 - C

49 Pine Street

Very similar to its neighbor 45 Pine Street, this Greek Revival gablefronter of one and one-half stories and three bays rests on a brick foundation. The side-hall plan is accessed through the umbrage doorway, a side-lighted entrance sharply recessed from its classical surround of pilasters and entablature. The man-made siding has covered the corner boards and some of the frieze board, but the abbreviated cornice returns remain. The surrounds of the two-over-one sash windows have been covered or removed. Like many of the structures in this area, the rear ell appears on the mid-nineteenth century maps. The one-story ell has gained a porch on its eastern elevation that has been enclosed.

46. Gerald and Louise Thornton House, 1948 - NC

53 Pine Street

The main block of this one and one-half story modern cape with three bays has a side ell whose one-bay gable is turned to the street. The line of that projection is continued by the full front porch enclosed by screens. A small entrance portico also projects from the gable end of the cape toward the carport to the east. The house of modest Colonial Revival aspirations is constructed of modern materials -vinyl siding and concrete foundation.

47. William and Pamela Robbins Foye House, 1861 - C

56 Pine Street

Despite the presence of vinyl siding on this two and one-half storied home, many details survive that testify to its belonging to a transitional phase between Greek Revival and Italianate styling. The stronger Italianate flavor rests in the elaborateness of the details and their proportions. The two-bay entrance façade turns away from Pine and Clifton to watch the river. The gable end has two projections on that first floor: the enclosed entrance portico that retains its dentillated cornice and possibly its square columns and the bay window where the dentillated cornice and slender sash windows are further ornamented by medallioned pilasters between windows. The dentils, which are elongated, are repeated in the main structure's cornice and in the window entablatures, which are also bracketed on the front and public side façade. These also appear above the paired slender attic windows. The windows on the rear of the building along Clifton Street have a simpler surround, as do the ones on the two-part side ell. At the intersection of the main block and one and one-half story ell, the Clifton Street façade features a one-story square bay window with dentillated cornice. This side ell features a shed-roofed wall dormer and a gabled entrance portico on its eastern side. The house continues into a one-story addition. A small frame garage, now in the southeast corner of the property may be the "auto shed" noted on the 1919 Sanborn map at the end of the ell. A two-bay storage or gardening shed has been added to this garage.

48. Moses and Sarah Higgins Grant House, 1847 - C

61 Pine Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 17

The gable-ended, three-bay façade of this Greek Revival house turns east to the river as several on Pine Street do. The Pine Street face of this back-hall plan house with vinyl siding and granite foundation also has three bays. The corner pilasters and wide frieze remain visible on the house, as does the door surround with its fluted pilasters. A full front porch with square columns now covers the façade and is extended into an open deck that faces the first portion of the two-stage ell. That one-story rear ell is apparent on the 1858 map, and the second stage is a converted one and one-half story carriage house where an additional deck has been added to the western façade.

49. Gardiner and Lydia Robbins House, 1850-58, addition 1865 - C

62 Pine Street

The main block of this home is a two and one-half story clapboard structure of Greek-Revival lines. Wide corner pilasters and a frieze outline the house of two bays. Bold entablatures highlight the windows and some six-over-six sash windows remain. Sidelights and wide trim frame the entrance of the side-hall house. This portion of the structure with its granite foundation is fronted by a porch, probably added in the late 1870s or early 1880s. The porch features a balustrade of round balusters and flat jigsaw panels, chamfered columns with medallions and a cornice ornamented by brackets and a decorative molding of bulls-eyes. The basic L-shape of the home is created by a number of additions, which occurred largely during the nineteenth century. The initial side ell on a brick foundation appears in the 1858 map. It has two stories and a porch that has been enclosed on the front façade. The 1873 map suggests that the line of this side ell was extended by a two-story stable. The 1919 Sanborn map indicates that this second stage of the side ell was extended to the rear with a ell with a saltbox profile. Tucked into the intersection of this third stage with the side ell is a small shed addition of one story. The diagramming of the house by the City of Bath's City Assessor indicates that this third stage was further lengthened probably as a garage with living space on the second floor. Finally an enclosed porch supported by tall square posts necessitated by the sharply sloped property finishes the current complicated configuration.

50. George W. and Adelia Waterman Duncan Double House, c. 1850-52 - C

73 Pine Street

This six-bay double cape with brick foundation and clapboard siding is a modest interpretation of the Greek Revival style. The mirrored side-hall plans are entered through centrally-placed entrances with sidelights, pilasters and a common entablature. Pilasters, a frieze, and cornice returns also outline the main block of the side-gable building. The strict symmetry is echoed by the paired ridge chimneys. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows are found on both the cape and the one-and one-half story rear ell. An ell is evident in the footprint from the 1851 map, which had been lengthened according to the 1873 map of Bath. The eastern façade of the ell is 41 feet in length, two feet longer than the front façade. It also features a gabled roof dormer. The western façade indicates more modern additions. A shed dormer has allowed a full two stories, and surrounding the north-corner of the ell is a one-story shingled, shed-roofed addition with modern windows. A one-bay frame garage with wooden vertical siding dates from 1968 and stands near the northern edge of the property line.

Washington Street

51. John and Triposa Whitcomb Stacy House, 1848 - C

410 Washington Street

This property consists of two separate houses. The older and relatively larger Greek Revival gablefronter faces the Kennebec River with its three-bay façade. The characteristic simple corner pilasters and entablature wrap the edges of the clapboard structure with brick foundation, but are dwarfed by the surround of the side-hall plan entrance. Here wide trim, sidelights, and a large entablature overwhelm the front façade with its modestly sized sash windows. Two chimneys are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 18

found on the main block of the house. A two-stage side ell, also with chimney, continues to the south. The first portion of one story is visible on the 1851 map of Bath. The second part, a barn, appears on the 1873 map and retains its hay door on the second floor and barn doors on the first floor, visible on the rear façade.

51. A House, c. 1910 - C

The second clapboard dwelling on this property, a small one and one-half storied, vernacular structure of three bays rests on a cement-block foundation. Only one room deep, the side-gable house has a centrally placed doorway. Above this entrance in the half story is a fixed sash window of six panes. The other windows are modern replacements. A shed-roofed porch has been added to two-thirds of the front façade. Half of this has been enclosed. Not visible from Washington Street, the house stands near the southern property line, creating a contained yard space. The building is labeled as a dwelling on the 1919 Sanborn map.

52. Eli and Elizabeth Cox House, c. 1850-55 - C

418 Washington Street

This large and impressive Greek Revival structure overlooking the Kennebec River is a two and one-half story, double-pile house with a side-hall plan. The clapboard house has a granite foundation in the front and brick in the rear. Massive corner pilasters with a recessed panel meet a wide entablature that wraps around the building creating a fully articulated pediment on the side gable end. The three-bay front possesses a full front porch whose wide cornice repeats the entablature at the roof line and is supported with square columns. The porch can be observed in the depiction of the house in the 1878 birds eye map of Bath. On the main block underneath the porch is flush board siding. The six-over-six sash windows are also topped by a small entablature. The two-stage ell is evident on the 1858 map and remains largely intact. The middle section is two stories of living space; the end a two-story barn. A hipped two-bay garage with asbestos shingling and exposed rafters dates from before 1945 when it appears on the Sanborn map. Of particular note is the paper-bark maple in the front yard, the largest in the state of Maine.

53. John and Anna Marr, Horace and Matilda Marr Double House, c. 1848 - NC

424 Washington Street

This clapboard and brick Greek Revival side-gable structure of two and one-half stories has been heavily altered for use as a five-unit apartment building. Built as a duplex, the structure's front façade has been masked by the addition of both a massive shed-roofed wall dormer and a two-story porch and fire escape raised above the exposed basement level. The rear ell has also been altered and added to, receiving its own large shed dormer on the south façade and gabled dormers on the north facade.

54. Stanley and Eva Antworth House, c. 1920 - NC

430 Washington Street

This shingled two-bay bungalow of one and one half-stories extends its side-gable roof to engage the full-front porch. The porch has a solid balustrade and simple Doric columns. Shed roof dormers are centered on both the front and rear slopes of the dwelling. There are both replacement windows and doors, which, along with its relatively late construction date contribute to its status as a non-contributing resource. A one-bay clapboard garage is in the rear of the property, dating from the 1960s according to the tax assessor's records.

55. Samuel and Melissa Dillaway "Tenement House," c. 1880 - C

436 Washington Street

This duplex was one of several tenement houses constructed as rental units by the Dillaway family surrounding their home at 444 Washington (Property # 56, see also 23 Highland Street, Property # 15). This four-bay, side-gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 19

double house of two and one-half stories has its symmetry reinforced by the single bay, single-story side ells to either side. Now sheathed in vinyl siding, the front façade has retained its small window hoods and the door hoods that are supported by heavy ornamented brackets. A frame garage covered in clapboard, c. 1978, is not visible from Washington Street.

56. Samuel and Melissa Dillaway House, 1876 – C

444 Washington Street

This two and one-half story, three-bay clapboard home with granite foundation, described as a "Mansion" in the tax records of the nineteenth century, employs Italianate detailing to elaborate the basic rectangle. Two bay windows with slender openings appear on the south façade. Other windows have small entablatures while a door hood supported by elaborate brackets shelters the entrance. Two gabled roof dormers underline the symmetry of the front façade. There is a single-story small rear ell that connects the home to the clapboard garage, which appears in the 1919 Sanborn Map of Bath. The rear façade now sports a large shed roof dormer and an elaborate outdoor entrance/fire escape for the living unit in the attic story.

57. House, c. 1935 – NC

450 Washington Street

Covered in vinyl siding, this small 625 square-foot home is a confusing amalgamation of various parts. A small one-story, side-gable house perhaps of two bays, has gained an addition to the front that may have been a porch originally. An additional shed-roofed appendage hugs the rear corner. The entrance is protected by an oversize door hood supported by corrugated plastic triangles. A granite foundation indicates that an earlier structure or foundation was reused. The location, however, does not correlate with any known buildings, until the 1945 Sanborn map. That document places a small structure with a different footprint a little west of the current dwelling.

58. William and Lucy Foster Double House, c. 1850-55 – C

460 Washington Street

This large side-gable double house of two and one half stories stands on a granite foundation. Despite the vinyl siding, The Greek Revival detailing remains strong with massive corner pilasters, wide entablature wrapping the cornice of the building and cornice returns. The symmetry of the six-bay façade is emphasized by the small entablatures over the six-over-six sash windows and their wooden shutters. Framed by pilasters, the umbrage entrances with a paneled reveal share a common entablature. The porch of the single-story rear ell that itself dates from the mid-nineteenth century, has been enclosed. A large shed dormer has been added to the roof on the rear elevation and in addition, outside steps for access to that space.

59. Joel and Mary Hinckley Mitchell House, 1806 – NC

468 Washington Street

Only the suggestions of proportion and form indicate that this was a five-bay, two-story, Federal dwelling with a central hall plan. The shallowly hipped structure with granite foundation has been heavily altered by the addition of man-made siding, replacement windows and doors, although the placement of openings has not changed. A hipped door hood is held up by a simple cross brace. A large two-story rear ell is apparent in the 1851 map of Bath, and remains today as living space in the now five-unit apartment house.

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Name of Property

SAGADAHOC 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

Community Planning and Development

Maritime History

Period of Significance

1828-1919

Significant Dates

1828, 1838

1847-56 1867-76

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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:

Sagadahoc Preservation Inc, Bath, Maine

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

SIGNIFICANCE

The Trufant Historic District strongly represents the heyday of Bath's wooden-shipbuilding era when shipbuilding firms and accompanying industries were rushing in on a high tide of economic good times. The population of the city was exploding and this is one of the neighborhoods developed to accommodate the resulting housing needs. While the district is similar in architectural styles, building morphology, lot size, and land use to other areas created in Bath at this same time, the Trufant Historic District is unusual in the level of both preservation and internal architectural consistency. The district consists of sixty houses, of which the vast majority are Greek Revival style structures constructed between 1847 and 1856, or to a lesser degree, Italianate houses built between 1867 and 1876.¹ The period of significance for the district commences with the 1828 division of the Trufant family's homestead. Only five structures in the neighborhood were built after 1900 (of which 2 are contributing resources), but the period of significance ends in 1919, by which time the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the majority of the buildings had achieved their current form through the addition of porches, carriage houses or ells. Although there are a significant number of structures within the district that have been altered through the addition of synthetic siding, this alone has not rendered such resources 'non-contributing'; in many cases the application of siding was done in a sensitive manner that did not eliminate stylistic details. The qualities of style, scale, orientation, and siting were also considered when determining a building's overall contribution to the district. The Trufant Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in Community Planning and Development as an example of a neighborhood that underwent rapid development in the decades immediately before and after the Civil War, and for its integral association with the Maritime History of Bath, Maine. The District is also nominated under Criterion C, in recognition of the architectural significance of its compact cluster of Greek Revival homes built between 1847 and 1856.

Initially in the hands of early settlers -- the Trufant family -- for nearly eighty years, within a dozen years much of the land in this district had come to the hands of two other families, the Corlisses and Robbins. Separately, the heads of these two households began the division and sale of parcels that would define Pine, Highland, Corliss, and Middle streets. These sales were largely to workers and owners of businesses in the maritime industry. The neighborhood took form quickly over a decade in the period before the Civil War. Greek Revival architecture dominates the cultural landscape of the district, particularly in the presence of small, one and one-half story structures with their gable end to the street or "gablefronters" that take advantage of the narrow building lots. Ninety percent of the district's dwellings were single-family homes, and the vast majority of those were built for the original owner/occupant and not on speculation. These owners and neighborhood residents reflected the early and continuing local reliance on the economy of ship building; an economy that also helped to build the city. In this district were shipbuilders -- large and small, successful and unsuccessful -- and all the trades that were needed in that pursuit -- carpenters, blockmakers, caulkers, riggers, painters, mill-men, and so on. But here too were the merchants, schoolteachers, domestics and tailresses that made it a city and not just a giant factory for the production of wooden vessels. Of particular note are the close ties within this neighborhood where boys married the girls next door or down the street, eventually taking over the homes of their parents or building on the lots next door.

BACKGROUND

The Trufant Historic District stands at the heart of the land purchased by David Trufant of Georgetown, in the District of Maine, in 1743 from James Gibson of Boston. For twenty-five pounds Trufant bought a parcel of 1350 acres

¹ There are sixty buildings within the district, however the inventory list ends at number 59. There are two buildings at 410 Washington Street which have been designated #'s 51 and 51a. Thus 51a is the 60th property in the inventory.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

along the western bank of the Kennebec River. Trufant, born in 1705, was described as a shingle maker in the deed. The transaction took place the same year that his only son, also named David Trufant, was born and it was this younger man who has figured large in Bath history. One residence in the district, albeit altered and moved, possibly twice in the nineteenth century, is believed to be the structure that Trufant built for his family around 1745 in what was soon to be known as the Second Parish of Georgetown (Property # 29). Within ten years some dozen dwellings defined the city of Bath, but only the Trufant home stood in the current historic district. In 1766 less than a year before the senior man's death, records document the warranty sale of a significant portion of this large parcel, 540 acres, and additional acreage in Georgetown to David Trufant the younger for 100 pounds. The father included in the sale to his son, the western half of his dwelling house and the same portion of the barn.

In 1781 Bath was incorporated as a town – the first one under the constitution of the new State of Massachusetts. David Trufant Jr. was then appointed the Collector of Customs for the provincial customs house believed to have first operated within the Trufant home, at that time located closer to the Kennebec River (444 Middle Street, Property #29). The years of 1790-1806 proved prosperous for Bath as the population grew by more than 250% to about 1300 individuals. David Trufant began selling off parcels to both the new inhabitants and new sons-in-law in the first decade of the nineteenth century. In the area studied the sales started in the Washington Street area, the land made most attractive by its proximity to the water and growing industrial and commercial development. This includes both 468 Washington (Property # 59), purchased by shipwright and newlywed Joel Mitchell in 1806, and the Federal home next door and just over the district line, on land sold to Trufant's son-in-law, James Church. The Mitchell lot originally extended from Washington up what would become Pine Street to Middle Street. In 1815 the second David Trufant died, dividing his remaining real estate holdings among his four sons and a grandson.

Most of what remained of the original homestead farm in the historic district went to Seth Trufant, David Trufant's youngest son. He, his wife Abigail, and their growing family shared the farm with his widowed mother Sarah Brooks Trufant. Seth worked as a bank cashier and teacher until 1825, just two years before his death at the age of 42. In the last two years of his life, Seth began selling off pieces of the homestead, most likely because of illness and financial need since this was not a particularly auspicious time for land speculation in Bath. His widow Abigail, with six children under the age of fifteen, was forced to divide the remaining estate into parcels for sale at a public auction in 1828. This sale at auction set in motion the events that would lead to the development of the Trufant Historic District. Several of the large lots were purchased by other Trufants, such as Seth's brother Gilbert. Local men obtained others, like the blacksmith Abraham Hammatt who bought the lot that abutted Abigail's dower portion of the homestead and Trufant dwelling. Two years later Hammatt also acquired her portion. These various landowners do not appear to have developed their assorted parcels, but rather held them as investments.

Speculators

The real estate speculation game paid off within a dozen years of the sale of the Trufant land. Bath's fortunes rose sharply through the 1830s to the boom-time prosperity of the 1840s and 1850s. As William Avery Baker noted in his "A Maritime History of Bath, Maine and the Kennebec River Region," the population was growing and rents were high in the late 1830s. This was just the beginning of a substantial jump in Bath's citizenry and commerce. The 1830 population was 3700; the 1850 census counted over 8000, with an additional 600 non-resident seamen. Hammatt and others began to sell their holdings to those who would build and live in the district and develop the area further by subdivision. In 1839, the parcels that Chaney Robbins, a caulker bought cost him \$1000.00; these same parcels had been purchased by Hammatt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

in 1828 for only \$550.00.² Robbins and his wife Priscilla appear to have moved to the east side of Washington Street, just outside of the district in 1822. Here they could clearly see the potential of the land rising from the busy river. Joseph Corliss, a bricklayer, and his wife Jane first moved to this portion of the city in 1838, buying from Gilbert Trufant. Two years later George Trufant, son of Seth, sold a large parcel to the Corliss family that stretched from Washington to High Street on the southern end of the district.³ It was Robbins and Corliss that would subdivide two-thirds of the district, establish new streets – Corliss and Highland—and extend others – Pine and Middle – as they measured off home lots for the new and optimistic inhabitants of the booming town. A measure of the widespread effect of this period of development is that Bath reincorporated as a city in 1847, leaving its roots as a town behind.

Development

Despite there being dwellings on Corliss, Highland, and Middle Streets in the late 1840s and early 1850s, these streets do not appear on the city street plans of 1852. (Both Pine and Washington Streets had been accepted by the town within the first quarter of the nineteenth century.) It seems that those plans could not keep up with the frantic construction within the city. The map of Bath produced in 1858 shows another story. Highland – known alternatively as Donnell's Lane, Tibbetts' Lane, and Pine Street Court—had been divided by Chaney Robbins who sold at least 6 lots on the street from 1851 to 1856. Regardless of the erroneous depiction of the street on the 1873 map of Bath, which shows no structures or even a name, Highland Street's early development exceeds that of the corresponding block of Middle Street. The apparently orderly pattern of street development was influenced as well by the location of some of the earlier houses in the District. Because of where Chaney Robbins built his home (36 Pine Street, Property # 43) the eventual continuation of Middle Street was forced to jog to the west, rather than continue on its earlier course.

The existing dwellings in the neighborhood reflect this pattern of subdivision. The construction dates illustrate the development of the area, which paralleled the economic fortunes of the city itself. The Trufant home appears to be the only one that dates from the mid-eighteenth century and it was been moved from its original site near the foot of Pine Street during the mid-nineteenth century, according to the 1894 History of Bath by Parker McCobb Reed.⁴ One was built in the first decade of the nineteenth century (468 Washington Street, Property # 59). After a marked lack of documented construction for more than twenty-five years in this area, Joseph and Jane Corliss built a home in the late 1830s—14 Pine (Property # 38). Thirty-one dwellings were constructed in the period between 1840 and 1860, and all but one of these were built in the 9-year period between the city's incorporation and 1856. All of them, albeit some very modestly, were constructed with references to the form and details of the Greek Revival architectural style. Henry Owens, in his history of Bath, wrote of the prosperity and growth of the community, noting that the mid 1800s brought 6 new bank buildings and 10 churches to Bath. He also observed that in 1855 the city had reached fifth place in the entire country in the amount of tonnage registered, enrolled and licensed. The importance of the maritime industry is clear when examining the early and later residents of this neighborhood –owners of shipyards, shipwrights, caulkers, carpenters, riggers, painters and so on. And their wives and daughters were contributing as domestics, seamstresses, and teachers. The Trufant Historic District illustrates through its buildings the golden age of Bath's wooden shipbuilding days.

² These parcels consist of the present-day lots on the east side of Highland Street west to High Street beyond the district's boundaries, and from the south side of Pine Street to the northern edge of Corliss Street properties on the north side of the street.

³ This purchase includes the southern third of the district -- all of the lots on Corliss Street; 418, 420, and 427 Middle; 410, 418 and 424 Washington (Properties # 1-9, 22-24. and 51-53).

⁴ The present structure is believed to encase that small and dark structure as described by one of its former inhabitants, Sarah Trufant Snipe, the sister of Seth Trufant. She spoke of it to Zina Hyde on May 20, 1852 and he noted it in his journal that night.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 5

The houses of the district are predominantly Greek Revival structures – thirty-five of the sixty in the district. A number of them face the river that has dominated the development and history of the city. Twenty of those Greek Revival dwellings are one and one-half story gablefronters with the restrained ornamentation of the time and style, such as 13, 21, 22, 25, 45, 49, and 61 Pine Street (Properties # 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, and 48). The repeated proportions of corner pilasters and cornice treatment, entrances topped with heavy entablatures, and other details create a remarkably consistent cultural landscape. The larger Greek Revival homes of this initial period are located on two corner lots at 32 Corliss and 36 Pine Street (Property # 8 and 43), which were built by the developers of these streets; at 418 Washington Street (Property # 52), which was constructed for a small shipyard owner; and at 460 Washington, which is a large duplex built by a carpenter/shipwright (Property # 58). Homeowners continued to embrace this style in the 1860s. The five structures built during this later period (26 Corliss Street – Property # 6, 11 Pine Street – Property # 36, 439 and 464 Middle Street – Properties # 28 and 34) echo the standards created during the boom days, despite the economic hard times. Only 56 Pine Street looks to Italianate proportions for inspiration (Property # 47). Although there is great similarity among these thirty-five structures, there is no evidence at this time that the same master builder was used. No definitive information about any of the actual builders has been unearthed to date.

The reasons for the style's popularity are numerous. Some spring from the nature of the style itself. While large temple-front homes were inspired by the pattern books of the period, the fashionable forms could be evoked easily by modest dwellings, for example the one and one-half story gablefronter found repeatedly within this district. Existing and familiar folk morphologies such as the cape could be used or modified to fit the dictates of the style. The geometry of Greek Revival details were simple enough to allow a continuum of interpretations by a variety of economic levels, including the working-class and middle-class individuals within the Trufant Historic District. Other reasons for the prevalence of the classically inspired style rest in its cultural context. Talbot Hamlin, author of "Greek Revival Architecture in America," believed that the democratic associations of Greek Revival made it politically attractive to inhabitants of what was still a new nation. Greek Revival dwellings and public buildings illustrated the aspirations of citizens from a striving, young republic, whose sympathies had been awakened by the Greek fight for independence from the Turks. In a more recent examination of the period's architecture, W. Barksdale Maynard indicates that the political meanings were not that important at the time and that other considerations were predominant. He finds in period descriptions that questions of taste and expense were emphasized. The Greek Revival style was seen as an appropriate borrowing of European preferences and a demonstration of the American movement toward the good taste of a civilized nation that would take its place among other such nations. That the designs were simple, easy and economical to execute was proof of the superiority of a "chaste" fashion of "beauty and utility" (Maynard: 255). And lastly, the local milieu should be part of any equation to consider the style's appeal. These are the style of buildings erected while Bath charged into a dynamic period of development. Prospective owners and builders of the period and the immediate decade after would have been surrounded by the Greek Revival homes of successful families on Washington, South, and High Streets in the city. These would have provided the attractive models for flattering imitation and hopeful nostalgia.

Other styles, however, did become the model for construction as time progressed in the Trufant Historic District. Four Italianate houses were built on Middle Street between 1874 and 1876, a time when despite a nationwide depression, the shipbuilding industry was recovering from the Civil War by diversifying the size and function of its products. Activity during this period fills in the streetscape considerably. One of the structures, 433 Middle (Property # 26), continues the customary orientation of the gable to the street, but the others—434, 447, and 456 Middle Street -- adopt a new silhouette of hipped-roof cubes, indicative of the style (Property # 27, 31, and 33). The house at 11 Corliss Street was enlarged in the mid-1870s, losing its earlier Greek-Revival character to the larger Italianate addition that became the main living space (Property # 1). But the owner/occupants remained the same of these newer dwellings. Craftsmen – a blacksmith, a ship

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 6

carpenter, and a ship joiner—also typical of the initial boom, built these modest homes.

Most of the homes were constructed for individuals who planned to use them themselves. Only four of the thirty-one structures built during 1847-1856 appear to have been built as speculations in real estate or income producers. For example, both sections of the duplexes at 21-23 Corliss, 424 Washington, and 460 Washington were initially occupied by family members (Property # 5, 53, and 58). Both 29-31 and 73 Pine appear to have been constructed with profit in mind, although 29-31 Pine's original owner did live in one unit (Property # 42 and 50).

The later "tenement house" at 436 Washington Street was just part of a constellation of rental properties developed by a retired merchant in the period from 1880 to the 1890 (Property # 55). Samuel Dillaway built a home for himself, his wife Melissa and their two children in 1876, then had four additional tenement houses, each unique, built around the Italianate "Mansion" (Property # 56) as it was described in the real estate inventory of the period. Twenty-three Highland Street was another one of these modest, income-producing satellites; the others did not survive (Property # 15). Nineteen Corliss Street is an example of an investment property built in the late nineteenth century (Property # 3). These tenements and the structures that join the neighborhood in the next twenty-five years are similar. Largely they are modest houses, with their gables facing forward with small touches of Victorian ornamentation or Colonial Revival sensibilities if there is any decorative detailing at all. Five of these are on Highland Street or its corner and constitute the major period of infill between the Greek Revivals structures for that block. This late nineteenth-century, early twentieth-century mini-building boom represented another peak in the fluctuating fortunes of the ship-building industry. A notable exception to these plain homes would be 418 Middle Street, the single Queen Anne house in the district (Property # 22). This corresponds to the larger cultural landscape of Bath where this ornate style occurs rarely in contrast to Greek Revival. By 1918 the development of the Trufant Historic district was largely complete, with the buildings overwhelmingly having gathered their present shape and appendages by that date.

The district also represents a pattern of construction, common to Bath where family members build in close proximity to each other. The family connections are remarkable for such a small portion of the city. For example, eleven of the twenty historic structures on Pine Street or its corners, are connected by family ties. Two siblings and their spouses built neighboring homes, 13 and 21 Pine, not far from their parents at 49 Pine Street and another relative at 45 Pine (Property # 37, 39, 45, and 44). All structures are small Greek Revival houses with their entrances in the gable end. Also on Pine Street were the siblings Lydia Robbins Deering, Chaney Robbins Jr. and Pamela Robbins Foye who had homes constructed on the street developed by their father Chaney Robbins who also lived on the block (Property # 49, 43, and 47). Lydia Deering married Gardiner Deering, a shipbuilder who grew up one house from Pine on Middle Street, just outside the district. The Deering family is connected to still other families and homes within the district. There are two homes whose original owners were grandfather Moses Grant and grandson George Grant whose wife Helen Cunningham Grant grew up on the corner of Washington and Pine Streets (Property # 48 and 36). Except for 11 and 56 Pine from the 1860s, all of these structures were constructed during the significant period of development from 1847 to 1856. But the familial pattern held in the neighborhood. The later infill structures on Highland Street--10 Highland (ca. 1885), 16 Highland (1890), 31 Highland (1892), and 30 Highland (1890-95)--were all constructed by the children of existing and some original property owners (Property # 10, 12, 19, and 18).

Any history of Bath must examine the ship-building industry that has dominated its past and present. The Trufant Historic District has been the home for many shipbuilders and tradesmen who illustrate the range of such concerns

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 7

operating within the city. The bigger homes in the district, such as 418 Washington, and 62 Pine, can be associated with the shipyard owners (Property # 52 and 49). Beginning with the Trufant family, David Trufant is "said to have built a vessel named the *Shark* in 1774; his son, David Jr., was a shipwright" (Baker: 101). Since the senior Trufant had died by 1774, it seems likely that this was one of many cases where the father and son are confused. But the second David Trufant and his sons did build ships at the foot of Trufant Creek, north of the district. In the Construction Record of vessels built at Bath compiled by William Avery Baker, Trufant's name appears seven times as builder between 1791 and 1811, eleven times as owner or part-owner of a vessel, sometimes constructed by one of his sons. Truly the industry seemed to dictate the options of a family. Eli Cox (418 Washington) was a ship carpenter and builder on a smaller scale. He and his brother James operated a yard at the foot of Marshall Creek where their names appear as builders for three vessels in the 1850s. Gardiner Deering, the most successful shipbuilder in the district at 62 Pine Street was just learning the trade in the 1850s at the yard of the Hitchcock brothers in the south end of Bath. He joined forces with William Donnell, who married the daughter of Henry Hitchcock in 1866. In the next twenty years they built 70 vessels, at one point employing fifty men. After the firm's division, G.G. Deering continued to build ships under his own name, over a dozen before the end of the century. In 1899 he "introduced a method of building schooners without the usual knees fitted between the deck, beams and frames" (Baker 800-01). His vision utilized heavy timbers running longitudinally, a "shelf" which resulted in a sturdier, and therefore more long-lasting vessel.

Other maritime trades are also found in abundance in the district. In the 1850s, there were seven caulkers on Pine Street, six within the Chaney Robbins family. There were also several ship joiners on Pine Street and two blacksmiths. The livelihoods on this one street echo the occupational profile of the entire South End of Bath in the nineteenth century. Newspaper editors of that century, like those of the present, recommended that the city seek a more diverse economy. But like then, the neighborhood and city remains dominated by the ship-building industry.

Over time, new neighborhoods in Bath developed to support the ship yard and associated merchant economies. As the city grew, generations of housing took advantage of new technologies, a plethora of stylistic choices and an abundance of skilled craftspeople anxious to build houses to suit their clients' visions rather than provide greatly needed housing for a burgeoning population. In some ways, the Trufant Historic District shares the characteristics of other compact building episodes in the region's history: the low-income developments in the late-twentieth century, the military housing constructed in response to the World Wars, the cottage development on the shore, and the 1980s subdivisions on the outskirts of Town each were built to satisfy a particular need for housing in response to economic stimuli. Other neighborhoods in Bath which date to the middle- and late- decades of the nineteenth-century, especially between High and Washington streets north of the district, have not held their cohesiveness or sense of place to the extent found in the Trufant Historic District due to remodeling or a hefty percentage of in-fill construction. The strength of the Trufant Historic District lies in the consistency of the Greek Revival structures in style, scale, and siting. Even the relatively newer Victorian and Italianate structures hold their own as a stylistic group that can be seen as the second wave of the localized building boom. And the most recent structures, such as the pyramidal cottage at 23 Highland (property # 15), blend into the scale and patterns of the neighborhood. It is these characteristics and the overall integrity of the built environment, along with its historic association with the maritime industries of the mid-nineteenth century, that separates the Trufant Historic District from other neighborhoods in Bath.

The Trufant Historic District spins stories pulled from the architecture and archives about the development of farm fields to city streets. This neighborhood should be recognized as a significant part of Bath's local history and its role in national events. These structures testify to the growth of a community from an eighteenth-century farmstead to a tightly constructed and tightly bonded neighborhood of individuals who helped create the most prosperous period in Bath's past, and laid the foundation for the City's ongoing relationship with maritime industries into the twenty-first century. Their

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 8

experiences speak to the variety of occupations, fortunes, and fates for the ship-builders and associated trades, and their families. Some of the resulting ships traveled to the Gold Rush of California and the exotic ports of the Far East in the nineteenth century while others sailed the coastline of New England, carrying ice and coal. But the builders of these well-traveled ships and their neighbors married the girls across the street and built next door or near their parents. The buildings of the Trufant Historic District capture that past tangibly, remembering the people whose blood mixed liberally with saltwater and sawdust and who were born, educated, courted, married, worked, and died here.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

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Pert, P. L. A Summary History of Bath, Maine 1850-1990. [Bath, Me.] Core Committee of the Comprehensive Plan for Bath 1995.

Reed, Parker McCobb. History of Bath and Environs, Sagadahoc County, Maine: 1607- 1894. Portland, Me.: Lakeside Press, 1894.

Tobie, Edward P. History of the First Maine Cavalry, 1861-1865. Gaithersburg, MD : Ron R. Van Sickle Military Books, 1987. Reprint of 1887 edition published by the First Maine Cavalry Association.

Wood, Virginia Steele, editor and transcriber. The Journal of Robert Lamont, Bath, Maine 1799-1804. 1979.

Additional Resources of the Sagadahoc History and Genealogy Room, Patten Free Library, Bath, Maine:

Microfilm

U.S. Census Rolls for Bath, Maine 1800-1920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 9 Page 3

Real Estate Tax Inventories and Tax Lists for the City of Bath -1830-35 Real Estate Tax Inventories, 1836-1838 Tax Lists, 1846-1850 Tax Lists, 1856-66 Real Estate Tax Inventories.

Directories for the City of Bath. Holdings include intermittent volumes from 1867 to present day.

Vertical Files- Biographical Folders and Subject Folders.

Maps of Bath, Maine.

Xerox of city map ca. 1832 surveyed and drawn by A. Hammatt.

Map of the Compact Part of the City of Bath, Lincoln County, Maine. Henry F. Walling, Sup. Engineer. A. G. Gillet, Publisher, 1851.

Map of Sagadahoc County, Maine. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Portland, Maine: J. Chace Jr., Publisher, 1858.

Map of the City of Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine. Surveyed and drawn by Roe & Colby. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: F. Bourquin, Printer, 1873.

Bird's Eye View of the City of Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine. Madison, Wisconsin: J. J. Stoner, Publisher, 1878.

Bath, Sagadahoc County, Maine December 1919. New York, New York: The Sanborn Map Co., 1920, nd corrected version 1945.

City of Bath, Tax Assessor's Office, City Hall, Bath, Maine
Real Estate Inventories - 1867 to present-day

Register of Deeds, Sagadahoc County Courthouse, Bath, Maine.

Register of Deeds, Lincoln County Courthouse, Wiscasset, Maine.

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 10

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	9	4	3	4	1	6	9	4	8	6	1	0	5	1	3	1	9	4	3	4	4	1	8	4	8	6	0	8	3	0		
	Zone		Easting							Northing						Zone		Easting															Northing
2	1	9	4	3	4	4	6	2	4	8	6	1	0	6	7	4	1	9	4	3	4	1	9	7	4	8	6	0	7	9	8		

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robin A.S. Haynes
organization Sagadahoc Preservation Inc., date 15 June 2003
street & number 46 Edwards Street telephone (207)442-7301
city or town Bath state ME zip code 04530

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name see continuation sheets
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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGadahoc CO., MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The district includes homes on five streets -- Middle, Washington, and Highland run north to south, parallel to the Kennebec River, and Pine and Corliss run east and west. The district extends along the west side of Washington Street from the north-west corner of Pine and Washington Streets to the south-west corner of Corliss and Washington Streets, including all structures on the western side of Washington St. The boundary then heads west, following the south edge of the property lines on Corliss Street from Washington to the western corner of Corliss and Middle Streets. The boundary then proceeds north along the western edge of property lines on the west side of Middle Street to Pine Street. The line turns at the southwest corner of Middle and Pine, heading west along the southern edge of the south side of the Pine Street property lines until the western edge of 62 Pine Street (Property # 49, also Parcel # 145 on Bath City Tax Map). The boundary follows this property line north, crosses the street to 73 Pine Street (Property # 50, Parcel #149) where it continues until it reaches the northern edge of this latter property. Then the boundary turns east, moving along the northern edge of the north-side Pine Street property lines until the starting point at the northwest corner of Pine and Washington Streets is reached. Pine Street from Washington to just short of High Street is included. These four streets--Pine, Washington, Middle and Corliss, completely surround the single block of Highland Street that is within the district. City of Bath Tax Map 33, parcels 80-84, 87, 93-96, 106-145, 149-155, 176, 179-184. The district boundaries are represented by the property lines as recorded June 1, 2003.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This district includes almost all of the David Trufant homestead as purchased and developed by Chaney Robbins, Joseph Corliss, and their families in the 1840s and 1850s. The district represents those portions of Corliss, Highland, Middle, Pine and Washington Streets that fit the following criteria: 1. a high degree of stylistic integrity as represented by Greek Revival houses and Italianate/Victorian houses built between 1846 and 1876; 2. a small amount of infill construction from beyond the period of significance; 3. patterns of scale that breakdown into larger houses on large lots facing the River (Washington Street and the west side of Middle Street) and smaller houses on narrower lots on the interior and side streets in the district (Corliss, Pine and Highland Street and the east side of Middle Street.) The boundaries were drawn to exclude houses that either did not contribute to the character of the district, or streets (or portions thereof) on which the existing patterns of development include extensive use of back-lot structures (no street frontage), extreme modification of mid-nineteenth century structures, or a heavy percentage of development occurring after the period of significance. The period of significance for the district commences with the 1828 division of the Trufant family's homestead. Only five structures in the neighborhood were built after 1900 (of which 2 are contributing resources), but the period of significance ends in 1919, by which time the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps indicate that the majority of the buildings had achieved their current form through the addition of porches, carriage houses or ells.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 11 Page 2

Property Owners

1. Susan W. Bradford
11 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
2. Nancy E. Richter
16 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
3. Eva Kohlman Lamarre
1306 Washington Street
Bath, ME 04530
4. Thomas & Brenda Hanna
20 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
5. 21- Anna L. & Fred W. Elwell
21 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
23 - Jessica C. Morton
23 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
6. Dallas C. & Olive E. Crabtree
26 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
7. Oscar R. & Muriel Marsh
29 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
8. Hope G. & William R. Lavender
32 Corliss Street
Bath, ME 04530
9. Thomas W. Anderson
4204 Pine Way
Durham, NC 27712
10. Robert W. & Amanda King
10 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
11. Michael and Linda McGuire
13 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
12. Joel D. White & Cheryl Carmichael
P.O. Box 1138
Duxbury, MA 02331
13. Crystal S. King
331 Fiddlers Beach Road
Phippsburg, ME 04562
14. CEI Housing
Water Street
Wiscasset, ME 04578
15. Virginia A. Boucher
23 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
16. Mark D. Dumond
26 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
17. Mary Patricia Buck
29 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
18. Alice Rivero
30 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
19. Peter M. Robbins
111 Maine Street
Brunswick, ME 04011
20. Paul G. Coffee
32 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 11 Page 3

21. James E. & Evelyn S. Fortin
35 Highland Street
Bath, ME 04530
22. Robert M. Play
418 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
23. Joseph N. & Brenda J. Day
395 Durham Road
Brunswick, ME 04011
24. Timothy N. & Sara E. Trafton
427 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
25. Thomas A. & Sarah J. Greenier
428 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
26. Donald W. & Georgia G. Macmillan
600 Blick Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
27. Richard L. Weafer and Heather Perry-Weafer
434 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
28. Denise Tainter
439 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
29. Wayne V. & Mary G. Perry
444 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
30. Carol A. Durak
445 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
31. John V. Colombraro & Susan C. Balanger
447 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
32. Fred M. & Christina J. Hagan
449 Middle Street
Bath, ME 045333.
33. Margaret E. Laguff
456 Middle Street
Bath, ME 04530
34. Susan B. Sharp
4103 Thistle Circle
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
35. Tammis Donovan
24 Harpswell by the Sea
Brunswick, ME 04011
36. Theo M. Honsinger
11 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530
37. Craig D. Fleming
13 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530
38. Doreen Babbidge
P.O. Box 356
Bath, ME 04530
39. Stanley R. Solohub
21 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number 11 Page 4

- | | |
|---|--|
| 40. Maurice A. & Mildred S. Bernier
22 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 51. Paul A. & Carole O. Johnson
410 Washington Street
Bath, ME 04530 |
| 41. Robert C. Westfall
25 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 52. Susan Cook
418 Washington Street
Bath, ME 04530 |
| 42. John W. Bourque, Jr.
31 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 53. Susan W. Ranger
138 Harding Road
Brunswick, ME 04011 |
| 43. Gregory & Vicki Beckman
36 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 54. Tiffany L. and Edgar R. Murchinson
430 Washington Street
Bath, ME 04530 |
| 44. James M. & Ruth E. Nawrocki
45 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 55. Willaim G. McCrillis
c/o Joan Bishop
18 Webber Avenue
Bath, ME 04530 |
| 45. Laurel Haapanen & Rene Lopez
49 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 56. Coastal Economic Development Corporation
34 Wing Farm Parkway
Bath, ME 04530 |
| 46. William & Margaret VanWickler
53 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 57. Elizabeth L. Waters
29 Wilson Street
Topsham, ME 04086 |
| 47. James E. & Beverly D. Hamilton
56 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 58. Sabrina & Robert Pellegrini
488A Quaker Point
West Bath, ME 04530 |
| 48. Justin L. Ingersoll Jr. & Joan F. Ingersoll
61 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | 59. Jerome J. Scola
96 Pleasant Hill Road
Freeport, ME 04032 |
| 49. Gayle Birdsall
P.O. Box 772
Bath, ME 04530 | |
| 50. David F. & Marcia A. Snow
73 Pine Street
Bath, ME 04530 | |

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

TRUFANT HISTORIC DISTRICT

SAGADAHOC CO., MAINE

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS

All negatives are stored at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Photograph 1 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
West side of Washington Street; facing north
by northwest.

Photograph 6 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
North side of Corliss Street; facing east.

Photograph 2 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
North side of lower Pine Street (Bath Iron
Works crane and land-level building facility in
background); facing east.

Photograph 7 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
West side of Middle Street; facing north by
northwest.

Photograph 3 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
South and east elevations; facing west.

Photograph 8 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
East and north elevations; facing southwest.

Photograph 4 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
South and east elevations; facing northwest.

Photograph 5 of 8
Richard Sears
Sagadahoc Preservation Inc.
November 14-15, 2002
South and west elevations; facing north.

