

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56 3009

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lewiston Commercial Historic District  
Other names/site number: Downtown  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 1 to 393 Lisbon St., 157 to 249 Main St., 35 Ash St., and 103 Park St.  
City or town: Lewiston State: Maine County: Androscoggin  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<u>Krista Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>8/23/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Name of Property

**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*E. G. [Signature]*

*10/4/18*

**Signature of the Keeper**

**Date of Action**

**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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>43</u>	<u>17</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>18</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>43</u>	<u>35</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 22

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Publishing company
- DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling
- EDUCATION: Parochial School
- EDUCATION: College
- INDUSTRY: Communications facility
- RECREATION/CULTURE: Theater
- SOCIAL: Meeting hall

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

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COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse  
DOMESTIC: Multiple dwelling  
EDUCATION: Library  
SOCIAL: Meeting hall  
WORK IN PROGRESS  
VACANT  
LANDSCAPE: Park

**7. Description**

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**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: Greek Revival  
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate  
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire  
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque  
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance Revival  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical Revival  
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco  
MODERN MOVEMENT: International

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: CONCRETE Walls: BRICK,  
STONE/granite, marble, METAL/copper, aluminum, cast iron, TERRA COTTA, ASPHALT,  
CONCRETE, GLASS, CERAMIC TILE Roof: ASPHALT

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

**Summary Paragraph**

**LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

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The Lewiston Commercial Historic District consists of eighty-two buildings and eighteen sites covering 15.28 acres in downtown Lewiston, Maine. The city of Lewiston has a population of approximately 36,140 and is the second largest city in Maine. Located along Lisbon Street and a portion of Main Street, the Lewiston Commercial Historic District is “L” shaped. Lisbon Street runs on a north-south alignment while Main Street and the five other streets that cross or intersect Lisbon Street within the district are on a roughly east-west alignment. The Lewiston Commercial Historic District includes all or part of nine city blocks along Lisbon and Main streets from just south of Cedar Street to just east of Bates Street. The proposed district includes 65 buildings that contribute to the historic character of the district. The densely-built district is urban in character with buildings typical of a commercial urban downtown developed in nineteenth and twentieth century Maine. Character defining features include most buildings built to the lot lines, varied heights from one to six stories, commercial storefronts on nearly all of the buildings, predominantly masonry construction, and flat roofs on most buildings. The buildings of the district are all built to the sidewalk and the majority of the buildings share party walls, creating a nearly continuous wall of undulating height buildings along the streets in much of the district. Gaps are created in the continuous street wall on the west side of Lisbon Street by several cross streets, several parking lots, and several vacant lots where buildings previously stood. There are fewer gaps along the east side of Lisbon Street. These vacant and landscaped lots are primarily narrow gaps that only cause minimal interruption to the street wall. Lisbon Street and the cross streets are one-way, while Main Street is two-way. Parallel parking lines Lisbon Street. Sidewalks are concrete and street trees appear in much of the district. Main Street has limited parking within the district boundary. The non-contributing buildings are historic buildings that have lost integrity to the period of significance or were built after the period of significance. Thirteen vacant lots, three landscaped lots, and two parking lots (all formerly occupied by buildings) are non-contributing sites. One large new building is under construction on a site previously occupied by seven buildings, which were destroyed by arson in recent years. The nominated properties consist primarily of one to six story masonry buildings aligned along both sides of the streets with a smaller number of wood-framed buildings of one, two, or three stories. The Lisbon Street buildings with their backs to Canal Street and Canal Street Alley north of Pine Street have a walk-out basement story that can be accessed from Canal Street or the alley. Buildings in the district include examples of the Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Renaissance Revival, Classical Revival, Art Deco and Modern Movement styles. This dense historic commercial area is unique in Lewiston and retains significant integrity

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**Narrative Description**

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The district includes a previously listed National Register Historic District and most of the buildings from a Multiple Resource listing, from 1985 and 1986 respectively. The included district is the Lower Lisbon Street Historic District (NR #85001128), which is encompassed in its entirety within this nomination. The multiple resource listing is the Lewiston Commercial District Multiple Resources Area, most of which is included in this new district. Originally, these listings included 35 buildings, of which 18 were located within the Lower Lisbon Street NRHD. In recent years, the Lower Lisbon Street Historic District has lost a number of contributing resources to fire and demolition. Twelve of the eighteen buildings are no longer standing. The Multiple Resource listing has lost one building (NR# 86002278) to demolition. In addition to these, three buildings within the district are individually listed on the National Register, the Atkinson Building (NR# 83000444), the Pilsbury Building (NR# 83000446), and the Savings Bank Block (NR # 78000323). The nominated district is bordered on the northeast by St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church (NR #89000845), on the east by a portion of the local Kennedy Park Historic District (which includes two buildings immediately contiguous to the proposed district, City Hall (NR# 76000085) and the Lewiston Public Library (NR#78000157), and at the west by the Lewiston Mills and Water Power System National Register Historic District (NR #15000415) which includes within its boundary the Bates Mill Historic District (NR# 10001036).

**01. 391 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1910**

**391-393 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0001) 391-393 Lisbon Street is a four-story wood-framed mixed-use building with a commercial space on the first floor and tenement apartments above. The storefront retains a recessed entryway but has been infilled with vinyl clapboard siding with the display window size reduced significantly. An aluminum-framed glass door provides entrance to the retail space. On the right side of the first floor is a recessed entrance to the upper stories. A stamped metal cornice spans the width of the building above the storefront. Each of the upper three stories has two bays facing Lisbon Street with a one-over-one vinyl window in each opening. The façade is covered with tan vinyl siding. A historic metal cornice remains at the top of the façade.

The South elevation has six bays on the first story with six-over-six vinyl windows in the first five bays and a flush metal door in the sixth bay. Each of the upper stories has five bays with a one-over-one vinyl window in each bay. The elevation is covered in vinyl siding with aluminum flashing at the parapet.

The west elevation, facing Canal Street Alley, has a single flush door and one one-over-one vinyl window on the first story. On each of the upper stories, the north two-thirds of the elevation are occupied by recessed porches. A single one-over-one vinyl window is located in

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the right third on each floor. The porches have exposed painted wood framing with simple wood balusters and a staircase that extends from the second story to the ground at the south side of the elevation. A bulkhead entrance to the basement is located on the north side.

**02. S.B.S. Lithuanian Hall**  
**1914**  
**389 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0001) The SBS Lithuanian Hall building is a two-story buff brick commercial building with a fraternal hall on the second floor. The storefront on the first floor has had the bulkheads infilled with brick and original display windows and door replaced with aluminum framed display windows and door, probably in the 1950s. At the north, a recessed entrance leads to the hall on the upper story. Above this door, a granite lintel has "LITHU" carved in it. There is a transom panel above the lintel. A large internally illuminated sign board covers the area where the storefront cornice likely existed historically. The second story is four bays wide with one-over-one wood windows behind aluminum storm windows. The window openings have granite sills and lintels with the two windows at center sharing a pedimented lintel. The façade is framed by pilasters and a brick cornice. Medium buff brick is used in soldier courses to create an attic frieze level below the cornice. Two punched openings with one-light wood framed windows are located in the attic. At the center of the cornice a large metal sign board contains applied letters spelling out "S. B. S. Lithuanian Hall 1914." Metal flashing caps the cornice. At the second-story level an internally illuminated sign projects from the façade between the two center windows.

The north and south elevations are party walls with no visibility except for a small portion of the south wall at the rear, which is unrelieved red brick. The west elevation faces onto Canal Street Alley and is four bays wide at the first story and three bays wide at the second. On the first story the first three bays are infilled window openings with granite sills and soldier course brick headers. The fourth bay contains a flush steel door with a ventilation grille above. The second story contains a small window with granite sill and brick lintel in the first bay, a larger window in the second bay, and a flush door in the third which is served by a metal fire escape. As on the façade the attic level has two small rectangular openings that once contained windows but are now infilled with wood. The entire west elevation has been painted with a mural.

**03. V. Palange Building**  
**1908**  
**383 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0001) The V. Palange building is a four-story flat roofed buff brick commercial building with a first-story storefront. The upper stories are four bays wide and contain wood two-over-two and two-over-one windows. The storefront has a historic door and transom on the south

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with a three-bay display window. A canvas awning continues across the storefront on to the neighboring Lord Block. The upper-story window openings have granite sills and soldier course brick lintels. Medium and light buff brick are combined in a diaper pattern to create a freeze band below an elaborate bracketed and dentil wood cornice. A white marble name block is set at the center of the building between the third and fourth stories with the name of the building and the date "1908" carved into it. It is surrounded by a band of red brick to set it off from the buff brick of the façade. The brick of the first story is painted.

The upper two stories of the red brick north elevation are visible above the neighboring Lord Block and have four bays of one-over-one windows on each story. The façade cornice returns at the corner and does not continue along this elevation. Metal flashing caps the brick wall. A two-story flat roofed modern addition extends from the west elevation. This is sided with T-111 plywood and painted with a mural. Above the addition, two stories of the original elevation are visible. The north half of this elevation is unrelieved brick that has been painted. A recess on the south half formerly contained porches, which have been removed. Former window and door openings have been infilled with wood and painted to match the wall.

**04. Lord Block  
(NR #86002284)**

**c. 1865**

**379 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0001) The Lord Block is a Greek Revival style, domestic scale, brick and granite commercial structure supporting a gable front roof. The two display windows are of rock-faced granite, post and lintel construction with granite stoops. The second story is two bays wide. Original window openings feature rock-faced granite sills and lintels and contain two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows with aluminum storm windows. The roof line has a projecting raking eave with end returns. A single window opening in the façade gable is infilled with plywood. Original storefront features include early wood sash display windows and glazing (now painted over) in the bulkheads to light the basement. A modern aluminum framed glazed door provides egress from the store. At south, a historic glazed, wood panel door provides access to the upper stories. A modern vinyl awning stretches across the façade above the storefront and continues onto the neighboring V. Palange Building. The brick and granite of the façade and storefront have been painted.

Turning the corner onto Cedar Street, the north elevation has a historic display window in the first bay and an infilled former door opening in a second bay at the west side of the elevation. Between the two openings, the wall is unrelieved brick that has been painted with a mural on the first story. The second story is five bays wide, with one-over-one wood windows in openings that have rock-faced granite sills and lintels. An added cross gable facing north is sheathed with wood shingles in a fish-scale pattern and includes paired windows with wood



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infill, trim-boards and a projecting wood crown. A pair of mulled windows in the added cross gable are covered in plywood. A two-story flat roofed modern addition extends north to Canal Street Alley. It is concrete block on the first floor and sided with T-111 plywood on the second. There is no fenestration. The painted mural continues across this elevation of the addition.

Only the gable of the original building is visible on the west elevation, above the addition. It is painted and the single window opening infilled with wood and painted to match. The addition continues the material and treatment on the north elevation around the corner onto Canal Street Alley.

**05. Vacant Lot**

**369 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

Previously occupied by a three-story brick Italianate style commercial building built in 1876 demolished in recent decades.

**06. Vacant Lot**

**Canal Street Alley (369 Lisbon St. Rear)**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

**07. Vacant Lot**

**359 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

Previously the site of a three-story brick Italianate style commercial block constructed in 1873 with detailing similar to the 1870 Union Block of 21-29 Lisbon Street. 359 Lisbon Street was demolished in recent decades.

**08. Vacant Lot**

**355 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

Previously the site of a two-story building, demolished before 1995.

**09. Dulac Building**

**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**

**1906**

**351-353 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0002) The Dulac Building is a four-story, four-bay red brick mixed-use commercial and residential building. On the façade, an upper story entrance at the south retains its granite sill and lintel with a two-light transom above a modern flush steel door. The storefront has been altered significantly and now continues onto the neighboring building at 347 Lisbon Street. A modern door opening spans the two buildings. A modern one-light door and a rectangular

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display window are located in the two bays between the historic upper story door and the modern entrance. Paired windows at the upper stories have granite sills and splayed brick lintels. The double-hung windows are two-over-one. An inset name block has "DULAC" spelled out in yellow brick with a yellow brick outline between the fourth story windows and the deep bracketed wood cornice that caps the façade.

The upper three stories of the red brick north elevation are visible above the neighboring one-story building and have three bays of two-over-one windows on each story. The façade cornice returns at the corner and does not continue along this elevation. A metal fire escape is mounted to the wall. East of the window openings, faded and peeling evidence remains of a three-story-tall painted advertisement for Unneeda Biscuits. Metal flashing caps the brick wall.

A one-story brick addition on the first story extends the building to Canal Street Alley. The west elevation of the addition is four bays wide. The first bay contains a flush steel door and the three remaining bays have been infilled with plywood. A metal fire escape runs up to the flat roof of the addition. The brick has been painted red. Above the addition, the upper three stories of the original west elevation are visible. The north half is brick with a single bay containing a two-over-one wood window on each story. Recessed porches on the south side of the elevation have been enclosed with windows and doors to access the fire escape. The double-hung windows are primarily two-over-one wood with several one-over-one vinyl replacements. Aluminum storm doors cover the primary doors.

The south elevation is fully exposed due to the demolition of a one-story building that previously stood on the neighboring lot. The first story, including the addition on the west end of the building, is unrelieved brick that has been painted. On the three upper stories, the enclosed recessed porch at the southwest corner has four double-hung windows at each story, a mix of two-over-one and one-over-one vinyl windows. For the remainder of the elevation, each upper story has two bays, each with a two-over-one wood window. Openings have granite sills and splayed brick headers. West of the window openings, faded and peeling evidence remains of a three-story-tall painted advertisement for Unneeda Biscuits. Metal flashing caps the brick wall and a chimney rises near the center of the elevation.

**10. 347 Lisbon Street**  
**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**  
**1911**  
**347 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0002, 0003) This one story flat roofed commercial building continues the modern storefront from the Dulac Building to the south. The storefront openings include a door opening that is shared with the Dulac Building and two arch-topped windows. The remains of the original façade include a band of buff brick and a bracketed wood cornice above the three-bay

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storefront. This original material and design along with massing, height and setback consistent with district patterns provides sufficient integrity to maintain continued contributing status.

Much of the north elevation, previously a party wall with a four-story building, is covered in modern dry-vit insulation. The remaining portion of the wall is unrelieved brick. The west elevation, facing onto Canal Street Alley, is four bays wide with a flush steel door and three window openings infilled with plywood. All openings have arched brick lintels and granite sills. A pressure treated wood stair and landing serve the door. Nearly all of the south elevation is a party wall with the Dulac Building. Approximately three feet of this wall is exposed at the rear and is painted brick.

**11. Vacant Lot**

**343-345 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

Previously occupied by a four-story wood-framed with brick veneer mixed-use commercial and residential building. Demolished in recent decades.

**12. J. Bureau Building**

**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**

**1914**

**339-341 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0002, 0003) The J. Bureau Building is a four-story flat roofed brick structure with a first-floor storefront, two bays on the second floor, four on the third floor, and three on the fourth. The storefront retains historic painted brick piers, a recessed entrance, and a signboard and cornice. The display windows have been replaced with brick infill. Two flush steel doors are located within the entry recess, one on the left side and one in the traditional door location at the back. The second story window openings contain fixed single-light sash. A granite belt course forms the sills for the windows, which also have granite lintels. At the third floor, the windows have granite sills, and a belt course forms the lintels. These openings have wood one-over-one windows behind aluminum storm windows. At the fourth floor, a triple arched-top Romanesque style window arrangement is outlined in buff brick and set within a slightly recessed wall panel. The façade is capped with a Classical metal cornice with letters spelling out "J. BUREAU" at center.

The north elevation is visible above and behind the two and one-half story building next door and is of unrelieved brick with metal flashing at the parapet. The west elevation, facing onto Canal Street Alley, is four bays wide on the first story. A door is located in the first bay, with a plywood storm enclosure over the wood-framed landing served by wood steps. The three remaining bays contain partial plywood infill with undersized one-over-one vinyl windows in bays two and three and an aluminum vent in the fourth. The upper stories each are three bays

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wide with historic wood two-over-two windows in all openings except bays two and three on the second story. Here, bay three is partially infilled with plywood and has an undersized one-over-one vinyl window, and bay four has been converted to a door opening to serve a steel fire escape. All of the openings on this elevation have segmental arched brick lintels. At the basement level, two windows have been infilled with brick. A third bay contains a wood board door. The south elevation is unrelieved brick, like the north. Evidence of the demolished four, story building that shared the party wall is apparent.

**13. 337 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**

**c. 1852**

**337Lisbon Street**

(Photos # 0002, 0003) A two and one-half story frame, gable end to the street structure may have been a residence before this end of Lisbon Street was developed commercially. The Greek Revival style building is typical of the first generation of development along Lisbon Street in the 1850's and 1860's and is the only surviving example in the district. The storefront currently retains a recessed entryway with flanking display windows. The windows do not have transoms and are somewhat undersized. Painted wood clapboard covers the infill around the windows and on the bulkheads. A historic storefront cornice remains. The current storefront replaced a mid-twentieth century Carrara glass storefront. The upper portion of the building is clad in vinyl siding, covering the corner boards. The second story is two bays wide with eight-over-eight vinyl replacement windows in each opening. The third story, in the gable, is two bays wide with six-over-six vinyl replacement windows in each opening. Historic trim remains on all the windows on the façade, as does the gable return on the north side. Undersized vinyl shutters are installed outside the trim on the upper story windows.

Historic wood clapboard remains on the north elevation, which has very limited visibility. The neighboring building is approximately three feet from the subject building, and a clapboard wall and gate are installed between the two buildings at the sidewalk. A wood fire escape is partially visible between the buildings. A one-story flat roofed garage addition extends from the back of the original building to Canal Street Alley. Two garage door sized openings have been infilled with plywood. The portion of the west elevation of the original building that is visible above the garage addition appears to have recessed porches, currently enclosed behind "clear" plastic. It is not possible to see how many bays each floor has. The south elevation is tight against the neighboring J. Bureau Building.

**14. 331-335 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**

**c. 1890**

**331-335 Lisbon Street**

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(Photo # 0003) This building is a Queen Anne style wood framed commercial building that is four stories tall and four bays wide above a recessed upper story entrance and storefront with recessed entrance. Both access doors are modern replacements. The upper story door retains a historic transom. The storefront transoms and bulkheads have been covered with T-111 plywood. Three wide, fluted, wood pilasters remain, framing the first story and dividing the storefront from the upper story entrance. A denticulated cornice caps the first story. On the upper stories, the historic wood trim, including fluted pilasters, cornices over the paired double-hung sash, and an elaborate, tall bracketed cornice with end consoles that project above the roofline to create another half-story remain. The window openings have been reduced somewhat with flat-stock infill to accommodate two-over-one wood replacement windows. Two of these windows have more recently been replaced by one-over-one vinyl windows on the second story. The stories are separated by denticulated cornices supported on elongated scroll brackets.

The north elevation of the building has been largely covered with modern insulation with dry-vit forming a grid pattern with applied pilasters and lintels. Dry-vit panels fill the grid on the first story, and vinyl siding infills the grid on the upper stories. The elevation is six bays wide. The first four bays have a single one-over-one vinyl window in each bay on the upper stories, the first four within the dry-vit pilaster-and-lintel grid. The insulated portion of the wall was previously a party wall to the now demolished building next door. The two remaining bays on each floor are in a brick addition at the rear of the building. These window openings have granite sills and arched brick lintels. The first story of the brick addition extends to Canal Street Alley. On the upper stories, the rear wall is inset to accommodate wood porches. The north end of these porches has been boarded over and covered with brick patterned stamped metal siding.

The west elevation has a single flush metal door near center on the first story, with a portion of the brick wall repaired with concrete block to the right of the door, possibly indicating a former window opening location. On the upper stories, a single bay on the north continues the stamped metal siding from the north elevation, with a single one-over-one window at each floor. The remaining portion of the elevation is filled with the wood porches and fire escape. Wood lattice covers most of the fourth-story porch recess. It appears each story has a single door and window opening onto the porch.

On the south elevation, there is a single bay containing a one-over-one window on each upper story of the brick addition, east of the porch recess. In the frame portion of the building, there are three bays on each of the upper two stories above the neighboring building. This wall is vinyl sided.

**15. Vacant Lot**

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**327 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

Previously occupied by a three-story mixed-use frame structure with a bow front at the upper two floors. The building was constructed circa 1897 and demolished in recent decades.

**16. Vacant Lot**

**323 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a three-story, four bay mixed-use frame building built in 1896. The building was demolished in recent decades.

**17. Vacant Lot**

**317 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by the LaPlante Building, a four-story, four bay wide Neo-Classical mixed-use brick building. It was demolished in recent decades.

**18. Simard and Sons Building**

**1909**

**311-315 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

Formerly a ten bay wide, four-story Renaissance Revival mixed-use structure built to house retail at the first floor with apartments above. The pressed yellow brick facade had four bays of segmental arched double-hung windows at either side of a pair of central, round headed windows at each of the three upper floors, all below an exceptional, richly decorated pedimented sheet metal roof cornice. The first story is all that remains, with the storefronts infilled.

**19. Vacant Lot**

**307 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a simple, two-story frame commercial structure built to house a store at the ground level and apartments above. Built in 1901, it was demolished in recent decades.

**20. Vacant Lot**

**305 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a two-story, shed roof structure with a parapet wall and a bracketed cornice at the roof line. It appears that an upper floor was removed sometime after 1914 and the remainder demolished in recent decades.

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**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

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**21. Vacant Lot**  
**299 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a three-story, four bay frame structure with a double bow front facade built in 1881. It was demolished in recent decades.

**22. Centennial Block**  
**(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)**  
**1876, Stevens and Coombs, architects**  
**291-297 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0004) The Centennial Block was constructed as a mixed-use building with shops at the first floor and apartments above. It is a three-story, eight bay wide High Victorian Gothic style brick building. The symmetrical first story contains two storefronts with recessed central entrances flanking two upper story doors. The storefronts retain granite piers, cast iron columns, historic display windows, transoms, and doors. One of the upper story entrances retains its historic door and both retain transoms. A granite cornice/belt course caps the storefront level. This may be the most intact Victorian storefront in the district. The façade is divided into three sections at the upper stories by pilasters, three bays to either side of the two bay central element. The brick pilasters have granite capitals. Windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double-hungs in segmental arched openings composed of alternating brick and stone voussoirs. All sills are granite. Granite is repeated as a belt course between the second and third floors and is used at a central name block reading, "CENTENNIAL BUILDING." There is a deep, bracketed roof cornice.

The north elevation is unrelieved brick at the first story, previously a party wall with a now demolished building. The two upper stories have three bays each. All openings have granite sills and lintels and one-over-one vinyl replacement windows. A wood porch extends from the rear of the building. The elevation is capped with metal flashing at the parapet. Three former chimneys have been truncated just above the roofline.

Unlike most buildings in the district, the Centennial Block does not completely fill its lot, leaving space for a twenty-feet-deep paved parking area along Canal Street Alley. The west elevation is six bays wide at the first floor and eight bays on the upper stories. Windows and doors have granite sills and lintels. Many of the openings have been partially or completely infilled with brick, concrete block, or plywood. A few two-over-one and one-over-one windows remain. The framework for full width wood porches remains in place but the porch decks have been reduced to the center part of the building, serving as a fire escape. An exterior brick chimney has been constructed near the southwest corner, partially covering a former window opening

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on the first floor. The south elevation is a mirror image of the north, with one window opening on each floor infilled to accommodate additional stories on the building that formerly stood next door. Joist pockets in the former party wall have been covered by horizontal strips of membrane roofing material.

**23. Vacant Lot  
289 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a one-story frame building with its gable roof hidden by a tall, elaborate classical revival pressed metal false front that consisted of raised panels in a field described by pilasters that terminated at a pressed metal, full entablature bracketed cornice. The building was built circa 1900 and demolished in recent decades.

**24. Institut Jacques Cartier Building  
(Contributing Building in Lower Lisbon Street NR District)  
1938  
277 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0005) This is a three story, seven-bay red tapestry brick structure with an angled corner at the intersection of Lisbon and Chestnut Streets. The storefront level has been replaced with brick but retains a traditional recessed entry with flanking display windows on the south side of the recessed central entrance to the upper floors and display windows on either side of an entrance in the angled bay at the northeast corner of the building. All of these openings have aluminum framed glazing. A cast stone cornice remains above the storefront level. Windows at the second and third floors are rectangular, double-hung one-over-one vinyl with the soldier course heads at both levels wrapping around the building as a belt course. There is a simple pressed metal cornice below a low parapet at the roof line. Aluminum flashing caps the parapet. The angled bay facing the intersection has the previously mentioned door in the first story and a single window, matching those described, in the upper two stories. A cast stone plaque reading, "INSTITUT JACQUES-CARTIER 1872 1938," with floral ornament is inset in the wall between the second and third stories. The metal cornice continues along this wall segment and onto the north elevation, facing Chestnut Street.

The north elevation is ten bays wide at the first story. The first bay contains the display window previously mentioned followed by four double-hung windows like the others described, then a recessed entrance with aluminum framed glass door and sidelight and three more double-hung windows. The last bay is wider and contains an aluminum framed two-light picture window. The upper stories are thirteen bays wide with one-over-one vinyl windows in all openings except bays five through ten on the third story. These openings are taller and have a single pane transom above the one-over-one double-hung windows. Due to the slope of Chestnut Street, the basement level is at grade at the west end of the elevation. Two wide aluminum framed



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picture windows and a two-panel wood door are located in this area. A single bay section of wall is angled to face the intersection of Chestnut Street and Canal Street Alley at the northwest corner of the building, similar to the angled bay at the corner facing Chestnut and Lisbon streets. A two-panel six-light wood door provides access to the basement level in this angled wall. On the three upper stories there is a single one-over-one vinyl window. The cornices previously described continue across this single angled bay and terminate at the west elevation, facing onto Canal Street Alley.

The west elevation is common red brick and has two small wood doors and two small single light windows (one covered with plywood) at the basement level. The upper stories are seven bays wide with a one-over-one vinyl window in each. Small rectangular windows are located above the second, fourth, and sixth bays. The south elevation is unrelieved common brick on the basement and first floor levels (where another building previously stood). The upper two stories have seven bays on the second floor and six on the third. All the openings have one-over-one vinyl windows. The opening in the seventh bay on the second story is significantly smaller than the others. A chimney extends above the roofline near the center of the elevation.

**25. Martel's Pharmacy Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1900**

**263-267 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0008) The Martel's Pharmacy Building is a two-story, frame structure with wood clapboard siding and a flat roof. An angled wall, one bay wide, faces the intersection of Lisbon and Chestnut streets, echoing the angled corner of the Institut Jacques-Cartier across the street. The first-floor storefront has three recessed entrances with display windows between. One entrance is located in the corner bay. Two of the doors are single light over a panel and the third is an aluminum framed glass door. The storefronts have been altered with flat wood panels in the transom area and on the raised bulkheads but retain much of the character of traditional storefront design. The façade's second story is four bays wide with brown six-over-six replacement windows. A matching window is located in the angled corner bay. The original bracketed and denticulated cornice caps the façade and wraps around the corner to continue without brackets and dentils along the Chestnut Street (south) elevation.

The Chestnut Street elevation has one bay on the first floor and three on the second. All openings have one-over-one windows. Two through-wall air conditioners are located at the first floor. The slope of the street allows for two basement level doors near the southwest corner of the building. These are one-light over two-panel doors. The west elevation has four bays at the first floor and five at the second. All contain one-over-one windows except the center bay on the second floor, which contains a six-light over two-panel egress door served by a steel fire escape. Three low openings at the basement level contain a flush door and plywood infill. The clapboard sided north elevation is within several feet of the neighboring building and has

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almost no visibility. A gravel parking lot is located between the rear of the building and Canal Street Alley.

**26. 255-259 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1900**

**255-259 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0008) 255-259 Lisbon Street is a two-story frame structure with brick storefronts and a flat roof. The storefronts feature recessed entries with wide splayed display windows within the recesses. Four brick piers at the sidewalk define the storefronts and the recessed upper story entrance at center. The south storefront, serving two interior shop spaces, has two historic one-light doors at center with aluminum framed display windows at either side. The north storefront has a single one-light door and similar windows. The upper story entrance also contains a one-light wood door. The storefront cornice has been removed and replaced by a band of corrugated metal. Historic metal covers for retractable awnings remain above both storefronts. All the brick on the storefronts is painted red. The second story is vinyl sided and six bays wide with one-over-one vinyl windows in all bays except the second, which has a two-light sliding vinyl window. The historic cornice on the façade survives, wrapped in vinyl or aluminum.

The north and south elevations are too close to the neighboring buildings to have any visibility. The west elevation has four bays on the first floor, all doors, and six on the second, four doors and two window openings in enclosed sections of the porch that projects from this elevation. The wood porch serves as fire escape from the second story and is a combination of historic and modern materials. A paved parking area fills the lot between the rear of the building and Canal Street Alley.

**27. 249 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

**c. 1880**

**249 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0008) 249 Lisbon Street is a one-story flat roofed brick-faced building with a false front. It is three bays wide with two arched single-light window openings and an arched recessed entry with an arched wood one-light door. Above the brick storefront, the false front is clad in rough cedar shakes. No evidence of the historic appearance of the building remains. The portion of the building visible from Canal Street Alley is painted concrete block construction with bands of one-light vinyl replacement windows set high in the walls on the north, west, and south elevations. Flush wood doors are located on the north and west elevations near the corner.

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**28. 247 Lisbon Street**  
**c. 1880**  
**247 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0008) 247 Lisbon Street is a one-story flat roofed brick-faced building with a “Mansard” false front. It is two bays wide with a multi-light window opening and a six-light over two-panel door. The “Mansard” false front is clad in rough cedar shakes. No evidence of the historic appearance of the building remains. The west elevation, visible from Canal Street Alley, is vinyl sided and has a single fiberglass door served by a pressure treated wood landing and stair. A gravel parking spot fills the remainder of the lot to the alley.

**29. 243-245 Lisbon Street**  
**c. 1920**  
**243-245 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0008) 243-245 Lisbon Street is a two-story frame structure with a flat roof. The first story of the façade has an entrance to the upper story at left and a storefront with recessed entrance filling the remainder of the elevation. The recessed upper story entrance has a six-light over two panel wood door. A modern octagonal window is installed as a transom over the entry door. A similar door flanked by sidelights over panels is located in the storefront entrance. Wood clapboard covers the raised display window bulkheads and transoms. A simple cornice separates the storefront level from the vinyl clad upper story. This story is four bays wide with one-over-one vinyl windows in each opening. A historic painted wood cornice remains at the top of the façade.

The north and south elevations abut neighboring buildings at the first floor and appear to be clad in circa 1940’s asphalt siding above. No fenestration is visible from Lisbon Street, but three one-over-one windows can be seen on the south elevation from Canal Street Alley. The vinyl sided west elevation, facing the alley, has a single flush door to the basement at ground level, two bays on the first floor (one door and one window), and four bays on the second floor (three windows and a door). These are also vinyl windows. A two-story wood porch of modern construction doubles as a fire escape. A paved parking area fills the remainder of the lot to the alley.

**30. 239 Lisbon Street**  
**c. 1880**  
**239 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

239 Lisbon Street is a one-story, frame, gable-end-to-the-street structure with a false front hiding the gable end. The storefront retains its circa 1950’s historic design with faux stone on the bulkheads and aluminum framed display windows. The recessed door is a six-light over

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two panel modern door. The false façade has been re-clad in clapboard with faux window openings infilled with angled siding. The north and south elevations are only partially visible from Canal Street Alley and are unrelieved vinyl siding. The west elevation, with gable end exposed, has a double door into the basement level and one one-over-one vinyl window in the first floor. A through-wall air conditioner is located to the right of the window. A chimney rises from the south slope of the gable roof near the rear. The remainder of the narrow lot to the alley is covered with broken asphalt paving.

**31. 235 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1880**

**235 Lisbon Street**

235 Lisbon Street is a one-story, frame, gable-end-to-the-street structure with a false front partially hiding the gable end, leaving the peak projecting above the wall at the center. Historic photos show that this was a common design for first generation buildings on Lisbon Street. The storefront retains its historic configuration with large display windows and a recessed entrance. The door is an aluminum framed glass door. The façade has been clad in painted wood board and batten siding. A horizontal flat-stock trim piece divides the storefront from the false front above. The north and south elevations are only partially visible from Canal Street Alley and are unrelieved vinyl siding. The west elevation, with gable end exposed, has a single small one-over-one vinyl window in the first floor. A shed-roofed garage addition fills to the alley. It is also clad in vinyl siding and has a wood over-head garage door that once had glazing in the upper two rows of panels. These are covered with plywood. A chimney rises from the north slope of the gable roof near the rear.

**32. 229 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

**c. 1980**

**229 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0010) 229 Lisbon Street is a three-bay, one story flat roofed building with a simple modern dry-vit stucco façade. It has two display windows and a recessed entry bay with a double aluminum framed glass door. A parapet with recessed signage panel matches the height of the neighboring false front on 235 Lisbon Street. Neither the north nor south elevations are visible. The west elevation, facing Canal Street Alley, is covered by a shed roofed addition, which has two car-port bays below. At the first floor, it is eight bays wide, with fixed single-light vinyl windows set above vinyl hopper windows. Wood panels are located below these windows. The visible slope of the shed roof is covered with metal roofing. The remainder of the narrow lot to the alley is covered with broken asphalt paving.

**33. Le Messeger Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1883**

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**223-225 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0010) Le Messeger Building is a four-story, three bay brick structure. The storefront level was rebuilt in brick circa 1940 with a large display window at the south and a deep and wide recessed entrance at the north. Within the recess, a door on the left enters the storefront retail space, and a door in the back wall provides access to the upper stories. Both doors are twelve-light over two panel wood doors. A historic granite belt course remains at the top of the storefront level. The three bays at the upper three floors are defined with full height pilasters supporting segmental, corbeled, keyed brick arches above the fourth floor. The pilaster capitals and blocks at each of the floor lines are constructed of hammered granite. The central bay windows at the upper floors are paired, two-over-two double-hung aluminum replacements, the flanking bays have single windows, with each opening provided with hammered granite, eared lintels. A pressed metal cornice is supported by paired consoles at the corners and above the pilasters, with eight pressed metal brackets at each of the three bays.

The north elevation is a party wall with the neighboring Savings Bank Block except at the rear, where it extends past the rear of that building approximately twenty feet. This wall is almost entirely unrelieved brick, except for two small one-over-one windows, one on the second floor and one on the fourth. The west elevation, facing onto Canal Street Alley, is three bays wide at all levels, including the exposed basement. At the basement level, there is a flush metal door in bay one and plywood infill in the other two bays. On the first floor, bays one and three have undersized one-over-one vinyl windows with plywood infill around them, and at center, a former window opening has been lengthened for a flush metal egress door with plywood infill above. On the second floor, bay three was also lengthened for a door but is now infilled with plywood. All the remaining openings are filled with one-over-one aluminum replacement windows. All openings have granite sills and lintels. A steel fire escape extends from the alley to the fourth floor.

The south elevation is a party wall at the first story. The second story has two bays with one-over-one aluminum replacement windows as already described. The third story has two former window openings infilled with brick. The fourth floor has five windows like those on the second story. All openings have granite sills and lintels. Metal flashing caps the wall with three chimneys extending above the roofline.

**34. The Savings Bank Block  
(NR #78000323)  
1870, George Hanson, builder  
215 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

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(Photo # 0010, 0013, 0016) The brick and sandstone building is three conventional stories tall, with a fourth story (the Hall) enclosed by a Mansard roof. Seven steeply pitched Gothic roof dormers with sawn bargeboards are set into the slate roof on both the Lisbon Street and the Pine Street elevations. The storefronts on the façade, originally sub-divided into three spaces, have been slightly altered by the installation of paneling and signs. The corners of the Lisbon Street facade are outlined by vermiculated quoins. The second and third floors repeat the seven bay design, with double-hung windows at the second floor with carved sandstone lintels supported by sandstone consoles. The third-floor windows, also double-hung, are enriched with semi-circular sandstone arches below a sandstone entablature that supports a bracketed cornice that extends along three sides of the structure. The fenestration patterns at the second through the fourth floors are continued at the rear elevation, without much of the ornate detailing, and the Pine Street elevation, except that the first floor has six round headed blind recessed openings.

**35. The Scruton Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1873**

**199 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0010, 0013, 0014, 0016) The Scruton Block at 199 Lisbon Street is a four-story brick Romanesque Revival style flat-roofed commercial building. The street-level façade is composed of a recessed storefront behind brick piers at the sides and a pair of cast iron classical columns, which frame the entry. A historic steel lintel with cast iron ornamentation supports the upper stories. The storefront components are modern aluminum framing with insulated glass. The original paneled wood ceiling has recently been exposed, showing the shape of the original recessed storefront and entry. The second and third stores are each seven bays wide with wood two-over-two windows in the three bays on either side of a mulled pair of narrow one-over-one windows in the center. On the second and third stories, the three bays on each side are set in a slightly recessed wall panel with a segmental arch at the top. On each side, the center windows of the three bays have projecting brick hoods. The flanking windows have granite lintels and all windows have granite sills. The mulled windows between these are set in a narrow, recessed wall panel with a corbelled top. A belt course above the third story sets the top story off as a classical attic story, which is five bays wide. Brick pilasters separate the bays. The center bay has a mulled pair of one-over-one windows, as on the two stories below. The four flanking windows are two-over-two with arched transoms. The historic cornice is currently masked by the aluminum panel remains of a recently removed 1960's false façade. The south elevation, facing onto the cross street, continues the upper story fenestration pattern and detailing of the façade, with fifteen bays each on the second and third stories and ten bays on the fourth story. Here the historic corbelled brick and sheet metal cornice remains. The first story on the south elevation has five bays with half-round arched windows set high in the wall and a single bay of the storefront wrapping the corner from Lisbon Street. A granite lintel caps the storefront bay. The downward slope of the cross street from

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Lisbon Street to Canal Street exposes a portion of the basement level at the rear of the building. A low door and two short window openings are located near the southwest corner on this side. A granite water table divides the exposed brick basement wall from the upper wall. The west elevation faces onto an alley and is without ornamentation. All five stories (the basement is exposed on this elevation) are six bays wide. All openings have granite sills and lintels. Most are covered with plywood with two-over-two wood sash remaining in the rest. A metal fire escape extends from the first story to the fourth. The north elevation is a party wall with the neighboring building.

**36. 195 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1891**

**195 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0014, 0016) 195 Lisbon Street is a three-story red brick structure with a flat roof. The storefront retains a traditional recessed entrance between display windows next to a recess entrance to the upper stories. The storefront materials have been changed to brick with aluminum framed windows and doors. The second story is two bays wide, and the third story is three bays wide. All of the window openings have been partially infilled with painted wood and under-sized one-over-one aluminum replacement windows. The first bay on the second story has two side-by-side windows in the opening and the wider second bay three windows. On the third floor, the first bay again has two windows, and the narrower remaining bays each have one. This all reflects the original wood window pattern. All openings have granite sills and lintels. The second and third floors are separated by a corbelled brick band that spans the distance between end wall pilasters. The third floor is divided into three bays by pilasters, the central bay slightly narrower than the flanking bays. The pilasters have corbelled brick caps that serve as the imposts for blind segmental arches framed with a single row of headers. A recessed segmental panel within each arch is laid in headers in a hounds-tooth pattern. A deep, bracketed, wood cornice with scroll end consoles terminates the facade.

The north and south elevations are party walls with the adjoining buildings and have no visibility. The west elevation has an exposed basement level due to the change in grade between Lisbon Street and Canal Street Alley. The basement and first floor extend to the alley, with the upper stories set back approximately twenty feet. The lower stories are likely an addition to the original building. The basement level is three bays wide with a flush metal pedestrian door in the first bay, an overhead garage door in the second bay, and brick infill in the third bay. The first story is four bays wide, with an aluminum one-over-one window set into plywood infill in the first bay and brick infill in the remaining bays. All window openings have granite sills and lintels. The second story is three bays wide with a window like that just described in bay one, a flush metal door in door two, and brick infill in bay three. The third story is four bays wide with windows as previously described in bays one and four and brick infill in

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the other two bays. A metal fire escape rises from the flat roof of the lower story extension to the third floor. A simple wood cornice caps the wall.

**37.191-193 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1860, c. 1895**

**191-193 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0014, 0016) 191-193 Lisbon Street is a three-story frame structure with shingled upper walls and a typical upper story entrance and storefront on the first story. It was built as a single-story building and had the upper stories added around 1895. The upper story entrance has a historic full-light wood door. The storefront is aluminum framed with single-glazing except for a small replaced section with insulated glass. The storefront appears to date from the 1950's or 1960's. The original transom area and storefront piers have been stuccoed. The second and third floors feature two story, bow-fronted two-part bays. The second story has historic wood two-over-one windows behind aluminum storm windows. The third floor has historic nine-over-two ornamental windows with nine-light transoms. These windows also have aluminum storms. The wood paneled treatment at the cornice level appears in much the same configuration (with an added building name/date plaque at center) in a circa 1920's photograph.

The north and south elevations of this building are party walls with the adjoining buildings and have no visibility. The west elevation has an exposed basement level due to the change in grade between Lisbon Street and Canal Street Alley. This basement level contains a paneled over-head garage door that is nearly the full width of the building. The first story is five bays wide and opens onto a metal walkway that connects to the upper level of the parking garage on the west side of the alley. The first and fourth bays contain doors, the other three contain windows. The second story is two bays wide with a one-over-one double-hung window in the first bay and a picture window flanked by narrow one-over-one windows in the second. The third story has three bays with one-over-one windows in each bay. The first story has replaced wood clapboard siding and the upper stories are clad in vinyl siding.

**38. Montgomery Ward Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1933**

**179 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0014, 0016) The glazed yellow brick Modernistic style Montgomery Ward Building, now called Centerville Plaza, is three stories with a flat roof. The first floor is primarily full height display windows with three deeply recessed entrances. The granite bulkheads with bronze ventilation panels and mosaic tile floors in the recesses are historic while the glazing and doors are replacements that replicate the historic design. The storefront cornice has been replaced with a band of two-inch square ceramic tile that serves as a signboard. The second story is seven bays wide with mulled pairs of one-over-one double-hung windows under four-light



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transoms in bays one, two, three, five, six, and seven. The center bay has a wide half-circle twenty-two-light window. Much of this story has had eight-inch square glazed buff ceramic tile applied over the original brick surface. A historic metal cornice separates the second story from the third, which is eight bays wide, with the wall plane recessed slightly for the second and third and sixth and seventh bays. All of these bays have the same window and transom arrangement as on the second story, but the two openings in the center are taller. Projecting bricks and cast stone corner blocks create blind panels above each of the window pairs. The roof line is accentuated by a stepped parapet wall capped with copper flashing.

The north elevation was historically a party wall and is unrelieved common red brick. It will again have no visibility upon completion of the new Hartley Block building currently under construction next door. The west elevation extends to Canal Street Alley. The exposed basement level is nine bays wide with doors in bays one, three, six, and eight. All are flush metal doors, and those in bays two and eight are recessed. The remaining bays have one-over-one vinyl windows behind iron security bars. The first story is five bays wide with a door in bay two connected to the second level of the parking garage across the alley by a steel pedestrian walkway. All the remaining openings have one-over-one vinyl windows. The second and third stories are each six bays wide. The second story has a door above that on the first with a pedestrian connection to the upper level of the parking garage. Windows are the same as already described. All window openings have brick sills and steel lintels. A chimney rises at the northwest corner of the building.

**39. The Hartley Block**  
**2018 (under construction)**  
**149-175 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

Currently under construction. Architectural renderings show a four-story, ten bay wide flat roofed building that will extend from the Montgomery Ward Building to the Manufacturer's National Bank Building restoring the street wall lost when seven historic buildings were destroyed by fire on this site. Although longer than most historic buildings in the district, the façade of the new building will be articulated using a traditional architectural vocabulary with different materials and parapet heights to reflect the traditional widths and varied heights of buildings along Lisbon Street within the district. The first floor will feature traditional style storefronts with display windows and recessed entrances. The mixed use with first floor retail and upper story residential is typical of many historic buildings in the district.

**40. First Manufacturer's National Bank Building**  
**(NR #86002287)**  
**1914**  
**145 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

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(Photo # 0021, 0025) Manufacturers National Bank is a seven-story Neoclassical style buff brick and limestone building that occupies a narrow corner lot. The principal facade facing Lisbon Street is three bays wide, while the Ash Street elevation is eight bays on the first story and fourteen bays on the upper stories. The first two stories are clad with smooth, ashlar, coursed limestone and include four, two story Doric pilasters on a deep plinth that rests on a granite base course. A full entablature above the second story, includes a frieze embellished with plain rondels and a projecting cornice. The interior of the entry is richly clad with marble sheathing. The main entrance includes an architrave surround, surmounted by a full entablature. The five upper stories are brick with string courses of vertically laid brick spanning the facade between dressed limestone sills. A corbeled, brick belt course projects above the fifth story and a limestone belt course above the sixth. The structure terminates with a wide limestone cornice. A tall flag pole extends above the roof at center on the façade.

The basement level, revealed at the Ash Street facade, has large Chicago style windows and one street level shop entrance. Above this level, five large round arch openings rise one-and-a-half stories with projecting brick surrounds and limestone triple key stones. The frieze of the second story entablature on this facade is incised with, "Manufacturer's National Bank." The building has square headed windows with double-hung aluminum sash on the principal elevations except for five large round arched windows on the Ash Street elevation. Only the first two floors retain the original metal windows.

The west elevation is eight stories tall with the exposed basement story and is three bays wide on all floors. It is constructed of common brick painted to match the buff brick on the principal elevations. One-over-one double-hung windows appear in all openings except at the second story. These openings have eight-over-eight wood double-hung windows behind aluminum storm windows. A metal fire escape extends from the first to the fifth story and turns the corner onto the south elevation to continue to the top floor. The cornice on Ash Street returns at the northwest corner but does not continue along the west elevation. The south elevation was a party wall for much of the first four stories and will be again with construction of the new Hartley Block next door. At the west end of the second, third, and fourth stories there are several two-over-two wood windows. The fifth through seventh stories have four bays each, with similar windows. The painted brick wall extends up an additional partial story for approximately one third of the elevation to accommodate an elevator over-run and mechanical penthouse. The metal fire escape that continues from the west elevation runs level along the fifth floor to the center of the elevation then climbs to the seventh story.

**41. First McGillicuddy Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(NR #86002281)**

**1895, Jefferson Coburn and Sons, architects**

**133 Lisbon Street**

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**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

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(Photo # 0022, 0023, 0025) The First McGillicuddy Block is an eclectic combination of Victorian Gothic and Queen Anne style details. It is an asymmetrical, flat-roofed, red brick, commercial structure. The principal roof line is complicated by the conical copper roof and pinnacle of the corner turret that bulges from the main facade and an arched pediment projecting from the crowning copper cornice. Within the arched copper pediment raised copper letters and numerals spell out the name and date, "McGillicuddy, 1895." The storefront has a recessed entry between display windows with a wide sign board above, all in mill finish aluminum. The recessed upper story entrance to the north of the storefront has a full-light wood door and transom. The asymmetrical fenestration pattern consists of narrow paired openings and larger single windows. At the second story, segmental arched openings have reticulated voussiors of contrasting, light-orange brick and granite sills. The third story generally has pointed arch openings with light-orange brick voussiors and granite sills and keystones. Rectangular, double-hung sash windows are surmounted by pointed arch transoms with triangular panes divided by diagonal muntins. At the fourth story, window treatment is similar to the second with the addition of colored-glass, Queen Anne transoms.

Decorative treatment of the six-bay-wide Ash Street facade is similar to the main façade but without pointed arch openings and with three lunette windows with reticulated brick voussiors and granite sills at the first story and two oriole bays, corbelled out from the wall at the second and third story. These bays are surmounted by stamped metal projecting cornices.

The basement level is largely exposed by the slope of Ash Street on this elevation and contains seven bays with three doors and four windows. The west elevation also has an exposed basement level. The basement and first story are three bays wide with wood or metal infill in all bays. The upper stories are four bays wide, with one-over-one windows in all openings. The openings have granite sills and segmental arched brick lintels. A metal fire escape runs from the second story to the roof.

**42. Osgood Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(NR #86002289)**

**1893, Jefferson Coburn and Sons, architects; E.R. Desjardins, builder**

**127-129 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0022, 0024, 0025) The Osgood Building is a four-story brick commercial block. The white, glazed brick facade of this imposing flat-roofed, square block, displays heavy classical moldings and details commonly employed by the Second Empire and Italianate styles. The facade is divided vertically by four, full height, square, projecting pilasters, banded with molded lead capitals at the first and fourth stories. Two, three bay sections flank a narrow center bay. The metal cornice with egg and dart patterns sits atop a three-course high band of red brick. The storefront has been remodeled with modern aluminum framed glass and spandrel glass

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above a paneled wood bulkhead. A center door provides access to the upper stories. Original piers and metal storefront cornice remain in place.

Window openings in each section are surmounted by contiguous, substantial, lead molding embellished with molded impost blocks and a center keystone. Similar lead moldings surmount round arch openings at the third story and arcaded openings at the fourth story. In the center bay, recessed, flat-arch openings also feature heavy lead moldings. A panel above the third story window depicts the name and date, "1893 Osgood Building," in relief lettering. Contrasting red, glazed brick spanning the facade above fourth story windows is surmounted by a pulvinated egg and dart molding, capped with a projecting metal cornice. At the second story, original segmental arched window openings have been reduced with buff brick infill, and original wood windows replaced with aluminum one-over-one windows. All original windows are double-hung, one-over-one wood, varying in size and treatment at each floor level. Some of the arched transoms have been infilled with plywood.

The upper two stories of the north elevation are exposed above the neighboring building but have very limited visibility. The wall is common red brick and appears to have several window openings near the center of the building. The west elevation is seven bays wide on all stories. Basement level openings have granite sills and lintels and are infilled with wood or flush metal doors. All the remaining openings have granite sills and granite voussiors and keystones in the arched lintels. All of the first-floor openings and the first four on the second story are partially infilled with plywood and have under-sized one-over-one vinyl windows. The remaining bays on the second floor; bays one, two, five, and seven on the third floor; and bays one, two, four, five, six, and seven on the fourth floor have one-over-one windows that fit the openings. The remaining openings are infilled with wood or concrete block.

**43. Supovitz Brothers Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1920's**

**117-119 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0022, 0025, 0026) A two-story flat roofed buff brick two-part commercial structure with cast-stone name-block and ornamental bosses above a ribbon like assemblage of recessed casement windows. The storefront has been infilled with stucco between the brick and cast stone piers and contains a band of windows like those on the second story. On both floors, the windows are grouped into threes on either side of a panel with a recessed diamond shape at center. The wood window sashes have a multi-light Arts and Crafts style muntin pattern. With the storefront infilled, entrance is now presumably through the neighboring Osgood Block. Although small, the cast stone ornament on the Supovitz Brothers Building gives it a strong presence on the street.

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The north and south elevations are party walls and have no visibility. The west elevation, facing Canal Street alley, is wood framed with clapboard siding. The basement level is concrete block with two one-over-one vinyl windows. The first and second stories each have four bays with one-over-one windows in all but the first bay on the second floor, which has a flush door that must have previously been served by a fire escape.

**44. Grant's Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1920's**

**113 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0022, 0025) Grant's Building is a two-story red brick with cast stone trim two-part commercial structure that is largely intact, including most of the first-floor storefronts with granite bulkheads and tiled recessed entries with "GRANTS" inlaid in tile. The display windows and doors have been replaced with brown aluminum framed glass. On the second story, the casement sash in the ribbon window have been replaced with fifteen-light aluminum framed sash composed of three stacked square lights on each end and in the middle separated by three long rectangular stacked lights. A compatible metal balustrade has been installed in the parapet where the original was removed.

Approximately half of the north elevation was previously a party wall with a now-gone two-story neighboring building. This wall is now covered by brick red corrugated metal siding panels. The rear half of the elevation extended beyond the neighboring building toward Canal Street. This portion of the elevation has a brick infilled window and one one-over-one window at the basement level, two large windows filled with glass block on the first floor and five one-over-one windows on the second floor. All openings have cast stone sills and steel lintels. An elevator tower rises above the roofline at the northwest corner.

The west elevation has a variety of different sized openings. At the basement level, there are two flush metal doors and a single one-over-one window with iron security bars. The first story has a single window of the same description, and the second story has four similar windows. A smaller square window is located between stories, probably lighting a stair landing. At the southwest corner, a stair tower rises above the parapet and has a single window like the others. The parapet is capped with overlapping half-round terra cotta tiles. A square chimney projects from this elevation and rises well above the roofline.

Approximately half the south elevation is visible beyond the west wall of the neighboring Supovitz Brothers building. The basement level is the same as the north elevation. The first floor has one small one-over-one window in the stair tower at the corner and three large glass block filled openings like those on the north side. The second floor has six bays of double-hung windows like the others and the stair tower has two more smaller windows between floors. The terra cotta cap continues to cover the parapet.

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**45. Vacant Lot  
107 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was formerly occupied by a two-story building constructed before 1886 and demolished in recent years.

**46. 95-103 Lisbon Street  
c. Before 1886  
95-103 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0032) The one-story flat roofed frame structure on a brick foundation that is fully exposed on the west elevation is unusually large for a wood framed commercial building on Lisbon Street. The existing storefront retains elements from the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, including the arrangement of recessed entrances and a green marble bulkhead with bronze ventilation grilles below the display windows. The windows and doors have been replaced by modern aluminum framed insulated glazing. The piers and sign area above the storefront have been covered with modern dry-vit stucco which wraps around the southeast corner and extends approximately ten feet on the former party wall with the demolished building at 107 Lisbon Street.

The remainder of the south elevation is covered with vinyl siding and has no windows or doors. The north elevation is a party wall with another building and has no visibility. The rear (west) elevation has an exposed brick basement level with vinyl siding above. Several openings in the brick have been infilled with wood or brick. One door opening remains with an aluminum framed glass door. A boxed-out section of the vinyl siding along the eave suggests it may enclose a historic wood cornice.

**47. 93 Lisbon Street  
c. 1920's, façade c. 1988  
93 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0032) 93 Lisbon Street has a Post-Modern style red brick gable-end-to-the-street, one-and-one-half story facade that appears to have been designed to be compatible with the adjacent Music Hall block, borrowing several architectural elements from that building. The first story is three bays wide with an asymmetrical arrangement of two windows of different widths flanking a door with a segmental arched top. Projecting brick buttresses are located at either end of the façade. The windows have large panes of glass in aluminum frames. Brown brick frames the windows and is used as header brick on the door arch. A six-panel door is located in the slightly recessed entrance. A granite number block over the door contains the building's street number, "93." In the gable above, a wide lunette window is also framed in brown header

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brick, with a much smaller octagonal window in the peak. Black aluminum flashing caps the façade.

The north and south elevations are party walls and have no visibility. The west elevation shows a two-story red brick flat roofed addition to the original structure. The basement level is almost entirely exposed below the first floor and is three bays wide with historic four-light steel framed windows behind iron security bars and a metal six-panel door. The first story is two bays wide with one wood and one vinyl one-over-one window. The second story has three bays of one-over-one vinyl windows. Metal flashing caps the wall. The gable roof form of the original building is partially visible from a distance on Canal Street. It appears to be covered with failing black tar paper. A chimney rises from the southwest corner of the gabled roof and a single sky light can be seen on the south slope of the asphalt shingled roof.

**48. Music Hall/Frye Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1877, attributed to John A. Fox, architect; 2003**

**69-87 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0032, 0033) The Music Hall/Frye Block a massive four-story masonry structure is seven bays wide at the street level, with projecting brick pilasters separating the bays. The six bays that were original storefronts have been infilled with a compatible treatment of cast stone bases and brick around large nine-light black aluminum framed windows. Metal panels cover the traditional signboard area at the top of each bay. The seventh bay contains the entrance to the building, where the historic entrance to the Music Hall and upper story offices was located. The doors are black aluminum framed glass doors with sidelights and transom. A modern arched metal canopy extends from the building above the entrance, supported by a pair of round concrete columns. An accessibility ramp is incorporated into the entry landing and canopy.

The upper façade is largely intact from the time it was constructed, Brick pilasters divide the upper stories into five tall recessed bays with round arched tops and a sixth flush north bay. Rock faced granite is used in a string course at the spring line of the arches, continuing across the bays and stepping out at the tops of the pilasters. Within these bays, two small square windows light the second story while large mullied pairs of double-hung aluminum windows with a decorative muntin pattern (mimicking the original wood windows) are located at the third floor. The recessed bays are framed by brick pilasters supporting two-stage granite lintels with blind brick arches above. On the fourth floor, similar but taller double-hung window pairs are located in the three middle bays with only the upper sash used in the flanking bays. To the right of these bays, the remainder of the upper façade is undivided by pilasters but is divided into two parts by carved stone ornament and name and date plaques. On the left, "MUSIC HALL" and "FRYE BLOCK" are carved into the light granite. On the right, the date "1877" is carved in an ornate panel over the entrance. At the fourth floor a band of five windows with ornamental

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glazing pattern are divide by brick piers and grouped under a continuous granite lintel. Black brick is used with the red brick to provide additional definition and detail, such as along the outside edges of the projecting pilasters. At the top of the façade, a band of corbel brick dentils is topped by a deep wood overhang supported by wood corbels.

When built, the building had a tall gabled roof with the ridge running parallel to Lisbon Street and stepped brick gable ends. At some point around the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the front plane of the roof was altered with a tall and steep Mansard roof with six dormers above the Lisbon Street façade. In the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, much of the façade was covered with porcelain enameled metal panels and the dormers removed from the Mansard roof. In 2003, the building was substantially rehabilitated for the Lewiston District Court. The sheet metal false front and Mansard roof were removed, restoring much of the original appearance of the building.

One story of the common brick north elevation projects above the neighboring building but no fenestration can be seen from the street. The west (rear) elevation is visible from Canal Street. A modern full-height addition with horizontal aluminum siding extends approximately twenty feet from the rear of the building leaving five bays of the original elevation exposed to the north of the addition and seven to the south. The basement and first floor levels to the south of the addition have a modern concrete surface, apparently installed to reinforce the historic brick wall. A smaller one story addition at the southwest corner of the building is clad in the same material. It has an overhead garage door and a single flush metal pedestrian door facing Canal Street. In the historic west wall, there are a number of window openings of varying sizes on all floors. Many of these are fully or partially infilled with the same aluminum siding used on the additions. Aluminum double-hung windows are used where windows remain. Muller pairs of the same windows are used in the taller addition. On the exposed portion of the south elevation, above the neighboring building, four bays of muller pairs of double-hung windows are located on the third floor.

**49. Depositor's Trust Company Building**  
**1921, Coombs and Gibbs, architects**  
**55 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0034, 0035) A three-story, three-bay Neo-Classical style masonry structure defined by four Ionic columns, the end columns in antis, three round-headed full height window openings, and a modillioned cornice supporting a paneled parapet. The columns rest on a granite water table height base, with the upper stories sheathed with sandstone, including a paneled parapet above the cornice. "DEPOSITORS TRUST COMPANY" is spelled out in applied bronze lettering on the frieze, between carved foliate panels. The window wall is set behind the row of columns and is enriched by carved triangular spandrels that separate the round headed openings. Replacement sash are bronze toned aluminum and a recessed entrance has been created inside the historic carved stone doorway. A contemporary one-bay full height addition



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at the south is sympathetic to the original bank structure. It uses similar materials and has a deeply recessed two-story arched top window and a band of windows in line with the historic cornice to continue the historic divisions of the façade without replicating the historic details.

The north and south elevations are party walls with neighboring buildings and have no visibility. A modern stucco clad addition on the west side of the building completely covers the historic west elevation. A portion of the addition extends to Canal Street. Small square single-light aluminum framed windows are used in the addition, which varies from one-and-one-half to three stories, including the exposed basement level.

**50. Lyceum Hall**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(NR #86002285)**

**1872, Charles F. Douglas, architect**

**49-53 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0036, 0037, 0039) Lyceum Hall is a four-story Second Empire style brick commercial structure with dormered Mansard roof. Exposed granite piers flank the street level facade and the central entrance. Narrow brick piers divide the two storefronts into three bays each. The storefronts feature wood sash display windows with wood panels below and paneled wood in the transom area. The upper stories are distinguished by a decorative treatment consisting of four slightly projecting pilasters rising from above the store front lintel to the cornice, dividing the recessed facade into two, two bay segments that flank a narrow center bay. Upper corners of each recess are angled with inset brick. A projecting granite lintel delineates the first and second stories. A projecting brick belt course in the flanking bays delineates the second and third stories. Between second and third stories in the center bay horizontally aligned with the belt course, an inset granite panel with deep relief carving depicts the name "LYCEUM HALL." Segmental arch window openings at the second story level, and round arch openings at the third story level, are detailed with reticulated brick voussiers, granite keystones and projecting brick strips at the sides of openings banded with enriched granite blocks. Above third story windows, a thick eave board is surmounted by a deep projecting wood cornice supported on large decorative brackets detailed with incised enrichment. Paired diminutive brackets are spaced between larger brackets on the cornice. The Mansard roof carries five, steeply pitched, dormers. Fish scale patterned sheaths dormer roof and wall surfaces and the mansard roof. Dormers contain segmental arched window openings with curved glazing in two over two, double-hung, wood sashes. A second, denticulated wood cornice caps the structure at the top of the Mansard. A brick chimney is visible from the street level at the south end of the structure.

The north elevation is exposed above the second story and shows only unrelieved brick with a chimney for the neighboring building running against the elevation near the east end of the building and a chimney serving the Lyceum Hall rising above the roofline further back. The building runs the full depth of the block with the west elevation fronting directly onto Canal

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Street. This elevation is five bays wide on all stories except the partially above grade basement, which has four wide segmental arched top openings (all infilled with painted wood) and a single flush wood door in a partially infilled opening that extends up into the first story. It appears the second bay on the first story originally also extended down to sidewalk level but has been partially infilled with brick. On the first story, all of the window openings have been infilled with plywood at the top with aluminum framed windows below. The openings have arched brick lintels and granite sills. The second and third story windows are two-over-two double-hung and have granite sills and lintels. A simplified version of the wood cornice on the primary façade divides this elevation from the Mansard roof above, which mimics the façade Mansard except for the use of square rather than diamond slate roofing. A metal fire escape runs from the sidewalk to a dormer window in the Mansard. Only a small portion of the south elevation is exposed above and behind the party wall with the neighboring building. The stepped back form of the modern addition on that building leaves one window on the second story, and three on the third story exposed on the west end of the Lyceum Block south elevation. A single window is located in the attic story, and a chimney rises above the roofline, visible from Canal Street.

**51. 43-47 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1920**

**43-47 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0039) 43-47 Lisbon Street is a two-story, four bay buff brick two-part commercial structure with a paneled, stepped parapet roof line. Granite and cast stone piers frame the storefronts. The storefronts feature three deeply recessed entrances with traditional style brown aluminum framed display windows on low paneled wood bulkheads. The transoms have been covered with wood panels, as has the tall full-width sign board. A simple cast stone cornice above the storefronts doubles as the second story window sills. At the second story, each of the four bays contains a pair of mullied one-over-one vinyl windows. Each opening is framed with header bricks and cast stone corner blocks. Header bricks are used above the windows to create a stepped panel in the upper façade. Cast stone is used to cap the parapet with scrolled brackets transitioning to the raised portion at center.

Only a short section of the north elevation is visible at the rear, near Canal Street. It is unrelieved common red brick. The west elevation, facing onto Canal Street, has five bays at the partially exposed basement level, four at the first and second stories. The basement has a pair of flush doors with a transom in bay one, plywood infilled windows in bays two, three, and four, and a flush metal door in the fifth bay. The first story openings, with cast stone sills and steel lintels have one-over-one vinyl windows paired in all openings except the fourth. On the second floor, paired windows of the same type are used in the first three bays with plywood infill in the fourth. Above the cast stone parapet cap, a pressure treated wood balustrade and pergola for a roof deck are visible from Canal Street. The south elevation is a party wall with the neighboring building and has no visibility.

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**52. 37 Lisbon Street**

**c. 1860, 2015**

**37 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0039) 37 Lisbon Street and the neighboring building at 33 Lisbon Street now share a unified façade and shared upper story entrance but were separate buildings from the time of construction until c. 2015. Behind the modern dry-vit stucco false front façade, the building is a two and one-half story, gable-end-to-the-street frame structure that has always had retail on the first floor and tenements above. It is among the oldest surviving buildings in the district, but retains virtually no integrity on the façade. The current storefront is three bays wide with undersized one-over-one vinyl double hung windows flanking a recessed pair of aluminum framed glass doors. Built up dry-vit creates piers flanking the storefront and framing a signboard area above. The second and third stories each have two bays with a mulled pair of one-over-one vinyl windows in each bay. Dry-vit is used to build up pilasters to frame the upper façade and to create hoods over the windows. Oddly, the second story windows are shorter and narrower than the third story windows, giving the second story a squished appearance. The door to the upper stories is located to the right of the storefront, actually in the neighboring building.

The north and south elevations are hidden by the buildings abutting on either side. On the west elevation, a one-story flat roofed painted brick addition extends the first floor and basement level to Canal Street. There are a variety of openings in the additions, including two steel framed casement windows, two small one-over-one double-hung windows, and a six panel steel door set in plywood infill in an oversized opening. Two basement level windows are infilled with plywood. Above the addition, the rear wall of the frame building is visible and has two bays on the second story and in the gable. A door at the second story leads onto the roof of the addition and to a metal fire escape on the rear of 33 Lisbon Street. One-over-one vinyl windows fill the remaining openings. The wall is clad in vinyl siding.

**53. 33 Lisbon Street**

**c. 1860, 2015**

**33 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0039) 33 Lisbon Street and the neighboring building at 37 Lisbon Street now share a unified façade and shared upper story entrance but were separate buildings from the time of construction until circa 2015. Behind the modern dry-vit stucco false front façade, the building is a two and one-half story, gable-end-to-the-street frame structure that has always had retail on the first floor and tenements above. It is among the oldest surviving buildings in the district, but retains virtually no integrity on the façade. The current storefront is three bays wide with undersized one-over-one vinyl double hung windows flanking a recessed pair of aluminum

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framed glass doors. Built up dry-vit creates piers flanking the storefront and framing a signboard area above. The door to the upper stories is located to the left of the storefront and is a one-light over two panel door. The second and third stories each have four bays with a one-over-one vinyl window in each bay. Dry-vit is used to build up pilasters to frame the upper façade and to create hoods over the windows. Oddly, the second story windows are shorter than the third story windows, giving the second story a squished appearance.

The north and south elevations are hidden by the buildings abutting on either side. On the west elevation, a two-story flat roofed vinyl clad addition extends to Canal Street. The addition has two window openings on the first story, both infilled. The second story has a two-light sliding vinyl window and a flush wood door opening onto a fire escape. The vinyl clad gable of the original building is partially visible above the addition but no fenestration can be seen.

**54. Union Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(NR #86002291)**

**1870**

**21-31 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0038, 0039) The Union Block is a large, nine-bay, red brick, flat roofed, commercial block with features documenting the transitional period between the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Straight headed, rectangular window openings with substantial flush, dressed, granite lintels and sills are set into depressed shoulder, flat arched recesses. Compound rectangular recessed panels surmount each bay. The projecting wood cornice rests on large reverse curve, wood brackets featuring flat drop pendants between bays, with smaller brackets in between. An inset, granite panel at the south end of the facade, between the second and third stories, with deep-relief, block lettering depicts the name "UNION BLOCK." Segments of original, granite, post and lintel construction of store fronts are visible at street level with infill of varying degrees of compatibility. Upper story entrances at either end of the block retain wood double-hung transom windows with later doors. The storefront at 29 Lisbon Street retains a leaded prismatic glass transom from the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century above a newer but traditional style recessed entry between display windows. The transom area at 25 Lisbon street is covered with a sign board. The recessed entry storefront retains a traditional form. The upper story entrance for this portion of the building is a modern fiberglass four-panel with fanlight door. The storefront at 23 Lisbon Street is not compatible.

Although the building appears as a single block, a historic photo shows the northern two-thirds completed with a two and one-half story frame building on the site of the third portion of the Union Block. Presumably the south section was added shortly after the other portions, and there is no evidence of the construction sequence to be seen today. The inset "UNION BLOCK" plaque spans the joint where the last section was added. The building has always been owned as three separate parcels but shared an upper story hall, according to Sanborn maps.

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The north and south elevations are hidden by adjoining buildings. The west elevation, facing onto Canal Street, is also nine bays wide. The first floor has doors in the second, fifth, and eighth bays with one-over-one windows in bays one, three, four, and six. Bay seven is partially infilled with brick and has a metal ventilation duct projecting through it. Bay eight is infilled at the top and the basement door is at grade level and enclosed in a small brick bulkhead. Bay nine has had the window opening converted to a single-light metal door with a duct exiting through infill above and running up the back and side of the building. Returning to bays three and six, exterior stairs provide access to basement level doors under the windows. The upper stories have a more consistent treatment, with one-over-one vinyl windows in the first three bays and six-over-six wood windows in the next three bays on both stories. The remaining three bays on the second floor have one-over-one vinyl windows and the remaining bays on the third story have six-over-six vinyl windows. Two metal fire escapes are mounted to the elevation. A wood cornice at the top of the west elevation is a simplified version of the cornice on the façade.

**55. The Gateway-Masonic Hall Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1902, attributed to George Coombs, architect; 1977**

**9-17 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0039, 0040, 0041) The Gateway-Masonic Hall Building is a large four-story pressed brown brick Romanesque Revival structure with elaborate terra-cotta detailing and an arcaded first story along Main Street that serves as the gateway to the Lisbon Street commercial district. The first two stories are faced with glazed brick laid to simulate rusticated stone coursing, five courses to one recessed course, with gauged brick radiating voussoirs at the windows. The Lisbon Street façade is six bays wide at the street level with wide aluminum framed windows flanking an arched building entry with ornamental terra cotta framing. The window framing retains a horizontal line where the original storefront transoms would have been. A denticulated terra cotta cornice caps the first story. The second story is ten bays wide with aluminum one-over-one windows below aluminum infill panels in all but the sixth bay. These windows have granite sills. The sixth bay, above the entrance door on the first floor, has a tall opening with a fixed single-light pane. A terra cotta balcony projects above the first-floor entrance and an elaborate terra cotta entablature and arched pediment tops the opening. This bay projects slightly from the surrounding wall for all three upper stories, dividing the upper façade into two unequal halves. To the south of this projecting bay, two pair of two-story tall arched top windows are grouped under a pair of half-round brick and terra cotta Romanesque arches, with a round window filling the central space. Between these large window units, a terra cotta frame defines a name plaque for the building with a boldly molded terra cotta shield above. These elements all remain, with added window openings below the plaque and above the wide arches. Much of the original tall windows openings is infilled with brown aluminum, leaving a small one-over-one window at the base of each. Although not traditional, the contemporary

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window openings are cut cleanly and do not distract from the historic character of the building. To the right of the projecting bay, there are four bays of one-over-one windows in historic openings with terra cotta enframements on each floor. Similar windows are located on each floor of the projecting bay with more elaborate terra cotta hoods supported on scroll brackets. A bracketed terra cotta cornice originally supported an open, turned baluster balustrade at the roof line, replaced by the present Mansard roof, with recessed dormers added after a fire gutted the interior of the building in 1977. The roof is shingled with black asphalt shingles. Although the Mansard roof was added after the period of significance and essentially added another story to the building, its impact is reduced by the overall scale and monumentality of the building. It is also in a form that is compatible with the character of the district, being similar to the Mansard roof that was added to the Music Hall block at an early date and removed in 2003.

Turning the corner to Main Street, the façade is divided into three facets to fit the irregular site. In each of the two smaller facets, a tall arched Romanesque window opening fills each facet on the first story, and two bays of one-over-one windows like those described on the Lisbon Street façade appear in each story above. The larger facet to the west has two bays on the first story and three bays in the upper stories with windows as previously described. The brick and cornice treatment continue from Lisbon Street.

The west facing Canal Street elevation is less elaborate but has the same brick treatment as the other elevations. Two first floor window openings near Main Street have been infilled with matching brown brick. Ten remaining bays contain either aluminum framed windows, aluminum infill panels, or metal doors, some framed with granite piers and lintels. The second story is ten bays wide with one-over-one windows. The third and fourth stories have a division similar to that on the Lisbon Street façade but without the projecting bay. On each floor, there are three historic and one modern bay on the northern portion of the elevation and two large pairs of arched windows with additional modern window openings as on the southern portion of the Lisbon Street façade. The cornice and Mansard roof continue along the Canal Street elevation. The south elevation, visible above the neighboring Union Block, is unrelieved red brick with black asphalt shingles on the vertical end wall of the Mansard story.

**56. 238-240 Main Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1855**

**238-240 Main Street**

(Photo # 0043, 0044) 238-240 Main Street is a three-story curb roofed Greek Revival style brick building on a granite foundation. It appears to be one of the earliest surviving masonry buildings in the district, likely dating from circa 1855. The wall plane is recessed several inches, leaving wide pilasters at the corners and a frieze across the closed gable. This treatment of the wall surface is consistent on all elevations. The first story along Main Street was altered at some

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point to have storefronts. The current storefronts are modern brick and aluminum framed glazing with an earlier metal cornice, possibly early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This storefront extends a short distance eastward beyond the original corner of the building. On the second story, two pair of original window openings have been widened substantially by removing the section of wall dividing them and installing new concrete lintels across the wide openings. Wood piers within the openings divide them into three units with one-over-one double-hung windows on either side of a fixed single light with transom above. The third story retains its original four bay configuration with granite sills and lintels. The window tops align with the bottom of the frieze and the lintels are set out even with the frieze, projecting several inches forward of the wall below. A corbelled brick cornice tops the frieze and two one-over-one windows are contained within the gable, which also has a wide brick frieze and corbelled cornice.

The east elevation has a wood framed addition along much of the first story, with three bays remaining visible of the original wall. Each contains a one-over-one vinyl window. The addition has no windows and clapboard siding. The second and third stories each have eight bays of the same type windows. Two hipped roof dormers project from the east roof slope, again with the same windows. The roof is covered with brown asphalt shingles. Modern connection to the neighboring building at 90 Middle Street covers much of the north elevation. Two bays are visible on the second and third stories near Middle Street as are two bays in the gable above. The west elevation, facing onto Middle Street has a single wide door opening near the north corner partially infilled with wood and vinyl siding to fit a single pedestrian door. At the opposite end of the elevation, the storefront wraps the corner from Main Street for one bay. The upper stories have seven bays with windows as previously described. Two dormers like those on the east are located on the west roof slope, as is a tall chimney.

**57. 90 Middle Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1850**

**90 Middle Street**

(Photo # 0043, 0044) 90 Middle Street appears to have been built at the same time as the neighboring building at 238-240 Main Street and shares many of its architectural elements, although it is of a smaller scale. It is a two and a half story gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival style brick building on a granite foundation and appears to have been constructed as a residence. It has the brick pilasters, frieze, and cornice of the neighboring building. The first story is two bays wide with a recessed door in the first bay and a wide picture window with an iron lintel in the second. This window is clearly an alteration to the original fenestration pattern, possibly done in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The second story has two bays with one-over-one wood windows. In the gable, an original double-hung window opening is flanked by two short modern single-light casements.

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The south elevation is largely covered by the later connection to the neighboring building. A single bay with a door is visible at the southwest corner. Four bays with double-hung windows as already described are located on the second floor. A continuous shed dormer extends along the attic level with six window bays visible. These appear to have similar windows in them. The east elevation does not have the projecting pilasters, frieze, and cornice. It has three bays on the first floor, with the first bay infilled with vinyl siding, and similar windows in the remaining bays. The second floor has four bays, with a door to access a metal fire escape in the first, and windows in the others. In the gable, a mulled pair of double-hung windows is located off-center, suggesting there was original a single center window. The brick connection to the neighboring building shows one bay on the first story and two on the second, with similar windows.

The north elevation has a projecting pilaster at the center but lacks one at the east (rear) corner. The first story is five bays wide with evidence of a sixth bay infilled with brick. The first bay contains a door, the next two vinyl siding infill, and the last two double-hung windows. The second story has nine bays in several sizes with a combination of double-hung windows and vinyl siding infill. A shed dormer at the attic level fills the middle third of the building and has three bays with similar windows.

**58. Bonnallie Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1870, c. 1905**

**249 Main Street**

(Photo # 0045) The Bonnallie Block is a three-story flat roofed brick commercial block. With its original Mansard roof it was Second Empire style but became more Italianate style with removal of the roof in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first story has two storefronts flanking a central entrance to the upper stories on the Main Street façade. The storefronts retain original granite piers and cast iron columns with later brick bulkheads and aluminum framed display windows, doors, and transoms. The upper story entry has been infilled with brick around a flush metal door under an arched transom panel, also aluminum. The original granite cornice over the storefronts remains in place. The upper stories are eight bays wide. Upper level windows are round headed with compound header brick arches with corbelled drops, rusticated limestone imposts and granite belt courses serving as the sills. All bays except the two middle bays on each floor contain one-over-one aluminum windows with aluminum panels filling the arches above. The middle bays are completely infilled with aluminum panels. A line of brick corbels sits below a parapet with recessed brick panels and a wood cornice with metal cap. The paneled parapet and cap were added when the Mansard roof was removed.

The storefront wraps the corner onto the west elevation, facing onto Bates Street, with one narrow bay. The remainder of the first story is largely unrelieved brick above a granite slab foundation, with two small arched openings with granite sills set high in the wall. These are fully infilled with aluminum panels. This story was fully painted at one time and retains some paint.



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The upper stories have seven bays each with window openings and windows matching those on the Main Street façade. The treatment at the top of the wall also continues from Main Street along this elevation. One additional bay is added to this elevation, set back one bay at the rear. It has no first floor fenestration and one bay with granite sill and lintel on each of the upper stories.

The south elevation has a single bay on the main block and three bays on the extension. All these openings have granite sills and lintels. The first story center bay in the extension has a door reached by a flight of concrete steps with simple metal railings and a rounded canvas canopy. Windows are like the others described except the third bay on each floor, which are fully infilled with aluminum panels. The parapet and cornice continues from the west elevation.

The east elevation has two bays on the first floor, both former door openings infilled with aluminum panels. Brick infill at the north end of the first story indicates that the storefront once wrapped the corner as it does on the opposite side of the building. The upper stories have seven bays each, with granite sills and lintels. Only bays one and seven on the second story and one, two, and five on the third story have windows, like those previously described. The remaining bays are infilled with aluminum panels. The parapet and cap continue as on the other elevations.

**59. Bauer Block**  
**1880, c. 2000**  
**239 Main Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0045) The Bauer Block is a two-story flat roofed frame commercial structure that has undergone significant alteration in recent decades. Until some point in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century it had a hipped roof. Its exterior is now covered in dry-vit stucco. Most historic fenestration has been covered or altered and its storefronts have been covered as well. On the primary façade, there are four bays on the first floor with two recessed entrances on the left, both with modern aluminum framed glass doors, and mismatched windows in the other bays, both aluminum framed. The second story has four bays of arched top windows with single light glazing in aluminum frames. The denticulated and bracketed wood cornice at the top of the façade is the only remaining visible historic element.

The west elevation is also covered in modern stucco with aluminum flashing at the top. The first story has four bays of two-light sliding vinyl windows set high in the wall. The second story has four bays with square aluminum framed single-light windows above two-light vinyl sliding windows. Five buttress-like projections along the wall may be historic chimneys that have been capped. The south elevation is also stuccoed and has four bays on the first floor and three on the second. The first bay on the first floor contains a flush metal door. All remaining bays on this elevation have vinyl sliding windows like those on the first story of the west elevation. A

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simple wood frieze and crown molding survives at the top of the wall. The east elevation, facing onto Bates Street, has four bays on the first story and six on the second. The first two bays on the first story have vinyl sliding windows as already described, and the other two have flush metal doors. The second story bays all have mixed aluminum and vinyl windows as on the second story of the west elevation. The historic wood cornice from the Main Street façade continues along the Bates Street elevation.

A parking lot to the west and south of the building is located on the same property. Historically, other buildings filled the site, facing onto both Main and Bates streets.

**60. Clifford Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1910**

**217 Main Street**

(Photo # 0045) The Clifford Block is a four-story flat roofed buff brick commercial block. It has three bays at the first two levels with modern infill storefronts with tall stucco bulkheads and aluminum framed glazing separated by historic cast iron columns on the first story and paired, large rectangular aluminum framed windows at the second floor. There are six bays at the third and fourth floors with the bays separated by pilasters. The window openings, rectangular at the third floor and round headed at the fourth floor, are defined by brick paneled spandrels. Internally, a two-story hall is located here. Brick belt courses separate the second and third floors. A corbelled band runs above the round headed fourth floor windows and below a deeply overhanging bracketed cornice.

The west elevation was historically a party wall with a three-story building, now demolished. A modern stucco coating has been applied to the wall and to an elevator and stair tower addition in the center of the elevation. North of the addition, this elevation has two bays on each story. The first and second stories have single-light aluminum framed glazing. The upper two stories are combined in a tall round topped opening, reflecting the design of the historic windows on the façade. These also have aluminum framed glazing with spandrel panels in the middle.

The north side of the elevator addition has no fenestration. The west side has a wide continuous round headed band of glazing from ground level to the fourth story. At ground level, there are two pair of aluminum framed doors filling the width of the opening with a tall four-light transom above. The second, third, and fourth stories have full-height four-light glazing, and the round headed top section is also divided into four lights. The south side of the addition has no fenestration.

The portion of the west elevation of the main block to the south of the addition has a fully glazed shed roofed sun room on the first story, extending nearly to the corner of the building. The

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second story has a single rectangular window opening with an aluminum framed single light. The third and fourth stories have a continuous round headed opening, with aluminum framed glazing and a spandrel panel as previously described. A landscaped area between the building and Middle Street has concrete walkways to the entrance in the addition. Historically, another building stood here.

The south elevation is also covered in modern stucco. It has four bays on the first floor and six on each of the upper stories. All openings have single light glazing in aluminum frames. The east elevation has the same stucco coating with three square single light windows near the rear and a bank drive-through window with metal canopy near the front. All of the upper stories have five bays, three toward the rear and two near the front, all with single light glazing.

**61. 195-205 Main Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1930**

**195-205 Main Street (and 5 Park Street)**

(Photo # 0042, 0043) 195-205 Main Street is a two-story flat roofed Classical Revival style white terra cotta clad building. The terra cotta glaze is white with blue, black, and gray speckles of varying size, creating the appearance of marble. The Main Street façade is divided into five bays by pilasters with granite bases and elaborate cast foliate capitals. On the first story, each bay contains a storefront. These are early alterations, as the building was built to house a car dealership but was divided into six retail spaces within a decade or so. All of the five storefronts retain many original elements, which include paneled wood bulkheads, recessed entrances with tiled floors, single glazing in metal framing, full-light wood doors, formed steel protectors for retractable awnings, and leaded prismatic glass transoms. One canvas awning remains. Each of the bays at the second floor are filled with four metal framed one-over-one windows set below a deep terra cotta frieze with cast "lamp of knowledge" panels and floral bosses, a denticulated cornice, and a castellated roof parapet.

The west elevation faces onto Park Street and has three bays matching those on Main Street and a fourth bay with a tall arched door opening on the first floor and a single one-over-one window on the second. The full-light wood door has sidelights and a half-round transom. The south (rear) elevation was intended to be a party wall. It is unrelieved common brick except for a light well at the center. The light well is faced with buff brick. Each side of the light well has a mulled pair of one-over-one windows on each floor. The east-facing wall has two one-over-one windows on each floor, the lower ones smaller than the upper. All these openings have brick sills and steel lintels. A chimney rises from the roof near the light well. The walls are capped by over-lapping half round terra cotta tiles.

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The east elevation faces onto Middle Street and is six bays wide. The first bay contains a first-floor entry door and upper story window like bay four on the west elevation. The remaining five bays are storefronts like those already described.

**62. 181-193 Main Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1929**

**181-193 Main Street**

(Photo # 0042) 181-193 Main Street is an Art Deco style two-story flat roofed rough-cast yellow brick commercial structure. The building has frontage onto Main and Park streets. The Main Street façade is six bays wide. The two story high bays are separated by brick pilasters with cast stone spandrels between the floors enriched with geometric Art Deco designs. The first-floor storefronts have been altered by the installation of aluminum window frames, red clinker brick and metal panels, but the upper level with triple windows at each bay, a paneled frieze and castellated roof cornice remains intact.

The west elevation was a party wall with a now-demolishing abutting building. This wall is unrelieved common brick painted to blend with the yellow brick on the façade. The red common brick south (rear) elevation originally opened onto the former Journal Alley. A small modern mechanical enclosure with two compressors on top is located near the west end of the elevation at the first floor. Toward the other end of the wall there are four windows and a door before the wall changes to yellow brick and cast stone ornament wrapping the corner from Park Street. This bay has no fenestration at the first floor. The second story is ten bays wide, with one-over-one windows in all bays (the windows in the fifth and sixth bays are smaller). The last window is in the yellow brick bay. A yellow brick chimney rises where the yellow and red brick meet.

The east (Park Street) façade is four bays wide with a storefront in the first bay. The second bay is largely infilled with yellow brick with a flush metal door and a window opening with plywood infill. The next bay has a single small wood infilled window. Both these windows have cast stone sills and header brick lintels. The fourth bay is partially brick infill and partially a display window. On the second story, bays one, two, and four each have three windows, as on the Main Street façade. Bay three has a single narrow wood one-over-one window. The upper wall and parapet are the same as on Main Street.

**63. Parking Lot**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

**175 Main Street**

This site was formerly occupied by buildings which were demolished after the end of the period of significance.

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**64. Central Block/First National Bank Building  
(NR #86002282 for the First National Bank)**

**1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1860, Charles F. Douglas, architect; 1902, Coombs and Gibbs, architects; c. 1950's  
157-163 Main Street and 2-10 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0042) Constructed as a single building called the Central Block in 1860, a new façade on two bays facing Main Street created the appearance of two separate buildings in 1902. The unaltered portion continued to be called the Central Block and remains much as originally constructed. It is a trapezoidal three story tall brick Italianate style structure designed by C. F. Douglas. The storefront level is divided into nine bays, one facing Main Street, one at a forty-five-degree angle to turn the corner onto Lisbon Street, and seven bays facing onto Lisbon Street. The southernmost bay on the first story has been cut back at a forty-five-degree angle with a steel column installed to support the upper stories at the corner. The storefronts have had their lintel lowered and have all been infilled with stucco with small display windows in most bays. A modern door is located in bay four facing Lisbon Street. Modern smooth cut granite veneer has been installed over the original granite piers that divide the bays. The original granite frieze and cornice above the storefronts remains in place. The upper stories are arranged in five recessed wall sections divided by pilasters. The section facing onto Main Street is the same width as the first section on Lisbon Street, with a single window bay in each section on each story. A narrow section is set at a forty-five-degree angle connecting the two sections just described. This narrow section also has a single window on each upper story. The two remaining sections on Lisbon Street are wider, with three window bays on each upper story. Window openings are arched on both stories with projecting brick hoods and granite sills. The second story openings contain six-over-six aluminum windows below aluminum infill panels. The third story retains historic six-over-six wood windows, possibly the oldest surviving windows in the district. The original bracketed wood cornice has been replaced with a two-stage stepped aluminum flashing cap. The building originally included additional bays along Main Street, which were given a distinctive façade for the First National Bank in 1902 and have had the appearance of a separate building since that time.

In 1902, First National Bank hired Coombs and Gibbs, Architects, to redesign the façade of the two eastern bays on Main Street to appear to be a separate building, creating the existing Neo-Classical façade on the upper stories. The 1902 six-bay first-floor storefront, with broken scroll pediments over entrances at either end flanking a four bay round arched arcade supported by cast iron columns and pilasters, was replaced in 1922. Gibbs and Pulsifer, architects, designed the present day polished black granite storefront. A simple metal canopy, hung from three iron rods with turnbuckles, extends over the sidewalk above the main entrance on the left. The red brick upper two stories are divided into four bays by full two-story engaged Ionic limestone pilasters that support a full entablature with an overhanging, bracketed roof cornice. The third-floor window openings are framed with segmental arched limestone heads with keystones. The second-floor window openings are rectangular with the same trim. The third-floor windows are

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provided with wrought iron balcony railings on limestone bases supported by scrolled limestone brackets. The second-story window openings have paired one-over-one aluminum double-hung windows under a single-light transom. Third-story openings have a full-width one-over-one double-hung window below an aluminum infill panel. A historic bank alarm box is mounted to the middle pilaster just above the storefront cornice.

The south elevation fronts onto the former Journal Alley. A single aluminum framed glass door with a canvas bubble awning above is located at the west of the first-story. At the east end of the elevation a wide modern opening contains an aluminum framed glass door between sidelights with a transom above. A canvas bubble awning is located above the opening. Several former window openings between the doors are infilled with brick. Their granite sills and lintels remain. The second and third stories are both ten bays wide with aluminum double-hung windows below aluminum infill panels in all openings except the sixth bay on the second story, which has been extended for a door that opens onto a recently constructed wood deck. The deck has exposed framing of pressure treated lumber on 6" x 6" posts with composite board deck trim and balustrade. All windows have granite sills and lintels. The east elevation was formerly a party wall and has a modern stucco coating. A single one-over-one window is located in the first story.

**65. Unused Number**

**66. Androscoggin Bank Plaza**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

**1974**

**16 Lisbon Street**

The Androscoggin Bank Plaza was created on a site formerly occupied by several commercial buildings as part of Androscoggin Savings Bank's redevelopment of the neighboring Woolworth Building into their new headquarters in 1974. The plaza is a good example of the type of urban plazas being created during that period and retains its landscape design and other elements from the time of construction, including a planter that matches sidewall material of the remodeled bank building and the bank clock with digital time and temperature read out.

**67. Androscoggin Savings Bank**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

**1949, 1974**

**24 Lisbon Street**

The Miesian style Androscoggin Savings Bank building is a substantial remodeling of the 1949 Woolworth's store building undertaken in 1974. The bank was founded in 1870 and had been located across Lisbon Street in the Gateway Building since its construction in 1902. For its new headquarters in 1974, it demolished several buildings on Lisbon and Park streets to create an open plaza along Lisbon Street and room for parking and a drive-through on Park Street. It also

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demolished the rear portion of the 1949 Woolworth's store building and removed the façade on Lisbon Street. This building is identified on the 1957 Sanborn map as having a steel frame and concrete floors.

Newspaper articles from 1974 and '75 indicate that the exterior cladding of the remodeled building is polished "Rainbow Dakota granite" and "thermopane glass" which the reporter felt he needed to explain as an energy efficient glass since it was a new product. The drive-through was constructed of the same granite. A newspaper article noted, "first in the area is the television communication between the customer and the teller, is located at the drive-up section on Park Street." The article included detailed instructions on the use of the pneumatic tubes at the (new to many people) drive-through teller. The building is an excellent example of bank architecture of the period in Maine, and it has a very high degree of integrity. The building is intact, including the original gold tinted glazing, granite planters and seating along Lisbon Street, free-standing sign, the plaza including the planter in the same material as is used on the sidewall of the building, the granite drive-through, and the site lighting. Serious consideration should be given to nominating this building individually or extending the district's period of significance to 1974 as soon as the building reaches fifty years old, assuming it retains integrity at that time.

**68. Androscoggin Savings Bank Annex  
c. 1940's, 1975  
38 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

The Androscoggin Bank Building Annex is a remodeling of a pre-WWII building, given a contemporary façade to relate to the Meisian style bank building it abuts and is connected to internally. The façade is composed of banks of six yellow mirrored glass windows on each story surrounded by smooth bronze aluminum panels. A wide band of vertically ribbed bronze aluminum caps the façade. There is no door as the building is accessed from the bank. Both side walls are party walls and the rear (east) elevation, facing onto Park Street Alley, is common red brick. Here, three original wide window openings on the first floor have been fully or partially infilled with brick and have granite sills and triple header brick arched lintels. A modern door opening has been cut into the wall at the right incorporating part of the former window opening. The second story originally had four narrower window openings with granite sills and double header brick arched lintels. Two have been completely infilled with brick; one has a single-light aluminum framed window; and the last opening has a mechanical vent projecting through brick infill.

**69. 40-42 Lisbon Street  
c. 1860, c. 2015  
40-42 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

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40-42 Lisbon Street is a two-story building with a modern façade that appears to be of frame construction. The first story has a storefront with two display windows flanked by matching full-light brown aluminum framed doors, one serving the first floor and one the second. A retractable canvas awning extends across the display windows, and a simple traditional cornice spans the storefront. The second story is clad in clapboard with two bays of paired two-over-two double-hung windows with flat stock trim. A wood cornice caps the façade. Although the façade retains no historic materials, its design is traditional and it is highly compatible with the district.

The north and south elevations are party walls with no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and is of common red brick. It has four bays on each story, with the first-floor window openings infilled with concrete block and a modern aluminum framed glass door in the fourth bay. On the second story, three bays have six-over-six vinyl windows, and the fourth bay is infilled with plywood. The window openings all have granite sills and arched brick lintels. The door has brick infill above to the original arched brick lintel.

**70. Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building  
(NR #86002283)**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1898, Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkerson, architects; 1926, c. 1930's  
46 Lisbon Street**

The Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building is a Neo-Classical three-story flat roofed masonry building with a four-bay façade faced with ashlar granite, wide rock-faced granite quoins and a pressed metal cornice. Second-floor windows are round arched with granite voussoirs and keys. The rectangular third-floor windows, five in total, are set in a ribbon fashion and separated by fluted Doric pilasters that support a full entablature and bracketed copper cornice. All windows are one-over-one double-hung with low-profile metal storm windows. The 1930's Moderne storefront has black and white Carrara glass with chrome trim and a matching marquee.

The south elevation is a party wall with the neighboring building and has no visibility. The east elevation faces onto narrow Park Street Alley. An addition has extended the first story to the alley. It is four bays wide with a brick wall and cast stone window sills and lintels. The basement level is exposed here and has a door in the first bay and concrete block infill in the remaining bays. On the first story, all openings are single-light with aluminum frame. The upper stories have three bays on the second story and five on the third. The first and third second story bays are wide rectangular openings with steel lintels and aluminum framed single-light glazing. The second bay is a narrow window with a segmental arched brick lintel and a one-over-one double-hung window with aluminum framed storm. The five third story bays match the second story second bay. A metal fire escape is mounted to the wall at the third story level. The wall is capped with several courses of corbelled brick with metal flashing. The third story of the north



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elevation is exposed above the two-story building next door. From the street, all that can be seen is an unrelieved common red brick wall with sheet metal flashing at the roofline.

**71. Second Osgood Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1860, 1914**

**50 Lisbon Street**

Constructed in 1860 as a frame, three-story flat roofed commercial building, the façade was altered in 1914 when it was veneered in stamped and flat sheet metal to mimic a masonry Neo-Classical appearance. The first floor was subsequently altered with a Moderne storefront through the use of Carrara glass and curved glass display windows that wrap from the street into the deeply recessed entrance. A tall sign board spans the storefront with a retractable striped canvas awning and its protective metal hood above the storefront. An upper story entrance is located to the right of the storefront. The second and third stories have two bays of paired window openings, currently infilled with plywood painted black. The bays are divided by a central pilaster from the sill of the second-floor windows through a tall spandrel panel between the stories to a panel above the third-floor windows that previously had the building's name in stamped metal. It now shows the original clapboard of the façade within the panel frame. The edges of the facade have full height wood quoins, terminating at deep brackets that support a bracketed, molded wood cornice.

A portion of the third story of the south elevation is visible from Lisbon Street. It is covered in gray vinyl siding with no fenestration visible. The same siding is used on the rear of the building, facing Park Street Alley, with a single flush door at the basement level and no other fenestration.

**72. McCrory's Building**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

**c. 1914, 1954, 2014**

**54 Lisbon Street**

The McCrory's Building is a two-story flat roofed commercial building with an ochre yellow brick facade and cast stone window sills, lintels and cornice. The storefront level was recently replaced with a contemporary interpretation of traditional storefront design, retaining recessed entrances and large display windows that have spandrel glass bulkheads below and transoms above. Mill-finish horizontal aluminum panels clad the wall up to the sills of the second story windows, creating a large area for signage above the storefronts. The second story windows are aluminum framed to match the storefronts.

The south elevation was a party wall with a now demolished building. A modern plaza has been developed on the sites of several demolished buildings, fully exposing the former party wall. The first story of this wall is six bays wide with openings that recall the proportions of a double-

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hung window opening in bays one, four, five, and six. All of them have single-light aluminum framed glazing. Bay two has a large storefront style opening and bay three is an entrance with a pair of aluminum framed glazed doors with sidelights and a transom. The mill-finish aluminum panel treatment of the first story continues from the façade onto this elevation. The second story has been veneered with thin brick that is close in color to the ochre yellow brick of the façade. This story is six bays wide with granite veneer sills and lintels. The windows are single-light with aluminum frames. On the east elevation, the building behind this building, which faces onto Park Street, is connected and shares the aluminum panel treatment. The second story is minimally visible from the plaza and shows the historic red brick wall with five window openings.

**73. Armand A. Dufresne, Jr. Plaza  
c. 2000**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

**72-78 Lisbon Street**

First named Courthouse Plaza and renamed for Chief Justice Armand A. Dufresne, Jr. (1909-1994) in 2008, this plaza occupies a site previously occupied by buildings built in 1891 and 1934. It has concrete walkways with a fountain, trees, benches, and planters. At the rear, outside the district boundary, a series of ramps and stairs leads up to Park Street.

**74. 80-84 Lisbon Street  
1921**

**1 Contributing Building**

**80-84 Lisbon Street**

80-84 Lisbon Street is a Renaissance Revival style buff brick building. It is four stories by four bays with rectangular windows at the second and third floor arranged in pairs with flat stretcher jack arches and stone corner blocks. The fourth floor has round headed openings with double row lock arches and stone keys. All openings have aluminum one-over-one windows with half-round transoms in the fourth-floor openings. The cornice is supported with large consoles at the ends and a series of tall brackets between. There is a rolled cornice with a carved rinceau pattern above the first floor and limestone belt courses at the third and fourth floor lines. The fourth-floor belt is enriched with a large carved limestone cartouche. The storefront level has unsympathetic stucco infill and is two bays wide with a broad brick lined arch containing an aluminum framed double door entry with sidelights and transom and a narrow brick lined arch containing a single recessed aluminum framed glass door.

A portion of the south elevation is visible above the two-story building next door. This elevation appears to have been built-out with insulation and dry-vit stucco. Two small square window openings are visible on the fourth floor. The dry-vit finish continues onto the east (rear) wall. A single flush door is located on the first story. The second and third stories have four bays of one-over-one aluminum framed windows. The fourth story has two of these double-hung windows and two small square windows.

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The north elevation faces onto the Armand A. Dufresne, Jr. Plaza and has a modern elevator/stair tower addition that extends into the plaza. The addition is clad in brick while the remainder of the elevation is dry-vit stucco as previously described. To the east of the addition, there is one bay on the first floor, four on the second and third floors, and five on the fourth floor. The first-floor opening is a narrow brick lined arch with a single door. The upper story bays are aluminum framed one-over-one windows in two sizes. West of the addition, the first floor has two bays each a broad brick lined arched opening filled with glazing. The upper floors each have three bays with double-hung windows like those just described. The addition has a single door, again in a narrow-arched opening, facing west on the first floor and two bays containing single-light glazing on each story of the west and north elevations.

**75. 86-90 Lisbon Street**  
**1891, c. 1980's**  
**86-90 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0027) 86-90 Lisbon Street is a two-story flat roofed commercial building. Its current façade retains no evidence of its historic materials or design. It is covered in modern stucco and has three arched openings on the first floor, one a wide recessed entry and the other two single-light windows. The upper story has two pair of aluminum framed two-light windows of contemporary design. Two stripes in a second stucco color extend across the façade above the second story windows.

The north and south elevations are party walls and have no visibility. The rear elevation faces onto Park Street Alley. It is common red brick and has a flush door at grade with six segmental arched openings high in the wall each with single-light aluminum framed glazing. Three similar, but shorter, openings at grade have been infilled with brick. On the second story, there are five taller openings of similar design with the same glazing as below. A metal ladder with an enclosure for fall protection extends from the ground to the roof.

**76. Evans Ehrefried Building**  
**1935**  
**96-108 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0027) The Evans Ehrefried Building is a two-story buff tapestry brick structure with a stepped parapet and a flat roof. The storefront has been replaced in recent years but retains recessed entrances and a low stone bulkhead under the large display windows and transoms. Wood panels fill some of the area that would traditionally have display windows. The sign board area is also of wood and angles out toward the center from each side with a recess at the center entryway. The five original window openings on the second floor retain cast stone sills

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and soldier course brick lintels. A mulled pair of aluminum one-over-one windows is in each opening below a panel where the original windows had transoms.

The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and is of common red brick. The first story is five bays wide with a flush metal door in the first bay and four large steel framed industrial style windows in the remaining bays, set high in the wall. The second story has four bays with three-light sliding vinyl sash below infill panels. An enclosed overhead pedestrian walkway connects the upper story to the building across the alley.

**77. Lamey – Wellehan Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1932, 1936, Coombs and Harriman, architects**

**110 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0027, 0029, 0030, 0031) The Lamey -- Wellehan Building is one of Maine's finest examples of the Art Deco style. The facade was designed by Gridley Barrows of Coombs and Harriman, Architects in 1936, replacing an existing façade. The black Carrara glass storefront has original aluminum framing, glazing, and grey terrazzo with black margin flooring in the deeply recessed entrance. An upper story entrance to the right of the storefront has had its door replaced with a painted one-light flush metal door but retains its Art Deco style dimensional street number over the door. An aluminum enclosure for the striped retractable awing serves as a base for the freestanding painted aluminum Art Deco letters that spell out "Lamey – Wellehan" over the storefront. The piers framing the storefront and the upper story walls are exposed aggregate concrete. Aluminum chevron and diamond patterned panels and aluminum casement windows are grouped into four vertical bands that extend from the second story window sills to break through the parapet which is capped by a narrow band of aluminum. The third-story windows retain original transom and hopper windows above and below the replaced aluminum casement windows. The second story casements are original.

The north and south elevations are party walls and have no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley. It is common red brick and has four bays on both stories. The first bay on the first story has a nine-light over one-panel wood door, and the three remaining bays are infilled with wood. The upper story openings have undersized six-over-six vinyl windows with wood infill panels above.

**78. Singer Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1922**

**112-114 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0027) The Singer Building is a four-story four-bay brick on steel frame commercial block. The original storefront has been replaced with a modern brick bulkhead and aluminum framed glazing below the original steel lintel. The storefront steps back from north to south

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creating a deep recess to the entry door with access from Lisbon Street and the paved alleyway on the south side of the building. A substantial brick pier remains freestanding at the corner to support the upper stories. A recessed door to the upper stories is located on the north side of the façade. The upper stories retain all original design features, including a ribbon like arrangement of four steel framed fixed sash over hopper sash windows at the second floor, resting on a continuous granite sill, and four rectangular one-over-one windows at the third and fourth floors set into recessed wall panels framed by brick pilasters. The upper windows have brick splayed flat arches with granite keys and granite sills. A granite name block above the third story reads "A. SINGER, 1922." A robust pressed metal cornice consists of heavy end consoles and seven brackets let into a full entablature. The brackets frame square panels together with dentils above and an egg and dart bed molding below.

The first two stories of the south elevation were historically a party wall with a building that has been demolished. A paved pedestrian alley is now located on that site, exposing the rough brick surface of the former party wall. Above the second story, the brick wall is more carefully pointed. Three modern openings with steel lintels have been cut in the first story. The first accommodates the stepped-back recessed entrance and storefront, allowing access to the entry from the alley. The second is filled with a four-light storefront glazing in brown aluminum framing. Two tall lights are located above two low lights with reflective glazing. The third bay has similar storefront glazing with a door on the left and tall and short glazing on the right. The upper two stories each have eight bays with one-over-one aluminum windows as on the façade. A chimney projects slightly from the wall and continues above the roof line between the sixth and seventh bay. Stepped metal flashing caps the wall. The east (rear) elevation is three bays wide on the first floor, with a flush metal door with screen door in bay one and plywood infill in the other two. A large kitchen ventilator is mounted within the infill of the third bay. The upper stories are each four bays wide with one-over-one windows as previously described. A metal fire escape reaches all stories. The north elevation is a party wall on the first two stories. One window on the fourth floor is visible from Lisbon Street.

**79. Paved Pedestrian Alleyway**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

**c. 2000**

**116 Lisbon Street**

Concrete paving in two colors covers the alley, which provides pedestrian access between Park Street and Lisbon Street. A two-story building formerly stood on the site.

**80. 120 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

**1960**

**120 Lisbon Street**

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(Photo # 0027) 120 Lisbon Street is a one-story brick building with a tall wood parapet. The façade is four bays wide with a recessed aluminum framed glass entry door and three display windows with segmental arch transoms. The bulkhead is brick. The façade was completely redesigned in the late twentieth century. The south elevation is a party wall with no exposure. The east elevation, facing onto Park Street Alley, is painted concrete block with a single flush metal door. The painted concrete block north elevation was formerly a party wall and has no fenestration.

**81. Sands Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1880**

**124-130 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0027, 0028) The Sands building is a four-story red-brick Queen Anne commercial block. The storefront level has a recessed upper-story entrance in an arched opening at the left with a historic one-light over four panel door. The storefronts are modern compatible infill with three display windows to either side of a recessed entrance near the center of the building and a second recessed entrance at the right side of the façade. The entrances have traditional style wood trim with modern aluminum and glass doors and transoms. The display windows with bulkheads and transoms to the left are slightly narrower than those to the right placing the entrance off center. The storefront level is capped with a brownstone cornice. The upper facade is divided into a pedimented central section that includes a three-part continuous height bay window at the second and third floors topped by an open wrought-iron balcony set into a round arched recess. "SANDS BUILDING," is carved into the brownstone inner arch of this recess, and brownstone is used to cap the pediment. The central section is flanked by three bay wide sections, with a one bay wide section at the left side of the building, above the upper story entrance. The three-bay sections have rectangular openings with brownstone sills and lintels at the second and third floors, round headed at the half story above, with the spandrel between the second and third floors enriched with a decorative, slightly projecting, segmental brick arch. The left end bay projects from the façade through the use of heavy pilaster strips and round arches at the top. The right end of the facade is enclosed by a simple paneled pilaster. Original wood windows survive in most openings with nine-over-one sash on the second and third stories and one-over-one arch topped sash in the fourth story. One-over-one sash are also used in the two-story bay window at center. The cornice is bracketed. Historically, a pyramidal roof capped the first bay and carved stone finials capped the center pediment and the paneled pilaster at the right side of the façade. Iron cresting ran between these rooftop elements.

The south elevation is a party wall with the neighboring four-story building and has no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and is three stories tall. It is common red brick with six bays on the first and second stories and four bays on the third story. All openings have granite sills and lintels. The first bay on the first story has an aluminum framed glass door below a small window opening set high in the wall. The next four bays have

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painted plywood infill, and the last bay has an undersized flush metal door with brick infill around it. On the second story, all bays have undersized one-over-one vinyl windows set in plywood infill. On the third story, three mullied one-over-one windows fill the wide first bay, with a single window in the second. The remaining two bays are infilled with plywood and vinyl windows, like the second story. A metal fire escape is mounted to the wall. The north elevation is a party wall on the first floor and appears to have historically been a party wall on the second floor as well. This area is covered in stucco and has no fenestration. The upper wall has five bays of one-over-one vinyl windows. The roofline is flat for approximately three quarters of the building's depth then angles down at the rear. A single chimney breaks through the roofline approximately two-thirds of the way back.

**82. Call Building**

**c. 1920's**

**130 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0027) The Call Building is a four-story brick commercial block. The storefront level has a contemporary treatment that retains the recessed entrances and tall display windows of traditional storefronts. Black aluminum frames the glazing with gray fiber cement panels installed like traditional masonry block on the wall. The upper stories are five bays wide with blind arches above the second story openings. Second and third story lintels have cast stone keystones. Cast stone is also used for sills and a pair of name blocks reading "CALL" and "BLDG" which flank the center bay on the fourth story. Upper story windows have single-light glazing in black aluminum framing. The tapestry brick and cast stone have been painted a uniform tan color. An intermediary cornice at the fourth story window sill level and the cornice at the top of the façade are missing. Although the façade is missing its cornices and historic storefront, it continues to present its historic form and punched window openings and maintains the mid-block street wall.

Both the north and south elevations are party walls with buildings of the same height and have no exposure. The east (rear) elevation facing onto Park Street Alley is red painted brick. The first story is six bays wide. An aluminum framed glass door is located in the first bay. The remaining bays are infilled with brick. It appears the upper stories originally had six bays each, but most have been infilled flush and have had their granite sills and lintels removed. All that remains is a single window on the third floor and two on the fourth. These are single-light with aluminum framing. The wall is capped with aluminum flashing. A chimney rises above the roofline at the right side of the building.

**83. People's Savings Bank Building**

**1916**

**140 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

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(Photo # 0027) The People's Savings Bank Building is a three-story masonry building located at the corner of Ash and Lisbon Streets. The Lisbon Street façade has a recessed entrance with polished granite and cast stone elements from a circa 1930's remodeling surviving after the removal of a 1960's false façade. The upper façade retains its three-bay fenestration pattern on both stories set in a recessed wall plane between broad pilasters at the sides. The window openings have cast stone sills and keystones in the splayed brick lintels. The first and third bay on both floors have recessed brick infill. Recessed brick infill surrounds two tall single-light windows in the center bay on each floor. These bays originally had three mullied single-light windows below transoms. The cast stone cornices over the first story and at the roof line have been removed and cast stone ornament near the tops of the corner pilasters was chiseled off to accommodate the now-removed 1960's false façade.

The long south elevation retains more integrity at the street level, with modern aluminum framed glazing in eight historic bays. Polished granite rises from the sidewalk to window sill height with cast stone above to the top of the first story. The upper stories continue the pattern of single-light windows from the Lisbon Street façade for six bays along Ash Street. The tapestry brick and cast stone of the upper stories has been painted a uniform dull brick red. Stepped metal flashing extends along the roofline on both elevations.

The east (rear) elevation has unrelieved brick on the first story and three bays on each of the upper stories. All the openings except the center bay of the third story have a single-light window with an infill panel above. The remaining opening has recessed brick infill. This elevation is painted to match the others. The north elevation is a party wall with the neighboring building and has no exposure.

**84. 152 Lisbon Street**  
**1866, c. 1960's**  
**152 Lisbon Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0017) 152 Lisbon Street encompasses two of the earlier Lisbon Street frame structures united by interior renovations and a modern façade of clinker brick, aluminum siding, and plywood. The two buildings remained separate as late as 1957. The brick is used on the first story with the vertically ribbed aluminum on much of the second story. Along Ash Street, the eastern portion of the upper story has a louvered treatment constructed of plywood. On Lisbon Street, the first story is four bays wide with single-light wood framed windows in the first two bays, a recessed multi-panel fiberglass door with sidelight in the third and plywood infill in the fourth. There is no upper story fenestration. An angled bay faces the intersection with a recessed door on the first story and an eight-over-twelve window in the second story. Along Ash Street, the first story is five bays wide with flush doors in the first and fifth bays and



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windows like those on Lisbon Street in the remaining bays. The rear elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and has the clinker brick on the first story and ribbed aluminum siding above on the right side. A single flush door is located on the first story and a single small one-light window on the second.

**85. Second McGillicuddy Building**  
**1903, 1906, 1933**  
**160-166 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0017, 0020) The Second McGillicuddy Building is a three-and-a-half-story flat roofed buff brick commercial block. The first-floor storefronts have been replaced by modern tan brick with three broad arched bays. Wide historic cast iron piers remain at either side, framing the modern infill. The center bay is wider and taller than the other two and contains aluminum framed double glass doors with sidelights and a fanlight transom. The flanking bays have two-light display windows from sidewalk level with fanlight transoms. A sheet metal hood transitions between the historic upper stories and the modern storefront. The upper façade consists of two two-bay-wide end sections flanking a wide central section of two bays at the second floor and six at the third. The windows in both floors of the end pavilions are rectangular, aluminum double-hung sash, with splayed flat brick arches with granite keys and sills. This detail is repeated at the second floor of the central part except that the bays contain Chicago style sash below a three-part transom. The third floor of the central part has six round headed double-hung windows arranged as an arcade with the voussoirs consisting of headers set at forty-five degrees. Granite rondels are located between the haunches of the arcaded openings below a granite belt course that continues across the entire facade at the third-floor ceiling level. At the attic level, the end pavilions have rectangular, almost square original sash with a starburst muntin pattern in line with the windows below, while the central section has a granite name block reading, "MCGILLICUDDY," flanked by granite Maltese crosses. It appears the historic cornice may remain behind an aluminum box at the top of the façade.

The south elevation is a party wall with the taller neighboring building and has no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and is eight bays wide on three stories with two flush doors, four infilled window openings, and two one-over-one aluminum windows on the first floor. Upper story openings have the same aluminum windows.

**86. Second Manufacturer's National Bank Building**  
**1954, Cram and Ferguson, architects**  
**41 Ash Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0019) The Second Manufacturer's National Bank Building is the newest contributing building in the district. It was designed by Cram and Ferguson, Architects and Engineers, E.C.

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Pitcher, Associate Architect. Although constructed in 1953-54, the building's design looks back toward the Moderne style of the 1930's and 40's. It is a six-story free-standing masonry building at the corner of Ash and Park Streets with its principal entrance on the narrower Ash Street façade. The first story is cast stone block sitting on a red granite base which rises to frame both entrances. On Ash Street, the first story has two bays of six-light bronze windows on either side of a wide double-door entrance with sidelights and transom. A flat metal marquee extends over the sidewalk above the entry with applied lettering spelling out, "FIVE COUNTY," the name of the credit union now occupying the building. The upper stories are five bays wide with one-over-one aluminum framed windows in all bays. The outer bays are recessed slightly and have stylized quoining at the corners. The middle three bays rise somewhat higher than the corner bays and have large internally illuminated letters spelling out, "FIVE COUNTY," applied. In these bays, patterned brown brick spandrels are used to unite the windows vertically.

The east façade, facing onto Park Street repeats nearly all the architectural elements of the Ash Street façade but is nine bays wide. Here the first story windows are square nine-light bronze sash. The entrance with marquee is located in the third bay on this side. The architectural vocabulary is continued onto the somewhat simplified south elevation, which is only four bays wide, again with recessed outer bays. An elevator over run is located at the center, continuing the wall up an additional story. There is no fenestration on the first story on this side, but two large air vent ducts project through the wall. On the west elevation, there is again no first story fenestration but a bank drive-up ATM machine is located toward the east end, with a canvas awning over it. The upper stories are identical to the east elevation except for egress doors in the third bay on the second and third floor and a related metal fire escape.

The remainder of the site appears to be a driveway and parking area, but in fact is a one-story concrete underground garage structure accessed from Park Street Alley.

**87. 168 Lisbon Street**

**1887**

**168 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0017, 0020) 168 Lisbon Street is a Renaissance Revival style three-story commercial block of pressed yellow brick with brownstone and wood trim. The first-floor storefronts have been replaced in a somewhat compatible manner, retaining a slightly recessed center entrance between wide display windows. The transom area has been incorporated into the sign board, creating a tall sign board the runs the length of the façade. The historic storefront cornice remains. The upper stories are intact except for the replacement of the original wood cornice with a simpler but compatible wood cornice. The second floor incorporates three shallow bay windows set within the thickness of the wall between rusticated brownstone piers, now painted.

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This type of recessed bay window was used by Lewiston architect George Coombs on numerous commercial blocks. Slender cast iron columns are used at the angles of the bay windows with aluminum replacement one-over-one sash set below the original wood transoms. The brownstone piers support a full width brownstone entablature with a molded cornice on a dentil course. The third level is framed by brownstone quoins set flush with the brick wall, and includes six window openings with full pedimented hoods on ancons, the molded architrave continuing along the sides. The pediments are enriched with carved cartouches. The cornice has been simplified and made shallower, the original brackets replaced with eight pairs of lighter brackets.

The north and south elevations are party walls with no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley. It is common red brick and eight bays wide on all three stories. All openings have granite sills and lintels. Most openings have undersized one-over-one aluminum framed windows with aluminum infill panels above. Four openings have mismatched brick infill. One additional new opening on the second story has a matching aluminum window that fits the opening.

### **88. Ellard Building**

**1881**

**180 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0017, 0020) The Ellard Building is a three-story, pressed grey brick Romanesque Revival style structure. The first-floor storefront retains original cast iron pilasters and a granite lintel with a granite cornice. Modern infill of the storefront area has been handled sensitively, retaining a recessed entrance and transoms with wide full-light wood doors used in place of display windows to allow restaurant seating to flow onto the sidewalk in good weather. Traditional style striped retractable canvas awnings are mounted over each pair of doors. The second floor is two bays wide with Chicago style windows below transoms. The brickwork is laid with rusticated bands on this floor. The third floor features four tall, round headed window openings with four header on end row lock arches, granite extrados and impost blocks, and paneled soffits below each granite sill. Undersize replacement windows have rectangular transoms to fill to the spring line of the arches with original arched transoms above. The wall area above the windows incorporates floral bosses that flank a granite name panel. The roof line is finished with a full entablature including a frieze consisting of a row of egg and dart moldings above tall dentils, a molded architrave, and the projecting cyma-recta cornice supported by carved brackets. A name block reading, "ELLARD," is located at center, between the window arches and the cornice.

The east (rear) elevation facing onto Park Street Alley is five bays on the first floor and four bays wide on the upper floors. It is constructed of common red brick with granite sills and

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segmental arched brick lintels at openings. Most openings have one-over-one aluminum windows, except at the first story where several historic nine-over-twelve arched wood windows survive with historic iron shutters. The middle bay extends down to alley level with a granite lintel separating a wood door below from a nine-over-three window above.

### **89. Knights of Columbus Building**

### **1 Contributing Building**

**c. 1920**

**103 Park Street**

(Photo # 0018) The Knights of Columbus Building is a two-story tapestry brick and cast stone building. The façade has five bays on the first floor and three on the second. Cast stone blocks form a base for the wall that rises to window sill height. A wide entrance is flanked by Doric cast stone pilasters and capped by a denticulated entablature with odd obelisk-shaped reliefs above the pilasters and a shallow flush pediment in the center. A single aluminum framed glass door sits between wide sidelights and a single transom above all three elements. A canvas awning is over the door, inside the pilasters and entablature. Large, nearly square windows flank the center entrance. A narrower window is located to the left, in bay one, and a second entrance (to the upper story) is located at the right, in bay five. The window openings have cast stone sills and splayed brick lintels with cast stone keystones and voussoirs. Glazing is single-light in aluminum framing. The secondary entrance at the right has a pair of aluminum framed glass doors under a transom. A simple cast stone entablature caps the opening. The three large second story windows are six-light in aluminum framing. The openings have the same sills and lintels as on the first story. Flanking the windows, soldier course brick and cast stone corner blocks form flush panels. At the outside corners of the façade, brick pilasters rise full height with cast stone bands in line with the bottom and top of the second story windows. These terminate in unusual pyramidal cast stone caps. A bold denticulated and bracketed cornice stops short of the corners, allowing the pyramidal caps to stand free. At the southeast corner, a similar cornice on the south elevation also stops short of the corner, effectively framing the pyramidal cap between the two sections of cornice. Between the second story windows and the cornice, a cast stone name block spells out, "KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS."

The north elevation is common red brick and has five bays on the first floor and four on the second, all located toward the west end of the building. The one-over-one aluminum framed windows have cast stone sills and steel lintels. The cornice is not present on this elevation and the wall is capped with aluminum flashing. The west elevation, facing onto Park Street Alley, has an exposed basement level that is three bays wide with a single flush metal door in the first bay, a plywood infilled window in the second, and a double flush metal door in the third. The first floor has two one-over-one windows like those on the north elevation. The second floor has one window like those just described and two one-over-one windows with transoms above. As on the north, this elevation is common red brick with cast stone window sills and

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steel lintels. The south elevation is tapestry brick like the façade and shares a similar level of architectural detail. It is nine bays wide on the first and second stories and has an additional four bays exposed by the changing grade toward the west end of the elevation. The window openings are detailed like those on the façade.

**90. Odd Fellows Block**

**1 Contributing Building**

**(NR# 86002288)**

**1880, Stevens and Coombs, architects**

**182-188 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0015, 0020) The Odd Fellows Block is Victorian Gothic style and is a large flat roofed red brick and granite commercial block. Granite piers separate three traditional style storefronts with recessed entrances, bulkheads, and display windows. The storefronts are compatible recent construction in wood. The former upper story entrance at center is infilled with matching bulkhead and window and a tall transom. A projecting granite crown above the display windows separates storefronts from the upper stories. The upper facade is divided into four recessed sections of unequal widths terminating above the third story in segmental, depressed shoulder arches and corbeling. Bays are separated by projecting brick pilasters with granite bases and capitals. At the second story, nine pointed-arch openings contain two-over-one, double-hung, aluminum windows. The surrounds are thick bands of alternating granite blocks and brick, with granite impost blocks in between. Third story fenestration is identical. The façade is further embellished with inset, granite, diamond shaped ornamentation outlined with projecting brickwork between the second and third stories. An inset granite block with relief lettering identifies the "Odd Fellows Block." Five large wood consoles positioned above pilasters, with smaller brackets in between, support a projecting wood cornice.

The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley. It is common red brick and eight bays wide on all three stories. All openings have granite sills and segmental arched brick lintels. Most openings have one-over-one aluminum framed windows. First story openings are infilled with brick, plywood, or historic iron shutters. A single door opening at grade contains a flush metal door.

**91. Garcelon Building**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1890**

**192-194 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0015) The Garcelon Building is a three-story, four-bay Romanesque Revival style building constructed of glazed Roman brick. The storefront level has been replaced with a recessed treatment of a multi-light bay window between a pair of wood doors with twenty-light arched glazing. The floor of the recess is paved with red and gray slate flagstone. A tall full-

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width sign board covers the historic transom and sign board area. On the upper façade, two-story bays are recessed behind the wall surface and separated by brick pilasters with thin terra cotta caps. The bays have compound round arches with a single row of headers as voussoirs. The field between the headers and terra cotta extrados is in-filled with stretcher courses. Aluminum six-over-six double-hung windows have aluminum panel infill above on both stories. A blind nine-part arcade with corbeled imposts is set above the windows and capped by a terra cotta belt course. The belt course is surmounted by a cast stone name block and a full entablature of stepped architrave, egg and dart over dentil frieze and a cyma recta cornice.

The east (rear) elevation facing onto Park Street Alley is four bays wide on three floors. It is constructed of common red brick with granite sills and lintels at openings. Most windows have undersized one-over-one vinyl windows with plywood infill above. Several openings are completely infilled with plywood. A flush door opens onto the alley. The roofline features several corbelled courses of brick and metal flashing.

**92. Pilsbury Block  
(NR# 83000446)**

**1 Contributing Building**

**1870, Jesse T. Stevens, architect; 1873, Edward Fassett and William H. Stevens,  
architects; 2003  
196-208 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0009, 0013, 0015) The Pilsbury Block is a three-story Italianate style building sited at an important downtown intersection. The block extends for six bays on Lisbon Street, five on Pine, and rounds the street corner with a narrow curve one bay wide. The storefront level was rehabilitated in 2003 as part of the library expansion into this building. Carefully detailed dark bronze aluminum storefronts closely mimic the original wood storefront design. Five spirally-scored original cast iron columns remain on Lisbon Street, and four with Corinthian capitals stand on Pine. A number of original granite piers remain and several new ones were installed where missing during the 2003 rehabilitation. The remainder of the building is entirely of brick, including all details from window moldings to cornice. The bays are separated by thin, slightly raised pilasters linked near the cornice by shallow segmental arches. The corner bay is narrower than the other bays, and its arch more rounded. One pair of segmental arched windows stands in the second story of each bay and one pair of round arched windows in the third story. The only exceptions are an alteration of one of the middle bays on Lisbon Street, which has a single, broad, segmental arched window on each floor, and the corner bay, which sports single windows on both floors. Many historic seven-over-four arched wood sash remain with compatible aluminum replacement windows in the remaining bays. The cornice consists of three bands of brick dentils below a molded brick belt course, a plain frieze and a shallow wood cornice band.

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The east elevation faces onto Park Street Alley. A large pedestrian bridge addition at the second and third story levels connects the building to the rear of the Lewiston Public Library building, which faces Park Street. East of the addition, there are four bays on the first story, two infilled with recessed brick and two with four-light wood sash. The second and third stories have six bays each, broken into three pairs of segmental arch topped four-over-four windows with brick hoods. Under the addition, three bays of mulled pairs of four-over-four aluminum windows are located in a new brick wall. The addition is contemporary in style, highly glazed with aluminum framing.

**93. Atkinson Building  
(NR# 83000444)**

**1893, Elmer I. Thomas, architect  
220-226 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0009, 0011, 0012, 0013) The Atkinson Building is a six-story Romanesque Revival business block of red brick with granite and terra cotta trim. The building was the tallest business block in Lewiston when constructed in 1892-93 and is still one of the most prominent structures on commercial Lisbon Street. Elmer I. Thomas of Auburn was the architect, and W. A. Libbey, of Lewiston, and John W. Burrowes, of Portland, the contractors. The building occupies a corner lot at the intersection of Lisbon and Pine Streets. The Lisbon Street façade is three bays across, the angled corner one, and the Pine Street elevation five. The first-story storefront retains much integrity from the period of significance. The bays are separated by square cast iron columns except the angled corner bay, which is flanked by massive round granite columns. The storefront glazing begins at the sidewalk level and dates from circa 1965. Above the display windows, historic wood framed transoms retain patterned optical glazing. Protective hoods for retractable awnings run along the framing between the windows and transoms. The southernmost bay on Lisbon Street is brick with a broad arched doorway above which a terra-cotta sign reads, "Atkinson Building." The lettering is largely removed from the terra cotta panel. Terra cotta is also used as trim on the arched opening. In the easternmost bay on Pine Street, a recessed entry door is located next to a display window.

A thin granite course separates the first and second stories. Each second-story bay is occupied by paired double-hung windows with granite sills and brick lintels. Above these runs a raised band of brick capped by another thin granite course. The third, fourth, and fifth floor windows are enclosed in tall Romanesque arches. Brick pilasters separate each bay, and end in arches over similarly arched fifth floor windows. The third and fourth story windows are paired double-hungs with granite sills. The arches and pilaster capitals are outlined by thin terra-cotta courses. A thin granite course sets off the sixth story, whose doubled arched windows are also traced by terra-cotta. Above the windows runs a raised brick band which on the Pine Street side holds a terra-cotta sign reading, "Atkinson Building." The wall ends with a

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shallow wooden cornice supported by dentils. The building's brick are of various red shades, and have a subtle, mottled effect. The Redstone granite, from Conway, New Hampshire, is of a red-gray hue. The terra-cotta is a light rust color.

The south elevation abuts a three-story building on Lisbon Street, but shows two thin chimney stacks and two upper floors of iron-shuttered round arch window openings with four-over-four wood sash. The building's east wall faces a back alley but retains fenestration similar to that of the street facades, minus the brick and terra-cotta decoration. It has three bays on the first story, six on the second, and five on the remaining stories.

#### **94. 230-234 Lisbon Street**

#### **1 Contributing Building**

**1893**

#### **230-234 Lisbon Street**

(Photo # 0009) 230-234 Lisbon Street is a three-story brick Italianate style commercial block. The storefront level currently has mismatched unsympathetic storefronts. The north storefront has brick bulkheads supporting rough wood piers with aluminum framed display windows and an aluminum framed glass door with sidelights and transom. A flared "Mansard" roof covers the transom area, faced with rough wood shingles. On the south, the center entrance to the upper stories and the other storefront are set in vertically ribbed brown aluminum siding. The doors and display windows are aluminum framed as well. A granite belt course caps the storefront level. The upper facade has round arched windows at the second floor and segmental arched at the third. All arches are compound and constructed of glazed brick headers with two headers over a recessed header forming the ends of the drops. The central window at the second floor of the east part was been widened at an undetermined date. The same glazed brick appears at quoins outlining the corners, the central entrance bay, and at corbelled belt courses between the second and the third floor. The pressed metal cornice, which returns at the south end wall, surmounts a corbeled brick frieze. The cornice has a cyma recta molding supported by consoles, the front face of which have been embossed in a floral pattern. Embossed pressed metal panels with a floral motif are present between the consoles.

The south elevation abutted a one-and-a-half-story building until recently. The wall there is rough brick and plaster. On the upper stories, there are three bays of short six-light windows on the upper half of the second story and two bays with one-over-one windows on the third story. The east elevation is stepped, with an inset at the second and third stories at the southeast corner. At the one-story section, which faces onto Park Street Alley, there is a flush door and three eight-light windows set high in the wall. All openings have segmental brick arched lintels with a granite sill for the door and brick sills for the windows. Another door and a wide window opening with heavy granite sill and lintel are located in the three-story section of the east elevation. Above the one-story section, each story has two bays of one-over-one



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aluminum windows. In the three-story section, each upper story has two bays of two-over-two wood windows. The south facing wall above the one-story section has two bays of wood two-over-two windows on each story. The north elevation abuts the neighboring building and has no exposure.

**95. Vacant Lot  
238 Main Street**

**1 Non-Contributing Site**

The lot was previously occupied by a narrow one story commercial building with an elaborate pressed metal false front. It was demolished in 2018.

**96 240-242 Lisbon Street  
c. 1900  
240-242 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0009) 240-242 Lisbon Street is a simple frame two-story commercial structure. The first-story storefronts retain a recessed entry and display windows, all of modern wood construction. The upper stories have been resided with T-111 plywood, probably over the original clapboard siding. Two bays contain one-over-one double-hung windows. A nice bracketed wood cornice survives at the top of the façade.

The south elevation has partial second story exposure. The wall is sided with asbestos tile siding, installed circa 1950. The first story of the north wall, recently exposed by the demolition of the neighboring building, has original wood shingle siding. The upper story is asbestos tile. The north elevation has six bays of double-hung windows on the second story. The second story of the south elevation also has six bays but the first four are infilled with plywood. The remaining two have one-over-one vinyl windows. The east (rear) elevation has four bays on the first story and four on the second. There are two doors and two infilled windows on the first story and four one-over-one windows on the second.

**97. 244-248 Lisbon Street  
c. 1900  
224-248 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0007, 0009) 244-248 Lisbon Street is a one-story flat roofed commercial building with a circa 1960 storefront treatment that extends onto the first story of the neighboring Lisbon/College Block. There is a low bulkhead and piers of an applied stone veneer with aluminum framed glazing and doors in recessed entries. Above an aluminum hood for retractable awnings, a tall parapet sign board is faced with vertically ribbed brown aluminum panels with a natural aluminum frame. This signboard continues onto the neighboring building

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as well. Although the façade is not original to the building, it dates from the period of significance and retains a high degree of integrity.

The north and south elevations are party walls with no exposure. The brick east (rear) wall faces onto Park Street Alley. A two-story three-bay section at the south side is flush with the alley, and a three-bay one-story section at the north is set back approximately six feet from the alley. All bays on the first story have metal infill or metal doors. The second story of the two-story portion is sided with brick patterned stamped steel. One one-over-one window is located in the east elevation.

### **98. Lisbon Block/College Block**

**(NR# 86002279)**

**1855, 1865**

**250-274 Lisbon Street**

### **1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0007) The Lisbon Block/College Block was reportedly constructed as a one-story building in 1855-56 with two additional stories added in 1865 to complete the largest commercial building in the Lisbon Street area. The 1876 Bird's Eye View of Lewiston and Auburn shows a gable roofed three-story structure. The gable roof was removed and an additional story with a flat roof added by 1886. The first-floor window treatment has been severely altered, but the original granite post and lintel construction remains in place. The building appears to remain much as it appeared after the 1960 alteration. The most change has occurred at the storefront level, as is common with commercial buildings. The 1876 view shows eight storefronts on Lisbon Street, and the same number remain today, all with 20<sup>th</sup> century infill between historic granite piers (some clad in later materials). The first storefront is a continuation of the 1960 storefront on the neighboring building. The next four have stone veneer bulkheads facing the street with Carrara glass bulkheads in the recessed entries. Glazing is held in steel and aluminum framing. Doors are a combination of aluminum framed glass doors and full-light wood doors. Metal awning hoods remain over several storefronts and one has a vinyl balloon awning. The remaining three storefronts have vertical ribbed aluminum on the bulkheads and piers, with aluminum framed windows and doors. A "Mansard" roof clad in three-tab asphalt shingles extends across these storefronts. A narrow entrance to the upper stories is located between the first and second storefront. The south storefront wraps the corner onto Chestnut Street with a narrow display window there. Two additional bays on the first floor of the south elevation have been infilled with brick. A modern aluminum framed glass door and sidelight and an aluminum framed window fill the remaining two bays on the south elevation.

The upper façade is seventeen bays wide along Lisbon Street, returning with the same detailing for five bays at Chestnut Street. The red brick façade is trimmed with granite lintels

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and sills and a brick corbel table that is surmounted by a deep, bracketed wooden cornice. Windows at the second and third floors are predominately originally two-over-two, double-hung windows. The first three bays on the second floor are infilled with brick and partially covered by the signboard. Eight of the third story windows, starting at the fifth bay from the south include two-light transom sash. The 1876 view shows these were always taller openings, suggesting an interior hall. Short rectangular attic window openings above the third-floor windows are bracketed by brick belt courses above and below. The openings alternate between single-light sash and recessed brick panels.

The east (rear) elevation is much like the west on the upper stories but has only single doors into the different retail spaces, most modern replacements. The windows are a mix of historic wood sash and modern vinyl. Some of the wood eave detail is exposed where modern aluminum flashing has come off. A one-story four-bay wood frame addition projects six feet from the south end of the east elevation. At the north end of the east elevation, a five-bay brick addition of two and three stories projects three bays to the east. Fenestration patterns on this addition are similar to the main building but are infilled with plywood.

### **99. 99 Chestnut Street**

**c. 1860**

#### **99 Chestnut Street**

### **1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0005, 0006) Originally constructed as a residence, 99 Chestnut Street is a two-story gable-end-to-the-street Greek Revival style building of painted brick on a granite foundation. It has brick pilasters, frieze, and cornice like the similar building at 90 Middle Street (#57). On the north-facing front façade, the first story is three bays wide, with two-over-one windows flanking a wide picture window. This window is clearly an alteration to the original fenestration pattern, possibly done in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The second story has two bays with two-over-one wood windows. In the gable, a two-over-one wood sash is centered.

The west elevation has two bays on the first floor and three on the second. The first floor contains a door and a double casement window. The upper bays are all windows as previously described. The projecting pilasters, frieze, and cornice of the façade continue on this elevation. A modern shed roofed cement block addition extends to the south with no fenestration on the west. The south (rear) elevation is covered by the modern addition on the first story. Only a large commercial kitchen vent and an air conditioner break up the surface. On the second story of the original building, there are four bays sheltered by a wood porch accessed by a wood stair on the east side of the addition. The bays contain three windows and a door. A centered window in the gable is infilled with brick and a later cement block exterior chimney rises in front of it.

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The east elevation has projecting pilasters, frieze, and cornice as previously described. This elevation has two bays on the first story and one on the second. On the first story, the first bay contains a vinyl two-over-one window and the second contains a modern six-light over two-panel door. A wood canopy roof supported on two wood posts is located over this door. On the second story, the window is infilled with brick. A sign for the restaurant housed in the building is mounted to the wall on the second story.

**100. First Callahan Block  
(NR# 86002280)**

**1892, George M. Coombs, architect  
276 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0005, 0006) The First Callahan Block was designed by Lewiston architect George Coombs. It is a four-story brick flat roofed Italianate style commercial building. Surviving original storefront elements include square cast iron piers with paneled shafts and articulated bases and capitals. The piers support an iron lintel embellished with a simple geometric ornament. The lintel is topped by a projecting crown. The modern infill in the storefronts retains recessed entrances but has higher than traditional bulkheads below the display windows and wood panels in place of transoms. The upper story facade is divided into three equal sections by pilasters rising from above the storefronts and terminating with corbeled brick banding. Corbeling at the eaves is surmounted by a projecting brick band embellished with square recessed panels. The bracketed wood cornice is supported with brackets. The fenestration pattern consists of three windows per section at each level. At the second story the center window of each triplet is wider. General window treatment consists of rectangular openings with flush, decorative, brick jack arches and granite sills. The sizes of openings diminish as floor levels increase. Undersized aluminum replacement windows have infill aluminum panels. An inset granite panel centered above the third story windows exhibits relief ornamentation that spells out, "CALLAHAN."

The south elevation is a party wall with the neighboring building and has no exposure. The east (rear) elevation faces onto Park Street Alley and is eight bays wide on all stories. Openings have granite sills and lintels with aluminum windows like those already described. The roof has a shallow overhanging eave on this elevation, faced in metal flashing. The north elevation faces onto Chestnut Street. The first story is six bays wide with windows as previously described in the first three, a flush one-light door and sidelight in the fourth, infill and an air conditioner in the fifth, and one bay of the storefront wrapping the corner in the sixth. The upper stories are similar to the Lisbon Street façade, being divided into three sections by pilasters. The flanking sections have two bays in each and the center has four, except the second story, where a wood oriel window replaced the two center bays. Glazing is as on the other elevations. The cornice treatment continues from Lisbon Street along this elevation.

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**101. Second Callahan Block  
(NR# 86002290)  
1911, Coombs and Gibbs, architects  
282 Lisbon Street**

**1 Contributing Building**

(Photo # 0005) The Second Callahan Building, by Harry S. Coombs and Eugene Gibbs, Architects, is a four-story yellow brick commercial block. The storefront level is similar to the abutting First Callahan Block, with square cast iron piers, iron or steel lintel with metal cornice, and more or less compatible modern infill. The upper facade is divided into three sections with wide, brick pilasters rising two stories from the granite belt course over second story windows. The fenestration pattern is identical at the second and third stories, consisting of three rectangular openings in each flanking section with four in the center. Openings feature reticulated, brick lintels with granite keystones and projecting granite sills. This pattern is repeated at the fourth story with round arched openings. Arches in each section are linked with a continuous granite sill below and projecting brick voussiors with brick keystones above. Window openings have undersized aluminum frame one-over-one windows with aluminum infill panels above. Voussiors are more pronounced in the center bay, where a single larger arch encompasses the two center openings. The resulting spandrel displays decorative brickwork. A heavy pedimented cornice with brackets caps the facade.

The first story of the south elevation, originally a party wall, is unrelieved brick. The upper stories have been covered with dry-vit stucco. Upper stories have five and six bays with aluminum windows as already described. The east (rear) elevation is nine bays wide with granite sills and lintels at openings. The last two bays are recessed approximately five feet and a single north facing bay is located at the recess. One first story opening in the recess has a door with canvas bubble awing above. All windows are as previously described. The north elevation is a party wall and has no exposure.

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## 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.

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- COMMUNICATION
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- EDUCATION
- COMMUNITY PLANNING

**Period of Significance**

1850-1968

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

- Coombs, George M. (1851-1909), Lewiston, ME
- Stevens & Coombs (W.H. Stevens and G.M. Coombs), (firm 1875-1880), Lewiston, ME
- Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkerson (firm 1896-1899), Lewiston, ME
- Coombs and Gibbs (H.S. Coombs and Eugene Gibbs), (firm 1900-1911), Lewiston, ME
- Coombs and Harriman (firm 1929-1939), Lewiston, ME
- Fassett and Stevens (Edward Fassett and William H. Stevens), (firm c. 1872-1875),  
Lewiston, ME
- Thomas, Elmer I. (1863-1895), Lewiston, ME
- Cram and Ferguson (firm 1913-present), Boston, MA
- Coombs, Harry S. (1878-1939), Lewiston, ME
- Douglas, Charles F. (1833-1904), Lewiston, ME

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Coburn, Jefferson (1835-1917) and Sons, Architects, Lewiston, ME

Fox, John A. (1836-1920), Boston, MA

Stevens, Jesse T. (1822-1874), Lewiston, ME

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### Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The Lewiston Commercial Historic District located in the City of Lewiston, Androscoggin County, Maine, is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning, Commerce, Communication, Education and Entertainment and Recreation. Lewiston was a planned city, designed and developed by the Lewiston Water Power Company to support their industrial development of the water power of the Androscoggin River. The district was planned as the city's primary commercial district, located between the mills and residential neighborhoods. As the most intact remaining section of the historically dense commercial downtown in Lewiston, the district illustrates a common pattern of retail and commercial uses in first floor spaces with office, fraternal, or residential spaces above and was a hub for the city's shopping, professional, social, cultural and entertainment activities. The Lewiston Commercial Historic District is also significant under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The eighty-two buildings comprise a visually cohesive grouping of commercial, institutional, and mixed-use commercial and residential buildings built between 1850 and 2018 which generally retain a high degree of historic integrity. The buildings express the distinct characteristics of nineteenth and twentieth century types, periods and methods of construction. The eighteen identified architect designed buildings demonstrate the influence of Greek Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival, and Beaux Arts styles with examples of the Art Deco style as well. The non-contributing resources are primarily buildings from the period of significance which have been altered sufficiently to no longer convey their historic significance or were constructed on the sites of earlier buildings after the period of significance. Character defining features of the district include many buildings built to the lot lines, commercial storefronts on nearly all of the buildings, predominantly masonry construction, undulating pattern of building heights, and flat roofs on most buildings. The period of significance for the district, 1850 –1968, represents the date of the Lewiston Water Power Company's urban plan for the district as well as the earliest building date and extends to fifty years before the present.



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

### **Criterion A: Community Planning and Development**

The Lewiston Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A as the commercial section of a community planned by the Lewiston Water Power company. This company saw the industrial potential in the Lewiston falls on the Androscoggin River, and they purchased land on the east side of the river. Starting in 1850 they planned the location of industrial canals and mill sites along with residential neighborhoods, green spaces and the commercial core. The pattern of the Lewiston canal system, the only system in Maine using two connected parallel canals, defined large mill lots along the river and dictated the street grid that extended through the city. What became "downtown" Lewiston was laid out along Lisbon Street, just a block from the canals and on the pedestrian route from many of the residential neighborhoods to the mills.

Lewiston was initially a small rural community on the east side of the Androscoggin River at the location of the Great Falls. The first European settler arrived in 1770, and Lewiston was incorporated as a town in 1795. It was chartered as a city in 1861. The industrial potential of the falls attracted notice early on, and a large sawmill was built at the falls by 1809. In 1836 the Great Androscoggin Falls Dam, Locks, and Canal Company was formed to develop the water power on a larger scale. The new company accomplished little in terms of building the facilities named in its title, perhaps because easy and affordable transportation for raw materials and finished goods to and from Lewiston, as large scale industry would require, was not available. The Androscoggin River was not navigable above the falls at Brunswick-Topsham (twenty miles south of Lewiston), and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad did not arrive in Lewiston until 1848. After the arrival of the railroad, the Great Androscoggin Falls Dam, Locks and Canal Company was reorganized as the Lewiston Water Power Company. Boston investors, including Benjamin E. Bates, Thomas J. Hill, Alexander DeWitt, and George L. Ward bought a controlling interest in the company. The group saw the potential for Lewiston to become a significant industrial city like Lowell, MA -- a planned textile manufacturing city begun in the 1820s and by 1848 the largest industrial complex in America. They hired contractor/architect Albert Kelsey to be responsible for the construction and operation of a canal system and mills, and for the layout of the future city of Lewiston.

The Lewiston Water Power Company was largely responsible for the urban design of Lewiston, laying out the streets and donating land for the city hall, the park, the churches, and the library. Its Boston stockholders came regularly to Lewiston for board meetings at the company-owned DeWitt House hotel which overlooked the park and Lewiston City Hall. The hotel also housed the offices of the company. Several of the Boston-based incorporators of the

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water power company had the Lisbon Block constructed in 1855. This large masonry structure was intended to spur commercial development on Lisbon Street, between the mills and the planned residential neighborhood around the park to the east. The company included deed restrictions to control materials and uses of buildings in various parts of the planned city. For the Lisbon Block site, these included masonry walls and use of the site for stores or shops only.<sup>1</sup>

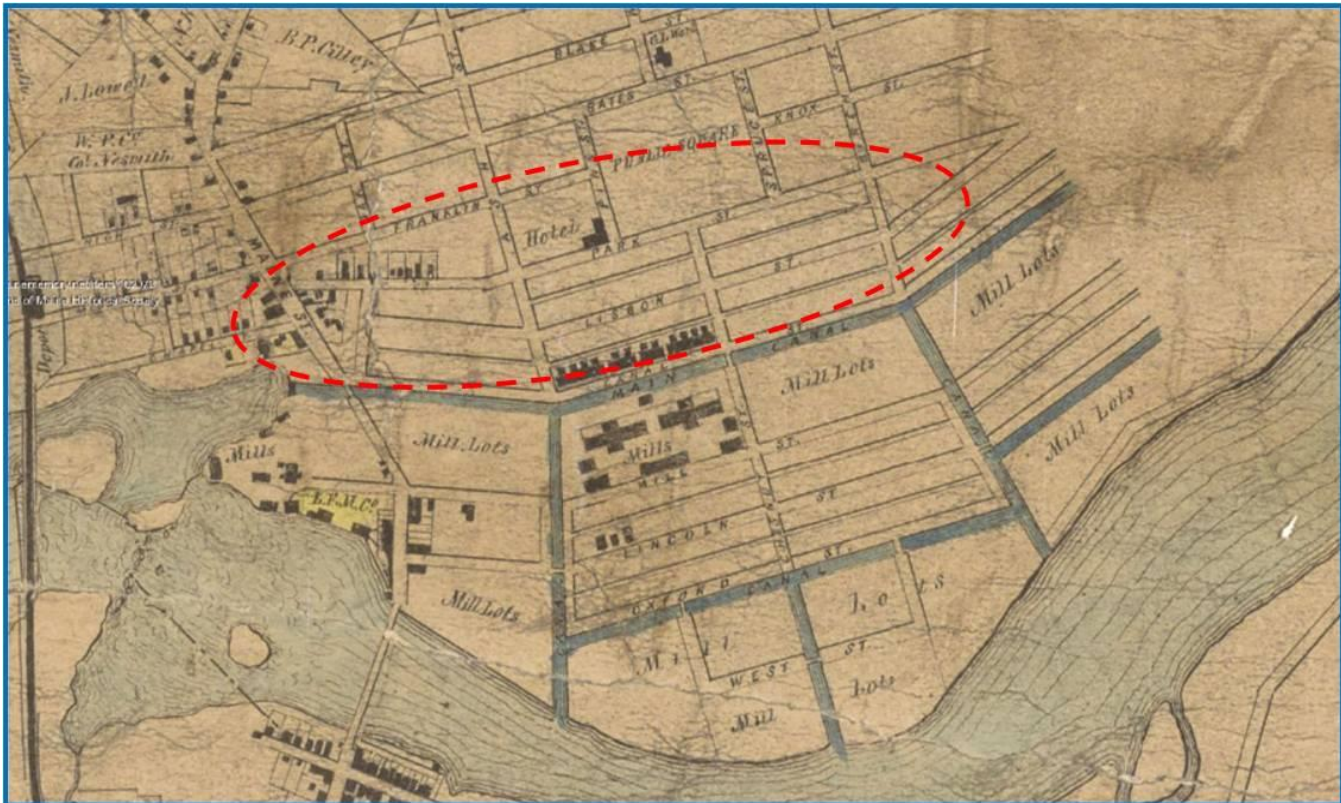


Figure 1. Detail from the Lewiston Water Power Company plan for the City of Lewiston, Maine, 1850, with the location of the commercial district generally indicated by the red dashed line. Plan of Lewiston Falls Village, Maine, Wm. A. Williams

The planned development of Lewiston was unlike the growth of Maine's other major textile mill communities, such as Saco, Biddeford, and Sanford, which developed without such an overall plan to organize the placement of mills owned by various companies and their relationship to the street grid and public spaces of the city (See Fig. 1). Several paper mill companies undertook planning of whole communities later in the 19th century, but among the textile mill cities, Lewiston is unique in Maine.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Kinney, Ernest M. and Lee B. Hutchins. College Block/Lisbon Block National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME, 1986.

<sup>2</sup> Hanson, Scott and Melanie Spreen. Bates Mill Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME: 2010.

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While the owners of the Lewiston Water Power Company jointly built several early buildings, including the Lisbon Block within the district, the company primarily designed and built the infrastructure of the city and sold lots for others to build on. Deed restrictions for some lots included requirements that buildings be constructed of masonry and that they be constructed within certain timeframes. Such restrictions were typically placed on prominent corner lots. The community planning activities of the company occurred in the early 1850's with the sale of lots by the company and its successor company, the Franklin Company, continuing for several decades. While direct involvement in community planning took place early in the period of significance, the early vision is reflected in the continued development of the district throughout the period of significance.

The development of the proposed district started with the laying out of lots along Lisbon Street in 1850, at which time this area was, with the exception of Haymarket Square at the head of Lisbon Street, primarily farm land. A map prepared in 1850 (*Plan of Lewiston Falls Village, Maine, Wm . A. Williams*) shows the entire length of Lisbon Street as undeveloped. A second map dated circa 1863-1866 indicates that Lisbon Street was only partially developed from Main Street to present day Spruce Street, especially along the east side. By 1875, as shown on the *Bird's Eye View of the City of Lewiston & Auburn*, both sides of the street between Main and Ash were completely developed, along with much of the frontages between Ash and Cedar streets. The 1886 Sanborn Insurance Map shows that the first block of Lisbon Street was completely developed, containing seven brick structures of from two and a half stories to four stories in height and forty-two frame structures, all but five being two stories or less in height. All of the buildings fronted directly on the sidewalk line with little or no space between the individual structures. The second and third blocks, between Ash and Chestnut streets, were also fully developed, containing forty-five structures, nine of which were of brick construction, three and four stories tall. The remainder were frame, including fifteen one-story frame buildings. The area south of Chestnut Street was largely built-out with only two brick structures, the other thirty-one being frame construction.

The physical character of Lisbon Street underwent little change during the next decade, with the 1897 Sanborn Map indicating that only a four-story brick structure replacing a frame structure in the first block. Two brick structures replaced frame buildings in the second block, with four brick structures added to the third block. Spruce Street was extended from Park Street to Lisbon, removing two frame structures, and the frontage between Chestnut and Spruce Streets had 100% coverage.

Changes to the composition of Lisbon Street reflecting the increasing population and prosperity of the city were more pronounced during the first decade of the 20th century, as shown on the 1908 Sanborn Map. Seven new brick structures, including the impressive Sand's

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Block, were added to the first block of Lisbon Street, all replacing smaller frame buildings. Both sides of the block between Ash and Pine streets were entirely of brick construction, from three to five stories in height, except for a two-and-a-half-story frame building at the southeast corner of Ash Street. Eight brick structures were added to the block bounded by Pine and Chestnut streets. The west side of Lisbon between Chestnut and Birch became almost completely developed during this time period, including three brick structures. In almost every case the brick buildings replaced smaller scale frame buildings reflecting a pattern of development found in the downtown commercial districts of other Maine cities during this period. This pattern of development can be seen in the certified local Congress Street Historic District in Portland and the Waterville Main Street and Rumford Commercial National Register districts, for instance.

By 1914, Lisbon Street had assumed much of the physical appearance that exists today, with only a few buildings built after the First World War—including the Montgomery Ward Building, (1933), the Depositor's Trust (1921), the Supovitz Building (c.1920), and the Grant's Department Store (1920). Three brick structures replaced frame buildings along the east side of the first block of Lisbon. The seven story Manufacturer's National Bank was erected at the southwest corner of Ash and Lisbon, and additional brick buildings in-filled vacant lots on both sides of Lisbon between Chestnut and Birch streets, including the Second Callahan Block (282 Lisbon, 1910-1911). The decrease in construction activity was likely the result of changes occurring in Lewiston's economic foundation, the textile mills. The last large new mill construction project was Bates Mill #8 in 1912. A few large additions to existing mill buildings continued to be constructed into the 1920's, but new construction essentially ceased with the Great Depression and never resumed on any noticeable scale. As the mills increasingly struggled to remain profitable through the remainder of the twentieth century, development of the commercial downtown slowed as well.

Main Street at Lisbon, called Haymarket Square until 1915 when it became Union Square, had been developed prior to the laying out of Lisbon Street in 1846. In the 1866 Sanborn Map, the north side of Haymarket Square contained three one and two-story, frame hay and feed stores with stables to the rear, and a number of "tenements," including four four-story brick buildings and three frame structures. The south side of the square was occupied by the Central Block (1860, 1871), with other retail uses stretching east of this point. There was little change to Haymarket Square until the turn of the century, when four frame structures were built in the block immediately east of the Peck Building. The 1920's saw a shift in use of this area to automotive related structures including a tire sales and service shop at 238-240 Main, an early gas station at the corner of Main and Bates street, and automobile sales and services at 195-205 Main. Armistice Day 1928 was the occasion for renaming the square again. Hulett Square honored the first Lewiston soldier killed in World War I fighting. Only a handful of buildings

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were constructed in the district during the Depression and after World War II, largely following the established pattern of development.

Throughout the twentieth century the decreasing prosperity of the mills reduced commercial development activity in the district. The post World War II population shift to the suburbs and the related development of auto-centric shopping centers on the arterials leading out of the city also put pressure on the district to maintain itself. While the last new building within the period of significance was constructed in 1954, redevelopment of existing building storefronts and façades provided continuity. Just as storefronts were updated early in the period of significance, the trend continued in the 1950s and 1960s in an effort to reflect current architectural styles, commercial expectations. The circa 1960 storefront at 244-248 Lisbon Street (#97) reflects both continued patterns in the district and a viable commercial center. Similarly, the 1974 construction of the Androscoggin Savings Bank reflects similar ongoing trends in the district. Finally, a number of buildings within the district received metal “slipcover” facades in the 1960s and 1970s. Most of these comprehensive metal façades have since been removed restoring an earlier period’s appearance, but their former presence again reflects the ongoing vitality of the district through 1968 even if diminished from its highpoint. For some of these façades, if they had survived for fifty years, they would reflect yet another aspect of the district’s development.

### **Areas of Significance: Criterion A**

#### **Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Communication, Education**

##### *Commerce*

The Lewiston Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of Commerce as the city’s primary commercial district. The commercial center of Lewiston was established along Main Street in the early developmental years of the town, when the water powers of the Lewiston Great Falls began to be developed on a small scale in the early nineteenth century, before the Lewiston Water Power Company was formed to develop them on a larger scale. Main Street runs east from the Androscoggin River bridge, first built in 1823, then turns northeast toward Augusta. The shift to commercial development on Lisbon Street occurred in the second half of the nineteenth century, following development of the industrial canal, mill site, and city plan by the Lewiston Water Power Company in 1850. Lisbon Street was laid out to become the major artery between Lewiston and the coast at Brunswick-Topsham and to orient the commercial district between the mill sites and the planned residential areas. Development along Main Street remained primarily commercial from the bridge to Lisbon Street and a short distance beyond but did not extend much further east on Main Street, where many prominent business owners in the district built their homes.

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The rapid growth of Lewiston following establishment of large textile mills created a demand for merchants, shops, stores, doctors, lawyers, and other downtown businesses. The buildings constructed along Main and Lisbon Streets were designed to accommodate these uses. The businesses thrived because of their proximity between the large mills along the river and the residential neighborhoods that developed north and east of Lisbon Street. Traffic along the streets from outlying towns contributed to the success of the commercial district, particularly after the establishment of horse-drawn and, later, electric trolley lines leading into the city. The city eventually had three railroad stations, on Bates, Main, and Lincoln streets, each within close proximity to the district. Hotels, City Hall, churches, schools, and a library were also built nearby increasing services and traffic in and around the commercial hub. Masonry buildings replaced earlier wood-framed commercial buildings as the city's population grew and business increased, primarily in the years 1880-1920.

The increase in the number and size of the Lewiston mill complexes in the late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century led to increased population and prosperity in the community and consequently affected the scale of the buildings in the commercial center and helped shape the commercial downtown seen today. Many small-scale first generation wood-framed buildings were replaced by larger masonry structures. Numerous small retail and service businesses were located in the district, often as first-story tenants in large buildings with professional offices, fraternal halls, and/or apartments above. The first floor of the Lyceum Hall (#50), built 1872, contained a clothing store and a hardware store in 1886. A pharmacy and a grocery store occupied portions of the wood-framed building at 263-267 Lisbon Street (#25). At various times in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the Centennial Block (#22) housed a grocery store, a picture framing shop, a harness maker, and a furniture repairer. A smaller commercial building, the Lord Block (#04), one of the oldest surviving buildings in the district, originally housed the provisions store of its owner, James G. Lord. In the early twentieth century, the first floor of the Garcelon Building (#91) at 192-194 Lisbon Street was occupied by the Shapiro Brothers clothing and tailor shop. The brothers Shapiro were Russian-Jewish émigrés. A later example of a smaller-scaled building for retail use is the Art Deco style Lamey –Wellehan Building (#77), built to house a shoe store.

The economic growth continued the pattern of small businesses along Lisbon Street but also brought the introduction of larger department and furniture stores around the turn of the twentieth century. The largest was the B. Peck Department Store, constructed on the west side of Main Street facing the head of Lisbon Street in 1899. Although still standing and continuing to terminate the view north on Lisbon Street, the building has been significantly altered in recent decades and is not included within the district boundary due its lack of architectural integrity. The store had previously been located in the Sand's Building (#81) on Lisbon Street. The Atkinson's Building (#93), built 1893 and the Scruton Block (#35), built 1873, are located diagonally across from each other at the intersection of Pine and Lisbon streets and both

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contained large furniture stores. Later department stores included Grant's (#44), built in 1920, and Montgomery Ward (#38), built in 1933.

The city's financial institutions were also concentrated in the district throughout the period of significance and beyond. The earliest banks were tenants in commercial buildings, but as their prosperity increased, they began to build their own buildings. The typically architect designed banks are significant for both their architecture and their representation of commercial development in the region. Banks in the district included the First National Bank (#64), which was founded in 1852 as the Lewiston Falls Bank. It became a national bank in 1864, moved to the Central Block in 1871, and had a new façade constructed in 1902. The Savings Bank Block (#34) was built in 1870, the First Manufacturer's National Bank (#40) in 1914 on the southwest corner of Ash and Lisbon streets, and the Depositor's Trust (#49) in 1921. Other banks were located in the Scruton Block (prior to its conversion to a dry goods and furniture store in 1886), the Pillsbury Block (#92) which was occupied by the People's Savings Bank and also the Manufacturer's National before their move in 1914, and the Gateway Building (#55), occupied by the Androscoggin County Savings Bank. The 1974 Androscoggin Savings Bank (#67) is non-contributing due to its construction date within the past 50 years but is part of this long history of substantial bank buildings constructed in up-to-date styles and materials within the district.

### *Entertainment and Recreation*

The Lewiston Commercial Historic District is significant in the area of Entertainment and Recreation as the primary location of the city's venues for entertainment and fraternal organizations throughout its history. In addition to residents, many visitors came to the city to shop and be entertained. Several hotels were located near the district, as would be expected near the railway depot and downtown business and entertainment venues. In 1850, the DeWitt Hotel was established overlooking Kennedy Park by the Lewiston Water Power Company. Only a block from Lisbon Street, the city developers placed their hotel in close proximity to their planned commercial district as a first step toward its development.

A number of venues for music and theater developed in the district from the 1870's until the 1960's. Many of the buildings that housed these venues survive. Lyceum Hall (#50), on the west side of Lisbon Street at number 49-53, originally housed a 1000-seat theater on the third floor, which was the city's only public performance venue until the construction of the city's Music Hall. Designed by Lewiston architect Charles F. Douglas in 1872 and located near Haymarket Square, it remained one of the city's most popular entertainment venues even after the construction of competing venues. The Music Hall (#48), at 69-87 Lisbon Street, opened in 1877. Called, "the best opera house east of Boston," it offered a mix of traveling stock companies, minstrels, drama and melodrama, and by 1911, movies. The auditorium occupied

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the second, third and fourth floors, with shops and offices at the street level. The Music Hall remained in business under several names until the 1960's. In 1897, it was called the Academy of Music, in 1908 the Nickel Theatre (with 1300 seats), in 1917 the Union Theatre Company, and in 1919 the Mystic Theatre. The building at 86 Lisbon Street (#75) housed the Gem Theater in 1891. It was later the J.C. Penny department store. Other forms of entertainment offered in the district included penny arcades, including the Edisonian Penny Parlor at 195 Lisbon Street (#36) in 1909 and a bowling alley in what later became known as Le Messeger Building (#33) at 225 Lisbon Street during the same period. A movie theater was also located in the same building during this period.

Fraternal and other social organizations also built and/or occupied numerous buildings in the district during the period of significance. This pattern began with use of the hall in the Lisbon Block by fraternal organizations or social clubs from the time it was built and continued until the end of the period of significance. The organizations in the district reflected the ethnic and cultural mix of the city's population, with mixed-use commercial buildings built by French-Canadian and Lithuanian organizations to house their meeting halls and offices. The last building built within the district by a fraternal organization was the Institute Jacques Cartier, built in 1938. The Masonic Hall was located in several locations in the district during the period of significance. From 1870 until 1902, it was located in the Savings Bank Block (#34) at 215 Lisbon Street. In 1902, it moved to The Gateway Building (#55) at the corner of Lisbon and Main streets. The Institute Jacques Cartier, Lewiston's first Franco-American fraternal organization was first established as the Societe Sante Jean-Baptiste in 1872 and was located in the Lisbon Block/College Block (#98). In 1938, the organization built their own building at 277 Lisbon Street (#24). The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) occupied a portion of the Pilsbury Block (#92) in 1886. The Musical and Literary Club, founded as the Club Musical-Litteraire de Lewiston, Maine, also occupied rooms in the Lisbon Block/College Block for more than 75 years, starting in 1888. Members of Lewiston's Lithuanian immigrant community established the Lithuanian Society and built the S.B.S. Lithuanian Hall (#02) at 389 Lisbon Street in 1914. The club rooms of the Jewish organization B'Nai Brith were located in the Sands Building (#81) in the early twentieth century. The Odd Fellows Block (#90) at 182-188 Lisbon Street housed the meeting halls of the Odd Fellows, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the Knights of Honor. The Knights of Columbus Hall (#89) at 103 Park Street was built c. 1920.

As the amount of time and money available for recreation increased, the built environment of Lisbon Street adapted to meet the needs. In the same way, changes in entertainment preference were met as they evolved. As the district developed, larger buildings were built to house auditorium space required for theater and musical events. The small early frame buildings were replaced as the population and their demand for entertainment grew. Larger venues were required and buildings increased in both area and height creating meeting halls



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and auditoriums over commercial or work space. With the movement toward larger movie theaters and their placement outside the city center, the theater spaces began to struggle after World War II. Similarly, fraternal organizations grew with the district. As the number of members and organizations grew, large meeting spaces were built in the district to accommodate the need. The presence of the ethnic clubs further highlights the importance of the district. To have their own club was important, but it was also important to be in a prime location like older established clubs such as the Masons. When the French-Canadians and Lithuanians became established and built their clubs, they chose the recognized entertainment district. Post World War II changes in entertainment trends and fraternal membership caused the recreational aspect of the district to decline as indicated above in the lack of building activity after 1938.

### *Communication*

As was common in the nineteenth century, commercial, residential, and industrial uses existed in close proximity to each other in Lewiston. A number of printing and publishing firms were located within the Commercial District during the period of significance. A photogravure plant was operating in the Osgood Building (#42) at 50 Lisbon Street in 1886. In 1901, W. H. Weeks established a "book and commercial printing" plant that initially occupied all floors of 223-225 Lisbon Street (#33). Over time, the portions of the building used for printing varied, with retail and entertainment uses coming and going on the first floor and the fourth floor used for a meeting hall at one point. The Centennial Block (#22) housed a job printer in 1908. In 1938, the French language newspaper, *Le Messenger* (established in 1883) moved its office and printing operation into the building, which has been known as the *Le Messenger Building* since that time. In 1939, WCOU, a bilingual (French and English) radio station was established on the third floor of the building. This studio later became home to the EAB recording studio, where both music and commercial advertising recordings were made.

### *Education*

Several educational institutions were located within the district during the period of significance. These included the Bliss Business College, part of a chain of business schools founded by O.D. Bliss in Columbus, OH in 1896. It was located in the Second McGillicuddy Building (#85) at 160-166 Lisbon Street. The implication of a business school in a commercial district is clear. Not only was the school surrounded by commercial businesses within the district that might employ graduates of the school, but the mills and support businesses just outside the district also provided job prospects. Ironically, the College Block (#98) was for a time owned but not used by Bates College, whose campus is approximately a half mile away. Prior to ownership by the college, the building was called the Lisbon Block and was home to the Manufacturers and Mechanics Library, founded in 1860. Like similar organizations of the period in other communities, this library was established to help train tradesmen and mill

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workers in their fields. The c. 1890 Bonnallie Block (#58), at the corner of Main and Bates streets, originally housed a parochial school associated with the neighboring St. Joseph's Church on its two upper stories.

### **Area of Significance: Criterion C**

#### *Architecture*

The contributing buildings of the Lewiston Commercial Historic District embody the distinctive characteristics of downtown commercial blocks from the period of significance, and though some buildings lack individual distinction, they contribute to the district as a whole through their setting, location, massing, and relationship to the street and each other. The character defining features of the district are the relationships of the buildings to each other, their massing, materials, and design. Most buildings are built to the front and side lot lines with party walls shared with neighboring buildings (some of which are no longer extant). Brick is the predominant building material in the district, typically with granite trim. Several buildings are clad in stone, cast stone, or terra cotta. Nearly all buildings have commercial storefronts framed in wood, cast iron, and/or stone. Upper stories typically have multiple windows, often with arched tops, and strong cornices at the top of the wall. A handful of Mansard, gable, and gambrel roofs stand out in the district where flat roofs are the norm. The buildings are also significant for their depiction of the evolution of the commercial center's expansion through new construction of varied heights throughout the period of significance. The buildings range from one story to seven stories tall creating an uneven undulating height along the street. The details in the architectural design of the buildings create a cohesive district of commercial structures. None of the buildings rise over seven stories, and nearly all have flat roofs, creating a sense of uniformity among the buildings.

All buildings within the proposed district are situated at the front property line, with no set-back, and have flat, shed, Mansard or gable roof forms. Building heights vary from one story to seven stories, with the majority of buildings three or four stories tall. Most of the existing buildings are of brick construction, which includes hand-made, pressed Roman sized, and glazed brick (yellow, ochre, grey and white). A much smaller number are frame, stone veneer, or other materials. These other materials include terra-cotta and cast stone, decorative cast and dashed concrete, Carrara glass, period aluminum panel, and pressed and stamped sheet metal.

Six buildings in the district date from the earliest period of development after the city was laid out by the Lewiston Water Power Company. Five of these are of brick, the Lord Block (#04), Lisbon/College Block (#98), 99 Chestnut Street (#99), 238-240 Main Street (#56), and 90 Middle Street (#57). The only frame example surviving in recognizable form from this period is

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337 Lisbon Street (#13). Three of these buildings were built as two-and-one-half-story single family homes which later had their first stories converted to commercial uses. 90 Middle Street has returned to residential use on all stories. All of these buildings are Greek Revival in style. The Lisbon/College Block had its original dormered gable roof removed circa 1880 and replaced by an additional story and a flat roof. Interestingly, this building was built and owned by several of the Lewiston Water Power Company investors and managers who also built several of the mills. The alteration to the roof was similar to alterations being made to mill buildings during the same period to reduce fire danger, in accordance with standards established by the mutual fire insurance companies. When altered, the new cornice, an interesting combination of brick with wood brackets, was copied from the nearby DeWitt Hotel (no longer extant), also owned by the Lewiston Water Power Company.

Examples of district buildings notable for their architectural designs include the fourteen buildings previously listed on the National Register under Criterion C: Architecture. They are the Atkinson Building by Elmer I. Thomas; First Callahan Building by George Coombs; First Osgood Block and First McGillicuddy Building by J. Coburn and Sons; First National Bank Building by Coombs and Gibbs; Lewiston Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building by Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkerson; Lord Block; Lyceum Block by Charles F. Douglas; First Manufacturer's National Bank Building; Odd Fellows Building by Stevens and Coombs; Pilsbury Block by Fassett and Stevens; Savings Bank Block; Second Callahan Building by Coombs and Gibbs; and the Union Block. These buildings nearly all date from the second generation of development in the district, which replaced many first generation one-story and two-story frame buildings along Lisbon Street.

Other buildings notable for their architecture include the Lamey–Wellehan Building, built in 1932 and designed by Coombs and Harriman, and 181-193 Main Street, built in 1929, both in the Art Deco style. Also of note is the Neo-Classical style terra cotta clad building at 195-205 Main Street, built in 1930. All exhibit fine detailing with architectural elements representative of their styles. These building designs and others throughout the district are by some of Lewiston's and Maine's most important architects of the period.

Many buildings in the district have experienced alterations to storefronts. Nearly all of the 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings had their storefronts altered after World War II. This was typical throughout Maine as businesses sought to present an up-to-date appearance to potential customers, particularly after post-war shopping centers began to be built outside traditional commercial downtowns and downtown merchants tried to compete for customers. Several storefronts in the district have gone through more than one round of remodeling/updating. In most cases, the storefronts have retained recessed entrances and display windows. In some cases, the most recent alterations have returned them to more compatible treatments. One building, 244-248 Lisbon Street, has a circa 1960 stone veneer, aluminum, and glass storefront that is a good

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example of typical storefront design and materials of the period and is contributing primarily for its modern storefront.

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Reed, Roger. "Osgood Building" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME, December, 1985.

Reed, Roger. "Second Callahan Building" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME, December, 1985.

LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT

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MAINE

County and State

Reed, Roger. "Union Block" National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME, December, 1985.

Schreiber, Laurie. "Hartley Block Construction to Reverse Blighted Downtown Lewiston Parcel," Mainebiz, June 28, 2017.

Stoner, J.J., Publisher. *Lewiston and Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine*, Bird's Eye View print, Madison, WI, 1876.

Wright, Russell. *The Lewiston Downtown Development District Preservation Plan*, A Component of the City of Lewiston Comprehensive Plan, 1996. Bridgton, ME, 1995.

Wright, Russell. "Downtown Lewiston Retail District" Draft National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME, December, 1995.

Sanborn Insurance Co. Maps, *Lewiston, Maine*. 1886, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1908, 1914, and 1957, Collections of Maine State Library, Augusta, ME.

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): SEE INVENTORY**

LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT  
Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY,  
MAINE  
County and State

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## 10. Geographical Data

### Acreeage of Property 15.28

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 402438 | Northing: 4883513 |
| 2. Zone:19  | Easting: 402583 | Northing: 4883716 |
| 3. Zone:19  | Easting: 402700 | Northing: 4883706 |
| 4. Zone:19  | Easting: 402589 | Northing: 4883558 |
| 5. Zone:19  | Easting: 402785 | Northing: 4882838 |
| 6. Zone:19  | Easting: 402731 | Northing: 4882814 |

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

The boundary of the Lewiston Historic District begins at the southwest corner of 391 Lisbon Street and extends northerly along Canal Street Alley to the south property line of 113 Lisbon Street, where it follows that line westerly to Canal Street and continues northerly along Canal Street to Main Street where it turns easterly and continues along Main Street to Middle Street, where it turns northerly to cross Main Street and extend along Middle Street to the northwest corner of the property that includes 90 Middle Street, turning easterly along the property line and following that line back to the south to re-cross Main Street and turning easterly again to the east property line of 249 Main Street where it turns southerly following the line to the southeast corner of the property and then turning westerly, following the property lines of all the Main Street properties to Journal Alley, extending along Journal Alley to a point in line with Park Street Alley and then running southerly along Park Street Alley to Ash Street, turning easterly along Ash Street to Park Street and then southerly along Park Street to the southern property line of 103 Park Street, then westerly to Park Street Alley and again southerly along Park Street Alley to Chestnut Street, turning easterly along Chestnut Street to the east property line of 99 Chestnut Street and southerly along that line to the southeast corner of the property, turning west to the rear property line of 274 Lisbon Street, turning southerly along that line and the rear line of 282 Lisbon Street to the southeast corner of that lot, then westerly to Lisbon Street where it turns southerly to the south line of 397 Lisbon Street, turning westerly to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the Lewiston Commercial Historic District includes the historic resources that document the development of the commercial downtown of Lewiston between 1850 and 1968 and retain sufficient integrity for inclusion in the district. A number of non-contributing buildings, vacant lots, a parking lot have been included as they are interspersed between contributing resources.

---

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Scott Hanson, Architectural Historian  
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting  
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 306  
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330



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DISTRICT

Name of Property

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e-mail: scotthanson@sutherlandcc.net  
telephone: 207-620-6291  
date: April 13, 2018

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Lewiston Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Lewiston

County: Androscoggin

State: Maine

LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC  
DISTRICT

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY,  
MAINE

County and State

Photographer: Scott Hanson

Date Photographed: March 28 and 29, 2018.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

*All digital images are labeled as follows:*

*ME\_AndroscogginCounty\_LewistonCommercialHistoricDistrict\_#.tif*

0001. View southwest on Lisbon Street at the south end of the district showing the Lord Block (04), V. Palange Building (03), S.B.S. Lithuanian Hall (02), and 391 Lisbon Street (01).
0002. View northwest on Lisbon Street within the district showing the Dulac Building (09) in the foreground.
0003. View southwest on Lisbon Street in the district with the J. Bureau Building (12), 337 Lisbon Street (13), and 331-335 Lisbon Street (14) at right. 337 Lisbon Street is the last surviving 2 ½ story wood framed building in the district and is typical of many buildings from the first generation of development. Most of these were replaced by larger masonry structures at a later date.
0004. View southwest of the Centennial Block (22) at 291-297 Lisbon Street.
0005. View southeast showing the First and Second Callahan Blocks (100 and 101) at the south end of the district. 99 Chestnut Street (99) can be partially seen at left.
0006. View southwest on Chestnut Street showing 99 Chestnut Street (99), the First Callahan Block (100), and the Institute Jacques Cartier Building (24) from left to right. Several buildings of the Hill Mill within the Lewiston Water Power and Mills Historic District can be seen in the distance.
0007. View northeast on Lisbon Street showing the Lisbon/College Block (98), the largest early commercial building in the district.
0008. View northwest of the Lisbon Street block between Chestnut Street and Pine Street with the Martel's Pharmacy Building (25) in the left foreground and the Lisbon/College Block (98) at right.
0009. View northeast on the Lisbon Street block between Chestnut Street and Pine Street. The false front with partially visible gable peak at left is at 235 Lisbon Street (31). It is

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the last surviving example of this once common first generation façade design on Lisbon Street. Across Lisbon Street, the Pilsbury Block (92), Atkinson Building (93), 230-234 Lisbon Street (94), 240-242 Lisbon Street (96), and 244-248 Lisbon Street (97) can be seen from left to right.

0010. View northwest on Lisbon Street near the intersection with Pine Street. The tall buildings at left center are the Le Messenger Building (33) and the Savings Bank Block (34), with the Scruton Block (35) next, across Pine Street.
0011. View southeast of the Atkinson Building (93) with the National Register listed Lewiston City Hall partially visible at left on Pine Street.
0012. Detail view south of the terra cotta name block and Romanesque upper story windows on the Atkinson Building (93).
0013. View west on Pine Street showing relationship between the National Register listed Lewiston City Hall at left and Lewiston Public Library at right; the Atkinson Building (93), Saving Bank Block (34), Scruton Block (35), and Pilsbury Block (92) in the Lewiston Commercial Historic District in the middle ground; and the tower of the Bates Mill Connector Building in the Lewiston Water Power and Mills Historic District in the distance.
0014. View northwest at the intersection of Lisbon and Pine streets with the Scruton Block (35) at center.
0015. View northeast on Lisbon Street from corner of Pine Street. Scruton Block (35) is at left and Pilsbury Block (92) at right.
0016. View southwest on Lisbon Street looking toward Pine Street intersection. Across street, from left to right, are the Savings Bank Block (34), the Scruton Block (35), 195 Lisbon Street (36), 191-193 Lisbon Street (37), and the Montgomery Ward Building (38).
0017. View southeast on Lisbon Street from the corner of Ash Street. Across Street, from left to right, 152 Lisbon Street (84), Second McGillicuddy Building (85), 168 Lisbon Street (87), Ellard Building (88), Odd Fellows Block (90), Garcelon Building (91), and the Pilsbury Block (92) can be seen. A portion of the First Manufacturer's National Bank (40) can be seen at far right.

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0018. View northwest on Park Street showing the Knights of Columbus Building (89). A portion of the Second Manufacturer's National Bank (86) can be seen at right.
0019. View southwest on Park Street showing the Second Manufacturer's National Bank (86) at the corner of Ash Street.
0020. View south along Park Street Alley between Ash and Pine streets. This is a typical alley view along much of the rear of the buildings that face onto the east side of Lisbon Street.
0021. View southwest on Ash Street showing the First Manufacturer's National Trust Bank (40) across Lisbon Street. Bates Mill Mill One Annex, in the Lewiston Water Power and Mills Historic District, is visible in the distance.
0022. View northwest at the intersection of Ash and Lisbon Streets showing the First McGillicuddy Building (41), First Osgood Building (42), Supovitz Brothers Building (43), and Grant's Building (44).
0023. Detail View of the First McGillicuddy Building corner tower roof and copper name block.
0024. Detail view of the First Osgood Building glaze white brick and name block.
0025. View southwest on Lisbon Street showing the First Manufacturer's National Trust Bank (40), First McGillicuddy Building (41), First Osgood Building (42), Supovitz Brothers Building (43), and a portion of the Grant's Building (44) from left to right.
0026. Detail view of cast stone name block and ornament on the Supovitz Brothers Building (43).
0027. View southeast on Lisbon Street showing a portion of 86-90 Lisbon Street (75), the Evan Ehrefried Building (76), Lamey – Wellehan Building (77), Singler Building (78), 120 Lisbon Street (80), Sands Building (81), Call Building (82), and People's Savings Bank Building (83).
0028. Detail view of the upper façade of the Sands Building (81).
0029. View northeast on Lisbon Street showing the Lamey – Wellehan Building (77).

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0030. Detail view of the Lamey – Wellehan Building storefront.
0031. Detail view of the Lamey – Wellehan Building street number over the upper story entrance.
0032. View northwest on Lisbon Street showing a portion of 95-103 Lisbon Street (46), 93 Lisbon street (48), and the Music Hall/Frye Block (48) from left to right.
0033. Detail view of the name block on the Music Hall/Frye Block.
0034. View west of the Depositors Trust Company Building (49) on Lisbon Street.
0035. Detail view of the carved granite details of the Depositors Trust Company.
0036. View southwest on Lisbon Street showing the Lyceum Hall (50).
0037. Detail view of the fish scale slate roof, cornice, and dormers of the Lyceum Hall.
0038. View northwest on Lisbon Street showing the Union Block (54).
0039. View southwest on Lisbon Street from Main Street showing the long Ash Street to Main Street block with the Gateway-Masonic Hall Building (55) closest.
0040. Detail view of the terra cotta date block on the Gateway-Masonic Hall Building.
0041. Detail view of the terra cotta ornament around the principal entrance and balcony of the Gateway-Masonic Hall Building.
0042. View northeast on Main Street showing 195-205 Main Street (61), 181-193 Maine Street (62), First National Bank Building (64), and a portion of the Central Block (65), from left to right.
0043. View northwest on Main Street showing 90 Middle Street (57) and 238-240 Main Street (56) on the opposite side with a corner of 195-205 Main Street (61) visible at right.

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MAINE

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0044. View northeast on Middle Street showing 90 Middle Street (57) and 238-240 Main Street (56).

0045. View southeast on Main Street showing the Bonnallie Block (58), Bauer Block (59), and Clifford Block (60), from left to right.

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

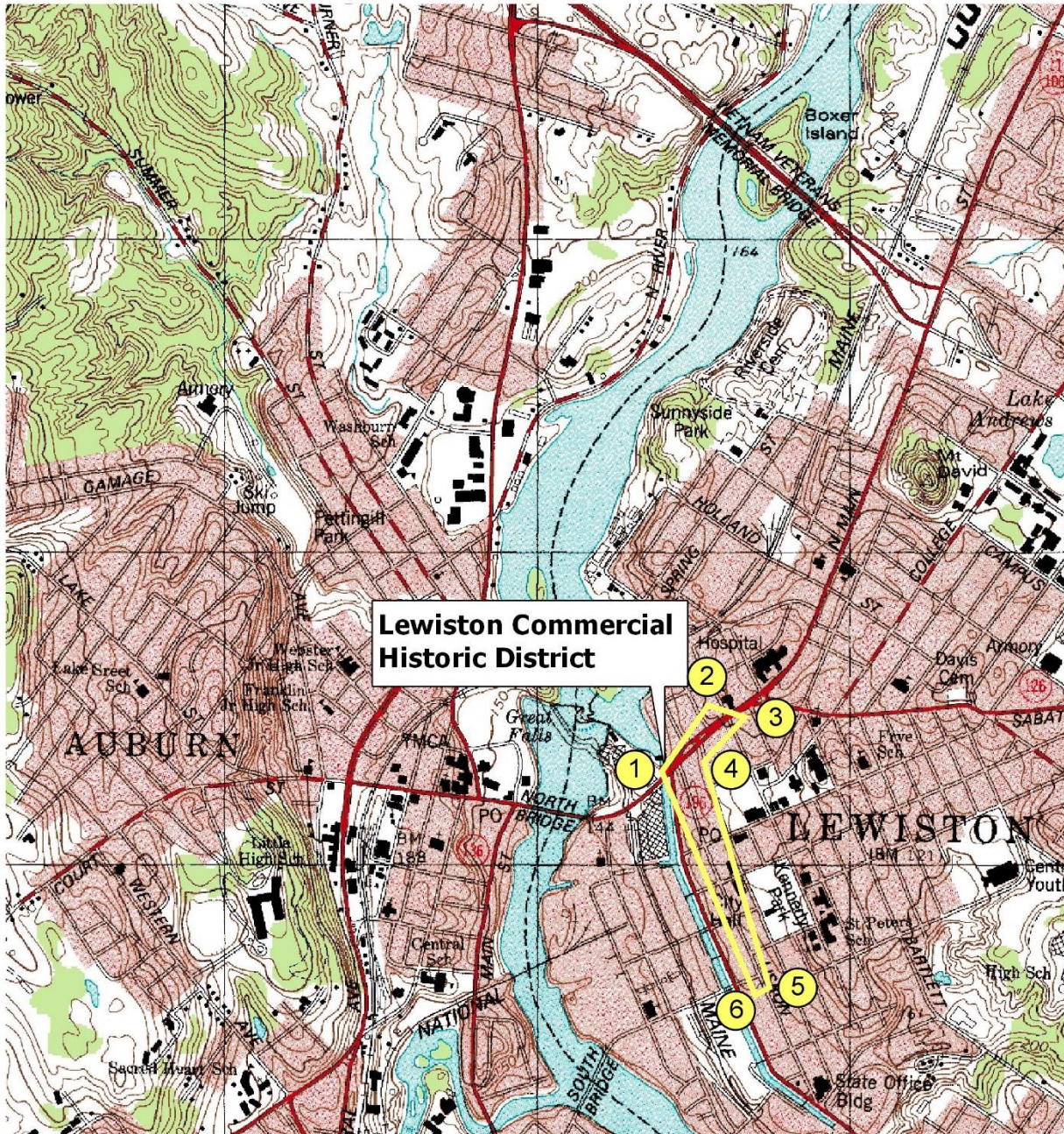
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

Name of Property

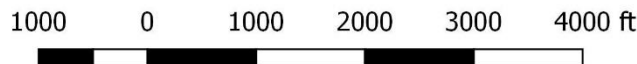
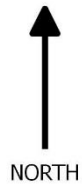
**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State



**Lewiston Commercial Historic District, Lewiston, ME  
 3 July 2018**

UTMs NAD 83 19 /	402438 / 4883513	(1)
	402583 / 4883716	(2)
	402700 / 4883706	(3)
	402589 / 4883558	(4)
	402785 / 4882838	(5)
	402731 / 4882814	(6)

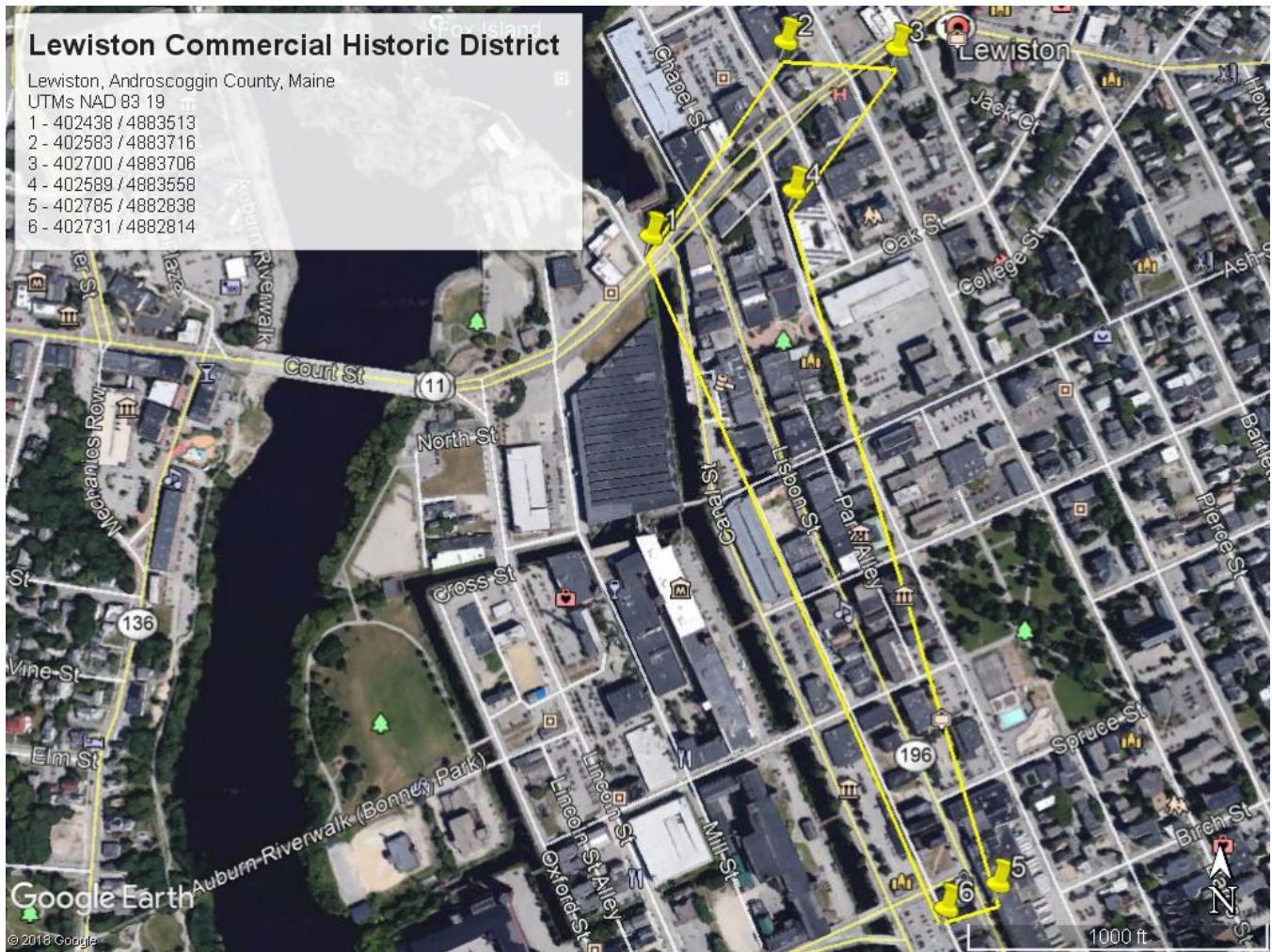


**LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

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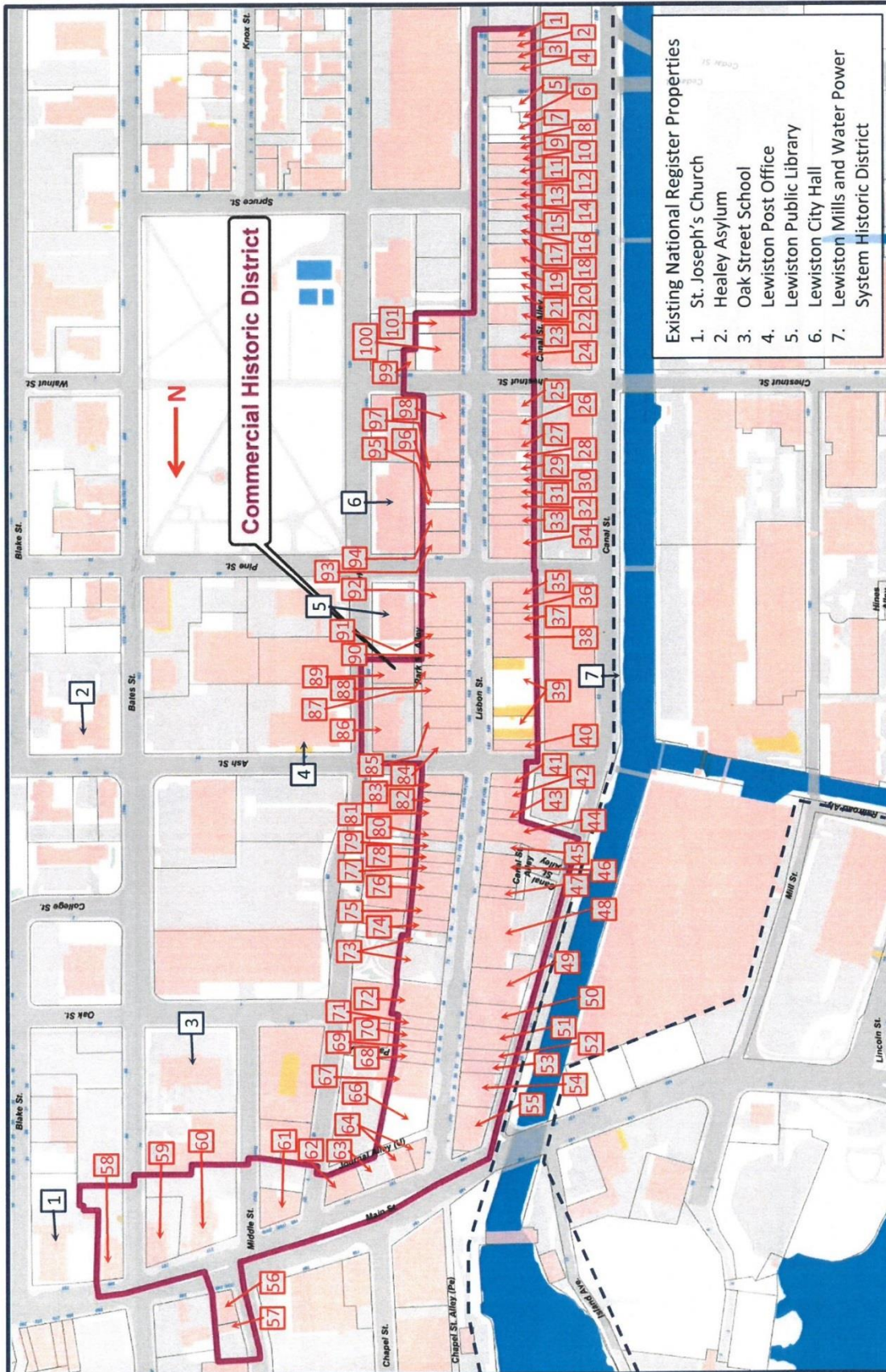


**LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State



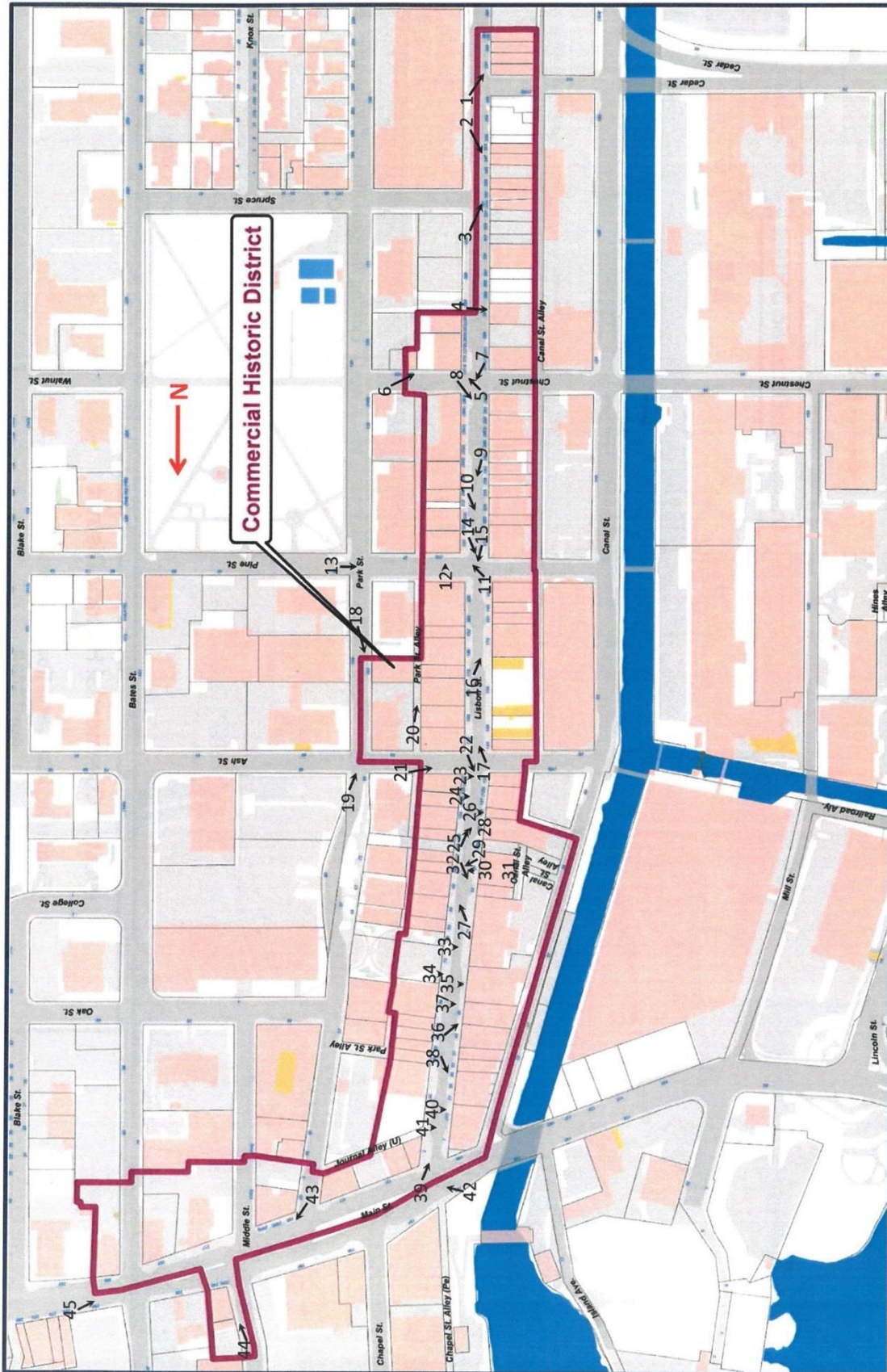
**Lewiston Commercial Historic District**  
Sutherland Conservation & Consulting  
April 2018

LEWISTON COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

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MAINE

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County and State



Lewiston Commercial Historic District  
Photo Key  
Sutherland Conservation & Consulting  
April 2018



S.B.S. LATHAMMAN MALL

MUSIC

PAWN SHOP PARKING

Lewiston PAWN SHOP

COMPUTERS ELECTRONICS GOLD CAR AUDIO FURNITURE TOOLS

LEWISTON PAWN SHOP

LEWISTON PAWN SHOP

CASH GOLD SILVER

WE BUY GUNS

WE BUY GOLD



CORDLESS TOOL SALE



THE NATIONAL  
SODA CRACKER  
**Uneda  
Biscuit**  
5¢ 10¢ 15¢ 20¢ 25¢ 30¢ 35¢ 40¢ 45¢ 50¢  
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

DULAC

AURA

33

347

39



ONE WAY  
ONE WAY  
→



CENTENNIAL  
BLOCK

Paris Adult Book Store

OPEN  
Paris Adult Book Store

Paris Adult Book Store

Paris Adult Book Store

BUY TO  
SUPPORT  
LOCAL  
BUSINESS

Paris  
Adult Book Store

ELWELL  
BOOKSTORE



CHURCH  
STREET

ONE WAY

270



EST. 1908  
**SIMONES**  
WORLD FAMOUS  
HOT DOGS  
Coca-Cola

OPEN  
Coca-Cola  
Wednesday is  
HOT DOG DAY



FREE  
HOT DOGS







NUT ST

←

ALL FROM  
M  
SET  
FRESH  
4 FAX  
COPY



LISBON ST  
CHESTNUT ST

ALL NATION  
MARKET  
FOOD & BEVERAGE  
331-780-1

DUSE  
WAGON LIT

19

150

35



MOGADISHU BUSINESS CE

NEW WINE  
REPUTY

19

23

50

OPEN



1 HR PARKING  
9 AM TO 6 PM

201-1036

RIGHT LANE  
MUST  
TURN RIGHT

1 HR PARKING  
9 AM TO 6 PM





- ATKINSON BUILDING -





PARK ST







ONE WAY  
←  
ONE WAY  
→

PINE ST  
←

LEWISTON



Lewiston Family Planning

Lewiston Family Planning

SIDEWALK  
CLOSED



MCCLELLAN

150  
Lisbon Street

DELUXE

ONE WAY

Hand icon (red)



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

103 PARK STREET



FIVE COUNTY

FIVE COUNTY

FIVE COUNTY

STOP

KVV  
FIVE COUNTY  
HOSPITAL

P





A tall, multi-story brick building with a classical architectural style. The ground floor features arched windows and a prominent entrance. The upper floors are characterized by a grid of rectangular windows. The building is situated on a street corner, with a traffic light visible at the intersection.

1 HR  
PARKING  
9 AM  
TO 6 PM



LOADING  
ZONE  
MON-FRI  
10AM-6PM

ONEWAY









McGILLIGUDDY  
1895  
BLOCK

1893  
OSGOOD  
BUILDING



 **Rinck**

  
DUPOVITZ BROS.

ASH ST



SUPOVITZ BROS.







ASANDS \* BUILDING

# Lamey-Wellahan



# Lamey-Wellehan







OW  BICYCLE

  
NO PARKING  
IN PARK ST  
ALLEY



MUSIC  
HALL

FRYE BLOCK



DEPOSITORS TRUST COMPANY

SUSAN M. COLLINS  
UNITED STATES SENATOR

55 W. BON  
STREET

**KW** FOR SALE  
OR LEASE  
RETAIL / OFFICE  
SPACE AVAILABLE

55 W. BON  
STREET



The image shows the upper portion of a classical building facade. At the top, there is a decorative cornice with a row of rectangular panels. Below this is a row of square, block-like ornaments. The main text is carved into a wide, flat band. Underneath the text is another row of square ornaments, followed by a row of small, dark circular recesses. The facade is supported by four large, fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. Between the columns are three large, arched openings. The leftmost and rightmost openings contain windows with dark frames and light-colored curtains. The central opening is a dark, recessed archway. The entire structure is made of light-colored stone or concrete. The sky is a pale, clear blue.

DEPOSITORS TRUST COMPANY



MUSEUM HALL

FUEL

S

SIDECAR

S

SIDECAR

Residence  
The New  
43 Lis

KW  
RETIRO OFFICE  
ONLY AVAILABLE

BBK





WIND ROCK

Orchid

AFTERMATHS SMOKE SHOP

IBC Industrial Building & Supply Co.





LISBON ST  
MAIN ST

THE GATEWAY

oggin  
32

889-5000 CALLS





THE GATEWAY



HULETT SQUARE

LISBON ST

HULETT ST



NO PARKING

PARK ST →



ONE WAY →

Lewiston

→ DOWNTOWN

→ KENNEDY PARK

→ PUBLIC PARKING BUS STATION

**FACING** C  
Mental Health a  
Outpatient C  
Adult Community







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/27/2018      Date of Pending List: 9/14/2018      Date of 16th Day: 10/1/2018      Date of 45th Day: 10/11/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      10/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.





## CITY OF LEWISTON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD REPORT

**MOTION:** by **Douglas Hodgkin** that on July 12, 2018, the City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Review Board accepts the Findings of Fact for the Lewiston Commercial Historic District regarding the applicability of National Register criteria, how the nomination of this district contributes to local preservation efforts; (i.e. educational programs, planning, economic development, protection, etc.), and the summary of the public record. **SECOND: by Gerard Raymond**

**VOTED:** 7-0 (Passed)

### **Findings of Facts- Lewiston Commercial Historic District**

#### **Applicability of National Register Criteria**

This proposed district qualifies under National Register Criteria A and C. The Lewiston Commercial Historic District is significant from the Criteria A standpoints of Community Planning and Development, Commerce, Entertainment/Recreation, Communication and Education. Lewiston was a planned city, designed and developed by the Lewiston Water Power Company to support the industrial development of the water power of the Androscoggin River. The district was planned as the City's primary commercial district, located between the mills and residential neighborhoods and grew proportionately with the success of the mills. Besides its commercial significance, Lewiston's commercial center became the primary location of entertainment and recreation from the 1870's through 1960. The 1,000 seat Lyceum Hall and the Music Hall at 69-87 Lisbon Street is examples. Downtown Lewiston was home to a number of printing presses and publishing firms as well as educational institutions such as Bliss Business College.

The Architecture (Criteria C), of the Lewiston Commercial Historic District is an intact collection of buildings, sites, and structures that make up and defines the historic center of downtown Lewiston. The proposed district includes a previously listed National Registry District and most of the buildings from a Multiple Resource listing, from 1985 to 1986 respectively. The nominated properties consist of primarily multi-story masonry buildings aligned along both sides of the street with a smaller number of wood-framed buildings of one, two and three stories. Located along Lisbon Street and a portion of Main Street, the Lewiston Commercial District is "L" shaped. Lisbon Street runs on a north-south alignment while Main Street and the five other streets that cross or intersect Lisbon Street within the district are on a roughly east-west alignment.

The Lewiston Commercial District consists of eighty-two buildings and eighteen sites covering 15.28 acres in downtown Lewiston. Within these boundaries are 65 structures contributing to the historic character of the district (43 in the proposed district and 22 from the previously listed district), 17 non-contributing building and 18 non-contributing sites. The eighty-two buildings comprise a visually cohesive grouping of commercial, institutional and mixed use commercial and residential buildings built between 1850 and 1968, which generally retain a high degree of historic integrity.

The architecture of the buildings in the district, express the distinct characteristic of nineteenth and twentieth century types, periods and methods of construction. Architectural influences include: Greek Revival, Italianate, Romanesque Revival and Beaux Arts styles with examples of Art Deco style as well. The period of significance for the district, 1850-1968, represents the date of the Lewiston Water Power Company's urban plan for the district as well as the earliest building date and extends to fifty years before the present.

**How the nomination of this property contributes to local preservation efforts**

The City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Review Board has developed a self-guided tour brochure of Lewiston history, architecture and culture. This brochure is an excellent educational tool and it has been very popular with residents and visitors to the community. The proposed Lewiston Commercial Historic District would be a great addition to this brochure. National Register status should serve to educate district property owners of the importance of their properties and the need to preserve these valuable community assets. National Register designation will enable interested property owners to utilize State and Federal tax credits to further their preservation and development efforts and this will be a major benefit for the owners and the greater community. The district designation will encourage the redevelopment, the preservation of the architecture and promote the character and sense of place in Downtown Lewiston. Most importantly, this designation will serve as a reminder that we all need to work together to preserve our heritage for today and for future generations.

**A summary of public comment**

This proposed district is very important to the City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Review Board and has been discussed at a number of its meetings. On April 5, 2018 the Board conducted a public hearing on the proposed district. All property owners were mailed a letter from Board Chairperson William Clifford inviting all parties to attend said public hearing. On June 7, 2018, Michael Goebel-Bain of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission made a presentation to the Lewiston Historic Preservation Review Board and explained how the Historic District process works and the benefits being in a historic district will bring. District property owners Normand and Claire Anctil (191 Lisbon St.), Jules Patry (84 and 199 Lisbon St.) and one interested citizen were present and in favor of the district. On Tuesday, June 12, 2018, the Lewiston City Council conducted a televised workshop and listened to a brief presentation on the proposed Lewiston Commercial Historic District. On July 12, 2018, the Historic Preservation Review Board conducted a second hearing and made a favorable recommendation to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for the creation of Lewiston Commercial Historic District.

**MOTION:** by **Douglas Hodgkin** that on July 12, 2018 the City of Lewiston Historic Preservation Review Board makes a favorable recommendation to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission for the nomination of the Lewiston Commercial Historic District. **SECOND:** by **Gerard Raymond**

**VOTED:** 7-0 (Passed)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
William H. Clifford, Chairman

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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



KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

23 August 2018

Control Unit  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find three National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine.

Tiffany Chapel, Kennebec County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Tiffany Chapel to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

United Baptist Church, Penobscot County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for United Baptist Church to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Lewiston Commercial Historic District, Androscoggin County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lewiston Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain  
Architectural Historian

Enc.