United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms

1. Name

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

date entered

state

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historic	Connors Hous	e						<u> </u>
and/or common	Former Home	for Age	d Women					
2. Loca	ation							
street & number	277 State S	t reet _				_{N∕A} _not	for public	cation
city, town	Bangor,	<u> </u>	vi	cinity of	congressional distric	•		
state	Maine	code	23	county	Penobscot		code	019
3. Clas	sificatio	n						
Category <u>district</u> <u>Second</u> <u>second</u> <u>second</u> <u>site</u> <u>object</u>	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisit N/A in process being consid		Accessib	upied in progress	Present Use agriculture _X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military		museum park private re religious scientific transport other:	:
4. Own	er of Pro	oper	ty	- 2				
name	Medical Pr	operties	s consort	cium, c/o	Dr. John McGill			
street & number	417 State	-						
city, town	Bangor,		vi	cinity of	state	!	Maine ()4401
5. Loca	ation of	Lega	l Des	criptic	on			
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Penol	oscot Coi	inty Regis	try of Deeds			
city, town		Bango	or,		state	•	Maine	
6. Repi	resentat	_		sting \$	Surveys			
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date					federal si	ate	county	local
depository for su	rvey records	×		.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Che
<u>_X</u> excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_X_
good	ిే ruins	altered	
fair	unexposed		

Check one _X_ original site ___ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Connors House is a large mansard-style building of a characteristic Bangor type. Later additoons have virtually doubled the house's size, yet respect and accentuate the massing and decoration of the original sections.

The original main portion is 3X2 bays in dimension, 3 stories tall and has a symmetrical facade with central entrance hall. The major facade element is a bell-shaped gable reflecting the concave slope of the mansard. All wall surfaces are rusticated with blockwork. The other decorative features are restrained, classical, and typical of Bangor mansards of the later 1860s. The only original elements that have been lost with time are a cast-iron and granite fence and three of the four chimnies. The building retains all of its original 2/2 windows.

The original 2-3 bayed, 3-storied ell, also with Mansard roof and blockwork, survives to the rear of the main section but was extended in the 1890s (see below). The extension exactly replicates the original section, but replaces a small clapboarded shed that originally served as a connector to the barn.

The original pitched-roofed barn was also demolished in the 1890s, and replaced with a square, 3-story, mansard-roofed section that mimics the main section in size, shape, materials, and character. This and the ell extension were added during the building's use as a home For Aged Women. Also added, either at the same time or slightly later, were a tall elevator shaft and multi-bayed glass sunporch on the south side of the ell. The sunporch is faintly Colonial Revival in character.

In the past ten years, a deck has been added to the north side of the ell, connecting the two three-story sections. Its design is in harmony with the building.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement	 literature military music philosophy politics/government 	 religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1866–67	Builder/Architect	Benjamin S. Deane	9

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Edward Connors House is one of dozens of large mansard-roofed mansions erected in Bangor in the years 1866-75, a boom period for the lumber economy. The house is notable for two reasons: it is one of the few Bangor mansions of its type and period whose architect is documented, and it was the home of Edward Connors, a pivotal figure in the economic and social history of the era.

The house is one of eight mansions erected (or remodeled from existing houses) within two building seasons (1866-67), on two streets (Broadway and State), and which were virtually identical in configuration/decoration, differing only in minor design elements. As a group, they were the most elegant houses on the two most elegant avenues in town, and were of so common a character as to inspire over a dozen simpler Bangor mansions by 1870, and over a dozen mansions for the elite of surrounding towns in the same period. This strain of mansard-roofed mansion might be referred to as "The Bangor Style", for it was as character-defining in post-Civil War Bangor as was the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -story brick Italianate in Portland during the same years, or the Greek Revival temple-house of the Kennebec Valley in an earlier period.

The post-war Bangor mansions were characterized by squareness, symmetry, a distinctive portico with doubled windows above it, blockwork walls, a concave roof, and, on the grander examples, including seven out of the eight mansions of 1866-67, a bell-shapedfacade gable reflecting the curve of the mansard. Nearly all of these features, including the gable, were inspired by a series of fashionable houses erected in Cambridge and other Boston suburbs from the mid-1850s through the 1860s, many the work of Orrington-born architect Calvin Ryder. Ryder had designed at least one grand example of this genre for a Bangor patron in 1858 (William Blake House, on Court Street), which doubtlessly served to inspire local architects and builders in the post-war period.

The Connors House is one of only two "Bangor Style" houses in either Bangor or surrounding towns whose architect is documented. The house is the last known work of Benjamin S. Deane, veteran Bangor architect who was probably responsible for other works of the same design. Deane was the only Maine architect practicing outside of Portland in the period of the 1850s-60s, and lent his conservative but elegant interpretation to styles ranging from Federal to Mansard. The Connors House, while not the best of his designs, is certainly in his tradition.

Bangor's mansion-builders of the post-War period were nearly all connected to lumber or a dependent industry, and most were characterized by youthfulness. Few had been active participants in the life of antebellum Bangor, either because of their youth, the fact that they were recent immigrants from Massachusetts, or in the present case, their racial character. Edward Connors is well-known as the sole operator of the Bangor Boom but, more importantly, he was perhaps the wealthiest Irishman in Bangor in the late 1860s.

Certain Irishmen had prominent roles in the local economy in the antebellum period as sweatshop operators employing as many as 100 women. But Bangor's Irish-run sweatshop industry was in no way integrated with the major business of the Penobscot Valley, which

9. Major Bibliographical References

Newspaper research carried out by James Vickery of Bangor.

10. Geogra	phical Dat	a	
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12. State H	listoric Pre	servation (Officer Certification
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For NPS use only I hereby certify that Colored Keeper of the National	this property is included Byen I Register	in the National Register Entered in the National Register	date 10/6/83
Attest:			date
Chief of Registration			

Continuation sheet	Item number 8	Page	2
CONNORS HOUSE			
Inventory-Nomination	on Form		
National Register of			
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was lumber. It was the lumbermen who set the social and political tone of Bangor and who formed a club of wealth which excluded the Irish and other minorities. Connors was the first Irishman known to have played a leadership role in the lumber business, and was the only Irishman in Bangor with a mansion on exclusive State Street. Much of Connor's building funds, however, probably derived from his wife's inheritance after her brother, Timothy Field, struck gold in a California mine but died shortly after returning to Bangor. Connors retained the house only until 1873, but remained boom-operator long enough to pass the position on to his son.