

STATE:	Maine
COUNTY:	Kennebec
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUL 18 1974

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

ATB
Z 219
W 00007150
E 437500

1. NAME

COMMON:
Lot Morrill House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
113 Winthrop Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Augusta

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
1st: Hon Peter N. Kyros

STATE: Maine CODE: 23 COUNTY: Kennebec CODE: 011

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure 	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	<u>Apartment</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Robert G. & Sharon L. Stubbs

STREET AND NUMBER:
2 Pleasant Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Hallowell

STATE:
Maine

CODE:
23

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Kennebec County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
State Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Augusta

STATE:
Maine

CODE:
23

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
None

DATE OF SURVEY:

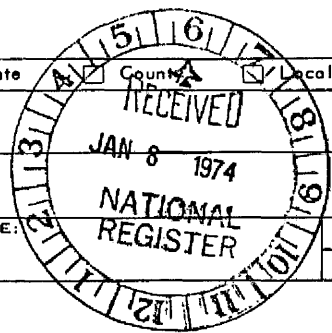
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:



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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lot Morrill House in Augusta is an example of straight forward early Greek Revival residences found in Maine. Erected in the 1830's, the dwelling is rectangular in shape, has a granite foundation, and is of brick wall construction with wooden and granite trim. The house displays the Greek Revival orientation of having its gable end to the street.

The facade of the Morrill House stands two-and-a-half stories high. On the first story there is a series of four identical elongated vertical windows. Each one has a wooden sill and a simple granite lintel. Above each of these windows is a smaller second story window with a wooden sill. The half story is emphatically outlined in cornice molding to give the effect of a Grecian triangular pediment. Within this pediment are two windows having wooden sills and granite lintels. All window sash on the facade has been altered to a two-over-two pane arrangement.

The left side of the main house possesses the doorway, reflecting the side entrance treatment popular in the Greek Revival. On the first story is a wooden porch supported by two Doric columns and ending in an enclosure. The front of this enclosure has a paneled Greek Revival door with sidelights and three rectangular panels above. One elongated vertical window is found on the first story of the left wall. Over the porch are three identical second story windows with wooden sills. The wooden cornice molding of the facade is continued along the left wall. Beyond the main house is a two story gable roofed brick ell with an elongated window on the first floor and two smaller ones on the second.

The right side of the main house has three elongated vertical windows on the first story and three smaller ones on the second. Like the facade and left side, the first story windows have wooden sills and granite lintels, while the second story ones have only wooden sills. A wooden Italianate porch of the 1860' or 70's runs along the right side of the first story. The wooden cornice molding of the facade continues on the right wall. The right side of the brick ell has three windows on each of its two stories. A tall rectangular brick chimney rises from each side of the main house. There is also one located on the ell.

The Lot Morrill House is in a good state of preservation on the interior. While the dwelling has been modified into six apartments, the overall layout of the main section remains essentially as it was when built. Original Greek Revival woodwork and doors are present throughout the house. Of special interest are the ten fireplaces, all of which have different mantels, except for two matched white marble mantels in the front parlor.

Although the Lot Morrill House has experienced some changes, it has retained its forthright Greek Revival integrity from the period of its greatest historical importance.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian; 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1830's

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This fine brick house, done in the Greek Revival style, was probably built in the 1830's. The house was the home of Mark Nason in 1838, an Augusta merchant who moved to Fayette, Maine around 1845.

In 1845 the house was occupied by Lot M. Morrill who came to Augusta in 1841 to practice law with James W. Bradbury and Richard Rice. Lot Morrill was a graduate of Waterville College (now Colby) and first practiced law in Readfield after being admitted to the bar in 1839.

Between 1849 and 1856, he was Chairman of the State Democratic Committee. In 1853 he was nominated and elected to the House of Representatives in the Maine State Legislature. Within one year, he was the unsuccessful candidate for the U.S. Senate. However, he was elected to the State Senate in 1855 whereupon he was at once made its presiding officer, President of the Senate. In 1856, Lot M. Morrill, due to his strong belief in the abolition of slavery and the temperance movement, broke with the Democratic Party and joined the newly forming Republican Party movement.

In 1857, he was elected Governor of the State of Maine. He was twice re-elected in 1858 and 1859. In 1861, he was sent to the United States Senate where he served until 1876. While in the U.S. Senate, he became a primary force in the abolition movement and in the initiation and support of bills which proved to be our first Civil Rights measures.

He introduced a bill to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia which passed the senate April 3, 1862. He was a leader in the successful passage in the senate of a bill in February 1863 to establish an institution for the education of colored youth in the District of Columbia.

In the session of January, 1866, Senator Morrill's committee reported out a bill conferring suffrage upon colored citizens of the District of Columbia. This bill ultimately was enacted into law.

He strongly supported, in many speeches, a policy of reconstructing the constitutions of the rebel southern states on the basis of citizenship and suffrage for all without reference to race or color.

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Beck, Joseph T., Historical Notes on Augusta, Maine, Farmington, Maine:
 Knowlton, McLean Co., 1962.

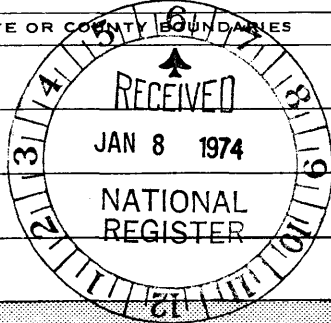
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		44° 19' 01"	69° 47' 02"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **one acre**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
 Richard D. Kelly & Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr.

ORGANIZATION: Maine Historic Preservation Commission DATE: June, 1973

STREET AND NUMBER:
31 Western Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Augusta STATE: Maine CODE: 23

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name James H. Munday

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date January 3, 1974

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 7/18/74

ATTEST:

[Signature]
 Keeper of The National Register

Date 7.17.74

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

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While in the Senate, Mr. Morrill became the first Chairman of the Appropriations Committee in addition to being Chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee of Indian Affairs.

In 1876 President Grant appointed Lot Morrill to the cabinet post of Secretary of the Treasury where he served for two years.

After Lot Morrill's widow died at the home in 1918, the house was purchased by John E. Nelson in 1919. He was elected as the Republican Representative to Congress in the 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st and 72nd Congresses, spanning the years 1921 to 1933.

Subsequently his son, Charles P. Nelson, who also lived in the same house, was elected Mayor of Augusta, Maine and then a Republican Representative to Congress serving in the 81st, 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses from 1949 until 1957.

The property passed from the Nelson family to the present owner in 1963.

