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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 29 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whitney Park Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number West Broadway, Pond, Cedar, Hayward, & Union Streets N/A not for publication
city, town Bangor, N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Penobscot code 019 zip code 04401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>43</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
		<u>44</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

James S. Fetherston, J.H.P.O. 8/26/88
Signature of certifying official Date
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

John Savage 10/13/88
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)Italianate

Queen Anne

Colonial Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite

walls Wood/Weatherboard Wood Shingle

roof Asphalt

other Porches, Corner Towers, Bay Windows

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Whitney Park Historic District is an urban residential neighborhood of forty-two buildings and a small park that occupy a polygonal area of approximately 18 acres. Located in Bangor's west side, this homogenous group of overwhelmingly frame dwellings continues to exhibit the salient characteristics of design, material, scale, and setting that convey its nineteenth and early twentieth century period of development. There are forty-three (43) contributing resources in the district (marked by a capital C in the inventory list) and no non-contributing elements.

A pattern of five parallel and perpendicular streets and a diagonal route along the southwest side form the grid on which the district developed. Union Street, a major traffic arterial, marks the eastern boundary to the west of which are the residential streets of Cedar, Hayward, Pond, and West Broadway, the latter two of which lie perpendicular to the others. West Broadway is a wide boulevard along which the principal houses were erected on lots of nearly one acre. Although built over a period of some seventy-five years, the generous lots and regular setbacks along this street lend it a clear sense of visual cohesion. This is enhanced by the frequent use of landscaping features in the form of deciduous and evergreen trees, expansive trimmed lawns, foundation plantings, and in two cases, wrought iron fencing. This pattern holds for the other streets, although the more modest scale of the houses and the smaller lots on which they stand account for a more typical urban streetscape appearance.

Architecturally, the district contains significant and more typical examples of the popular residential styles between the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Among the first built of these dwellings is the Charles Jennings House (30) of c. 1851-53, a one-and-a-half-story cape and connected barn that exhibits transitional Greek Revival/Italianate characteristics. More typical of the period, however, are the clearly Italianate structures such as the Simon B. Fifield House (22) of c. 1853, a large two-story dwelling with bracketed eaves and prominent window hoods, or the somewhat later Woodman Staples House (27) with its gable front orientation, entrance porch and side bay windows. The city's only stylish Italian villa is the William Arnold House (5) on West Broadway, a rambling two-story building with rusticated sheathing and two corner towers (one of which is a later addition). Significant Second Empire style residences include the Joseph C. White House (2) of 1866-68 that features rusticated sheathing and a slate covered mansard.

Building during the 1890s and early 1900s was a blend of Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival styles, most of which was concentrated along West Broadway. Among the many notable examples is the Queen Anne Langdon S. Chilcott House (10) of 1890 that

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has a corner tower and a blend of sheathing materials; the Frederick H. Parkhurst House (10) of 1890, an expansive Shingle Style dwelling, and the 1901 Colonial Revival George E. Thompson House with its formal balance and symmetry.

Despite a diversity of styles and scales, the district has a remarkable homogeneity. In part this is due to the concentration of the major houses to the large lots on West Broadway where their size and architectural sophistication places them in a setting relative to each other as opposed to a situation where they were randomly scattered among the more modest homes. This very circumstance serves the other sections of the district equally well in that the similarity in scale and lot size brings the separate buildings into a cohesive group. Furthermore, with the exception of the two brick houses on Cedar Street, the use of wood as the principal building material lends the various buildings an important shared characteristic.

INVENTORY LIST

1. Sprague Adams House, 1868 - C
11 West Broadway
Mansard, 3 stories, frame with first and second stories sheathed in rustication, third story slated, excellent condition. Built for Adams, a commission merchant, banker and wholesaler of fancy goods.
2. Joseph C. White House, 1866-68 - C
19 West Broadway
Mansard, 3 stories, frame with first and second stories sheathed in rustication, third story slated, excellent condition. White was a dry goods merchant. He sold the house in 1870 to James C. Stodder.
3. Norris H. Bragg House, 1866 - C
29 West Broadway
Mansard, 3 stories, frame with first and second stories clapboarded, third story slated, excellent condition. Bragg was the founder of a coal, iron, steel, and hardware business.
4. Charles P. Brown House, c. 1871-73 - C
39 West Broadway
Mansard, 3 stories, frame with first and second stories sheathed in rustication, third story slated, excellent condition. Brown was a prominent Bangor attorney.
5. William Arnold House, 1854-56 - C
47 West Broadway
Italianate, 2 stories, with 2 towers, frame with rusticated sheathing, left tower and front porch added in late 19th century, excellent condition. First house built along West Broadway and the only stylish Italian villa erected in Bangor. Arnold was a prosperous livery stable owner.

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6. Smith-Miller House, 1893 - C
65 West Broadway
Cook, Hapgood and Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, Architects
Shingle Style, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition. Plan was published in the June 3, 1893, edition of the American Architect and Building News.
7. Langdon J. Freese House, 1927 - C
69 West Broadway
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition. Present appearance dates from a remodeling of a c. 1860 house.
8. Bowler-Mudgett House, 1896-97 - C
75 West Broadway
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition. Construction commenced by John T. Bowler and completed by Millard E. Mudgett, a partner in J. P. Bass and Company.
9. Henry F. Drummond House, 1929 - C
91 West Broadway
Frederick A. Patterson, Architect
Colonial Revival, 1½ stories, frame with wooden siding, excellent condition.
10. Frederick H. Parkhurst House, 1890 - C
72 West Broadway
Wilfred E. Mansur, Architect
Shingle Style, 2½ stories with corner tower, frame with shingled exterior, excellent condition.
11. House, post 1875 - C
64 West Broadway
Shingle Style, 2½ stories, frame with shingled exterior, excellent condition.
12. Allan H. Rice House, c. 1869-71 - C
56 West Broadway
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Colonial Revival roof balustrade, excellent condition.
13. David E. Costellow House, c. 1859-64 - C
48 West Broadway
Colonial Revival (extensive 1897 remodeling by Charles E. Dole of a mid-19th century house), 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.

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14. Harry L. Parker House, 1909-10 - C
42 West Broadway
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
15. Charles H. Dunning House, c. 1861-63 - C
32 West Broadway
Italianate, 2½ stories, brick with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
16. George E. Thompson House, 1909 - C
28 West Broadway
C. Parker Crowell, Architect
Colonial Revival, 2 stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
17. Charles L. Hayward House, 1892-93 - C
18 West Broadway
Queen Anne, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
A large detached carriage house stands at the rear of the lot.
18. John N. Merrill House, 1895-96 - C
10 West Broadway
Wilfred E. Mansur, Architect
Colonial Revival, 2 stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
19. Langdon S. Chilcott House, 1890 - C
2 West Broadway
Queen Anne, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded first story, remainder shingled, excellent condition.
20. Bradley P. Kidder House, 1889 - C
350 Union Street
Frank E. Kidder, Architect
Queen Anne, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded first story, remainder shingled, modern metal first story front porch, excellent condition.
21. Mason House, by 1853 - C
342 Union Street
Gothic Revival, 2½ stories, frame with aluminum siding on exterior, Greek Revival window trim, 20th century first story porch, good condition.

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22. Simon B. Fifield House, by 1853 - C
334 Union Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with wooden siding, good condition.
23. House, by 1853 - C
326 Union Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
24. Newell H. Ladd House, c. 1853-55 - C
324 Union Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
25. House, by 1853 - C
13 Pond Street
Greek Revival, 1½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Italianate portico, excellent condition.
26. House, post 1875 - C
17 Pond Street
Italianate, 1½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Colonial Revival portico, excellent condition.
27. Woodman Staples House, c. 1869-71 - C
29 Pond Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
28. House, c. 1853-59 - C
31 Pond Street
Greek Revival, 1½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Colonial Revival portico, excellent condition.
29. House, post 1875 - C
37 Pond Street
Colonial Revival, 2 stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
30. Charles Jennings House, c. 1851-53 - C
15 Hayward Street
Greek Revival cape, 1½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Colonial Revival dormers. Barn at rear is connected to main house via a narrow ell with porch.

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31. House, post 1875 - C
23 Hayward Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, bracketed window hoods, and a two-story ell.
32. House, c. 1920 - C
29 Hayward Street
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, frame with wooden siding, excellent condition. A one-story flat roofed garage is attached to the southeast corner.
33. House, c. 1853-59 - C
32 Hayward Street
Greek Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, unusual tower on right wall and a long two-story ell with porch that extends to a barn.
34. Edward W. Hanson House, c. 1855-59 - C
22 Hayward Street
Greek Revival, 2½ stories, frame with replacement aluminum siding, modern enclosed entrance porch, and a two-story side bay window.
35. House, c. 1910 - C
20 Hayward Street
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, hip roof, frame with shingled exterior, excellent condition.
36. House, c. 1853-59 - C
16 Hayward Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition. A two-story ell extends to the rear.
37. Enoch P. Judkins House, 1856-57 - C
225 Cedar Street
Transitional Greek Revival-Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition. Moved to this site from the corner of Pond and Cedar Streets probably in the early 1900s.
38. Jonas T. Dinsmore House, 1861-64 - C
233 Cedar Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, fine period stable, excellent condition.

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39. House, c. 1860 - C
239 Cedar Street
Two-story brick Italianate house with an L-shaped frame extension to the rear.
40. House, post 1875 - C
243 Cedar Street
Colonial Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, excellent condition.
41. Asa Smith, Jr., House, c. 1855-56 - C
242 Cedar Street
Greek Revival, 2½ stories, frame with clapboarded exterior, Queen Anne portico, side bay windows, shingled roof gable and cornice trim, excellent condition. Evidently built by house joiner David Costellow who sold to Smith in 1857.
42. Jabez True House, 1857-58 - C
214 Cedar Street
Italianate, 2½ stories, brick with wooden trim, 2½ story frame ell with rusticated sheathing, excellent condition. One of last brick houses built in Bangor prior to the Colonial Revival period.
43. Whitney Park, by 1875 - C
Northeast corner of Cedar and Hammond Streets
Whitney Park is a small triangular shaped open space punctuated by a variety of deciduous trees and shrubs. It appears as a distinct open space in a birds-eye-view of Bangor from 1875, but may very well have been set off at the time that Zebulon Bradley prepared his grid map of the area in 1829.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning & Development

Period of Significance

c. 1850-1929

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various - See Inventory List

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Whitney Park Historic District is a residential neighborhood of forty-two dwellings erected between c. 1850 and 1929. A small triangular shaped park at the south side gives the district its name. Ranging from modest mid-nineteenth century capes to turn-of-the-century urban mansions, the district embraces one of the most intact and architecturally distinguished groups of houses in Bangor. Built for and occupied by a variety of businessmen and professionals, many of these dwellings depict the great accumulation of wealth generated from the city's continued position as a world class lumber port during the second half of the nineteenth century. Applicable criteria include A, C and consideration B.

Bisected by the Kenduskeag Stream and extending along the west side of the Penobscot River, Bangor is the state's second largest urban area. The first permanent white settlement is believed to have been made in 1769 by Jacob Buswell. This initial settlement, known as Kenduskeag Plantation, became the incorporated town of Bangor in 1791 with a population of 169 persons.

During the first two decades of the nineteenth century, Bangor's growth proceeded at a modest rate with a population increase to 1,221 by 1820. However, the village was entering a dramatic period of expansion that thrust it into international prominence as the world's leading lumber shipping port. Strategically situated at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River, Bangor developed the sawmills and other wood related industries whose raw materials were delivered by great log drives from the vast woods of northern Maine. From an estimated output of 200 million board feet in all of the years prior to 1832, the mills produced over eight billion board feet during the next half century. By 1849 there were 63 manufacturers and dealers in lumber, in addition to three sash and blind plants and four coopers.

The tremendous population growth (14,432 persons by 1850) and the prosperity that accompanied this period of development transformed the village into a thriving city (incorporated in 1834) with an attendant building spree that extended to commercial, public, religious, and residential construction, and included as many as 500 buildings of all types built in 1836 alone. The rapidly developing city was home to a wide variety of mercantile establishments including, by 1849, 75 dry goods merchants, 7 dealers in watches, jewelers and fancy goods, and 4 dealers in paper hangings. Some

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bangor Board of Trade. The City of Bangor. Bangor: Mining and Industrial Journal, 1883.

Thompson, Deborah. Bangor, Maine: 1769-1914 An Architectural History. Orono: University of Maine Press, 1988.

Vickery, James B., ed. An Illustrated History of the City of Bangor, Maine. 1969.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A

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4	9	6	1	0	8	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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

C

1	9
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5	1	7	3	4	0
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4	9	6	0	2	8	0
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D

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5	1	6	7	3	0
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4	9	6	0	7	0	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Whitney Park Historic District is formed by the Bangor Theological Seminary Historic District to the south; a row of substantially altered small-scale commercial shops along the south and west; later twentieth century structures to the north; and a variety of older but now heavily altered brick and frame dwellings/offices on the east side of Union Street. With the exception of the Seminary, these adjoining areas clearly lack the integrity and architectural/historical significance contained See continuation sheet within the district.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date July, 1988

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/289-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04333

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twenty years later the Maine State Year-Book carried an even more diverse list of specialized entrepreneurs, a clear indication of the growing wealth of the middle and upper class. Furthermore, local enterprising businessmen obtained in 1832 a charter to establish a railroad between Bangor and the up-river mill center of Old Town. This opened in 1836 becoming the state's first railroad, and foreshadowing the rise of a method of transportation that would supplant much of the sea-going shipping that filled Bangor's wharves.

The area located within the present district boundary appears to have been undeveloped prior to the 1850s, although it may very well have been a pasture or simply an open lot. Nevertheless, as early as 1829 it was incorporated into the grid pattern street plan developed by Zebulon Bradley which set off nearly one-acre lots along Seventh Street (now West Broadway). Furthermore, in 1819 the Bangor Theological Seminary (N. R. 8/2/77) had relocated to the triangular campus that it continues to occupy immediately to the south of this district.

Building in the neighborhood had commenced about 1850 with the erection of a few late Greek Revival, Gothic Revival and Italianate style houses along Union, Hayward, Cedar, and Pond Streets. By the end of the decade most of the house lots that bordered these four streets had been occupied. Among these is the Jabez True House (42) of 1857-58, an Italianate dwelling believed to be one of the last brick houses erected in Bangor prior to the Colonial Revival period. The relatively modest scale and decorative treatment of these early houses suggest that the neighborhood was initially populated by members of the middle class. This pattern was continued in the 1860s and 1870s when additional dwellings were erected on previously vacant lots.

The district's greatest concentration of buildings stand along West Broadway. It is here, especially, that Bangor's continued economic good fortune in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century is to be witnessed. Although Bangor's most stylish Italian villa, the William Arnold House (5), was built in 1854-56, and two other dwellings were added a few years later; the major periods of growth occurred in the immediate post-Civil War period and then, after a lull through most of the 1870s and 1880s, in the 1890s.

Beginning in 1866 a trio of Second Empire style houses (1), (2), (3), were built on adjacent lots at the northeastern end of West Broadway. These large and handsomely executed frame mansions were occupied, respectively, by Sprague Adams, a merchant and banker; Joseph C. White, a dry goods merchant; and Norris H. Bragg, the founder of a coal, iron, steel, and hardware business. A fourth mansard (4) was added to this collection in 1871-73 by Charles P. Brown, a prominent Bangor attorney.

In 1889 the Bradley F. Kidder House (20) was erected on Union Street. Designed by Kidder's son Frank E. Kidder, it is the first of the Queen Anne style houses built in the district and the architect's most elaborate residential design in the city. This was immediately followed in 1890 with the construction on West Broadway of the Frederick

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H. Parkhurst House (10), a Shingle Style residence designed by Wilfred E. Mansur, Bangor's leading late nineteenth and early twentieth century architect. Subsequent additions along West Broadway include Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival style residences whose architectural sophistication places them among the city's finest representatives of their respective type. Included in these is a Shingle Style house (6) of c. 1893 designed by the Hartford, Connecticut firm of Cook, Hapgood and Company, and Colonial Revival dwellings by Mansur (18) and C. Parker Crowell (16), a rising Bangor architect. Colonial Revival designs continued to be the style of choice for the few remaining houses erected in the district through 1929 when the last residence was built.

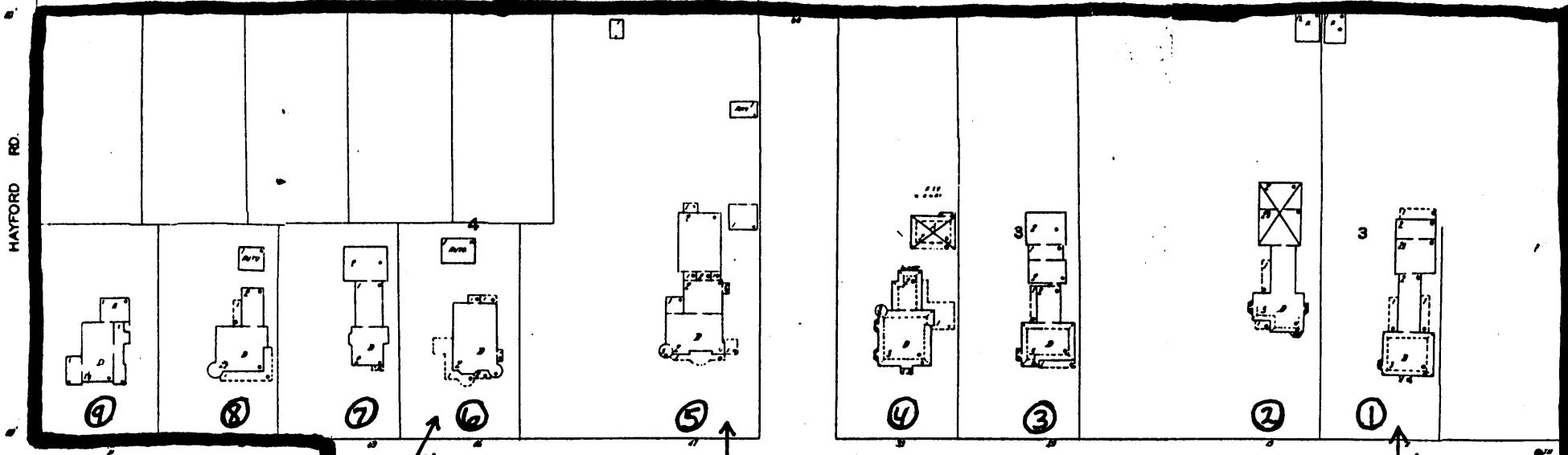
Bangor's growth had already begun to slow during the last years of the nineteenth century, but the introduction of paper pulp mills into northern Maine and the damming of the west branch of the Penobscot in 1903 virtually stopped the city's vast lumber related industries. Nevertheless, the sense of economic decline was not immediately apparent and, as demonstrated in the district, substantial, albeit fewer, grand houses were erected. By the mid-twentieth century the local economy had become stagnant, and subsequent efforts at urban renewal left gaping holes in the downtown area. However, the Whitney Park district remained an attractive residential area and suffered few irreversible changes. Recently, there is evidence of renewed interest in sensitive rehabilitations to a number of the more modest houses in the district as the city's economy rebounds. Furthermore, the district is recognized at the local level as an area of architectural significance and is offered protection by the city's historic district ordinance.

HAYFORD RD.

8TH ST.

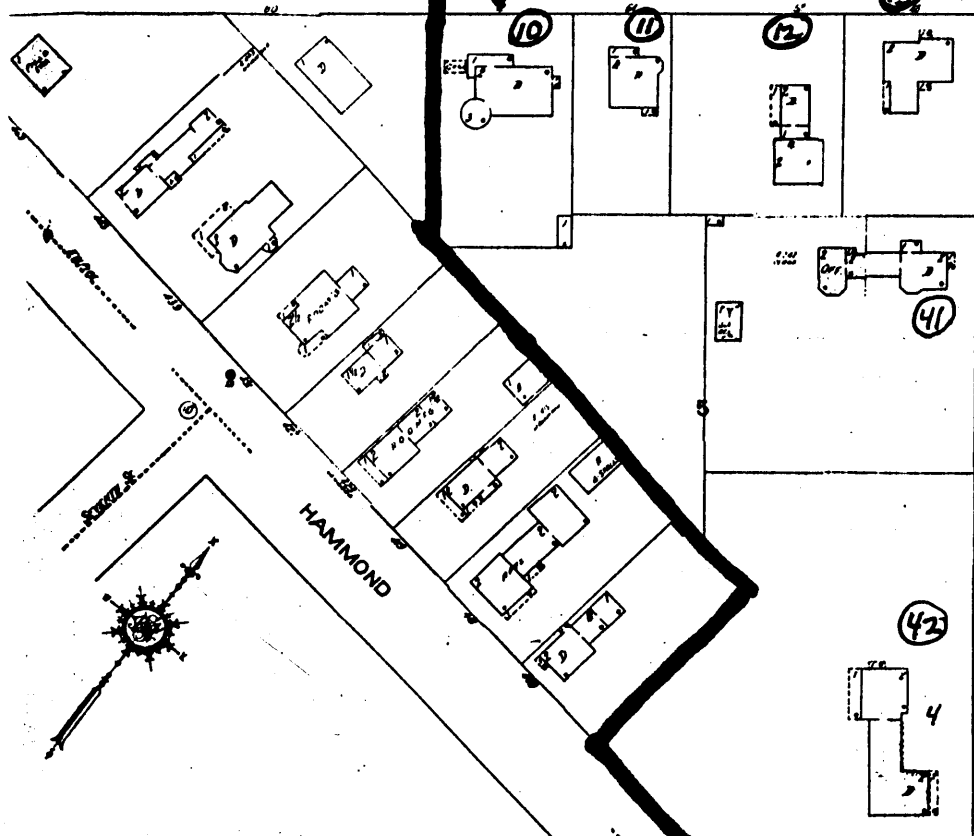
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8TH ST.



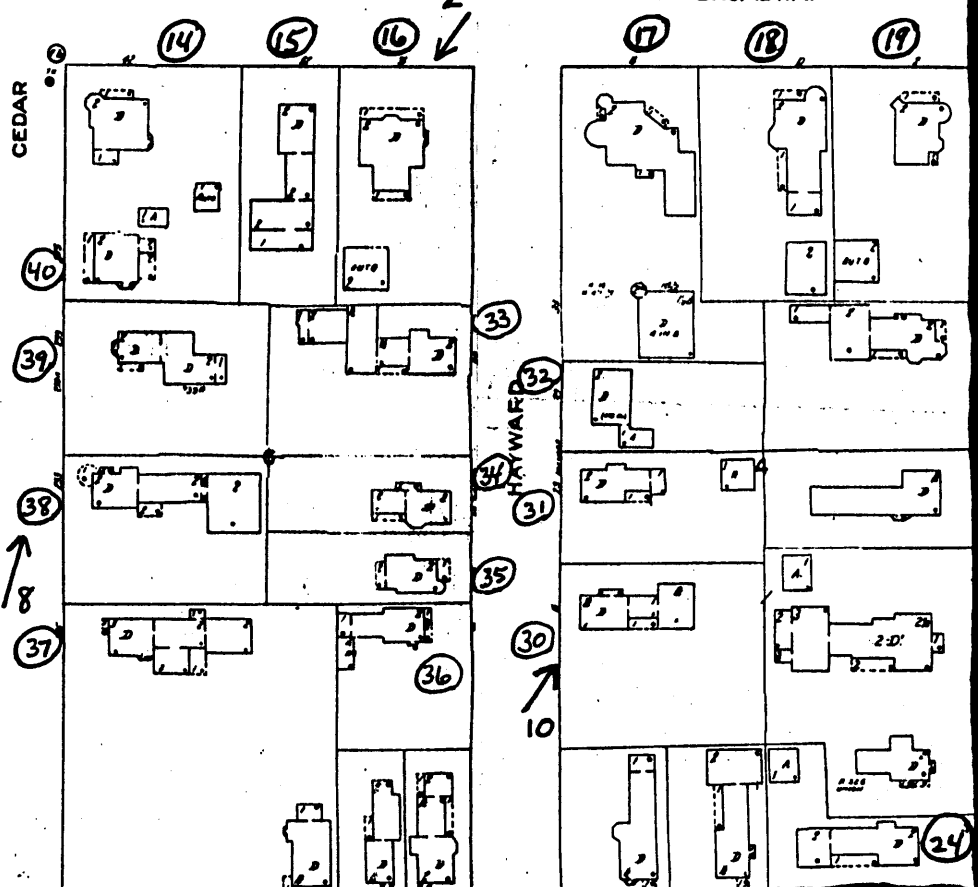
W. BROADWAY

W. BROADWAY



CEDAR

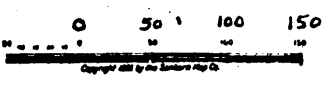
UNION



WHITNEY SO.

POND 29 28 27

26 25 POND



Whitney Park Historic District
Bangor, Maine