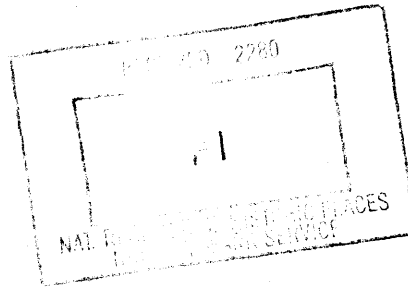


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bradford Farm Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 100 Main Street N/A not for publication
city or town Patten N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Penobscot code 019 zip code 04765

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 3/10/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson A. Beall 4.22.03

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
6	2	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
7	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Storage

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Agricultural Outbuilding

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / HOTEL

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Animal Facility

AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE / Horticultural facility

COMMERCE / TRADE / Restaurant

COMMERCE / TRADE / Specialty Store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival

MID - 19TH CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Granite

walls WOOD / Weatherboard

WOOD / Shingles

OTHER / (Tar paper)

roof METAL / Tin

ASPHALT

other

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

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BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

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DESCRIPTION

Contributing Structures

The Bradford Farm is a collection of domestic structures, agricultural outbuildings, barns, landscape features, and sites associated with a Greek Revival farmhouse located in the village of Patten Maine. Now attended by 16.3 acres of land, the earliest structures on the Bradford Farm date to the 1840s and the beginning of the town's settlement. As the town grew portions of the Lot 34 (as originally plotted on the Dominicus Parker plan of the Township from 1832) were sold as village lots to new settlers. While the acreage of the farm physically shrank, the number of structures increased, reflecting the changing needs of the community and the agricultural trends of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The Bradford Farm Historic District contains five agricultural buildings, the farmhouse, and one site, which includes three landscape features and two barn sites. As with other actively evolving agricultural districts, many of the buildings have been moved, adapted and reused as needed by the period trends in production. Each building is described in detail below.

1. Farmhouse, c. 1845/1930

Exterior

The Bradford Farm house is a two-story, east facing frame structure located on a slight hill several hundred feet to the west of Patten's Main Street. The five-bay facade is surmounted by a side gable roof. An original one-and-one-half story ell is positioned at the center of the western wall of the main house; continuing west is a framed, one-story shed that connects the ell to the barn. Originally constructed as a one-and-one-half story cape, the roof of the double-pile main house was raised to a full two stories in c. 1930. With the exception of the three-panel Victorian front door, which is set in a four-light Greek Revival door surround with simple entablature, the only other exterior ornamentation are narrow corner boards and cornice returns on the gable end. The fenestration on the facade consists of paired two-over two windows on either side of the front door, while on the gable ends one-over-one windows are symmetrically arranged. A bay window punctuates this order on the southwest corner of the house, and a long, attached and enclosed porch with four-over-one windows stretches along the south side of the ell. The westernmost ell, contains an interior track sliding barn door on the south side and a single window on the north elevation. This segment of the structure functions as a woodshed and workshop. The entire residential complex is sheathed in clapboards, sets on a granite foundation and is roofed with tin.

Interior

The interior of the Bradford house contains four large rooms on the first floor and four bedrooms on the second floor. A central stair case divides the body of the house into north and west halves. The ell contains a winter kitchen and summer kitchen on the first floor and a large bedroom on the second floor: this room, which is accessible via a back staircase, was used to house laborers who worked on the farm in the

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nineteenth and early twentieth century. A large stone cistern is located under the summer kitchen floor, and a trap door indicates the former position of a hand pump. Interior finishes date mostly to the early twentieth century and include hardwood floors, flat stock trim, and bead board wainscoting in the kitchen. There is also Greek revival trim in the southwest dining room and three panel doors throughout the first floor.

2. Barn, c. 1845, c. 1900, c. 1930 42 x 106

The heart of the Bradford Farm consists of the barn complex that occupies the space between the public face of the farm and the fields and work areas to the west. Conveniently described as one large, multipurpose contributing resource, "the barn" as it stands now is the result of three extensive building episodes, and at least five minor expansions. The structure can be generally described as a 2 ½ story gable fronted New England-style barn, approximately 42' wide and stretching east to west for 106 feet. Affixed to the center of the south wall is a 1 story eve-fronted, center bay English-style barn wing. An Italianate cross-gabled cupola graces the top of the tin-roofed complex. Additional dependancies, including a chicken coop, piggery, well house, garage, and cattle tie-up have been added to this central mass.

2a. Eastern barn section, c. 1845

The earliest phase of agricultural construction to remain on the Bradford Farm is the original barn. According to tradition, this barn, which forms the eastern most end of the complex, was built shortly after the farmhouse, and its nominal Greek Revival cornice returns and corner posts and 12-light transom make this plausible. The structure is built of hewn timbers, and is three bays wide (with a slightly wider northern aisle) and four bays long. The roof is framed with major and minor rafters, connected through extensive wind bracing, and two sets of purlin posts brace each roof plane to the transverse girts. The sidewalls are also braced between the plates, the nailers, and the girts; mortice and tenon joinery predominate. At the present, the hay mow is extended over the center drive, providing additional storage space. Horizontal sheathing separates the north aisle (cow stanchions) and the south aisle (vehicle storage) from the center drive.

2b. Western barn section, after 1875, probably c. 1893

A photograph of the town of Patten made around 1875 clearly shows the Bradford Farm barn; or at least the eastern section of it. Some time in the fourth quarter of the century the length of the barn was expanded by the addition of three more bays to its western end. While the overall width and height of the building remained unchanged, the addition is evident in the framing of the newer section. Taking advantage of the abundance of locally sawn lumber, each side of the roof is constructed of sawn common

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rafters and a major purlin. Inclined king post braces rise from the girts to the purlin; secondary inclined braces run from the King posts to the girt, paralleling the rafters. The side walls of this section of the barn consist of vertical sheathing and nailers; the westernmost two bays are braced with a single long diagonal wind brace from the top of the vertical posts to the plates. A hay mow floor and horizontal sheathing enclose additional cow stanchions on the north aisle, while the south aisle, (which, in contrast to the original section of the barn, is the wider aisle) is open to the rafters, with the exception of enclosed stalls for bulls in the southwest bay.

The north side of the conjoined barn structures is dedicated to dairying. The entire length of the interior wall of the northern aisles is segmented by iron pipe stanchions of two distinct designs. Drop down windows front the partition wall and a cement floor with manure track parallel the milking stations. A small, one-story, shed roof addition was added to the north wall of the barn, allowing the installation of several more stations in the older part of the structure.

2d. Piggery, 20th century

Another small, one-story lean to is located adjacent to the north wall at this west end of the barn. Built of dimension lumber and containing doors on both the western and eastern sides, this small structure was used to shelter swine. The eastern door led to a fenced in yard for the pigs.

2e. Well house, 20th century

The water supply for the livestock was supplied by a dug well, located in a small gable roofed shed off the southern wall of the next to last bay of the barn, adjacent to the bull stalls.

2f. Garage, 1917-1931

After the first world war, a twelve by twenty three foot automobile garage was attached to the southeast corner of the eastern section of the barn. This stud framed structure has two six-light windows on the south side, and a modern overhead garage door on the east. A false front snow wall was built above the garage door to discourage snow coming off the roof of the larger barn from piling up in front of the garage.

2c. Southern barn section, after c. 1875, probably c. 1900

Although the addition to the south is also visible in a c. 1910 photograph of Patten, its origin, age, and date of installation are unknown. This structure differs from the east-west New England barn in that it is one story high, and is of the English barn form, with a center aisle that is perpendicular to the ridge. The sills are positioned on fieldstone, and raised over one foot off the ground. There is no ground floor in this addition. The northern bay is open to the rafters, while at the level of the plates a newer floor has been laid over the

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center drive and the southern bay. The facade of the English barn section has been rebuilt by pushing the barn doors and surrounding walls about three feet to the east, probably to allow storage of larger, or multiple, vehicles. The first level girts have been removed on both sides of the aisle, allowing unobstructed passage throughout the entire footprint. Stylistically, this barn predates the eastern section of the New England Barn, and it is very likely that it was moved to this location, and its structure adapted to serve as an equipment storage shed early in the 20th century.

2g. Chicken coops, early 20th century.

The farms poultry facilities were constructed at the southern end of the English barn, in two stages. The first was an L shaped addition abutted to the south wall of the eastern side of the barn. The eastern leg of the ell contains nesting boxes and a ramp to the fenced in yard, while the larger, sunnier, roosting room is adjacent to the barn. Shingles on the west wall of this room indicate that this was the extent of the structure at one time; later it was expanded to cross the entire south end of the English barn. A chimney in the south wall suggests that this second roosting space may have been used to shelter and warm the small chicks.

3. Smoke House

Located just east of the leg of the chicken coop, and within the pen, is a small shack, characterized only by its red painted shingles, side gable roof, and stovepipe protruding through the ridge. On the interior the stovepipe connects to a small wood stove. The walls are lined with clapboards and a water spigot is attached to the western wall. The function of this small shed has been identified by the current owner.

4. Potato House, post 1875, pre 1910

Unlike the majority of the potato barns in nearby Aroostook County Maine, the potato house on the Bradford barn was a simple, gable fronted one-story shed located on the south side of the barn yard, west of the English barn. The structure is sided with wooden shingles, and contains a single windows in the southern gable. An external brick chimney against the south wall kept the potatoes from freezing during the winters. Two large doors give access from the barnyard to the interior of the structure, which features a stone foundation and stone lined cellar under a later floor. Photographic evidence indicates that a lean-to addition was built onto the west side of this structure at one point in time.

5. Wagon Shed, late 19th century.

West of the potato house is a four bay, open fronted, lean-to style wagon shed. The building is stud framed with dimensional lumber and a few large sawn timbers, common rafters and braced front posts. Although probably originally open to the rafters, an upper floor has been installed over the entire shed, supported by rounded posts. A stone foundation supports the structure while the wagon bays contain a concrete floor. The wagon shed is in deteriorated condition due to large holes in the roof.

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6. Hog Sty, no date

Located on the north side of the barn complex and across from the piggery is a small hog sty and shelter. The small shed roofed structure opens onto a yard fenced with horizontal stiles stretched between upright posts. Although this is just a little bit of a thing, to a pig, it was home.

Farm Site

As one continuous site, the Bradford Farm currently occupies 16.38 acres. The house and buildings occupy approximately 1 acre; directly to the west and north stretches another 2 ½ acres of mowed field. The remaining 13.75 acres contain a mixture of un-mowed pasture and wood lot.

House lot, and dooryard.

The east facing house is positioned on a small rise overlooking the village of Patten. It is set back from the road, its front facade is in line with the rear dependancies of the other village dwellings that line Main street, and a 120 foot driveway leading to the road is sandwiched between the abutters to the north and south. A long, straight line of mature maple trees, marking the property line, are located between the driveway and the dwelling to the south. The south facing door yard of the Farm is located at the western end of the driveway, and is surrounded by the chicken coop and shed, the barn complex, the ell and farmhouse. The boundary of the northern abutter is marked with a wooden fence that ascends the driveway on the north side, turns north and parallels the house at a distance of about 12' from the front facade, and the subsequently heads west again (between 15 and 20 feet away from the north elevation) before finally heading north again. This boundary line forms a small niche in which the farmhouse is the foremost structure, with the barns and outbuildings positioned on the edge of the field to the west. On the north side of the farmhouse is a contemporary garden plot (non-contributing), and a 20th century farm stand building now used as a garden shed. To the west of the garden shed is the hog-sty described above.

Barn yard and fields

A secondary "door yard" or barn yard is located on the southwestern side of the barn complex, and is sheltered by the barns, potato house and wagon shed, between which a small general purpose shed (non-contributing) is currently positioned. A single apple tree remains on the eastern side of the potato house. The remnants of an asphalt farm road curves north and east from the barn yard, around two village lots, before accessing the street through another tree lined drive. On the north side of the farm road, almost directly west of the barn, is the site of another large barn (potato barn) that burned c. 1975, now visible as a

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flattened rectangular pad, punctuated on its edges by uneven terrain that marks the buried foundation. Further north along the farm road, but still on the eastern reaches of the field, is a copse of trees that marks the site of another outbuilding long destroyed by fire. From here, the mowed field stretches to the west for about 2 ½ acres before fully expanding behind the adjacent village houses to the north, south and towards the mountains in the west. Photographs from c. 1875 and c. 1910 indicate that this field had historically been plowed, mowed and fenced. Together, each of these features build the history and the character of the Bradford Farm.

Non Contributing Structures (2)

A small garden shed, and a storage shed between the potato house and wagon shed are not counted as contributing structures in this registration. The storage shed was recently moved from the west side of the wagon shed. Although these small frame outbuildings serve many uses on the farm, they are not significant enough to warrant further description, nor are they essential to understanding the farm.

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

SETTLEMENT / EXPLORATION

Period of Significance

C. 1842 - 1953

Significant Dates

C. 1842

C. 1893

C. 1930

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

University of Maine at Presque Isle

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bradford Farm Historic District is comprised of a residential structure, landscape features, 5 contributing agricultural outbuildings and a site in the town of Patten Maine. Farmed from the mid-1840s until the late 1990s, analysis of this district reveals patterns in the settlement of Patten, the growth of the town due to lumbering, and changes in the agricultural trends that fed and supported the towns population. As one of many similar farms historically, the Bradford farm contains one of the largest intact clusters of agricultural buildings in the Patten area. As such, it is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A in recognition of its role in the area's agricultural heritage.

There are very few historic farms in Maine that retain all of their outbuildings from the first barn and house to the last; the Bradford farm is not among this group. Fires in the 1970s and 1980s leveled at least four structures, including 2 potato houses, a storage building and another barn. Nor was the barn birthed as a whole by a farmer with amazing foresight. Rather, the Bradford Farm grew and evolved over 150 years, reflecting the means, skills and desires of a series of farmers and their families.

Indeed, the Bradford farm can be viewed as a foil to the greater trends in agriculture and economy. At the same time, analysis of the inner workings of the farm reveal the spatial microclimates of production, distribution, storage, shelter, processing and labor that develop on a diversified family farm. Each of the buildings, separately and together, contribute to an understanding of how a farm functioned on a day to day basis. By understanding both the functions of the farm complex, and the milieu in which it flourished or foundered our understanding of the nature of Northern Maine farming can increase. Ultimately, this is how the Bradford Farm Historic District is best understood.

Originally known as Township 4 Range 6 West of the Easterly Line of State (WELS), the settlement that became Patten was one of the many six mile-square townships laid out by the State of Maine to encourage development in the years after gaining statehood. The town is located on a broad plain 96 miles north of Bangor, and just east of Mount Katahdin on a long straight stretch of road, Maine Highway 11 Today, houses line both sides of Main Street (Rt. 11) and several side streets; one bold road heads west towards the mountains of Baxter State Park, and another road leads east to the small community of Island Falls. Now, as it was historically, if you are not stopping in Patten, than you are headed deep into the North woods. The first settlers to venture into T4R6 arrived in the 1830s; by the 1840 Federal Census there were eleven families in town. In 1841 Patten was incorporated, and five years later an Academy was started. By 1850 the potential for exploiting the lumber resources of the north woods had become evident, and 470 people took up residence in the town, including merchants, innkeepers, farmers, blacksmiths and laborers. The growth of the town continued on a steady trajectory through 1920 due substantially to the lumber industry, and aided by the introduction of the Bangor and Aroostook railroad.

The influence of the lumber industry on the growth of Patten cannot be underestimated. In A Day's Work author W.H. Bunting summarizes the relationship between the town and the backwoods laborers it

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supported.

"Patten is an important center for lumbering operations. This is the point of departure for most of the big operations along the Penobscot East Branch, and likewise much of the logging on the upper waters of the Mattawamkeag centers here. The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad brings a large volume of lumbermen's supplies to Patten and these are distributed through the supply houses established here. An important business is the toting of these supplies to the various lumber camps." (Bunting, p. 8.)

The scale of the lumbering operations was immense, as were the number of supplies needed to support it.

"In mid-January 1887, 1050 men and 350 horses were resident in camps supplied from Patten by 100 horses and 40 men. Five hundred tons of hay and 40,000 bushels of oats were required to feed the horses, along with 110 tons of provisions for the men. To this, 50 tons of driving supplies (not including batteaus, cant dogs, and so fourth) would be added, making upwards of 1,400 tons to be moved through Patten before the snow left." (Bunting, p. 8.)

By the 1890s Patten had developed into a nice, compact community with three churches, nine merchants, lumber, shingle, clapboard and grist mills, harness makers, cobblers, casket makers, carding mills, wheelwrights and a starch factory. While the majority of the businesses were geared towards supporting the lumber camps, the Patten Starch Factory was tied to another flourishing industry: the cultivation of potatoes.

Farmers in Aroostook county started reporting record yields of potatoes in the 1850s, and by the 1880s the production of this crop increased dramatically, spawning processing plants, starch factories, and the ever-present, low to the ground potato house. However, the mountains and woods that surrounded Patten also separated this town culturally and economically from Aroostook, even though the County line was just a mile to the east. Nonetheless, potatoes grew quite well in Patten, and by 1904, of the 64 starch factories in Maine, only two were not located in Aroostook: one of these was in Patten. While the farms along Route 11 found a ready market for their potatoes at the starch factory, the landscape forms and architecture of the large mono-culture potato farms were not widespread in Patten. Rather, potatoes were added to the crops already cultivated for home and market use.

The Bradford farm was first occupied by David Haynes sometime prior to 1850, and perhaps as early as 1841. Haynes had acquired a full lot with 160 acres on the west side of the main road. By 1850 he had improved 60 acres, built a one-and-one-half story house, a barn and sowed 350 bushels of oats, 125 lbs of potatoes and 25 t. of hay. He kept a single horse, three milch cows, two pigs, and two other cattle. His cows produced 200 lbs of butter, and the value of his farm was about \$2000. His 21 year old son was an apprentice blacksmith, one of his neighbors ran a boarding house with 15 lodgers. Merchants lined the street to the south. Over the next 10 years David Haynes sold at least 10 house lots along Main street,

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effectively saw tothing the eastern boundary of his property. At some point prior to 1860 Haynes sold all of his remaining property to Jacob Frye, the innkeeper and farmer next door. Frye already possessed over 500 acres of land, and ran a thriving hostelry business; whether he ever actively worked this additional farm is unknown, but in 1867 he sold the property Joshua Goodwin.

At the time of the property transfer from Frye to Goodwin the property contained the eastern section of the barn, the house and connecting ell. The 1870 agricultural census identifies the farm as consisting of 135 acres, 60 of which were improved. Goodwin kept 2 horses, 2 milch cows, and 7 head of cattle; on his field he grow 630 bushels of oats, 90 bushels of buckwheat and 15 tons of hay, in addition to cultivating 300 pounds of potatoes and producing 200 pounds of butter. For the first time, the census reported the value of products sold by the farm. Over the previous year Goodwin had generated \$500 in sales. Comparing the number of horses that Goodwin kept with the approximately 11 acres of oats that he planted, it is reasonable to conclude that his farm sold oats, and possibly buckwheat, to the lumber camps. With no children at home, Goodwin employed at least one laborer to work with him.

A photograph of Patten, taken c. 1875, shows a small town with three churches, split rail fences enclosing stony pastures, houses, and barns, and piles of lumber on the edge of town. The buildings in town are herded together against the elements, while to the north a brave line of farms attend the road to the horizon. The Bradford Farm barn is visible at the center of the photograph; the barn had not yet been expanded to the west or the south, rather it is unremarkable in size and orientation as compared to the other barns in town. With the exception of the properties located on one of the few side streets, all the farmsteads in the picture have adopted a very similar plan. On each property the south facing door yard is formed by a protective and elongated series of connected structures oriented east to west, usually the house, ell and barn. This pattern enabled the property owner to maximize the use of the door yard in the winter, by using the structures to block the winds from the north and west, regardless of whether they were farms or residences with attached carriage house.

In 1893 Goodwin sold the farm to Ezekiel F. Bradford, whose family was to work the land for the 105 years. Within a few years Bradford has expanded the farm substantially. The deed from Goodwin to Bradford neglects to identify the total acreage conveyed to the new owner, but over the next 20 years Ezekiel Bradford purchased at least 8 additional lots in Patten, many of them tangential to the Bradford Farm. He increased the size and complexity of the built environment of the farm as well. Photographs taken of the town c. 1910 indicate that by this time the barn had been expanded by three bays to the west, and the smaller, English style barn attached to the south. The extant potato house has been built by this time, but th wagon shed appears to be located further to the west, at the edge of the large field.

The Bradford's expansion of the barn reflects the increased importance of dairy farming. Throughout the 1870s and 1880s much of the milk produced on family farms was consumed by the family, with a small, but important amount increasingly being sent to cheese and butter factories, or creameries. By 1900, the production of dairy products in the state had increased significantly, however, as Day reports, the average

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number of cows per farm was still only five. (Day, p. 63.) Over the next 40 years, advances in storage, feed herd management, and breeding enabled farmers to increase the production from their cows, and many, such as Ezekiel and his son Freeman, responded by increasing the size of their herds as well. By adding the new section to the barn, the Bradford's were able to more than double the size of their herd, accommodating close to 40 cows at a time. Additional space was used to store the hay for the cows. And as the size of the farm operations increased, so did the need for additional vehicle storage, which was accommodated in both the southern barn, the wagon shed, and by 1931, the garage.

The Bradford's added other outbuildings as necessary. The construction of the Potato House reflects the ongoing importance of this industry to Patten. Through 1920 the town supported the starch factory, and within a few years of its closure, potato dealers and distributors stepped in to provide services for the local potato farmers. Although now represented only by overgrown foundations, the two potato houses that the Bradfords positioned on the edge of their fields, just to the west of their dairy barn, signaled their continued production of this significant income-producing crop.

Although it is difficult to date the addition of the chicken coop and brooder house, piggery, hog-sty and smoke house, the presence of each of the structures indicate the continued expansion of the farm. It is interesting to note however, that the Bradford's did not just keep pigs; they also processed them in the smoke house. Similarly, they did not just raise chickens for the eggs, but by adding the heated brooder house, they continually encouraged a supply of new chickens for laying or consumption.

Within the town of Patten, the Bradford Farm is uniquely sited. Due to one of the early sales by Haynes or Frye, the Bradford lots are accessible from Main Street only via a long driveway leading to the main house and south facing door yard. The other access is over a farm road that snakes between two homes further to the north. As a result, the house and connected complex are set back further from the road than their neighbors, but are separated from them on the south by a line of mature hardwood trees. The majority of the property stretches north, behind the western boundaries of the homes on Main Street, and it historically occupied a significant percentage of the pasture and agricultural land in the northwestern corner of town. Yet this is not readily visible from the street due to the fact that the house and the expanded barn form the boundaries of the public face of the farm; by taking the farm road around back, the real heart of the operation was exposed. Two potato houses were positioned on the western side of the road and the small potato house and wagon shed formed the southern edge of the barnyard. Another work space was formed at the southeast junction of the expanded barn. Gardens were positioned on the north side of the barn, near where the manure was emptied from the cow tie ups, and the shelter for the pigs were positioned as far away from the house as possible. In the barnyard the animals were led from shelter to fields, wagons and later trucks delivered hay, stored potatoes and were outfitted with cultivators and plows. Storage shed, wagon sheds, garages and barns conveniently housed the farm's equipment and vehicles, and fields and pastures stretched towards the mountains to the west. The day to day workings of the farm occurred behind the scenes of village life, but were connected directly to the economy of the town and the region.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

PENOBSCOT CO., MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

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BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
Name of Property

PENOBSCOT CO., MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

3

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

2

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

4

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 22 January 2003

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333-0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
Section number 10 Page 2

PENOBSCOT CO., MAINE

UTM REFERENCES, continued

5. 19 / 542577 *easting*
/ 5093713 *northing*
6. 19 / 542371 *easting*
/ 5093716 *northing*
7. 19 / 542370 *easting*
/ 5094113 *northing*

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Bradford Farm Historic District is fully represented by Town of Patten tax map U5, lot 3.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Bradford Farm Historic district, as shown on the attached sketch map, includes all the land currently associated with the Bradford Farm. Additional acreage was sold and disassociated from the farm throughout the twentieth century.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

PENOBSCOT CO., MAINE

Section number ____ Page ____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
10 September 2002
Farm dooryard, with barn, garage, house and ells; facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
10 September 2002
Farm field, barns and outbuildings; facing southeast,

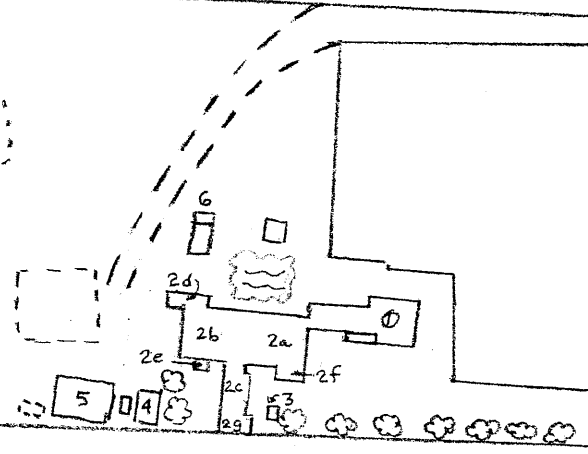
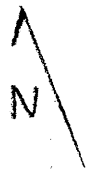
Photograph 3 of 5
Amy Cole Ives
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
21 June 2000
Barns and piggery; facing east.

Photograph 4 of 5
Amy Cole Ives
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
21 June 2000
Wagon shed, shed, and potato house; facing south.

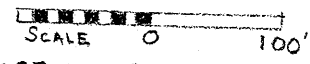
Photograph 5 of 5
Amy Cole Ives
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
21 June 2000
Front door, eastern facade; facing west.

ROUTE 159 WATERS ROAD

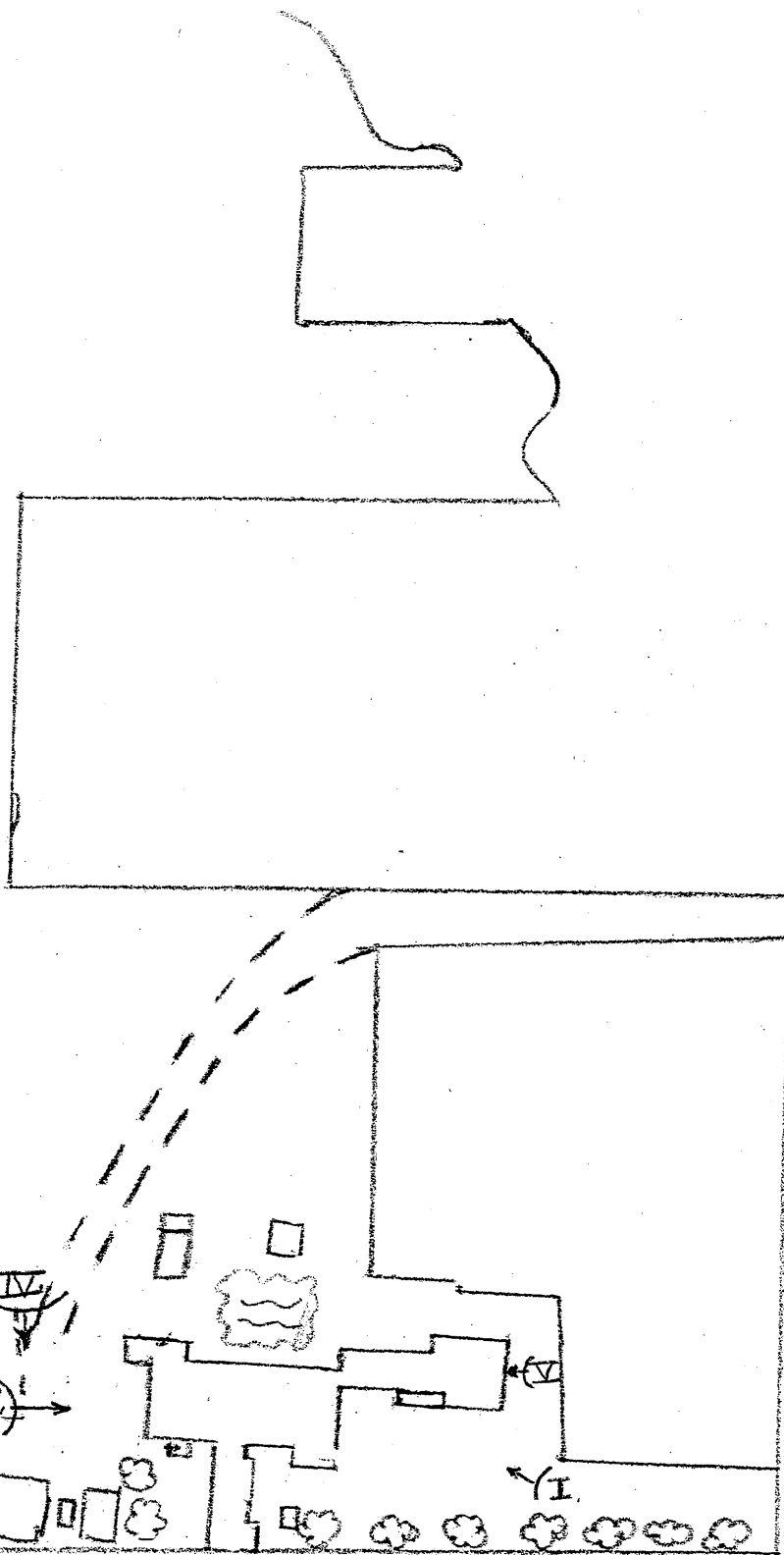
ROUTE 11/159 MAIN STREET



BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
PATTEN, ME



TAKEN FROM MORTGAGE INSPECTION PLAN
BK6970 PG121



II

IV

III

I

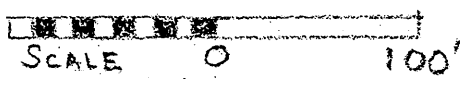
V

ROUTE 11/159 MAIN STREET

PHOTOGRAPHS (ROMAN NUMERALS)

BRADFORD FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT

PATTEN, ME



TAKEN FROM MORTGAGE INSPECTION PLAN
BK6970 PG121