

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maine
COUNTY:	York
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	JUN 5 1974

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Kennebunk Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Various both sides of Ma 35 from Kennebec to River to U.S. 1  
radiating out in the section

CITY OR TOWN:  
Kennebunk

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
1st: Hon. Peter N. Kyros

STATE: Maine      CODE: 23      COUNTY: York      CODE: 031

**3. CLASSIFICATION**

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

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNER'S NAME:  
Various

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

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

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
Alfred

STATE:  
Maine

CODE:  
23

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
HABS Maine III First Parish Church

DATE OF SURVEY: 1965       Federal     State     County     Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation

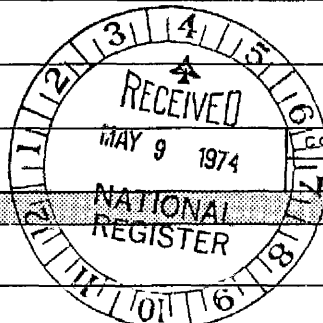
STREET AND NUMBER:  
801 19th Street N.W.

CITY OR TOWN:  
Washington

STATE:  
D.C.

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



HBS 2419  
 21378000  
 375050  
 N480300  
 N4904100  
 N4803100

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7. DESCRIPTION

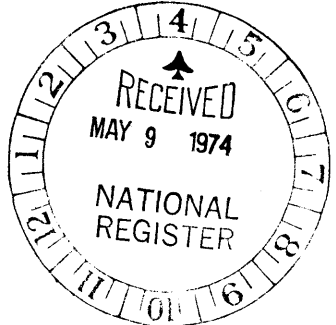
CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

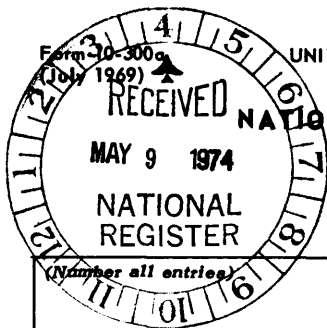
The Kennebunk Historic District begins at Kennebunk Village and encompasses a part of that village, East of the Mousam River. It then takes in all of Summer Street or "the road to the Landing" as it was known, and part of Kennebunk Landing. This area lies between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers.

The boundary lines of the Kennebunk Historic District conform to the boundary lines as outlined in the local Historic District Zoning as delineated on the enclosed map.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET



SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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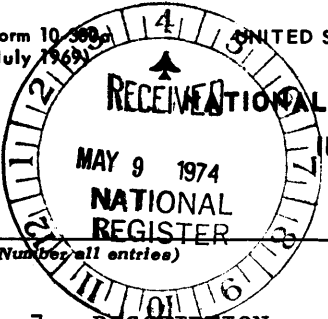
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7. DESCRIPTION

Listed below are the buildings within this district which deserve special mention:

1. The Porter House - 1848 - This grand house done in the Greek Revival style is a great survival from the mid-nineteenth century. It is almost an exact duplicate of the Thompson House (#18) on Summer Street. It is unusual in the fact that it has a strong temple motif at either end of the house and both have survived. The house is in excellent condition and is occupied by the Kennebunk-Kennebunkport-Wells Water District. The fact that it is used by a municipal organization has insured its survival.
2. The Baptist Church - 1840 - This unusual Greek Revival church was built at a cost of \$4,000 and in 1865 some alterations were made at a cost of \$1,400. At the time of the construction of the church, the pastor was Rev. Mr. Harris who was ordained at the dedication on October 15, 1840. The entrance to the church is a large set of double doors. Both the building and tower have corner pilasters. There is no spire on the church. In place of windows there are large louvred lights behind which is glass. These appear on the facade as well as the sides of the church.
3. Benjamin Brown House - 1788 - Located on Main Street this is a simple two and one half story, gable roofed, central chimney, colonial house. A simple doorway framed with sidelights highlights the facade. All facade windows have six over six lights and are shuttered. The only exception is the central second story window which has nine over six lights. There is a small addition on the west side of the house. Benjamin Brown, the builder of this house, kept a small store on the first floor. Later the store space was used by Herbert Bourne as a law office and another part of the house was used as a doctors office by his brother George Bourne.
4. Nathaniel Frost House - 1799 - This fine house, sometimes called the Lexington Elms, in honor of the Elms that were planted on the location on April 19, 1775. Nathaniel Frost was a local business man selling general merchandise, drugs, and medicines in a small building near the house. The house was designed and built by Thomas Eaton with Moses Littlefield doing the framing. The house has been restored to its original condition and appearance, the only exception being the balustrade that once decorated the roof. It is a large federal style house with hipped roof and twin chimneys. The central doorway is crowned with a fan light and framed with pilasters and sidelights. The windows are all six over six lights with shutters. The second story window is a palladian window which repeats the first story motif seen in the doorway.

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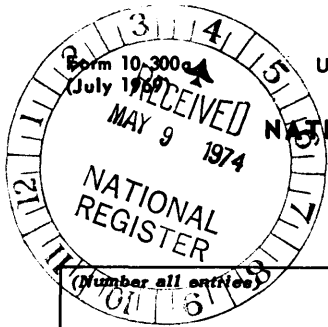
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7. DESCRIPTION

- 5. James Kimball, Jr. House - 1795 - Located at the corner of Dane and Main Streets. This fine house, now a law office, was built by James Kimball, Jr., a local blacksmith. His shop was at the rear of the house. This is a house of simple proportions being a two and one half story colonial. Its front entrance is enclosed by a balustraded portico. This simple but handsome house is in an excellent state of preservation.
- 6. Christ Church (Congregational-Methodist) 1828 and 1869 - This handsome Italianate church was originally built as the Second Congregational Church in 1828, with the Rev. Daniel Campbell as the first pastor. In 1869 the church was completely remodeled in the Italianate style and a new spire added. This church is in excellent condition.
- 7. Brick Store - 1825 - This handsome Federal style commercial building is located on Main Street in Kennebunk. It was built in 1825 by William Lord. It was used as a general store when first built. Bricks for the construction were fired locally. **During the mid-nineteenth century**, the second floor was used as an auditorium where various local organizations met. The building is now used as a museum and art gallery by the local historical society. A lovely structure it has seven windows on the facade all with eight over eight lights and shuttered. The entrance is to the right of center, a simple door with a rectangular light overhead. It is gable roofed with twin chimneys rising from the front side of the roof. A lovely balustrade sets on the street side of the roof. There is an outside stairway to the second floor on the right side of the building. This small but well preserved building is the keystone of the commercial buildings along this section of Main Street.
- 8. The First Parish Church (Unitarian) 1772 and 1804 - From 1750 to 1821 the First Parish of Kennebunk was the Second Parish of Wells. In 1820 Kennebunk was separated from Wells and became the First Parish of Kennebunk. In 1772 the Parish voted to build " a new meeting house 56' x 44', two stories, a porch in front, 46 pews on the lower floor and 24 in the gallery." In 1773 the congregation moved in although the church wasn't quite completed. In 1803 it was voted to enlarge the building by 28' and the erection of a belfry. Thomas Eaton, the designer of the Frost House -1799 was also hired to finish the interior. The building was sawn in half, the rear section moved back 28' and the intervening space connected by walls, and a new roof over the whole. The tower was erected up to the floor of the belfry but the spire was not added until 1804. The bell was cast by Revere and Son of Boston in 1803.

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7. DESCRIPTION

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This handsome church is the most prominent landmark in the town of Kennebunk. It is a two story structure having 16 shuttered windows on the sides, eight on the first story and eight on the second story. On the facade there are six shuttered windows on each side of the tower, three on the second story and three on the first story. In the tower above the double doors are two shuttered windows. Above the tower is the belfry with arched openings on each side surmounted by a balustrade the corners of which are capped with urns. Above this is the spire with a clock on each side. The whole structure is finished clapboard and is in an excellent state of preservation.

9. The Osborn House - ca. 1820 - This handsome house with barn is located at the intersection of Barnard Street and Portland (U.S. Route 1) Street. It is a two story structure with hipped roof built in the Federal style of architecture.

10. Barnard Tavern - 1776 - Built by Joseph Barnard a local man who was for many years a post rider between Portland, Maine and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This structure is a large two and a half story, gable roofed colonial. It has undergone a minor change on one end but is basically in fine condition and in an excellent state of preservation. The lines of the house remain simple but strong and is worthy of recognition.

11. Mrs. T. Lord House ca. 1820 - Located near the Osborn House this is another Federal style house with hipped roof. The outside of this house is now in the process of being reconditioned and repainted.

12. Dr. Ebenezer Rice House - 1766 - Dr. Rice purchased the land on which he built this house from Job Lyman, a physician from York in 1765. The front room south was fitted out for use as an apothecary shop. Dr. Rice left Kennebunk around 1773 for Massachusetts. He returned several times between 1775 and 1790 to sell parcels of real estate. In 1790 he sold his house to James Kimball, a local blacksmith. This house is a very simple two and a half colonial house with gable and central chimney. The windows on the house are shuttered and have six over six lights. The main entrance is simple but strong being framed by pilasters and topped with a pediment. The house finished in clapboard is in a good state of preservation.

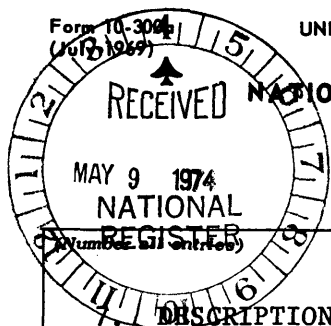
13. Dr. Jacob Fisher House - 1790 - Dr. Fisher came to Kennebunk in 1784 from Massachusetts. He bought the land for his house in 1785 from James Kimball. The house was originally built "on the hill" some distance from its present location. The house was moved in the

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DESCRIPTION

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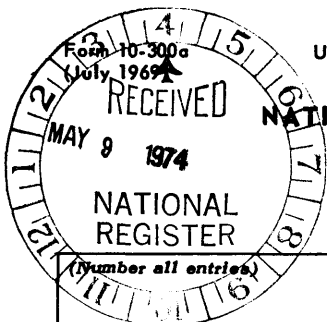
1840's to its present location. Dr. Fisher died in 1840 and either at that time or shortly after, Greek Revival trim and details were added to the house. It is a large imposing structure, white with green shutters. It has a large ell and is now used for apartments. It is in an excellent state of preservation on the exterior. It has probably been altered somewhat on the interior.

14. Enoch Hardy House - 1806-07 - Enoch Hardy was a local businessman who by occupation was a tobacconist operating a shop in Kennebunk for many years. Samuel Low started this house in 1806 after purchasing the land from James Kimball. He sold the unfinished house to Hardy in 1806 who finished it in 1807. Enoch Hardy resided in this house until his death in 1849. The house was then purchased by Capt. William Williams who enlarged it and remodeled it in 1858. The enlarging was in the form of an ell and the remodeling was on the interior for the main house is the same size and shape as it originally was. The house is in the federal style with hipped roof and twin chimneys. Although the chimneys have been modernized, it in no way takes away from the overall grand effect of the house.

15. Phineas Hemmenway House - 1796 - A local house carpenter, Mr. Hemmenway built this house for himself. In 1810 he sold the house to Joseph Porter when he left for eastern Maine. Mr. Porter enlarged the house by adding an ell and barn. In a fair state of repair this house is a federal style house with balustraded hipped roof. The main entrance does not face the street, a side entrance however, is used as the main entrance.

16. Capt. Jeremiah Paul House - before 1800 - This simple but fine house was removed to its present location in 1834 by Capt. George Lord. It originally stood between the Capt. George Lord House #24 and the Capt. Ivory Lord House, #26. This house is a simple two and a half story, gable roofed house. In 1854 Capt. George Lord sold the house to Robert Smith, a retired Kennebunkport shipbuilder. He repaired and remodeled the house. It was at this time that the Greek Revival trim and portico were added.

NC 17. William Lord Mansion - 1760 and 1804 (National Register, April 2, 1973) The original house, now the ell of the main house was built in 1760 by Jonathan Banks, a local schoolmaster. It is a low ceilinged two story house with a hipped roof. It has an ell itself and a small barn. In 1789 the house was sold to Judge Jonas Clark who in 1801 added the large front section in the Federal style which is now the main house. Judge Clark was the first collector of customs for the Wells Township  
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7. DESCRIPTION

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and the first Custom House was located in front of the house. In 1822 William Lord, shipbuilder and shipowner bought the property and it remains in the hands of his descendents to this day. The facade of the house is sheathed with planed boards and adorned with Doric pilasters. The main entrance is supplemented with side light and crowned with a fan light. The roof is flat and balustraded. There is a decorative entrance onto the roof which is a small gable roofed structure. The entire right side of the house was a large assembly room which was used for social gatherings of local officials.

18. Dr. Burleigh Smart House - 1826 - This house was built by Dr. Smart and he lived there until his death in 1852. The house was then sold at auction to Capt. Franklin N. Thompson. This house is the only brick house in the village and was built in the Federal style of architecture. The barn and the Italianate trim on the house were added by Capt. Franklin N. Thompson. The house is of simple shape being two and one half stories with a gable roof. There are four chimneys, two at each end of the house. All windows have six over six lights and are shuttered. There are nine windows on the facade and ten windows on the ends of the house; two in the gable over which is a louvred fan. An Italianate porch decorates the southerly side of the house. The main entrance is through an Italianate portico. The simple door is framed with side-lights over which is a lovely fan light. This fine house is in an excellent state of preservation.

19. Capt. Nathaniel Thompson House - 1842 - This elegant Greek Revival mansion has survived intact and is in an excellent state of preservation. It is a two and one half story, gable roofed structure with a chimney at each end. The side of the house faces Summer Street. There is a classic style Greek portico at each end of the house with fluted columns of Doric order. At each end there is a second story balcony built within the columns. There are entrances in each end but they are not central within the portico, they are on one side. The windows of the house are all six over six lights and are shuttered. There is a decorative balustrade on the roof.

20. William Taylor House - 1803-04 - Mr. Taylor was a local businessman who operated a store and blacksmith shop near this house. He sold the house to Capt. Charles Williams who resided there until 1860. In 1873 the property was obtained by Mrs. Sarah Perkins who made some additions to the house. It was at this time the portico at the main entrance and the porch on the side entrance were added. The house is a simple but hand-

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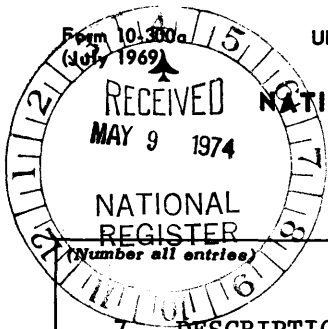


Cont.  
some Federal style mansion with two entrances. Both entrances are simple federal doors framed by pilasters and crowned with fan lights. It is a two story house with hipped roof and twin chimneys. All the windows have six over six light and are shuttered. The addition of the portico and porch did not alter the beauty of this house but simply enhance its original simplicity of design.

21. Hartley Lord House - 1884-85 - Hartley Lord was a successful Boston merchant for many years and had decided to make his home in his native town. He purchased this property in 1882 and the construction of his house started in 1884. It was finished in 1885 at a cost of no less than \$100,000. This elegant mansion and barn were built in the Queen Anne style, the towers suggesting the influence of the French Chateau.
22. Capt. Charles Thompson House - 1846 - This house is a large simple Greek Revival House with gable roof. It is in an excellent state of preservation. Capt. Thompson was a master mariner of Kennebunk who died in 1894. The house was then sold to Sidney Fuller a civil engineer who had come to Kennebunk in 1886. He served as a Representative to the Maine Legislature from Kennebunk. The next owner was George Parsons, a native of Kennebunk and former mayor of Cairo, Illinois. In 1936 the property was sold to the Christian Science Society and is now used as a reading room.
23. Daniel Paul House - 1801 - The lot upon which this house site was purchased by Capt. Jeremiah Paul for his brother Daniel. In 1817 the house was sold to James K. Remich. Remich was a printer who did job printing and published a newspaper from 1809 to 1842. In 1841 he opened a book store. In 1863 his son Daniel Remich succeeded him taking over the bookstore. In 1865 he remodeled the House. Daniel Remich was town treasurer for 20 years and author of the History of Kennebunk. The house is a simple two and one half story gable roofed structure with twin chimneys and Greek Revival trim which was a later addition.
24. Capt. George Lord House - 1834 - George Lord was a brother to Capt. Ivory Lord who built #25 in 1835. Both brothers were master mariners, traders, and shipbuilders at Kennebunk Landing. In 1866 the house was sold to Joseph Dane, Jr., a local lawyer. This house is a large two and one half story house with gable roof. It is in a good state of preservation.
25. Colonel William L Thompson House (2) - 1860 - Col. Thompson was a local trader, shipbuilder, and auctioneer. When the house was sold at auction after Col. Thompson's death in 1893 it was purchased by

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7. DESCRIPTION

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his son L.P. Thompson. It was then sold to the Mousam Water Company and has had several owners since then. This magnificent dwelling is the only Italianate Villa in this district. The main entrance is through arches in the square projecting central tower which rises above the roofline. Above the main entrance in the tower is a small balcony. There are four shuttered windows on the facade of the house with six over six lights. This fine example of an Italianate Villa is in an excellent state of preservation.

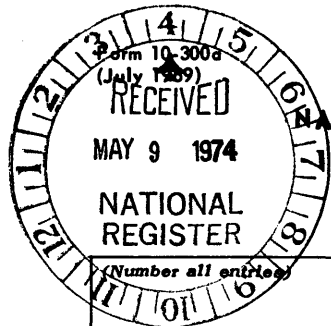
26. Capt. Ivory Lord House - 1835 - Capt. Ivory Lord was a master mariner, trader and shipbuilder at Kennebunk Landing. He died in 1868 and his son William Lord inherited the house. William died in 1883 and his daughter lived there until 1929. In 1934 the estate was sold to H.L. Lanes who made extensive repairs and alterations. This house is a two and a half story gable roof structure in a good state of preservation.

27. Dr. Edward W. Morton House - 1850 - Dr. Morton was a local surgeon who was born in 1828 at Portland. He was Selectman of Kennebunk from 1857 to 1860, town treasurer from 1887 to 1894 and President of the Ocean National Bank. His first wife was Olive Lord daughter of Captain Ivory Lord. Dr. Morton died in January of 1894. The house was leased and operated in 1912 as a hotel, the McClellan House. About 1928 Dr. Morton's grand daughters, Annie and Florabel Ross, remodeled the house as a residence. The house is a large two and one half story dwelling.

28. Capt. Moses C. Maling House - 1862-63 - The lot upon which this house stands was purchased from the Joseph Hatch Estate. Capt. M.C. Maling was a master mariner and later went into the coal business with one Almon J. Smith. This house is a simple two story dwelling with a hipped roof. The main entrance faces Summer Street.

29. Joseph Titcomb House - 1855 - Joseph was the son of James and Abigail Titcomb and early in life was in partnership with his father and brother in shipbuilding at Kennebunk Landing. In later years he was in partnership with Col. William L. Thompson. After the demise of wooden ships he went into the insurance business and was first president of Ocean Bank, 1854-1870. He was the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine in 1873. He died December 25, 1891 at the age of 69. From then on the property has had several owners. This fine and elegant dwelling was built in the Italian style of architecture. The entire house is sheathed in a matched board type of siding to give the appearance of stone blocks. All of the corners of the house are

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7. DESCRIPTION

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ornamented with quoins. Entrance to the house is gained through a simple portico leading to a set of double doors. There are but five simply decorated windows on the facade. A simple but effective string-course separates the first story from the second. The cornice of the house is heavily bracketed. A central projection is topped with a heavily bracketed pediment which rises above the cornice line of the roof. The gable roof is topped by two decorative chimneys. To the rear of the house is a very elegant solarium. The gable roof is topped by two decorative chimneys.

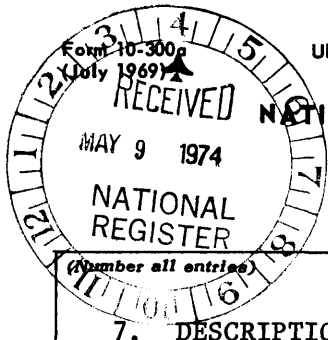
30. George L. Little House - 1875 - Mr. Little was born in Kennebunk but lived and was in business in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Upon retirement he returned to his home town and built this fine residence. He died on October 11, 1900 at the age of 80. This fine high style Victorian building is the only one of its kind in this district and is also one of the finer examples of Victorian architecture in Maine. It is a two story dwelling being topped with a mansard roof. It has a central projecting tower rising far above the roofline. Both the tower and the roof are crowned with fine ironwork. This excellent example of Victoriana is in fine condition.

31. Colonel William L. Thompson House (1) -1854 - A brother of Capts. Franklin, Nathaniel, and Charles Thompson, William built and resided in this house until 1858 when he sold it to Capt William B. Nason. Col. Thompson then built #25 in 1860. Capt. Nason was a master mariner who resided in this house until his death in 1909. This house is a two and one half story, gable roofed dwelling, done in the Italianate style. Its corners are decorated with quoins. There is a porch which dominates the entire first floor facade. There is the main entrance which is flanked by a shuttered window on each side. Above the main entrance is a palladian window flanked by a shuttered window on each side. The cornice is bracketed and the roof is topped with a cupola in the center. This house is in an excellent state of repair.

32. Capt. Horatio Moody House - 1866 - Captain Moody was a master mariner who sailed out of Kennebunkport. His house was the first house in Kennebunk to be built with a mansard roof. It is a simple house but in fine condition. The main entrance is a simple portico and door above which is a central set of bay windows on the second story. There are dormers on the mansard roof which is topped with a six sided cupola. There is also an ell on the house which also has a mansard roof.

33. John Chadbourne House - 1804 - Built by Mr. Chadbourne, he sold the

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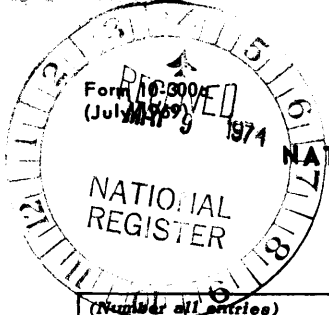
house to Capt. Joseph Hatch. In 1856 his son, Daniel Hatch, enlarged and remodeled the house making it a duplex. In 1900 the house was sold to Nathan Dane, Jr., who made some alterations. This is a large two and one half story gable roofed house with central chimney. The remodeling and alterations done in 1856 and in 1900 must have taken place in the interior of the house and ells that were added. The main house still retains its simple but impressive lines of a colonial house.

34. Capt. James Hubbard House - 1751 - Capt. Hubbard died in 1776 in the Army at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His son Diamond Hubbard inherited this house. Diamond's daughter married another Capt. James Hubbard a master mariner. They lived in this house for many years. The doorway is simple, framed with sidelights and pilasters. The four shuttered windows on the first floor have nine over six lights; the five on the second story have six over six lights. There are three windows with nine over six lights on the west side of the house. The house has a central chimney. It is quite possible that the lean to roof on this house is not original. The roof line may have been extended to form an addition onto this house. The house is in excellent condition and retains its lovely eighteenth century facade.

35. Abial Kelley House - 1794 - This property was purchased of Diamond Hubbard in 1793 and the house built the following year. It was sold in 1847 to Dr. Charles M. Sweat. Abial Kelley was the first hatter in Kennebunk and was in partnership with Alexander Warren. His house is a simple two and one half story colonial with single entrance and shuttered windows. It is in a good state of preservation.

36. George Wise House - 1868 - This house is located on the site of an earlier house built or bought in 1775 by Daniel Wise. The original house was moved, the main house to one site and the ell to another, in 1868. The present house was built by George Wise the son of Daniel Wise. He died in 1892 at the age of 82. This handsome two story dwelling with its mansard roof is one of the finest houses in this district. The main entrance is through a simple portico leading to a set of double doors. There are two large bay windows on the first floor facade. On the second floor facade is a central bay window flanked by a shuttered window on either side. There are four shuttered windows, two up and two down, on the sides of the house. The whole structure is crowned by a six sided cupola. A barn connected to the house by an ell, is done in the same style. This building is now owned by the Bibber Funeral Home and is in an excellent state of repair.

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7. DESCRIPTION

- 37. Joseph Moody House - before 1800 - Mr. Moody was a local trader, Representative to the Maine Legislature from Wells, and first treasurer of the Town of Kennebunk. He held that office for ten years. James Titcomb bought the property. He was a trader and shipbuilder and his sons followed him in business and in occupancy of this house. This is a simple two and one half story gable roofed colonial with Greek Revival trim added at some later date.
- 38. Parson Daniel Little House - 1753 - Daniel Little was the first parson of the new parish formed by the people living between Mousam and the Kennebunk Rivers in 1750. His house was one of the first two story houses in Kennebunk and also one of the first with glass in the windows. The house was used as a parsonage until the church was moved to Kennebunk Village. This house is a simple gable roofed Colonial house with six over six shuttered windows; four on the first floor and five on the second floor. The main entrance portico is a later addition to the house.
- 39. Wedding Cake House - 1826 - This house was built in the late Federal style for George W. Bourne in 1826. His shipyards were on the Kennebunk River not far from the house. He later entered into the partnership of Bourne and Kingsbury. The original house is a simple two story brick house. In 1855 elaborate trim in the Gothic style and Gothic style barn were added to the house. The trim was designed and executed by George W. Bourne himself. The entrance to the house is framed with sidelights with a fanlight over these and the door. There are two six over six light windows on the first floor facade. The second floor facade has a central palladian window with simpler windows on either side. The house has a hipped balustraded roof with two side chimneys. There is a chimney on the ell and a small chimney on the lean-to-roof behind the ell. George W. Bourne lived in this house until his death in 1856.
- 40. Henry Kingsbury House - 1784 - This fine house was built by Theodore Lyman a merchant of Kennebunk. In 1806 the house passed into the Bourne family and was the home of Judge Edward E. Bourne the local historian. His sister Julia married Henry Kingsbury a shipbuilder in 1825 and the house has remained in the Kingsbury family since that time. This is the only house in this district with a gambrel roof and one of the few gambrel roofed houses in this area of Maine. Its handsome roof has dormers on the facade and is crowned with twin chimneys. There are nine shuttered windows on the facade, five on the second story and four on the first. All of the windows have twelve over eight lights. The main entrance is a simple door framed with

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7. DESCRIPTION
40. Cont.  
pilasters and capped with a pediment. There is an ell which also has a gambrel roof. The barn with gable roof is of later construction.
41. Jacob Perkins House - 1835 - This fine and well preserved dwelling was built by Jacob Perkins, a shipbuilder on the Kennebunk River. This house is a long low, one and one half story gable roofed house done in the Greek Revival. Its main entrance is in the gable end of the house which faces the road.
42. Tripp House - ca. 1850 - This remarkable cape style house was built in the Greek Revival style. It is in an excellent state of preservation. Its main door is framed with sidelights. There are four shuttered windows with six over six lights. The trim and pilasters on the house are heavy and bold. The attached ell and barn are done in the same style of architecture.
43. McCulloch House - 1782 - This house was built by one Dr. Goddard and was purchased shortly after by Hugh McCulloch, a shipbuilder on the Kennebunk River. He was also a merchant engaged in the West India Trade. His son Hugh McCulloch, born in 1808, was Secretary of the Treasury under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur. The house is still owned and occupied by the descendants of Hugh McCulloch. This fine house is the only true Georgian House in the town of Kennebunk. It was built in the late Georgian style. Its facade is lovely with a classic portico. There are four shuttered windows on the first floor facade and five on the second floor. All the windows have twelve over eight lights. There are three dormers on the hipped roof with six over six lights. The hipped roof is topped with a large central chimney.
44. John Bourne House - 1780 - This is a simple two and one half story colonial house with gable roof. It is in good condition.
45. Israel Stone House - 1797-1803 - This house is in fine condition and is a two and one half story Federal style house with gable roof.



**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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

The early history of Kennebunk is also that of the town of Wells which was incorporated in 1653 and included within its boundaries the present town of Kennebunk. The separation did not occur until 1820, the same year as the separation of Maine from Massachusetts. The area which came to be known as the town of Kennebunk lies mainly between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers. The area of the Historic District lies between these two rivers.

Up to the year 1700, small progress had been made in the settlement of the present town of Kennebunk. Between 1700 and 1750 however, the privileges and lands between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers were in great demand. On March 22, 1736, 100 acres of land was surveyed for Nathaniel and Richard Kimball. This survey inaugurated the permanent settlement of the village area. Up to that time, no dwelling house had been erected within its limits. There had been of course a few temporary structures built which even by 1736 no longer existed.

From the mid-eighteenth century on, the area between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers grew into a large town with a history significant to Maine and the Nation. The village proper was between Portsmouth, N. H. and Portland, Maine on the Post Road. It was here on both sides of the Post Road where most of the local businesses grew and prospered. Further down the Kennebunk River was where many of the ships were built that plied the oceans of the world with Kennebunk men as Masters.

The real significance of this Historic District however, is in its architecture, for nothing remains of the great shipyards. The homes of the shipbuilders and shipowners and captains do survive and within this survival we are left with a picture of what their life was and how they lived. The area of the District has not been changed significantly since these great houses were built. Within this small area we have a great spectrum of all types of architecture from the mid-eighteenth century colonial to the late nineteenth century Queen Anne. All but one of these great houses were built of wood for it was the material most readily available to the builders. These homes were almost all built and designed by local men; a great tribute to the talent of the Maine craftsman and house joiner.

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS



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**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

Also significant is the fact that this is the only area in the State of Maine with local Historic District Zoning, thus insuring the continued survival of this great architectural heritage from further encroachments by the modern world.

