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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Goff's Corner  
Other names/site number: Auburn Commercial Historic District (Preferred for listing)  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: Main and Court Streets  
City or town: Auburn State: Maine County: Androscoggin  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

## 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

	<u>11/10/14</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>EJF</u>	Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

*Joe Nelson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*12.29.14*  
Date of Action

**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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>9</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
_____	<u>1</u>	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Department Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
- SOCIAL: Meeting Hall
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium
- INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing Facility
- INDUSTRY/ PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Energy Facility

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- COMMERCE/TRADE: Business
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: City Hall
- GOVERNMENT: Post Office
- RECREATION/CULTURE: Auditorium

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY : Greek Revival  
LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate  
LATE VICTORIAN: Queen Anne  
LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque  
LATE VICTORIAN: Renaissance  
LATE VICTORIAN: Second Empire  
LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. REVIVALS: Colonial Revival

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Slate, Glass, Stone (Granite), Wood

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Auburn Commercial Historic District is a compact grouping of mostly-brick blocks located at Auburn, Maine's civic and economic center. Auburn, a city of 23,000 residents, is located on the west side of the Androscoggin River directly opposite the larger, industrial city of Lewiston, both in Androscoggin County<sup>1</sup>. Traditionally linked in terms of social, cultural and economic development, each of the two municipalities developed distinct commercial districts. In Auburn the greatest concentration of businesses developed at the point where the earliest roads running north and south parallel to the river intersected the primary route to the west. Historically known as Goff's Corner, it was at this location that the first bridge between Auburn and Lewiston was erected in 1823. The district consists of eight medium-to-large brick blocks, erected between 1855 and circa 1902, with commercial spaces on the ground level and a historic mixture of offices, manufactories, and social halls on the upper floors. Also within the district are two smaller buildings erected prior to 1897 that represent the last of the downtown's wood frame commercial establishments. Two buildings of new construction, both artfully designed to complement the adjacent historic buildings, and one parking lot round out the

<sup>1</sup> As of 2010 Lewiston's population was approximately 36,500.

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inventory of resources. The parking lot and three of the twelve buildings do not contribute to the district due to age or alterations.

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**Narrative Description**

The Auburn Commercial Historic District is a "L" shaped grouping of commercial structures located on Main and Court Streets. Court Street begins on the west side of the Androscoggin River and is an extension of the 1981 Governor James B. Longley Memorial Bridge, a four-lane structure that forms the most important corridor between the downtown areas of the Lewiston and Auburn. Court Street continues west with cross streets to the south (Main Street, Mechanics Row, High Street, Pleasant Street and Spring Street) and the north (Great Falls Plaza, Turner Street, Pleasant Street and Spring Street). Main Street is the first street on the south side of Court and it parallels the river. The district includes on long block on Main Street, with resources on both sides of the road, and two blocks on the south side of Court Street. The western edge of the district is at the intersection of Court and High Street. Mechanics Row separates the two blocks on Court Street and curves around a parking garage and parking area to intersect Main Street just south of the historic district. There is a narrow alley leading west off Main Street between the Mechanic's Savings Bank Block (#3) and the Pickard Block (#4). This alley leads to the parking garage and parking lots that are beyond the district boundaries.

Between the rear elevations of the buildings on the east side of Main Street and the river is a long parking lot as well as a green space with a multi-use trail known as the "Riverwalk". This trail runs under the bridge and links to a small park on the north side of Court Street. It also connects to an urban pocket park (Festival Plaza) adjacent to the south end of the Phoenix Block. The Riverwalk and parking lot, Festival Plaza, and the municipal parking lot across the street, adjacent to the I.O.O.F. building, are not within the district boundaries. The north side of Court Street, opposite the district, was cleared of its historic commercial buildings in the late 1960s and now contains two modern banking headquarters, surrounded by parking lots. Behind these buildings is a large plaza containing another bank office building, a hotel, a high-rise office building, and high-rise apartments and offices of the local housing authority.

Throughout the district the buildings maintain a consistent setback, and brick sidewalks with granite curbing separate the roads from the buildings. On the east side of Main Street the sidewalks have a constant width, but on the west side they have been widened in front of the Goff Block (#6) and the I.O.O.F. Block (#5) in order to provide head-in parking spaces on that side of the road. (Main Street carries only north-bound traffic within the district boundaries.) The west side sidewalks are wide enough to contain relatively mature hard-wood trees, and in front of the Goff Block there is enough space to provide outdoor seating for a restaurant in that building. The brick sidewalks and granite curbing continue along both sides of Court Street and a series of young hardwood trees and small granite planters are periodically set in a small field of cobblestones. Street lights within the district are a combination of electric lanterns on single cast-iron posts, lanterns hanging from cross-arms on cast-iron posts, or high goose-neck lanterns atop bracketed cast-iron posts. (In contrast, the street lights on the north side of

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Court Street are modern, high powered halogen lights.) There are traffic lights on bracket arms at the intersections of Court and Main Streets and Mechanics Row and Court Street.

There are several National Register listed properties in the vicinity of the Auburn Commercial Historic District. Just south of Festival Plaza on Main Street is the massive commercial and industrial Roak Block (NR # 82000738) erected in 1871 by the same person who erected the Phoenix Block sixteen years earlier. At the northeast corner of Court and Turner Street (across from resources #10-13) is the 1857 Androscoggin County Court House (NR # 83003633) designed by Gridley J.F. Bryant. A few blocks further west the Engine House (NR # 78000156 ) and the Auburn Public Library (NR # 84001357) are located diagonally across from each other at the intersection of Court and Spring Streets. National Register eligible properties in the vicinity also include the Court Street Baptist Church (between the Court House and Pleasant Street), a multi-family Italianate house at the corner of Court and Pleasant Streets, and the Civil War statue located in front of the Court House. However, because of intervening recent development or concentrations of ineligible properties, the boundaries of the present district have been drawn to focus on the greatest concentration of contiguous historic commercial properties.

**Main Street**

- 1. 18 Court Street, c. 2010**  
Part of Map 241 lot 017

1 Non-Contributing Building

Located on the northeast corner of Court and Main Streets, this three-story building has an irregular trapezoidal footprint and a curved northwestern corner. It exists on a narrow lot between the Phoenix Block and Court Street at the corner with Main Street, and is the first building on Court Street west of the bridge. There is no true elevation on Main Street, but the building is one bay wide as it rounds the corner onto Court Street. On the Court Street side the building has five bays consisting of pairs of tall and narrow wood shop windows topped with inoperable transoms. These windows and the one entry bay are set under a continuous rubbed concrete lintel and separated by rubbed concrete piers. The second and third floors each have four one-over-one sash. A widely overhanging, but surprisingly sleek, metal cornice is supported by metal brackets. The walls are clad with a brick-colored square tile of unknown material.

A wood frame, three-story building with a trapezoidal footprint appears on the 1886 Sanborn map, but in 1873 the Atlas map of Auburn shows a rectangular building aligned with Court Street rather than Main Street. Between 1892 and 1897 Court Street approaching the bridge was widened and the building was demolished, leaving a lot with a smaller footprint, and the 1902 Sanborn maps shows a narrower, three story, wood frame building with three shops on the site. By 1922 the building featured four bay windows on the second and third floors of the Court Street elevation; the westernmost bay window rounded the corner of the building. This configuration was depicted consistently through the 1988 edition of the Sanborn. However, survey photographs from 2003 indicate that the building had been entirely demolished by that date. The current building, with the curved corner follows the general

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footprint of the previous building but is entirely new construction, completed by 2010. The metal cornice continues south over the first four bays of the adjacent, brick Phoenix Block, thus yielding the appearance of a five-bay deep by four-bay wide block at the corner, despite the change in wall cladding.

- 2. Phoenix Block, 1855-56, 1875**  
72-92 Main Street  
Map 241 lots 017 (part), 019 and 020

1 contributing building.

The Phoenix Block is a large, three story, structure that was the first brick block built after a fire in 1855 destroyed numerous buildings at the intersection of Court and Main Streets. Currently divided into three legal parcels under separate ownership, the nominally Greek-Revival style building has 21 regularly spaced bays on the second and third floors over seven first floor commercial spaces. All the windows appear to be replacements. Second floor windows are either double-hung two-over-two sash, or one-over-one sash with a two light transom. On the third floor the windows are taller and consist of either two-over-two sash with a four-light transom; one-over-one sash with a four-light transom or casement windows, again with a transom. Portions of the building have a Mansard-like flat roof (added c. 1875)<sup>2</sup>, and the top of the roof covering is either rubber membrane or tar and gravel. The front plane of the Mansard roof is clad with stamped sheet metal panels patterned to look like shingles.

A prominent moulded cornice supported by scroll-cut brackets runs the length of the building, with the exception of the northernmost four bays, as does a single wythe brick belt course above the windows. The foundation is brick. Windows are trimmed with rough-quarried granite lintels and sills. The storefronts share an almost continuous granite lintel and are separated by granite piers. Cast iron columns are used to divide window bays within the storefronts. In general, the southernmost three storefronts share a common design of large plate glass windows sandwiching a recessed, glass walled entry. Each storefront is separated from its neighbor by a narrow bay containing a door to the upper stories. Between the third and fourth storefronts (as counted from the south end of the building) is a one-story void, or tunnel, leading through the building from Main Street to the rear parking lots. The northernmost five storefronts have an irregular pattern consisting of ten large windows and five doors, two of which lead to the second floor.

Although the building presents a cohesive image at first glance, there are variations in terms of design and ornamentation that merit mentioning. For example, to accommodate a slightly lower grade at the south end of the building, the granite lintel makes a step down at the southern edge of the tunnel. The moulding at the cornice over the second storefront has a different profile than that on the remainder of the building, and the brackets are also of a

<sup>2</sup>Counting from the south end of the building the Mansard pitch is situated over the first store front (bays 1-3) and the third, fourth and fifth store fronts (bays 6-17). The roof over the second storefront and bays 4, 5, and 6 (counting from the south) has the same roof-line as the bays to either side but it retains an original flat roof rather than the Mansard roof that was added elsewhere. Interestingly, the height of the northernmost two store fronts (bays 18-21) is substantially shorter than the remainder of the building. This part of the block also has a flat roof.

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slightly different design. As mentioned previously, however, the cornice on the northernmost four bays has been integrated with the new building at 18 Court Street and is of a completely different design and material. Here, and in the 4-6<sup>th</sup> bays, the windows are shorter one-over-one units and above the windows there are two bands of brick corbeling that is not found on the other sections of the building. Most of the store fronts have pairs of rectangular panels set in a wooden field under the shop windows, but the southern two store fronts do not have panels. The decorative cast iron column pairs vary by store front as well and vary from spiral shafts with Corinthian capitals and short plinths to Doric columns on no plinths.

In the wake of a fire that destroyed 27 buildings in Auburn's nascent downtown, the newly formed Auburn Village Corporation built the Phoenix Block in 1855-1856. Establishing the pattern of mixed-use functions that became the hallmark of downtown Auburn's commercial blocks, the masonry building provided commercial space on the first floor and a combination of offices, manufacturing facilities and assembly halls on the upper floors. Neither the architect nor the contractor for the building is known.

**3. Mechanics Saving Bank, 1889**

1 contributing building

79 Main Street

Map 241, lot 027

George M. Coombs, Architect. John A. Greenleaf, contractor.

Although the Mechanics Savings Bank was chartered in 1875, this four story building with a flat roof was not erected until 1889. Clad in brick with wood and stone trim, the freestanding building has a trapezoidal foot print with a rounded northeast corner, and a longer front elevation than rear elevation. Prominent arches over the first and third story windows, along with unique groupings of small windows make this Romanesque Revival design by George M. Coombs among the best examples of the style in the city.

The former bank building has a complex fenestration pattern featuring three store fronts divided between nine bays. There is also a horizontal division between the materials, the spatial organization and the scale of the ground floor versus that of the second and third stories. At the same time, the north and south halves of the building are different in terms of scale and grouping of features. The scale of the south half of the ground floor reflects the north half of the upper floors and vice versa. Thus a balance is achieved that unifies the building.

The visual, but not literal center of the asymmetrical building is in the fifth bay, as measured from the south on the upper levels. Here, at ground level, is a broad Richardsonian-style arched entry with a brick archivolt trimmed in red-stone. The arch springs from masonry piers of quarried quartz ashlar and quarried ashlar-faced red-stone quoins. Above the entry is an overly tall, wooden bay window set into, and surrounded by, a red-stone tablet topped by an entablature with a banner inscribed "Mechanic's Savings Bank Building." Directly above this are nine, very small, single light windows, recessed in telescoping wooden frames and arranged in a checkerboard pattern. The upper three windows abut the lower edge of a brick



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belt course that ties into the lower sills of the round-top windows that flank the center bay. Above the belt course is another stone plaque, engraved with the date "1875".

To the south of the center bay the ground floor has two store fronts, each symmetrically composed of a recessed entry bay sandwiched by large display windows. The entryways extend the full height of the first story before intersecting a steel lintel which is positioned under a moulded red-stone belt course that extends across the entire façade. The northern set of display windows has wood panels below the lintel, but the southern pair are topped with a wooden board with an arch-shaped cutout at the lower edge. Masonry piers of red stone and quartz flank the store fronts. On the upper two stories there are eight windows on each level, grouped by pairs between brick piers. Each pair of windows is capped by a large now-blind round arch. (Thus there are four large arches above four pairs of windows over two three-bay store fronts.)

To the north of the visual center of the building a series of four arch-topped windows spring from granite and red-stone piers on the ground floor. The heights of the arches vary with two shorter and narrower bays being flanked by the three taller entry and end bays. (The fourth bay marks the corner and a fifth bay turns onto the narrow north elevation of the building.) The narrow bay immediately north of the center entryway contains a recessed pass door, but the other three bays contain fixed sash with arched transoms. These windows and doors define the original location of the building's namesake bank. The granite continues beneath the corner window and here the "piers" become broader and it is apparent that the red-stone trim is actually quoins on the windows. In the spandrel space between the arches and the red-stone belt course is a masonry wall that is somewhat lighter in color than the upper stories. On the second and third floors of the building are four window bays (the fourth bay is at the corner, and two additional matching bays continue on the north elevation) each with continuous sills and lintels of red-stone. This forms a belt course that wraps around the building's corner. The window bays are separated by narrow sections of wall, but unlike the south side, there are no continuous pilasters from the lintel to the round-top arches over the windows on the third floor. The windows (one-over-one sash on the third floor, and two-light casement with transom on the second floor) are just slightly narrower and taller than those south of the central bay, and the repeating arch above the third floor windows is correspondingly narrower. The radiuses of the northern four arches are similar in proportion to the arch motif on the shop windows; likewise the large first floor arches mimic the radius of the arches on the southern section of the third floor.

The fourth floor of the building is quite diminutive compared to the lower stories. It contains sets of three or four short and narrow recessed wooden windows that telescope away from the façade. The windows are set between the upper red-stone belt course and a thicker red-stone frieze, over which are red-stone dentils supporting a wooden soffit and crown moulded cornice.

The Mechanics Savings Bank was founded in 1875 and initially was located at 60 Court Street, next to the Goff Block (now the site of the new Auburn City Hall). Seven of the fourteen incorporators of the bank were directly connected to the shoe industry, three of the remaining were also manufacturers. The Mechanics Savings Bank shared space with the National Shoe

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and Leather Bank both on Court Street and in their new building on Main Street. Prior to constructing the building the Mechanics Savings Bank entered into a 20 year lease with the local Masonic societies to use the hall on the third floor. Established as a mutual savings bank the goal of this bank was to help wage earners accumulate capital through frequent small deposits, and to make loans to its customers.

- 4. Pickard Block**, 1871, additions 1899 (4<sup>th</sup> floor) 1 contributing building  
 95 Main Street  
 Map 241, lot 026 (part)  
 Charles F. Douglas, Architect; George M. Coombs, Architect for 1899 addition.

The Pickard Block is a four story brick block that faces east toward Main Street. Designed by architect Charles F. Douglas in 1871, the six-bay building originally contained two store fronts on the first floor and had only three stories with a Mansard roof: the roof was converted to a full fourth story in 1899 to plans by architect George M. Coombs. The building shares a party wall with the I.O.O.F. Building on the south, but the north elevation is exposed along an alley. The flat roof is covered with slate and the foundation is brick. Stylistically this building combines Italianate detailing with a Romanesque Revival fourth story, but the ornamentation is very conservative.

At street level the Pickard Block has two former storefronts consisting of large store windows in the exterior bays and two entrance ways in the middle bays. Each bay is defined by a brick pillar – those on the corners are wider than the three in the center. The top of the pillars are capped in granite and a granite lintel runs continuously across the façade. The larger shop windows are divided into three fixed sash, each topped with a transom, while the entry ways have a single light and transom. Between the upper and lower windows is a wide wood panel decorated with a raised panel. Under the windows is a short brick wall. (The former entry way bays are no longer configured as such.) All the windows are framed in wood. On the upper floors the first floor corner piers continue as pilasters. A corbeled brick course intersects the pilasters between the third and fourth floors marking the location of the eave of the former roof. The six windows on each floor have arched tops with brick hoods; those on the second and third floor contain triple-hung multi-pane sash and the segmental hoods spring from a corbeled brick string course that runs between the window units. On the fourth floor the one-over-one windows are set below a hemispheric window, the arched hoods are more rounded and the arches and belt course are ornamented with brick dentils. Another projecting brick course marks the intersection with the pilasters and underlies the elaborate wooden, Italianate-style cornice which features alternating groupings of major and minor painted consoles.

The north elevation contains five fixed-sash windows topped with transoms on the first floor, and nine triple hung windows on the second and third stories. While all feature granite lintels and sills those on the first floor are finished smooth and the upper examples are rough-quarried. The fourth floor contains four one-over one sash windows and two round-topped windows similar to those on the front but without the decorative hoods. All these windows have granite sills, but only the one-over-one sash have granite lintels and two of these have been

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filled in with brick (as has the southernmost window). The patterns of the pilasters and brick courses match those on the façade but the roof is trimmed with a simply-moulded cornice. Although difficult to see it does not appear that the pilasters and brick course exist on that portion of the south elevation that extends above the neighboring building.

The Pickard Block was named in honor of Samuel Pickard (1793-1872), an entrepreneur who was influential in the development of shoe factories in Auburn and mill complexes in Lewiston. It was built for J. F. Cobb & Company, a shoe factory, who occupied it January 1, 1872. It appears initially that the office was on the first floor and the manufacturing facilities on the upper floors. By 1892 a wooden building had been constructed behind the Pickard Block to house most of the factory, although the fourth floor (under the mansard roof at that time) was still in industrial use. Five years later the plans were being made to relocate the post office to the first floor, offices were on the second floor and the upper floors, as well as the rear building, were vacant. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, after the roof was expanded it had social halls on the third and fourth floors, and at one point (1914) a billiards hall occupied the ground floor. Later the upper floors were occupied by a print shop and book bindery and the ground floor housed a company that offered "tire sales and service" and "vulcanizing". This business eventually spread into the adjacent I.O.O. F. Block and also into a new rear addition that stretched to Mechanics Row. That addition was demolished sometime after 1988. Currently this building and the Odd Fellows building are owned and used by a large law firm.

**5. Auburn Steam Power Co. Block / I.O.O.F. Block, c. 1886, fourth floor c. 1914-1922**

1 contributing building  
85 Main Street  
Map 241, lot 026 (part)

Anchoring the south end of Main Street is a four story block commonly referred to as the Odd Fellows Block. This almost square masonry building has a flat roof covered with slate shingles and a brick foundation. There are two pyramidal skylights on the roof at the north end of the building. Although it contains four stories it is approximately eight feet lower in height than the Pickard Block to the north. Originally designed as a rather vernacular building it obtained a Colonial-Revival style fourth floor between 1916 and 1922.

The façade of the Auburn Steam Power Company Block is visually divided into three major bays by brick pilasters that stretch from stone plinths to the stone cornice of the original roofline between the third and fourth floors. The southern two bays are somewhat wider than the northern bay, and contain two former storefronts. Each storefront contained a central entry flanked by large shop windows. The northern bay contains a large entryway with two-leaf glass and wood doors surrounded by transom windows on the top and long windows on the side. As with the Pickard Block, all of the windows are separated from the transoms by paneled interstices and below the windows is a solid brick wall. A granite lintel is set between each set of pilasters, and granite banding marks the pilasters just above the lintel and below the transom level.

The second and third stories contain one-over-one replacement double hung windows with granite lintels and sills. On the third floor there are three windows in each of the southern

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two bays and two windows in the northern bay. The configuration is the same on the second floor except that the northern bay contains only a large, semi-circular window with a granite sill. Now filled with plate glass, historic postcards show that this is an original feature. Directly under the window sills on both floors, but not under the semi-circular window, is a decorative course of saw-tooth bricks. Under this course on the third floor is a basket-weave-patterned course of bricks. Additionally a decorative course of soldier bricks are laid between each window, just below the tops of the sash, and again under the corbeled original cornice.

The fourth floor has the same fenestration pattern as the third floor, however the windows are set tightly between the original cornice and the new cornice – they have no independent sills or lintels. At this level the center bay projects very slightly from the rest of the façade wall and the brick pilasters are replaced with stone quoins. The upper edge of the story is delineated with a full entablature, consisting of a wide frieze, narrow soffit and moulded cornice. The letters I.O.O.F. are carved onto the frieze as are two sets of three links, a symbol of the International Order of Odd Fellows. However, the quoin-decorated “pilasters” flanking the center bay rise above the cornice where they turn into short pillars and are capped with a more diminutive stone cornice. Between these pillars is a brick pediment the tympanum of which is decorated in pressed metal with a floral pattern. The south elevation of the building has five, evenly spaced one-over-one window bays with stone sills and lintels on each floor.

Although often referred to as the I.O.O.F. Block or Odd Fellows Block this building did not become the home of the Abou Ben Adham, Lodge #23 until circa 1897<sup>3</sup>. This fraternal order was organized in 1875 and was the second I.O.O.F. lodge in the city. The fourth floor of the building, which is inscribed “I.O.O.F” on the cornice - this gives this building its current name- was added sometime between 1914 and 1922 based on Sanborn Maps. Rather, the building was constructed c. 1886 by the Auburn Steam Power Company, on the site of the former Miller and Randall tannery. The Auburn Steam Power Company was formed in 1884 to provide steam power to the manufacturers in the downtown area/Main Street. On the 1886 Sanborn map the Company is located in the north third of the building but the southern two thirds do not yet have a tenant and the notation states that it is “to be” a wholesale dry goods store on the first floor, offices on the second and a hall on the third. It is interesting to note, however that a brick block of approximately the same size is depicted on the tannery site in the 1873 Auburn Atlas map.

**Court Street****6. Goff Block, 1878**

1 contributing building

34 Court Street / 77 Main Street

Map 241, lot 028

William H. Stevens and George M. Coombs, Architects.

Situated at the corner of Court Street & Main Street, with an impressive chamfered corner, the 1878 Goff Block is a four story commercial building constructed of red-brick and trimmed in

<sup>3</sup> The 1897 Sanborn Map indicates that a lodge was meeting in the third floor, but the 1896 Lewiston and Auburn City Directory does not place an Odd Fellows lodge at this location. The Lodge is recorded in the 1900 edition of the directory as meeting in this building.

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Norridgewock granite. Architecturally, the building displays both “austere” late-period Italianate and early-period Romanesque Revival characteristics. The building displays a flat roof, robust roof cornice with heavy brackets, store fronts defined by granite piers and iron posts on the first floor and a full resume of period stylistic decorative motifs.

A recessed main doorway with granite steps is located at the chamfered building corner<sup>4</sup>. The Court Street elevation has three primary architectural bays framed by the main granite columns and united under a continuous granite lintel. Within the three bays are two original storefronts and the original recessed doorway leading to the upper floor stairway. The Main Street elevation has four primary architectural bays. Within the four bays are two former storefronts and the original recessed doorway and granite steps of the southern most original storefront. This Main Street doorway and granite steps are the primary entrance to the contemporary first story commercial space. The storefront display windows are framed by iron Roman or Tuscan square columns with fluting and decorative capitals.

Masonry piers, twelve on the Court Street elevation and nine on the Main Street elevation, span the full three stories. The piers separate columns of recessed windows, and are capped at the fourth floor with bays containing blind arches and blind panels. Within the blind panels are pairs of diminutive square windows with thick granite lintels, granite sills, and herringbone brick pattern at their base. The elongated second and third story windows originally had alternating single and double 1 over 1 sash with a unified transom bar window treatment. The original transom bar window design is carried down to the storefront display windows. All the original second and third story window elements and frames have been removed and modern/conventional metal-clad replacement windows have been installed. The replacement windows are white and brown in color.

The walls feature a variety of textured patterns executed in red-brick. In addition to the herringbone design on the fourth floor, the wall between the second and third story windows are ornamented with brick diaper panels. Between the first floor window sills and the top of the continuous stone lintel are alternating bands of soldier course bricks. The decorative motifs extend to the stonework as well: the granite belt course running above the third story window row is designed with a “saw-tooth” pattern along its lower border, and the tops of the ground level masonry piers are sculpted with torus molding. Additional accents are provided by brick corbelling at the base of the cornice, beveled granite sills under the windows, and beveled granite belt courses above the second story and third story windows, and under the third story windows.

A heavy inscribed granite tablet inset into the chamfered corner between the second and third story window row reads “GOFF BLOCK”. The original storefront columns, both granite and iron, survive in relatively good condition; the iron Tuscan columns covered with generations of thick cracked paint. The roof cornice and bracketing is seemingly intact, though substantially weathered and covered with old layers of paint.

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<sup>4</sup> An 1887 photograph of this corner of the building shows that this entrance was installed after that date.

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James Goff, Jr. hired the architect Charles F. Douglas to prepare plans for building on this site in 1873. However, due to the economic depression, these plans never went beyond site work for the foundation. Goff died shortly thereafter. The project was taken on by Goff's sons in March 1878, but by that time Douglas had left the area and they hired Stevens & Coombs to prepare new plans. Original tenants included the Post Office on the first floor, the Auburn Lodge of the I.O.O.F on the third floor, law offices of George C. and Charles E. Wing and the offices of the Auburn Aqueduct Company on the second floor, and a druggist and clothier on the first floor.

- 7. Auburn City Hall, 2004** 1 non-contributing building  
 60 Court Street (part)  
 Map 241-031 (part)  
 Harriman Associates, architects

The Auburn City Hall is a new structure connected to and designed to architecturally complement the historic Auburn Hall to the south.<sup>5</sup> Designed by Harriman Associates and completed in 2004, the building is similar to Auburn hall in massing, materials, size and scale, and fenestration patterns but it is thoroughly modern in terms of composition.

Auburn City Hall is a solidly massed building occupying a rectilinear foot print. It is three stories in height with a standing-seem metal Mansard roof punctuated with dormers. Together the height of the second and third floors equals the height of the second floor of Auburn Hall, and the cornice line, belt course and first floor granite lintel all carry through level with the corresponding features on the older building. The first floor is granite with large glass windows scaled to mimic the store front windows next door. Most of the second and third floor walls are covered with brick.

The fenestration pattern on the new City Hall was designed to balance the older building and integrate the buildings together. Strictly speaking the building has six bays on the façade. At the far eastern end of the building is a narrow bay clad with granite from foundation to the flat roof (no metal mansard on this bay). This bay is recessed slightly from the front wall of the Goff Block and the remainder of the Auburn City Hall, and it has rectilinear windows with aluminum grids and frames on each floor. Because of the narrowness of this bay and the materials chosen, this bay appears to be more of a connector to the Goff Block than part of the new City Building. The choice of the granite veneer wall cladding also balances the color of the granite quoins at the far end of Auburn Hall. The middle four bays of the new building are each identical: large "shop" windows with a grid of aluminum muntins and mullions on the first floor and a continuous window unit spanning both the second and third floors. The center of the window units project forward slightly, in the manner of a square bay window, and this projection continues up through the cornice to form the flat-roofed dormers at roof level.

<sup>5</sup> Technically, both buildings function as the City Hall, but in this nomination "Auburn City Hall" will be used to refer to the 2004 building and "Auburn Hall" to the 1865 building.

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The sixth bay is located at the junction of the new and old buildings and forms the "center" of the unified structure. On the second and third floors the front of this bay projects forward of the rest of the façade and contains the same window units as the bays to the east. This projection extends to ground level on beveled granite piers which then forms an engaged entry bay accessed by stairs to the north and granite ramps to the east and west. The main entrance to the building is recessed slightly from the façade and has a two-leaf aluminum-clad door set within a full glass surround. As with the first bay of this building, the upper-most level is clad with granite veneer and contains a very simply window. This treatment allows the original return of the older Mansard roof to be visible, as well as the straight-sloped plane of the new roof.

In 2005 the Auburn Hall project was awarded a Preservation Honor Award from Maine Preservation, the statewide non-profit membership group with ties to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

**8. Auburn Hall, 1865**

60 Court Street (part)

Map 241-031 (part)

Gridley J. F. Bryant, architect

1 contributing building

Auburn Hall is the name inscribed on a plaque on the historic brick building designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant that served as the seat of local government from c. 1865 to 1896. As originally designed the free-standing brick building with stone trim and slate Mansard roof fronted solely on Court Street – Mechanics Row was developed over 20 years after Auburn Hall was constructed. From the late 19<sup>th</sup> century through to the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century three modest one- or two-story, brick or frame buildings separated Auburn Hall from the Goff Block. In the early 21<sup>st</sup> century these were demolished in order to construct the new section of Auburn Hall.

Auburn Hall has a rectilinear foot print and faces north towards Court Street. There are only two stories in the building (not counting the mansard roofed attic) but the second floor contains a hall with a very high ceiling, thus giving the building the height of a three-story structure. On the ground level granite piers and a granite lintel define what used to be three distinct store fronts. The store fronts each formerly had two windows flanking a central door, but all the door bays have now been filled with plate glass in aluminum frames. At the west end of the first floor is a fourth bay, leading to a staircase that contains a wide, double wood door and a pair of windows. The façade is dominated by five, two-story high windows on the second floor. Each window has an arched upper sash above twelve-light fixed sash and is trimmed with sills and an architrave that includes a heavy hood mold with central keystone. Massive granite quoins mark the corners of the façade however the east corner is partially obscured by the east corner of the new portion of the building. The mansard roof is clad in slate shingles and the two roof pitches are separated by a substantial wooden curb. Five dormer windows with segmental roofs, strong cornice lines and six-over-six sash are positioned above each of the lower windows.

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The roof overhangs the side wall of the façade and rests on a wide cornice underscored with consoles. A stone belt course stretches across the façade between the window hoods and the cornice, and a stone plaque stating "Auburn Hall " is positioned in the center bay under the belt course.

The west side of Auburn Hall contains two tall window on the second floor, and two dormers on the roof. There is only one extant window at ground level – a two-over-one sash with stone lintel - but it is clear that at least three former window bays have been filled-in over time. While the cornice ornamentation continues on this elevation, and there are brick quoins on the south corner, the belt course does not and the windows have stone sills but no decorative architrave.

The east side of Auburn Hall has been entirely integrated with the new City building to the east. The south elevation, which now faces a parking area, parking garage and the police station is broken into eight relatively regular bays. Each bay contains a one-over-two sash with granite lintel and sill on the first floor, and an arch-topped window with a granite sill on the second floor. Due to a change in grade there is a high foundation on this side of the building, and this level contains a series of louvered ventilation openings with granite lintels.

**9. Parking Lot**

1 non-contributing site

76 Court Street  
Map 241 lot 005

Previously the location of the Auburn Theatre Building, the brick building was town down in 1961 when the lot was purchased by the Auburn Parking Authority. After site improvements the parking lot was outfitted with parking meters, but today parking is free.

**10. Commercial Building, by 1886, additions 1908-1922.**

1 non-contributing building

84-86 Court Street  
Map 241-006

The building at 86 Court Street is a two story building with a flat roof behind a high front parapet. The building has three bays on the bottom floor and a single projecting bay window on the second floor. The brick façade is covered on the first floor with what appears to be a wooden, novelty siding applied diagonally and the second floor has clapboard-like cementitious siding. The first floor has three bays. The easternmost bay contains a wooden, replacement pass door, the second bay contains a trio of casement windows and the third bay contains the entrance to the storefront, now a restaurant. The wood door in this bay has an oversized plate glass window over one horizontal panel. An awning covers this entry. Over the casement windows are three goose-neck lights, and the trim on the façade is simply painted flat-stock used to outline the window and door openings, mark the location of the lintel and serve as corner boards. The roof is covered with tar and gravel and there is no visible chimney. Previously connected to a building formerly located to the east, the now exposed



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party wall has one set of casement windows and is partially clad with cementitious clapboard siding on the second floor.

The first floor of the building appears to be brick, however after researching the Sanborn Maps, it is more likely that the building was originally wood frame on both the first and second floors and that the exposed brick wall on the north elevation is a remnant party wall from the now destroyed adjacent building. A frame building about half the length of the current structure appears on the 1886 Sanborn map, and while its length, and height (in the back) increase over time, there is no indication that the building was ever completely rebuilt. As such, this is quite possibly the oldest frame commercial structure remaining in downtown Auburn. For approximately twenty years beginning by 1892 the building housed George E. Will Jewelry on the first floor and the E.N. Palmer Print Shop on the second floor.

**11. S. A. Pollister Block, 1907**

1 contributing building

88 Court Street (part)  
Map 240-221 (part)

The three story brick building at 88 Court Street contains a granite plaque set in the wall above the third story windows that states "S.A. Pollister 1907." More restrained than its neighbor to the south, the building has a flat roof, granite foundation and brick walls. On the first floor is a single storefront containing a large plate glass window and two pass doors inside a recessed entryway. A steel I-beam is used for the storefront lintel, and it is supported on masonry piers at its ends and a single iron column at the inner corner of the entryway. Below the shop window is low board and batten cladding and above the window and entryway is a decorative wooden frieze board with recessed rectangular patterns.

The east corner of the building is marked with a slightly projecting masonry pilaster that is continuous to the roof and intersects a corbeled brick frieze at the eave line. On the west side of the façade the building intersects the east pilaster of the adjoining building. There are three window bays on each story, with stone sills and rectangular lintels. Each window contains a one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. The center window is slightly wider than the outer windows.

Although the date 1907 is inscribed on the plaque it does not appear to accurately reflect the building's date of construction. The 1897 Sanborn map shows the existence of a one-story frame building at this location. The 1902 Sanborn shows a brick building at this location – equal in depth to the earlier Pollister Block (#12) – but the image is too dark to be able to read the description. The same configuration is present in 1908, but clearly states "stationary," which is the business that S.A. Pollister had in that location from at least 1886. Newspaper articles on April 25 and 27, 1900 suggests that S. A. Pollister first sold some of his stock to another merchant then moved entirely into the building at 88 Court Street "until the new building is ready". A year later he moved into both buildings as "the new store is nearly twice as large as the former one."<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> *The Lewiston Daily Sun*, April 25, 1900 (p. 8); April 27, 1900 (p. 8) and April 24, 1901, p. 2.

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Name of Property**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**  
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88 Court Street (part)  
Map 240-221 (part)

1 contributing building

The (first) Pollister Block is adjacent to the S.A. Pollister Block and faces north onto Main Street. The four-bay wide building is constructed of brick and is three stories high with a single storefront on the ground floor. The original brick finish and fenestration on the first floor have been obscured by the application of wooden singles, aluminum doors, a plate glass window and aluminum awnings. However, correspondence from the property owner in 1980 indicated that the "old store front and windows are still in place behind it."<sup>7</sup> The second and third floors each feature evenly spaced one-over-one window bays with granite lintels and sills. A wide engaged pilaster marks the north and south edges of the building and intersects with a broad, corbeled frieze decorated with recessed panels of brick diaper. Above the frieze is a wooden cornice decorated with a center pediment, brackets, modillions and a floral relief in the tympanum. The pilasters extend slightly above the wood cornice and are topped with a metal hip cap.

Sewall A. Pollister was born in Portland in 1855 but was educated in Durham and Auburn. In 1881 he started a retail stationary store at 52 Court Street, and five years later purchased a lot and small wooden building next to 86 Court Street, now the location of the S.A. Pollister brick block. Shortly thereafter he erected the current brick building next to the wooden building and then moved his business into the combined buildings in 1888. He then rebuilt the frame building as a three bay, brick, "S.A. Pollister" block (see #11). He ran this store with his wife, Hattie Huntress Pollister, until 1944.

**13. Commercial Block, by 1897**  
98 Court Street  
Map 241-007

1 contributing building

Constructed between 1892 and 1897, this two story building that combines Queen Anne with Classical Revival style detailing is one of the last surviving wooden commercial buildings in the Auburn downtown area. Currently functioning as an antique shop with apartments above, the building is visually divided into two, slightly different but stylistically complimentary halves. Located at a corner the building faces north onto Court Street and west onto High Street. On this later elevation the street rises in grade and as a result the height of the building decreases to one story as the building stretches to the south. Rectilinear in plan, the building shares the 60 foot depth of the two Pollister blocks, but has a 10 foot wide shed-roof porch attached to the south elevation. Behind the building is a small lawn and nicely maintained garden.

This commercial block has a brick foundation, flat roof covered with a rubber membrane and painted wood shingle siding. The most prominent organizational detail on the façade are the three two-story, fluted pilasters that mark the east and west corners of the building and

<sup>7</sup> George Boyce, completed *National Register Information Request* form for the Pollister Block, September 1980. Document on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta Maine. Photographs submitted with this form indicate that the façade of the building has not changed since 1980.

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divide the building in half to create two store fronts. A wide denticulated frieze and overhanging cornice with modillions spans the width of the building and rests atop the pilasters. The south half of the building has a storefront on the first floor, with wooden framed glass and transom windows flanking a central entrance with a granite stoop. A wood clad lintel is visible above the transom windows. The second floor of this half of the building has three bays. In the middle bay is an one-over-one wood sash window with a modest entablature flanked by two pairs of narrow pilasters with Ionic capitals. The eastern bay has a smaller one-over-one window wood window and the western bay has not windows but is decorated with a diamond-shaped motif made of diamond-cut shingles. In the eastern half of the building the order of the windows and the diamond motif are reversed (thus the two windows are located adjacent to the center pilaster and the diamond motifs are on the outer bays of the building), and the center bay features a projecting bay window containing three one-over-one sash. The first floor storefront on this half of the building is similar to its neighbor but has replacement aluminum window frames, the entry is floored with tile and a wooden sign board covers the transom windows.

The west elevation of the building contains a shop window and a one-over-one window at the north end of the building. The southern two thirds of this has a separate fenestration pattern which is centered on a deeply recessed entry containing a steep, wide wooden staircase. Where the recessed entry meets the wall the top of the entry opening is ornamented with a wooden Romanesque arch resting on Eastlake-style carved brackets (there are no supporting posts or columns under the arch). Above the arch and stretching across the plain wood spandrels is a large, broken-scroll pediment with a torch shaped keystone that extends down to the arch. South of the entry is a one-over-one wood window. To the north a pair of similar windows share a common frame next to which is a short one-over-one sash. The back of this building has a full-width porch covered with a single-pitched roof.

Little is known about the history of this building. A residential property was on this site up until at least 1892. Whether that building was fully removed or converted into the current mixed use building is not known, but by 1897 a building with this footprint was located at this address. Originally split into three shops (two in the east half and one in the west half) the building was long home to a millinery shop, a laundry, and a jewelry store before evolving into a restaurant in the 1930s.

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**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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- INDUSTRY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c.1855-1967

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

- 1866
- 1869
- 1937

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

- Bryant, Gridley J.F. (1816-1899), Boston
- Coombs, George M. (1851-1909), Lewiston
- Stevens, William H. (1818-1880)
- Douglas, Charles F. (1833-1904), Skowhegan and Lewiston

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The resources in the Auburn Commercial Historic District represent the greatest concentration and density of historic commercial properties in Auburn. The "L" shaped district is comprised of nine contributing buildings, three non-contributing buildings, and one non-contributing site located on both sides of one block on Main Street and on one side of two blocks on Court Street. The total area of the district is just under two and one-half acres. With buildings erected between 1855 and circa 1902, the establishment of the commercial district paralleled the city's industrial, political and economic growth during the same period. Although a portion of the historic downtown area on Court and Turner Streets was lost to the "Urban Renewal" program of the 1960s, that area has been redeveloped and these newer offices, financial institutions, hotels and stores contain their own set of characteristics that are as evocative of recent construction trends as they are distinct from the mostly-brick, densely constructed street-walls of the nineteenth century. So too have the fortunes of Auburn shifted from the era when the city led the state in the quantity and quality of its shoe manufactories, when its streets were bustling and its economy growing. The lasting impact of this era is tangible in some of the residential neighborhoods and in the fabric of the remaining historic commercial architecture, the best of which is contained within this district. The Auburn Commercial Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, as the locus of early industrial development in the city, for its associations with local commercial and governmental history, and for its role in the social history of the community. Furthermore, due to its range of architectural styles and the quality of building design, including commissions by Maine and Massachusetts architects Gridley J. F. Bryant, William H. Stevens, George M. Coombs, and Charles F. Douglas, the district is also eligible under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance commences in 1855, the year after a devastating fire leveled the area and ends in 1967, at which point Urban Renewal activities altered the composition of the downtown area.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Industry**

In the nineteenth century the shoe manufacturers in Auburn were the most successful in all of Maine. It was this industry that drove the economic engine of Auburn's development, and with the exception of the very earliest shoe factories, the industry was focused in and around the area contained within Auburn Commercial Historic District. In addition to buildings dedicated to manufacturing shoes, the district also contained important supporting business. For example, the Auburn Steam Power Company built the three story building at 95 Main in c.

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1886 to provide power to the J. F. Cobb & Company in the adjacent Pickard Block, as well as to the Roak Block and Pheonix Block, both of which housed shoe and boot producers<sup>8</sup>. H.D. Donovan and Company, was a leather cutting operation located in the Phoenix Block (1883). After the Mechanics Savings Bank Building was constructed in 1889 it was the location of the offices of the National Shoe and Leather Bank and the United Shoe Machinery Company. This last company, which established one of its nine U.S. branches in Auburn in 1901, helped the shoe factories stock and maintain their physical plants. As described in the 1905 Auburn *Board of Trade Manual*, the Company "spends hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in the employ of inventors and expert machinists in improving and bringing out new machinery, thereby giving the shoe manufacturers the best and most labor saving of devices, impossible to secure through any other source."<sup>9</sup>

The shoe industry started in West Auburn in 1835 when the Maine State legislature granted a charter to the Minot Shoe Company. However, with the development of Lewiston Falls and the introduction of the railroad into the city in 1848, the locus of the industry moved to the vicinity of "Goff's Corner" (the corner of Maine and Court Street), where a boot and shoe store had been operated by Jacob H. Roak since 1835. The J. H. Roak and Company started manufacturing men's shoes in 1847 on the location of what became the Phoenix Block. When the Phoenix Block was erected in 1855 the name of the company changed to "Roak, Packard & Company."

In 1859 there were 25 shoe or boot making establishments in Auburn. The Civil War accelerated the growth of the nascent industry, and it was during this time that Ara Cushman, who eventually built the largest shoe factory in the country under one roof, moved his successful operation from West Minot to Goff's Corner. By 1871 there were four shoe companies in the Phoenix Block alone: B.F. Packard & Co., Little, Smith & Co., J.H. Roak & Co., and Pray, Shaw & Co. Together they had 601 employees. The Foss, Packard and Company shoe manufacturers were located south of the I.O.O.F Block (now a municipal parking lot) and many other shoe shops were located in the Roak Block on the other side of Festival Plaza.

The success of the shoe industry in Auburn drove the development of the city as a whole. Not only were buildings directly associated with the industry erected within the current district, but the growth of the entire downtown area, the residential neighborhoods and the municipal infrastructure resulted from the industry's prosperity. Indeed, most of the extant historic buildings at Goff's Corner were completed by 1899, the tail end of a period of growth characterized as "vigorous" by the author John A. Rand in his history of Lewiston and Auburn between 1875 and 1975.<sup>10</sup> Rand summarized the wider effects due to increased manufacturing and population in the two cities as follows:

<sup>8</sup> Prior to the erection of the I.O.O.F/Auburn Steam Power Company Building the site had been the location of the Miller and Randall Tannery, which had produced leather for the shoe industry, as well as harnesses and belts. The Auburn Steam Power Company also supplied power to industries not located within the district, including the Eureka Hosiery Co., Wood, Robinson & Co., and Auburn Paper Box Company. *The History of Androscoggin County Maine*, Georgia Drew Merrill, editor, 1891 at [http://genealogytrails.com/maine/androscogginco/andro\\_history\\_part\\_thirty\\_six.html](http://genealogytrails.com/maine/androscogginco/andro_history_part_thirty_six.html).

<sup>9</sup> Auburn Board of Trade, *Board of Trade Manual* (Auburn: Merrill & Webber, 1905), p. 50.

<sup>10</sup> John A. Rand, *The Peoples of Lewiston-Auburn, 1875-1975* (Freeport, Maine: The Peoples Savings Bank, 1975), p. 20.

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Municipal improvements began to be considerable during the 80s and early 90s. Streets were constantly being built on both sides of the river. The Lewiston and Auburn Horse Railroad Company was organized in the 1880s. The first sidewalks usually of brick, began to appear, edged with granite curbs. Sewers were laid, steam heat became common. The first electric street lights appeared with the organization of the Lewiston and Auburn Electric Light Company [c. 1884]. Another organization, the American Light and Power Company, started using the wooden dam on the Little Androscoggin River to supply electric power and light to streets, businesses, and homes. The two companies together furnished power for nearly five thousand lights in the Twin Cities by the opening of the 1890s.<sup>11</sup>

As the 19<sup>th</sup> century progressed most of the shoe manufactories moved out of the downtown blocks and into larger factories located further from the downtown area. At the same time, the number of factories decreased – there were 14 in 1880 and only 10 in 1890 – but the industry as a whole in Auburn prospered and shoe and boot production nearly tripled over the course of that decade. There were other industrial concerns in the historic district including the very successful printers Merrill and Moore (later Merrill and Webber), a cigar manufacturer, a book bindery, a shirt factory, sheet metal shop, and tin-plate cutters. Also in the immediate vicinity was the Auburn Paper Box Factory (current site of the municipal parking garage), and along the river, behind the Phoenix Block was another box factory, a machine shop, and a gun manufacturer. These last three buildings, along with several garages, store houses and stables were destroyed by a severe flood in 1936. The 1922 Sanborn Map for the district indicates that most of the other industries had left the area by that time.

**Criterion A: Commerce**

The Auburn Commercial Historic District is, as its name suggests, the historic center of commerce in Auburn. The earliest settlements and the greatest population density in Danville (as Auburn was known at the time) were clustered in West Auburn and North Auburn, (now within the town of Minot), but by 1793 a lumber man named Daniel Welch built a home on the west side of the river almost exactly where the Goff Block is now. Shortly thereafter several families settled in the area and a gristmill was erected. This location, informally known as “Pekin” had ready access to roads stretching north and south along the Androscoggin River and west towards the foothills of the mountains and fertile farm land. But it was not until the 1820s that the corner of Main and Court Street began to develop commercially.<sup>12</sup>

In 1974 the Lewiston Journal ran an extensive, two- part article entitled “How Goff’s Corner Grew into Auburn”. The author of this piece, Ralph B. Skinner, points to several events that were instrumental in growing the commercial district, and by extension, the city. The first

<sup>11</sup> John A. Rand, *The Peoples Lewiston-Auburn Maine, 1875-1975*. (Freeport: Peoples Savings Bank, 1975), p 9.

<sup>12</sup> The term “Goff’s Corner” is not commonly used in Auburn currently. In order to help people understand where the historic district is located the author of this nomination prefers the name “Auburn Commercial” Historic District.



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of these events was the erection of a bridge connecting Auburn to Lewiston in 1823, and the establishment of a store by James Goff, Jr. and a tavern by Jacob Reed at the west end of the bridge. Shortly thereafter Edward Little, whose family held extensive land on either side of the River, arrived in Auburn and constructed his home on the River Road (now Main Street) and established an office at Goff's Corner.<sup>13</sup> Little became one of the area's most important developers (he was one of the incorporating directors of the Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Company in 1834) and benefactors. Little's contributions to the growth of Auburn were far reaching – he platted real estate developments and laid out roads, served as the first postmaster, built the first school at Goff's Corner, established the first cemetery and later established and built the Congregational Church at Goff's Corner. Another influential event occurred in 1835 when Joseph Roak, a shoe maker from Durham, moved to Auburn and later started manufacturing shoes at Goff's Corner – his was the first shoe manufactory to be established outside of West Auburn/Minot. Over the next decade the town of 2000 grew steadily if slowly, but it received a boost when the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad (later the Grand Trunk Railroad) from Portland bypassed North and West Auburn and came into Goff's Corner, before crossing the Androscoggin and continuing into the mill district of Lewiston. This caused many of the shoe manufactories that had started in West Auburn to relocate to the Goff's Corner area in order to access the rail facilities.

In 1854 the State Legislature established Auburn as the shire town of the newly formed Androscoggin County, and the Boston architect Gridley J.F. Bryant was hired to design the new courthouse on Court Street. The town of Auburn then abandoned its townhouse in the relatively rural village of Young's Corner and built a new municipal building across from the courthouse in 1855. From this point forward the town (and then city, after 1869) of Auburn firmly established its center at Goff's Corner. As described by John N. Diamond in a newspaper article published in 1977 but referencing 1855, "the section along Main Street between Elm Street and what is now known as Court Street was the business center of the town, encompassing nearly all the stores, mills shops, and the Auburn Bank."<sup>14</sup>

In 1855 a devastating fire started in the tannery of Miller and Randall (later the location of the I.O.O.F. Block) and destroyed 27 buildings in the business center, including almost all of the buildings in the current historic district. However, the city was resilient and rebuilt starting immediately. One of the most important results of the fire was the establishment of the Auburn Village Corporation. This organization included many of the town's top businessmen and one of their first actions was to erect the Phoenix Block as a mixed commercial, professional and industrial building. The quasi-public Corporation also established pumping stations for the fire department's hand tubs, constructed water reservoirs under the streets and laid sewer lines, all of which furthered the establishment of the commercial district. Later, the promotion of the city's business interests were vested in the Auburn Board of Trade, founded in 1887. The 1892 Sanborn insurance map shows that the Board of Trade was located in the Mechanics Savings Bank Building. In 1918 the Board of Trade was replaced by the Chamber of Commerce.

<sup>13</sup> His three sons also constructed homes in the Goff's Corner neighborhood. The Edward Little House on Main Street was listed in the National Register on May 12, 1976, NR: 76000086, and is also within the Main Street Historic District, listed April 21, 1989, NR: 89000255

<sup>14</sup> John N. Diamond, *Auburn Ravaged by Fire 122 Years Ago Today*. Lewiston Daily Sun, August 17, 1977, p. 17-18.

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The commercial center of Auburn was essentially built out by the beginning of the twentieth century. Large business blocks interspersed with smaller wooden shops, stores and offices lined both side of Main Street from Court Street to the Roak Block. Court Street had commercial buildings from the bridge to High Street on the south side and from the Bridge to the courthouse on the north side. To a lesser extent commercial structures were also located on Turner Street and north Main Street. The businesses included two hotels, four banks, insurance companies, professional offices and shops, stores and services ranging from tailoring to fancy goods. There was not a greater concentration of commercial activity in Auburn than at the cross roads of Court and Main Street. Unfortunately, some of the important and architecturally imposing business buildings in the area have been lost, including the Maine Hotel on Main Street, and the Elm House, a hotel and business block on Court Street. Indeed, the entire block between Great Falls Plaza and the courthouse were demolished as a result of an urban renewal project that started in 1967. However, the resources that remain are more than sufficient to represent the importance of the long era when commerce and business thrived in Auburn's downtown.

**Criterion A: Politics/Government**

The Auburn Commercial Historic District has significance under Criterion A in the area of politics and government. When the town of Auburn was incorporated in 1842 the first town meetings were held in the Congregational Church in West Auburn, which at that time was one of the more populated village centers. However, by 1855 several of the factors outlined in the section on Commerce had drawn the population of the town towards Goff's Corner, and as such the town Selectmen voted to establish a new town house on Court Street across from the county courthouse. This town house was a wooden structure: it survived the urban fire of that same year but was burned in a subsequent fire in 1864. After that event the selectmen chose to rebuild in brick and to build a more substantial building that would complement the design of the courthouse. They hired the Boston architect Gridley J. F. Bryant to design Auburn Hall to serve as the town office. The building included shops on the ground floor, a large meeting hall on the second and third floors, and offices on the third floor. The meeting hall was important both as the location of the annual municipal town meetings, and later as the location of public meetings after the town obtained a city charter.

Auburn Hall functioned as the sole headquarters of the municipality until 1897, when the city needed more space to conduct business and decided to place some of their offices into a house next door (one of the few domiciles in the downtown area). The police headquarters remained in the rear of the Hall, the jail was in the basement, and the third floor rooms were used for city government meetings. In 1920 the city consolidated their departments and offices into the former Webster School on Spring Street. Yet Auburn Hall continued to be used for political rallies and conventions, political debates, and campaigns to sell war bonds during World War I. National Labor Relation Board hearings were held in the hall in the wake of the difficult and protracted Shoe Factory strike that occurred in Auburn in 1937. In 1941 the building was sold into private hands, and the building housed a popular restaurant, a druggist and a men's clothing store. During this period the owners partitioned the hall and leased the

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space to non-municipal governmental organizations, including the Federal Farm Loan Organization and the local divisions of Maine's Department of Health and Welfare. All of these businesses (or their successors) had closed by 1996 and consideration was given to razing the structure. Fortunately this did not occur and the City repurchased the building in 2000. Over the next six years the building underwent a significant rehabilitation, which included erecting a visually and functionally complimentary building next door, and is now once again the municipal building for the city.

**Criterion A: Social History**

In addition to the district's significance in the areas of industry, commerce and politics and government some of the resources of the district were associated with fraternal or trade organizations that functioned in part to promote the welfare of the local society. Auburn was home to many well-known fraternal organizations during the period of significance, including several lodges of Freemasonry, two lodges of the International Order of the Odd Fellows, and the Grand Army of the Republic. Each of these groups met in one or more of the halls in the Phoenix Block, the Goff Block, the Mechanics Savings Bank Block and the Auburn Steam Power Company/IOOF Block. The city building had a large hall, and a smaller hall was located in Pollister Block.

The public halls, fraternal halls and smaller meeting rooms were used by a large assortment of groups whose goal was to promote the health and welfare of the public. For instance, the Pollister Block had a block of rooms that were used for years by as the meeting hall of the Associated Charities, a female benevolent society. The Mechanic's Row Mission held services in the Pollister Block, and a meeting to organize a local lodge of Good Templars occurred there in 1897. Four year later the Prohibition City Committee met at the same location. As an industrial city Auburn also had its share of trade unions and labor unions. During a shoe factory walk-out in 1893 led by the Lasters Protective Association the workers utilized Pollister Hall, as well as Auburn Hall, to organize and meet. In addition, Court and Main Streets were the sites of many parades and marches featuring benevolent or military groups, including the 1869 organizational march by the Knights of St. Crispin, a fraternal organization comprised of about 500 shoe-factory workers in Auburn. In 1937 Court Street was the sight of a riot during the prolonged and violent shoe strike that crippled the Auburn industry between March and June.

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The architecture of the Auburn Commercial Historic District is significant for the manner in which it illustrates the popular stylistic trends of the second half of the nineteenth century as applied to commercial buildings. With the exception of two buildings erected in the 21st century all the buildings in the district were constructed between 1855 and c. 1902. Several of the buildings in the district are individually noteworthy for their style, design or size, or are the best remaining examples of their type in the city. While many of the buildings have received

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updates or renovations, including new roofs and added stories, the architecture of the district clearly reflects how periods of prosperity in Auburn were articulated in the built environment.

The earliest building in the district, the 1855 Phoenix Block is a late example of essentially a Greek Revival-style commercial building, writ large. Character defining features of this style include the use of flat granite lintels, triple hung windows and a severe, unornamented façade. Although the Mansard roof was added later, the Phoenix Block is similar to period masonry buildings in other commercial centers, including Ticonic Row (1836) in the Waterville Main Street Historic District (NR: 12001066), and the Gardiner Block and Hopkin Block, both of 1854, among others, in the downtown Gardiner Historic District (NR: 80000233).

Auburn Hall, the municipal building constructed just eleven years after the Phoenix Block, is anything but severe. This Second Empire style building with tall arched windows, granite quoins and slate mansard roof was designed by Gridley J. F. Bryant of Boston. Although Auburn was still only a town when the building was commissioned, the committee chosen to oversee the construction of the building were aware that Auburn would be applying for a city charter in the near future, and as such, as characterized by the local historian Douglas I. Hodgkin, "they determined that the building should be worthy of a community that was to be a city...and that was the county seat."<sup>15</sup> The architect they chose had also designed the Androscoggin County Courthouse, located across the street. The two buildings shared features including the Mansard roof and tall arch-topped windows but the Courthouse featured recessed brick arches and a verticality that was more characteristic of the Renaissance Revival than of the Second Empire. In Auburn Hall Bryant designed a building that was both grand and expressive but carried the gravitas necessary to the administration of a prosperous city. Auburn Hall is more compact than the sprawling Courthouse, and better suited to its location among the brick blocks and frame stores that lined Court Street at the time.

Throughout developing cities in Maine in the 1860s, 1870s and 1880s commercial buildings were constructed that loosely combined elements of one style with features of another. A good example of this is the 1871 Pickard Block. Originally designed by Charles F. Douglas as an Italianate-style three story brick block, the building had a Second Empire style-mansard roof. A similar combination was used at the nearby Roak Block, designed by William H. Stevens and George M. Coombs the same year, but on the Pickard Block the detailing is simplified: there are arched brick headers over the windows and corbeled brick belt courses on the Pickard Block rather than the three-dimensional hoods and granite belt courses on the Roak Block. When Coombs designed a fourth floor for the Pickard Block in 1899 he chose to alter the proportions of the fourth floor windows in a manner that complemented his Romanesque Revival design at the Mechanics Savings Bank Building next door. Yet at the same time Coombs capped the building with a bold, Italianate style cornice that echoed Douglas' design intent of 28 years earlier. On the other side of the Pickard Block, the essentially vernacular Auburn Steam Power Company Building received a Colonial Revival style fourth floor – the district's only example of this style, complete with pediment and quoins - between 1914 and 1922.

<sup>15</sup> Douglas I. Hodgkin, "Past and Future (?) of Auburn Hall" in *Androscoggin History*, No. 24 (Auburn: June 1998), p. 1.

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Another example of these well-designed but architecturally eclectic buildings is the Goff Block by the well-respected Lewiston-based architectural firm of Stevens & Coombs. The 1878 Goff Block displays the firm's transitional period during which they shifted away from the ornate Second Empire and Italianate styles to a more austere, classical and early-Romanesque Revival architectural style. In addition, modest decorative masonry details such as brick diaper reflects an emerging Queen-Anne influence. The Goff Block's place as a transitional architectural type is evidenced by the style of the firm's 1873 Roak Block on Main which is a pure and well-ornamented Second Empire French Mansard with strong Italianate window surrounds and corbelling. In contrast, Auburn's 1879 City Engine House at the corner of Court Street and Spring Street, also by Stevens & Coombs, also displays the more austere and classical architectural features consistent with the 1878 Goff Block. Locally, the Goff Block is a building that represented some of the new and emerging American architectural styles that no longer looked back to the romantic and decorative styles of medieval Europe, but instead looked forward to a more American and national classical style for its commercial and mercantile buildings.

The bold arches and polychrome surfaces of the Mechanics Savings Bank Building present the district's most picturesque late-nineteenth masonry structure. Designed by George M. Coombs and built in 1889, the Romanesque Revival building relieves the tension of the otherwise rather stoic row of brick buildings on Main Street. The Auburn Public Library on upper Court Street, designed by William R. Miller in 1902, shares some of the defining attributes of the style. Characteristic of Miller's work, the library design is an eclectic rather than a straightforward interpretation of the style. In contrast, the Mechanics Savings Bank Building is good example of the Romanesque Revival style as interpreted in Maine.

At the west end of Court Street are two frame buildings that represent the last of the smaller, non-masonry commercial shops that had been historically interspersed with the brick blocks during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historic photographs and Sanborn Maps show that at least two of these gable-front shops were located east of Auburn Hall, and as many as six others filled in the streetscape between the Phoenix Block and the Roak Block. The commercial building at 84-86 Court Street, now altered almost beyond recognition, was originally a simple two story building with a parapet roof and a bay window on the second floor. At the corner of High and Court Streets the wooden commercial building erected between 1892 and 1897 exhibits characteristics of both Queen Anne architecture and Classical Revival detailing. The walls of this building retain their wood shingle cladding decorated with patterned motifs, second story bay window, and bracketed cornice evocative of the Queen Anne, but it also features wooden pilasters, a wide frieze and a side entrance with a broken-scroll pediment and torch keystone evocative of the Classical Revival.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)**

A very complete overview of the historic development of Goff's Corner/Auburn Commercial Historic District was published by the Lewiston Journal. This two-part article,

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entitled "How Goff's Corner Grew Into Auburn" was published in that paper on February 16 and 23, 1974. The article grew out of an architectural survey conducted in the center of the city in 1973. Because of its length it is not included in this nomination, but it may be viewed at the website

<http://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1913&dat=19740215&id=5KIgAAAAIBAJ&sjid=oWgFAAAAIBAJ&pg=1142,2375531> .

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**9. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** 2.43 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |



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**Or****UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 401908	Northing: 4883407
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the Auburn Commercial Historic District is delineated on the attached map entitled *Auburn Commercial Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Boundary*, dated 23 September 2014.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the historic district are drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of historic and contiguous commercial properties that remain in downtown Auburn.

**10. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell Architectural Historian  
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street  
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065  
 e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov  
 telephone: (207) 287-1453  
 date: 10 October 2014

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The history and description of the Goff Block was written by:

name/title: Alan Manoian, Economic Development Specialist  
 organization: City of Auburn  
 street & number: 60 Court Street  
 city or town: Auburn state: Maine zip code: 04210  
 e-mail: amanoian@auburnmaine.gov  
 telephone: (207)-333-6601 ext. 1214  
 date: May 2014

An earlier draft of this nomination was prepared by Frank Beard, Historian, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine in October 1984.

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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**Photo Log**

Name of Property: August Commercial Historic District

City or Vicinity: Auburn

County: Androscoggin State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 12 August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0001.tiff  
18 Court Street (#1) at corner of Court and Main streets; facing southeast.
- 2 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0002.tiff  
Phoenix Block (#2) north end, 72-92 Main Street; facing northeast.
- 3 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0003.tiff  
Phoenix Block (#2), 72-92 Main Street; facing northeast.
- 4 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0004.tiff  
Phoenix Block (#2) passage from parking lot to Main Street; facing west.
- 5 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0005.tiff  
Auburn Steam Power Company/I.O.O.F. Building, 85 Main Street (#5, left), and  
Pickard Block, 95 Main Street (#4, right); facing northwest. Main Street is in the  
foreground.
- 6 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0006.tiff  
Mechanics Savings Bank (#3), 79 Main Street, facing west southwest.
- 7 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0007.tiff  
Goff Block (#6), 77 Main Street/34 Court Street, facing southwest.
- 8 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0008.tiff  
Main Street; facing south.
- 9 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0009.tiff  
Auburn City Hall (#7) and Auburn Hall (#8), both at 60 Court Street; facing  
southwest.

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- 10 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0010.tiff  
Goff Block (#6) at left and Auburn City Hall (#7) at right; facing south.
- 11 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0011.tiff  
Auburn Hall (#8), 60 Court Street; facing south.
- 12 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0012.tiff  
Court Street; facing southeast.
- 13 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0013.tiff  
Upper blocks on Court Street, from left to right: Parking Lot (#9), 84-86 Court Street (#10), 88 Court Street (Pollister Blocks #s 11, 12), 98 Court Street (# 13); facing southwest.
- 14 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0014.tiff  
Pollister Blocks, (# s11, 12) 88 Court Street; facing south.
- 15 of 15 ME\_Androscoggin County\_Auburn Commercial HD\_0015.tiff  
Commercial Block (#13) 98 Court Street; facing southeast.

**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.460 et seq.).

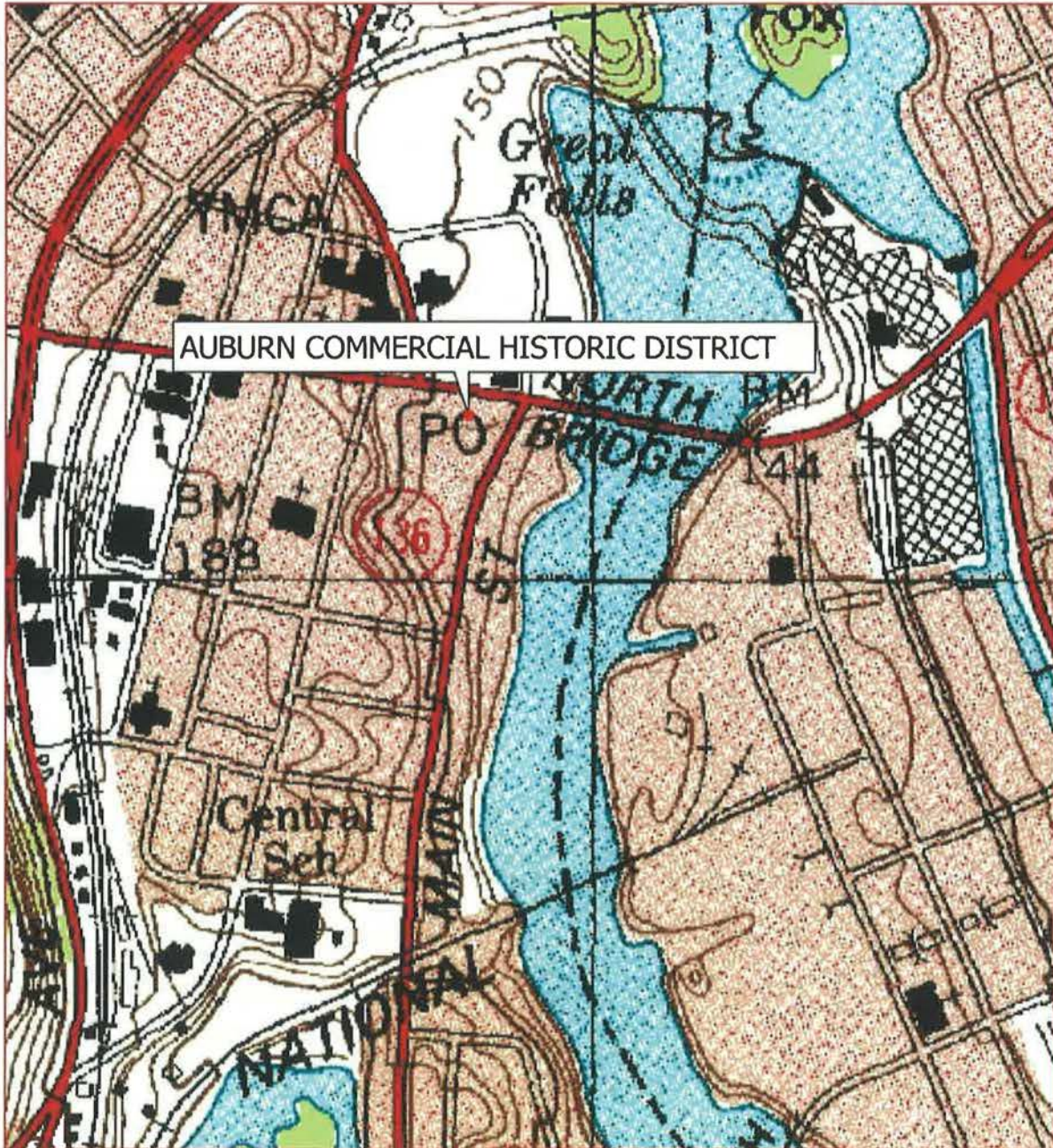
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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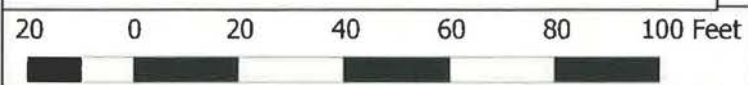
Name of Property

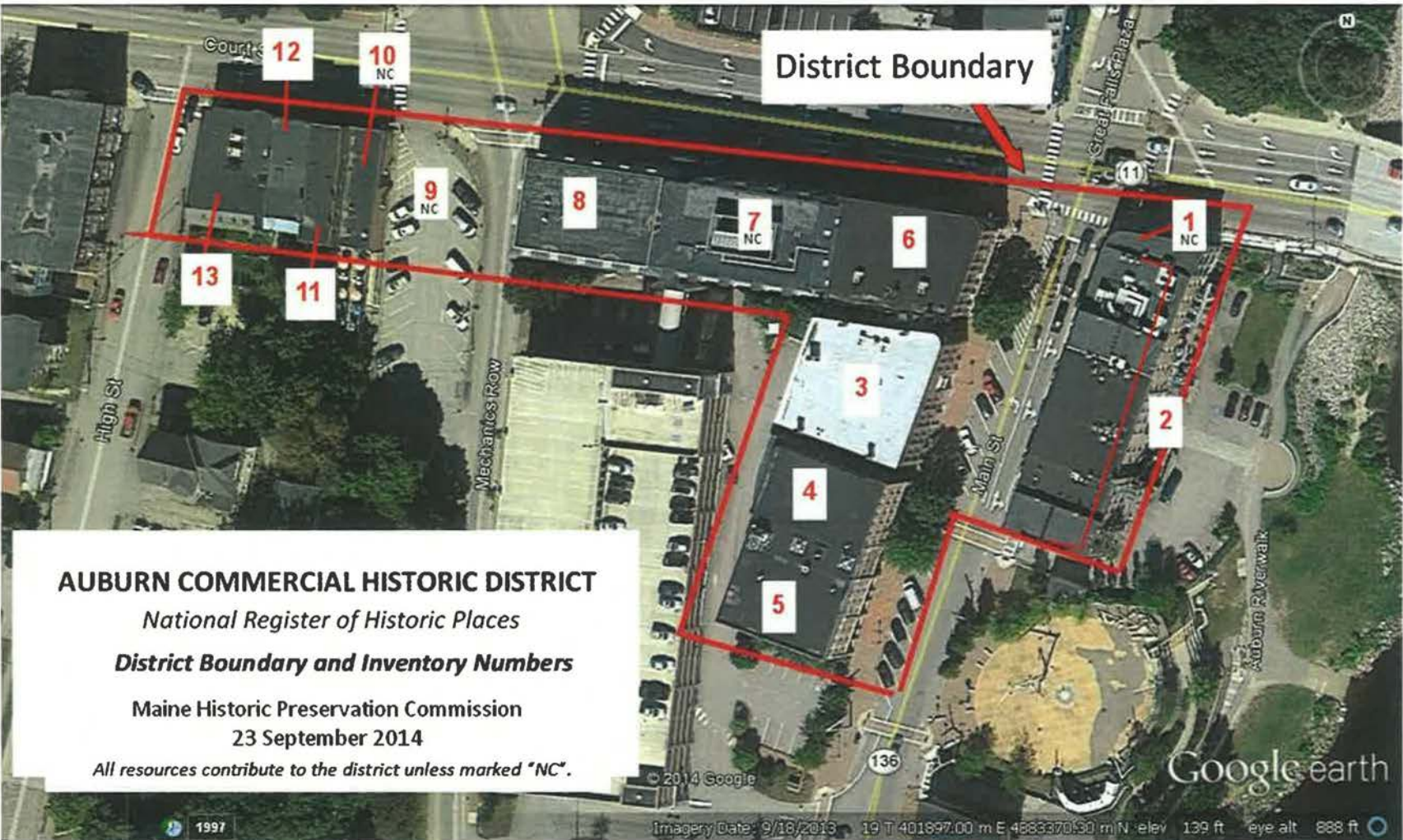
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ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE  
16 OCTOBER 2014**

UTMs NAD 83 19/401908 / 4883407







**AUBURN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
*National Register of Historic Places*  
**Photographic Key**  
 Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
 23 September 2014



BREWERY & PUB



BREWERY & PUB

STOP  
PEDESTRIANEN  
A FROGOWALLA

WRONG WAY





BREWERY & PUB

202 100  
11  
136

138

138



ROGER'S  
HAIRCUTTERS

Roger's

ROGER'S  
HAIRCUTTERS

ONE WAY  
5

STOP  
11  
12





N TAINTOR & ABBOTT





FEEFEE

1875

FEEFEE

W. W. WOODS & SONS  
BUILDERS



NO PARKING  
ANYTIME



BOFF BLOCK

DO NOT ENTER

CALL SPACE AVAILABLE  
Elevator Access  
775-3499

FOR LEASE  
WRE  
775-3499

FOR LEASE  
WRE  
203-344-3001  
5-3002

NO LEFT TURN

WRONG WAY

DO NOT ENTER

WILD DANCE LATE NIGHT DRINKS FOOD

WRE



GRITTY'S

WRONG WAY

SOFF BLOCK

775-3499

FOR LEASE  
WRE  
775-3499

FOR LEASE  
WRE  
775-3499

FOR LEASE  
WRE  
775-3499









THE UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

AUBURN HALL

AUBURN HALL  
UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS  
AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

13

STOP





LA COURT  
78-494

T. REID'S  
GUY SHOP  
777 8400  
CIGARS

ANTIQUES  
ORPHAN ANNIES  
BUY & SELL

STREET  
FIELD  
LUMBER



**J.T. REID'S**  
**GUN SHOP**  
777-5579  
CIGARS  
BAKEY

**A M**  
**ORI**



**ANTIQUES**  
ORPHAN ANNIE'S  
BUY & SELL

11  
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ORPHAN ANNIE'S

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Auburn Commercial Historic District  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Androscoggin

DATE RECEIVED: 11/14/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/11/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/26/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/31/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001087

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 12.29.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

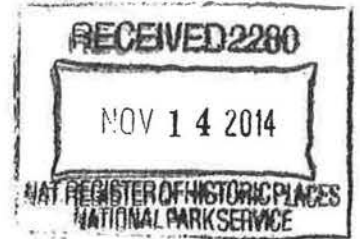
TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
55 CAPITOL STREET  
65 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04333



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.  
DIRECTOR

10 November 2014

Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,  
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations and one Multiple Property Documentation Form for properties in the State of Maine:

Fisherman's Island, Lincoln County  
Auburn Commercial Historic District, Androscoggin County  
Jordan, F. M., House, Androscoggin County  
Agricultural Properties of Southern Aroostook County, Maine (MPDF)

Please note, no nominations are being submitted under the MPDF at this time. If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.