

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01000815 Date Listed: 08/06/01

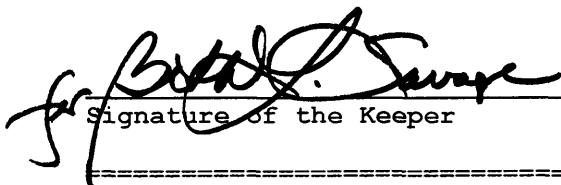
Winthrop Street
Historic District
Property Name

Kennebec
County

ME
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

8/6/01
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

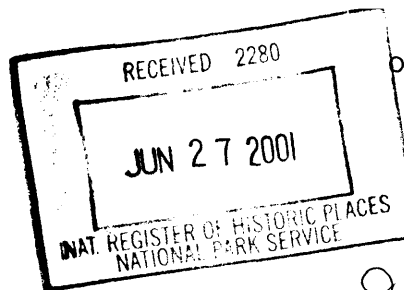
8. Statement of Significance: Significant Person

No significant individuals have been justified under criterion B for significant associations with this district, thus, criterion B is not applicable.

This information was confirmed with MESHPO staff by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

815

1. Name of Property

historic name Winthrop Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

Roughly Bounded by State, Bridge, North and South Chestnut, and

street & number Green Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Augusta N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Kennebec code 011 zip code 04330

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 6/19/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8/6/01
Date of Action

Winthrop Street Historic District
Name of Property

Kennebec, Maine
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>183</u>	<u>35</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>183</u>	<u>35</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

10

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Religion/Religious Facility

Government/Correctional Facility

Government/Courthouse

Education/Library

Commerce/Trade/Business

Recreation & Culture/Sports Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Multiple Dwelling

Religion/Religious Facility

Government/Correctional Facility

Government/Courthouse

Education/Library

Commerce/Trade/Professional

Recreation & Culture/Sports Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Late Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite

walls Wood/Weatherboard

roof Brick

other Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

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WINTHROP STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

KENNEBEC, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

The Winthrop Street Historic District is an irregular L-shaped area with Winthrop and State Streets forming its primary corridors. Its boundaries encompass the community's most significant extant concentration of historic resources ranging in date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century through the first quarter of the twentieth century. Architectural resources represent a diverse grouping of residential, religious, civic and governmental buildings of wood, brick and granite frame construction in addition to a notable landscape feature. The district contains 193 contributing resources and 35 non-contributing resources (indicated respectively by the capital letters C and NC in the accompanying inventory list). Ten of these properties are individually listed in the National Register.

Winthrop Street originates at the western shore of the Kennebec River and gradually ascends through the downtown to the intersection with State Street. From here, it rises steeply to the top of Burnt Hill, the prominent location of Forest Grove Cemetery. State Street and the district's perpendicular side streets were laid out on level ground. The district exhibits cohesion in terms of lot size, set back and streetscape. This is readily apparent on State and Winthrop Streets. The remaining portions of the district exhibit similar patterns but expressed in a more modest scale. Buildings are of timber frame construction for the most part with masonry construction utilized for civic structures. Historically, streets were tree lined with majestic elms; the absence of this landscape feature is noticeable. Lot size for structures on State and Winthrop is noticeably large, the present structures reflecting the status of their owners. Smaller lots are found on the remaining streets.

The historic district contains a sampling of recognized architectural styles originating with the Federal era and concluding with the Colonial Revival period. These styles are chronologically expressed in the facades of residential, civic, religious and governmental structures. Materials chosen for the construction of these buildings was primarily wood with brick frame for several Federal period residences and twentieth century commercial/civic buildings. Granite block was utilized in two Kennebec County buildings, two churches, and the Lithgow Library.

Several buildings remain from Augusta's earliest period of settlement. These early Federal period two story hipped roof structures are grouped at the intersection of Green and State Streets and the eastern end of Winthrop Street, the Jewett-Potter House (30), c. 1811, the Chandler-Bassett House (101), c. 1814-1820, both built by one of Augusta's early housewrights, Ephraim Dutton. Although unrecognizable today, the house at 61 Winthrop Street (116), c. 1811-1815, had its origins as a hipped roof Federal in this first period of settlement for Augusta.

Of particular interest are the half house types and one double house attributed to house wright Thomas Little. These Federal style houses are concentrated at the northern end of Summer and Elm Streets. Although construction dates for these structures dates to the late Federal period, c. 1830-1838, they represent the efforts of a highly skilled craftsman/architect. Executed in identical fashion on approximately a dozen structures throughout the city, the facades and forms of these dwellings are perhaps the most unique examples of high style Federal architecture in Kennebec County.

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The front gable two and a half story house type with facade incorporating both elements of the Federal and Greek Revival styles is well represented in the district. The three examples sited adjacent to one another on Winthrop Street (137), c. 1830-1838, (138), c. 1842, (139), c. 1847-1851 represent a transition between the refined simplicity of the Federal period and the boldness of scale of the Greek Revival. The c. 1830 Lunt-Redington House (47) on State Street illustrates this transition in the hipped roof symmetrical five bay façade with the incorporation of Greek Revival door surround.

The Greek Revival is expressed in the façade of the Kennebec County Courthouse, c. 1828 (44). Domestically, the style is expressed through applied ornament, corner pilasters, and boxed cornice and door surrounds affixed to a front gable structure in an attempt to simulate the Greek temple form. Most illustrative of this is the Doe House, c. 1830-1838 (66) on Chapel Street and the Lot Morrill House, c. 1835 (128) on Winthrop Street. Perhaps the most inspired of all Greek Revival era structures is, the Dr. Hiram Hill House (41), c. 1854, a highly personalized incorporation of Greek form and Exotic Revival elements. The Dr. J. W. Ellis House, (40), c. 1855 with c. 1803 rear ell, is perhaps the most fully developed in terms of its formality. Vernacular capes with applied devices are seen in the district's side streets.

The Gothic Revival is restricted to religious edifices, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, c. 1886, (1) and The South Parish Congregational Church, c. 1865, (186) serving as examples.

The Italianate style reaches its full realization on Winthrop Street, (122), c. 1877, (123), c. 1877. Also the John Sanborn House on Green, c. 1860, (103), depicts an interpretation of the style. The Italianate is also translated through applied stylistic devices affixed to basically vernacular structures, the majority of which are two story front gable with bay windows, bracketed door hoods, eaves and bracketed window cornices. The second Empire is fully realized on Green Street (104), c. 1868, perhaps the only true high style example in the district if not the city of Augusta.

The later nineteenth century architectural styles, Queen Anne, Stick Style and Richardsonian Romanesque are found respectively in the facades of (188), c. 1898-1903, located on Church Street, The All Soul's Church (39), c. 1879 on State Street and the Lithgow Library (114) c. 1894-96. The remodeling of early nineteenth century Federal period structures in the Victorian mode was a frequent practice and is to be seen in numerous examples on Winthrop Street, (133), a five bay Federal remodeled in the Colonial Revival, (116), a c. 1811 Federal remodeled in the Italianate/Colonial Revival and (115), originally a Federal five bay remodeled into a Victorian amalgamation of styles.

Twentieth century architectural expression in the district is found in the Colonial Revival facades of both domestic and civic buildings. The Percy Vickery Hill House, (46), and the Governor John Hill Mansion, (29), c. 1901, are the most sophisticated extant buildings built for one of Augusta's most prominent families. Craftsman bungalows and Dutch Colonial Revival are seen in the less affluent areas.

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The Augusta Y. M. C. A., (113), c. 1914, served to further enhance the town center clustered at the intersection of Winthrop and State when constructed and still serves this role.

The landscape feature of the district is the somewhat altered Monument Park (50) designed, c. 1882, historically the mall on the 1838 map of Augusta. This green area serves as a buffer to commercial Western Avenue and the southern terminus of the historic district.

INVENTORY LIST

Pleasant Street

1. St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 1886 - C

9 Summer Street

Richard M. Upjohn, Architect

(NR 7/19/84)

St. Mark's Episcopal Church is constructed of quarry-faced granite with slate roofs and wooden trim. Designed in the Gothic style, the windows are either lancet arched or square headed with ogee-shaped tracery. Similar detailing is used for the small wooden porticos over the entrances to the vestry, the chapel and the undercroft. The paneled doors are also lancet arched.

2. E. Dole House/South Parish Parsonage, c. 1835-1838 - C

49 Oak Street

The Oak Street façade of this two and a half story Federal structure with Italianate detailing is of three bays. A bay window of rounded arch design is balanced by two six-over-six double-hung sash, four symmetrically placed six-over-six sash complete the second story. A bracketed eave rings the side gable dwelling. The structure is of brick frame construction and rests on a granite foundation. A rear ell addition was made to the property prior to 1889. The structure is on the 1838 map of Augusta.

Summer Street

3. Francis Butler House, c.1844-1848 - C

5 Summer Street

This one and a half story vernacular front gable dwelling appears on the 1851 map of Augusta and has applied Greek Revival stylistic elements which include a door surround and side lights, corner pilasters and cornice all of exaggerated proportion. Of note are the fluted pilasters comprising the door surround perhaps copied from pattern books of the day. The facade is of three asymmetrical bays, two six-over-six double-hung sash and the side hall entry. The upper story of three six-over-six sashes completes the facade. A small porch was added to the rear of the structure between 1903 and 1910.

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4. Reverend Charles F. Penney House, c.1848-1850 - C

7 Summer Street

This one and a half story front gable Greek Revival structure appears on the 1851 map of Augusta. Possibly built by Howard Doe, it is historically known as the Reverend Penney House. The front facade is of three asymmetrical bays, two six-over-six double-hung sash and an entry indicative of the structure's side hall plan. The door surround is comprised of two fluted pilasters supporting an entablature. The pronounced eave overhang is also of interest. The structure is clad with clapboards and rests on a granite foundation. An attached barn is to the rear.

5. St. Mark's Parish House, 1959-60 - NC

9 Summer Street

One-story, three-part, flat roofed building sheathed in wooden siding.

6. Fuller-Weston House, 1818 - C

11 Summer Street

(NR 3/22/84)

This timber frame residence has a large hipped roof, narrow clapboard siding and a granite foundation. There are very small modillion blocks beneath the wide over-hanging eaves. The windows consist of six-over-six double-hung sash. Located in the center of the five bay facade is the main entrance, which is in the Federal style and is the main decorative feature. The door is flanked by pilasters and sidelights supporting a louvered fan. The small portico over this entrance has simple square posts and probably dates from the early twentieth century.

7. Martha Greenwood House, c.1871-1875 - C

13 Summer Street

This two and a half story Second Empire dwelling with rear ell and multi-height attached porches appears on the 1875 map of Augusta as the Greenwood House. The asymmetrical front facade is comprised of a bay window and simple entry. An attached wrap around porch of Colonial Revival design rings the structure. Other first floor architectural devices include bracketed window cornices of Italianate design. The second story is of three symmetrically placed double-hung sash while the attic story is of three symmetrically placed roof dormers. The structure is topped with a Mansard roof of wood shingles. The structure is clad with vinyl siding and rests on a granite foundation. Additions and alterations to the property include the bay window added between 1895 and 1903 and the attached porches added 1903-1910. The structure appears to have changed from single family to multi-family usage at this time.

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8. Dr. George Coombs House, c.1912 - C

6 Summer Street

This two-story front gable vinyl sided structure with Colonial Revival elements has a first story façade of two asymmetrical bays, a large bay window with single pane replacement windows and a simple entry. An attached porch of Colonial Revival design spans the entire facade. The second story is of asymmetrical two-over-two double-hung sash with an attic story light of multi-panes. The gable exhibits a boxed cornice.

9. Joseph Ladd House, c. 1830-1838 - C

8 Summer Street

Druggist Joseph Ladd appeared as owner and possible builder of this house on the 1838 map for Augusta, this two and a half story brick structure presents a Second Empire remodeling. Its original form appears to have been a front gable three bay side hall plan. Evidently altered between 1875 and 1879 to its present configuration, the first story facade is of four asymmetrical bays, three elongated six-over-six double-hung sash and a one story entry porch of Italianate and Colonial Revival elements. The second story is of four asymmetrically grouped six-over-six sash with an attic story of three roof dormers placed in the Mansard roof. A rear ell and sun porch is to the rear of the structure. Alterations appear to have been made to this Federal era dwelling between 1871 and 1879 when the property changed ownership. Precipitated either by fire damage or current fashion the present configuration incorporates the Federal era structure while extending the front facade to four bays, the flat roof and exterior chimney would indicate this.

10. E. Hallet House, c.1830-1838 - C

10 Summer Street

This two and a half story side gable vernacular dwelling with centered projecting two story front gable entry incorporates both Queen Anne and Greek Revival elements. Appearing on the 1838 map of Augusta as the house of trader E. Hallet, alterations to the facade were most likely made c. 1880-1885 at which time Seth C. Whitehouse, a former owner, was mayor of Augusta. The first story is of five symmetrical bays, four double-hung six-over-six sash with shutters centered by a projecting two story central bay with a Greek Revival door surround framing side lights and an Italianate era paneled door. The upper story is of five symmetrically placed two-over-two double-hung sash centered by a single sash in the projecting front gable bay. The attic story of the projecting bay is of a single light with scalloped wood shingles. The structure is sided with clapboards, an asphalt roof and rest on a granite foundation.

11. Fuller-Wheeler House, c.1830-1833 - C

12 Summer Street

Henry W. Fuller or William Wheeler, a merchant, built this brick Federal two and a half story house sited at a right angle to Summer Street. Simple in ornamentation, the summer street facade is of four symmetrical bays, six-over-six double-hung sash topped with flat arches of granite. The second story is identical. The entry is placed beneath an attached one-story porch supported by Colonial Revival style columns possibly added in the 1920s. Surrounding the entry are sidelights. A brick two-story ell is to the rear of the structure also with an entry of Greek revival design and topped by a flat arch of granite.

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12. Watson F. Hallet House, c.1830-1838 - C

16 Summer Street

This one and a half story side gable Greek revival cape with Colonial revival entry porch was occupied by Watson Hallet, businessman from 1838 to 1879 based on corresponding maps of Augusta. The front façade is of five symmetrical bays centered by an entry porch, which supports a second story projecting dormer with tripartite window and front gable. To the rear of the house lies an ell with attached barn. Present building materials of the structure include asphalt shingles, vinyl siding and a granite foundation.

13. Lendall Titcombe, c.1880 - NC

18 Summer Street

This structure appears greatly altered from its original form. Originally of three bays with an open attached one-story porch supported by Colonial revival columns, the present remodeling and application of vinyl siding has obscured original elements. The alterations were done between 1991 and 1996.

14. House, c.1830-1838 - C

20 Summer Street

Although deed research can't establish the original owner of this hipped roof federal with elaborate detailing, it was designed and constructed by Augusta housewright Thomas Little. There are numerous examples of this man's work within the city, several within the district boundaries. This example is exceptional as it is the only fully developed center hall plan house constructed by Little. Known for his "half-house" designs, Little embellished this residence with a five bay symmetrical first story street façade, six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered shutters centered by a door surround composed of louvered fan and sidelights. It is thought this signature door surround was Little's interpretation of various patterns available for house wrights at the time. The second story is of five symmetrical bays, each a six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered shutter. The structure is topped with a hipped roof and highlighted by a modillion cornice. Two interior end chimneys are placed at either end of the structure. To the rear is an ell. Original building materials include clapboards and granite foundation.

Elm Street

15. Elishu Robinson House, c.1830-1833 - C

7 Elm Street

Elishu Robinson, a carpenter, sold this structure to Stephen Branch, a carpenter, May 8, 1833. The unusual two and a half story Federal era house with Greek revival door surround exhibits a five bay symmetrical façade, six-over-six double-hung sash. The second story is of five symmetrically placed two-over-two double-hung sash flanking the entry. An attic story carries two front gable dormers with two-over-two sash. The house's unique brick "ends" are of brick construction and exhibit symmetrically placed sash windows with flat granite arches on its south facade while the north façade contains an asymmetrical arrangement of sash windows and side entry sheltered by an attached porch of Colonial Revival design. Four prominent chimneys, placed front and rear of the roof ridge are indicative of a hall and parlor plan. Asphalt shingles top the side gable roof, with vinyl siding the front facade. A granite foundation supports this single example of its type in the city. Additions to the structure date to 1889 when

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a large rear ell was added, 1895 saw the attachment of side entry porch. According to Sanborn Fire insurance maps dated 1889 to 1927, the front façade of this house faced Summer Street and consisted of a five bay symmetrical facade with central entry now obscured. After 1927, the rear ell, which faced Elm Street, was removed and the front facade changed to its present Elm Street orientation.

16. Page-Parker House, c. 1830-1838 - C

9 Elm Street

This story and a half vernacular cape with side gable roof of metal was possibly built by Daniel Page or Parker, a saddler. The ground story façade is of five symmetrical bays, nine over nine double-hung sash windows with flat arches centered by an entry vestibule of Greek revival design and topped with a front gable roof. The attic story exhibits a shed dormer of six symmetrically placed six-over-six double-hung sash. A single brick chimney is placed in the gable of the cape. An ell lies to the rear. Original building materials include clapboard siding and granite foundation.

17. Mary B. Gould House, c.1882-1889 - C

13 Elm Street

This imposing Italianate with Queen Anne elements was built by Mrs. Oliver P. Gould as she purchased the lot in 1882; it appears on the 1889 Sanborn Fire insurance map of Augusta. Of irregular plan, this two and a half story hipped roof structure exhibits a street façade consisting of a two-story bay window and enclosed flat roof entry with recessed panel decoration. Resting on a granite foundation, the house is clad in vinyl while its hipped roof is of asphalt shingles. The attic story contains front gable dormers containing two-over-two sash with hexagonal upper sash. Pronounced eave brackets support the eave overhang. An elaborate cornice accents the roofline.

18. Daniel Ward House/ Universalist Church Parsonage, c.1893 - C

15 Elm Street

Barber Daniel Ward purchased a lot on Elm Street in 1892 upon which he built this modest house with Colonial Revival elements and Queen Anne interior plan. Of two bays, the street façade consist of a two-story bay window of three double-hung sash and a side entry housed beneath a, c.1895-1903 Colonial Revival portico with denticulated cornice. A wide cornice, also denticulated, lines the front gable of this two and a half story structure. A single attic story double window is centered in the gable. Originally clad with wood shingles, asbestos siding now covers the structure. The property was given to the Universalist Church in 1894 and remained in its ownership until 1967.

19. Daniel Holway House, c. 1830-1836 - C

19 Elm Street

Daniel Holway possible constructed this modest transitional Federal/ Greek Revival two and a half story dwelling as he sold it in 1836 to Daniel Bailey. Of five symmetrical bays, the first story exhibits double-hung six-over-six sash centered by a Greek Revival door surround of pilasters supporting a flat entablature, sidelights framed within. The second story is of five symmetrical sash identical to those of the first story. To the rear lies an ell and attached barn clad with wood shingles. The side gable structure carries two interior end chimneys and is shingled with asphalt. The dwelling is sided with aluminum.

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20. Edwin Caleb House, c.1832-1833 - C

23 Elm Street

Attributed to Thomas Little

Edwin Carter, about which little is known, had this two story house with granite foundation built beginning in 1832 and finished in 1833 as it was sold at that time. Of a "half house" type favored by housewright and brick mason Thomas Little; the Federal structure is identical to others in the vicinity as well as other portions of Augusta. As originally constructed, the first story façade was of three asymmetrical bays, two six-over-six double-hung sash with louvered shutters and an elaborate door surround composed of louvered fan and sidelights framed within slender pilasters supporting an entablature with unique dentils. To the rear is an ell. Massive brick chimneys are placed on the perimeters of the hipped roof shingled with asphalt. Vinyl siding now covers the wood clapboards. Other modern additions include an aluminum portico.

21. Alvan Fogg-William R. Smith House, c.1835-1838 - C

10 Elm Street

This one and a half story front gable dwelling was most likely built by carpenter Alvan Fogg by 1838 as it appears on the map of Augusta at that time. Its present form incorporates a vernacular structure with Greek Revival and Colonial Revival elements such as the entry portico in its eastern or Elm Street façade and the stylized door surround in its southern facade. The Elm Street façade is of four asymmetrical bays, three six-over-six double-hung sash of elongated proportions and a Greek revival door surround sheltered by the Colonial Revival portico. The second story contains two six-over-six sash windows. The southern façade contains a three bay symmetrical arrangement, two six-over-six sash windows framing a central entry. Above, two roof dormers are framed by two chimneys placed in the front slope of the asphalt-clad roof. The house rests on a granite foundation and is sided with vinyl. A photograph dated c.1870 by Augusta photographer Henry Bailey reveals the structure was constructed in the Gothic Revival style. Between 1918 and 1927, these original elements were removed. A one story wrap around attached porch supported by intricately inscribed Gothic Revival columns of tracery design and a south facing one story side ell as well as the pitch of the two dormers was removed and replaced by the present configuration. Also removed, an elaborate picket fence surrounding the property. These alterations were most likely done by Myron Davis, clothier and uncle of actress Betty Davis who visited the home as a child.

22. John A. Chandler House, c.1839-1844 - NC

14 Elm Street

Lawyer John Chandler had this two and a half story front gable brick dwelling constructed between 1838 and 1844 according to Kennebec County deed records. The street façade is of three asymmetrical bays, two two-over-two double-hung sash sheltered beneath a one story attached porch which also houses an entry and a single two-over-two sash with bracketed cornice. A subsequent owner, Charles Hamlen possibly was responsible for the front façade's current configuration, street façade possibly added c.1855-1884 by owner Charles Hamlen. The second story is of three two-over-two sash, while the attic story contains two similar sash. Placed in the front gable is an applied louvered fan. Supporting the eave overhang are scrolled brackets, a central pendant ornamenting the juncture of the front gable.

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23. Lot Hamlen House, c.1850-1854 - C

16 Elm Street

This front gable two and half story Italianate with rear and side ell exhibits a three bay asymmetrical street façade indicative of its side hall interior plan. Two double-hung sash of six-over-six and are balanced by an entry housed within a surround composed of sidelights, simple pilasters and a bracketed cornice. Other Italianate devices include the bay window in the north façade and the bracketed eave. The structure is clad with vinyl and rest on a granite foundation.

24. Lot Hamlen-Henry Craig House, c.1832-1838 - C

18 Elm Street

Attributed to Thomas Little

This Greek revival hipped roof half house of three asymmetrical bays exhibits similar design features to other dwellings believed to have been constructed by Thomas Little between 1830 and 1838. Two six-over-six double-hung sash and a simple Greek Revival door surround of pilasters carrying a full entablature are placed in the street façade. Above, are three asymmetrically placed six-over-six sash. Eave brackets, not original to the structures's c.1832-1838 construction date, support the hipped roof of asphalt. A single massive brick chimney is placed in the roof. The house rest upon a granite slab foundation and is clad with clapboards. Louvered shutters appear to be replacements of originals. Attribution to Thomas Little is based on proximity of this structure to neighboring resources as well as its form, that of the three bay side hall half house. The use of a Greek revival door surround as opposed to the elliptical louvered fan and sidelights favored by Little is particularly interesting.

25. Nathaniel Partridge House, c.1834-1838 - NC

20 Elm Street

Kennebec County deed dated August 12, 1834 reveals Mr. Partridge to be the original owner of this two and half story front gable with boxed cornice transitional Federal /Greek Revival structure. The street façade is of the side hall plan, entry gained through a surround composed of sidelights framed within pilasters carrying a simple entablature. Adjacent, are two elongated six-over-six double-hung sash. The second story contains three six-over-six sash while the attic story holds a single sash. The application of vinyl siding possibly obscures corner pilasters. A large rear ell is incorporated into the structure, which rests on a granite foundation.

26. Theophilus Hamlen House, c.1825-1830 - C

22 Elm Street

Deed information indicates this two-story vernacular with Greek Revival door surround and Queen Anne attached porch to have been built by 1830. The street façade is of five symmetrical bays, original sash replaced with one over one sash. The porch, added 1889-1895, exhibits typical Queen Anne era decoration. The second story contains five symmetrical double-hung sash identical to those of the first story. The side gable roof of asphalt carries a centrally placed chimney. Vinyl siding clads the façade as well as rear ell. The house rests on a granite foundation.

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27. Tappan-Viles House, c.1816, Alterations c.1862 and c.1915 - C

John Calvin Stevens, architect of 1915 remodeling
154 State Street
(NR 2/11/82)

Though originally built in 1816 in the Federal style, Italianate and Colonial Revival alterations have given this building an imposing façade. The frame house has a hipped roof with cupola, end chimneys, bracketed and denticulated cornices, wooden quoins and granite foundation. Exterior siding is vinyl. The five bay symmetrical façade consists of an arched entry with sidelights and transom sheltered by a portico with balustrade and supported by columns with Corinthian capitals. Above, a centrally placed Palladian window. The attic story has three symmetrically placed gabled dormers with arched windows. Elaborate fenestration in the street façade is composed of 4/4 double-hung sash with entablatured lintels, denticulation and console supports. An attached wing lies to the south as well as a rear ell to the west. Built by reverend Doctor Benjamin Tappan in 1816, the original intent of this structure was a simple hipped roof Federal domestic structure with simple ornamentation. Acquired in 1862 by Col. Alanson B. Farwell, an Italianate remodeling of the structure included the addition of cupola, brackets and quoins. Dr. William Graves purchased the property in 1874. In 1915, he engaged the services of Portland architect John Calvin Stevens to remodel the structure once again this time in the Colonial revival style. The last resident was Blaine S. Viles; lumber merchant and former Augusta mayor. The property continued as a single-family residence until it was sold for commercial use.

28. Sewall -Whiting-Chase House, c.1814 - C

146 State Street

Deed information reveals this house to have been constructed in 1814 by General Henry Sewall. Searl's Sketch of Augusta dated 1823 also mentions this property. The prevailing style of this structure is Greek Revival with a Colonial Revival era portico. Of five symmetrical bays, the ground floor façade consists of one over one double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornice and a centrally located entry housed beneath a portico with flat roof supported by clustered square post holding an entablature. Massive pilasters frame the façade. The second story is of five symmetrical bays, each a one over one sash with bracketed window cornice. To the rear is an ell. The structure is sided with vinyl and its side gable roof is shingled with asphalt. The entire structure rests on a granite foundation. Research indicates this structure was remodeled in 1863 for Dr. Whiting, Kennebec Journal, and April 24, 1863, and again in 1884 for Colonel Martin Van Buren Chase, President of the Kennebec Savings Bank. It is probable that the present appearance is the result of that remodeling. The property served as a single family home until 1946 at which time it was purchased by the Maine State Grange.

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29. Governor John F. Hill House, c.1901 - C

136 State Street

John Calvin Stevens, Architect

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This monumental example of the Colonial revival was designed by architects John Calvin Stevens in 1901 for Augusta native and Governor John F. Hill. Of three stories with a hipped roof and five internal chimneys, the building material is of St. Louis brick with granite detailing. The roof of slate is supported by bracketed cornice. The five-bay front elevation is marked by a two story centrally placed semi circular columned portico supported by four columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order topped by a flat roof with granite and iron balustrade. A two-story porte-cochere with gable roof and triangular pediment of Ionic design is located on the north side elevation.

30. Jewett-Potter House, c.1810 - C

132 State Street

Two-story, five-bay Federal style house featuring a hip roof with broad eaves decorated with console brackets, central entrance composed of sidelights and a fanlight and sheltered by an entrance porch, and vinyl replacement windows. The house is sheathed in synthetic siding. It was constructed for Stephen Jewett, and was subsequently occupied by John Potter.

31. Benjamin Davis House, c. 1835-1838 - C

128 State Street

The Second Empire façade of this two and half story structure is the result of a c. 1865-1872 remodeling of a Federal dwelling. Most likely undertaken by banker Benjamin Davis, the original intent of this structure isn't known. Resting on a granite foundation, a three bay symmetrical façade faces State Street and is composed of two one over one double-hung sash with pedimented window cornice and surround and a centrally placed entry housed beneath a flat roof portico supported by two Ionic columns which support a full entablature with denticulated cornice. Above, are three bays, two sash with bracketed window cornices and surrounds and a centrally placed double sash. Three roof dormers with stylized cornices project from the mansard roof of asphalt. The house is sided with vinyl. The home remained a single-family residence until 1953 at which time it was converted to office space.

32. James Child House, c1835-1838 - C

124 State Street

Built by tanner James Child, this hipped roof two story Federal dwelling with rear ell has a five bay symmetrical façade, a central entry consisting of transom and sidelights which are housed beneath an entry portico consisting of two Ionic fluted columns and entablature. Replacement windows of one over one design flank the entry. The second story is of five bays though smaller in proportion to the first story's elongated windows. A wide frieze rings the roof, which is shingled with asphalt. The structure is sided with vinyl.

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33. Willard Snell House, c.1830 - C

122 State Street

Deed information reveals Mr. Snell as original owner of this two and a half story front gable with Queen Anne elements. Dr. Edward Southwick is shown as the owner on the 1838 map of Augusta. Oriented at a right angle to State Street, the primary facade is of three asymmetrical bays indicating a side hall plan. Attached to this southerly facade is a one-story porch of Queen Anne design; above is a bay window. The street facade presents four symmetrical bays, each a six-over-six double-hung sash of elongated height. Second story bays are four six-over-six sash. Vinyl siding covers the main facade as well as the ell to the west. The structure has a granite foundation.

34. Peleg Vickery House, c.1878 - C

112 State Street

George Stevens, Architect

Built as possible housing for executives of the Vickery Hill Publishing Company, 112, 114, 116 State Street are identical designs by Augusta architect George Stevens. Italianate in design, 112 State Street is of three bays; two housed within an attached porch added 1903 to 1910. A projecting bay contains a single paired sash window with segmental arch, as are all first story sash windows. Above, the second story contains double-hung sash with stylized surrounds and original louvered shutters. A hipped roof of asphalt shingles tops the structure. A recent application of vinyl siding clads the building.

35. Peleg Vickery House, c.1878 - C

114 State Street

George Stevens, Architect

Although somewhat different than neighbor 112, this Stevens design exhibits the same Italianate style segmental arches over the windows. The attached porch is of Colonial Revival design, added 1903-1910. The house is sheathed in clapboards.

36. Peleg Vickery house, c.1878 - C

116 State Street

George Stevens, Architect

The enclosed attached porch, added 1903-1910, obscures the two bays housed within. As in 112, a single bay of segmental arched paired sash is found in the projecting two story front. The addition to the rear is modern, as is the aluminum siding.

37. Gardiner Savings Bank, c. 1990 - NC

96 State Street

Peter Bethanis, Architect

Two-story, L-shaped brick building with a corner clock tower.

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38. Commercial Building - NC

76 State Street

One-story, rectangular brick building.

39. All Souls Unitarian Church, c.1879 - C

70 State Street

Thomas W. Silloway and W. W. Cobb, Architects

(NR 1/31/78)

The All Souls Unitarian Church in Augusta, designed by Thomas W. Silloway and W. W. Cobb of Boston, was dedicated in December 1879. It is one of the finest and most elaborate Stick Style churches in Maine. The church has an irregular elongated plan and consists of two stories covered by a shingled gable roof. A square tower rises above the principal entrance and features a very steep pyramidal roof. The church is of frame construction with clapboard siding and is supported by a granite foundation.

40. Dr. J. W. Ellis House, c. 1855 -C

62 State Street

(NR 8/15/79)

The Dr. Ellis House of Augusta is a distinctive and stylish example of the Late Greek Revival style, and dates from c. 1855. The house is of frame construction with two internal brick chimneys, gabled roof, and clapboard siding, and quarried granite foundation. Trim is typical of the period, featuring wide entablature below the cornice, boxed returns, and fluted corner pilasters. Fenestration is 6/6 throughout the building. The facade, which faces east, is three bays wide with a central entrance. The entrance consists of a recessed doorway containing a paneled door flanked by sidelights. The entrance is enframed by an entablatured lintel and fluted pilasters. Above the lintel is the most distinctive detail in the building's trim. Here is an ornate and slightly projecting panel of carved wood which carries in relief a wreath and stemmed flowers. This decorative element is echoed in form (though not in detail) above the window lintels. A two-story ell of frame construction with gable roof extends from the rear of the house.

41. Dr. Hiram Hill House, c.1854-1855 - C

64 State Street

Augusta physician Hiram Hill in a most unusual interpretation of the Greek revival style built this unique two and a half-story end gable. The street facade is of two curved two-story bays, each with a curved tripartite sash window crowned with a stylized lintel. These two bowed sections continue to the roofline and are topped with a corresponding roof profile. Placed symmetrically across the facade are monumentally scaled pilasters with incised panel and topped by stylized lotus leaves. The south facade contains the entry which is housed within a one story vestibule. Ornament here is identical to elsewhere in the structure although the scale is smaller. The end gable contains a single sash window with rounded arch and stylized lintel. A two-story ell lies to the rear. The entire building is clad with wooden shingles and rest on a granite foundation. This highly personal version of the Greek revival is of unknown origin. Research reveals Dr. Hill to have been the sole designer of this truly unique dwelling.

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42. John Chandler House, c.1834 - C

65-67 State Street

Built in 1834 by U. S. Senator, 1820-1829, John Chandler, this two and half story brick Federal end gable structure with granite foundation has a six bay symmetrical façade. Two separate entries are centered in the façade flanked by two six-over-six sash windows of elongated proportion, each topped with flat lintels of granite with louvered shutters on either side of the entries. The second story contains six sash windows, each with louvered shutters and six-over-six sash windows topped with a flat arch. Four chimneys are placed in the front slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. Scrolled brackets support the eave overhang. The south elevation is of two and a half stories and is marked by the eave overhang which is supported by five scrolled brackets. Placed in the first story are four symmetrical bays, each an elongated six-over-six sash. Above, the second story has identical sash of smaller proportion. Two sash windows are paired in the attic story. The use of two entries each surmounted by an elliptical arch of brick is of note as it indicates a multi-family dwelling. The 1838 map of Augusta reveals Mrs. Williams as the resident on the north side while a Dr. Knapp resided in the south half. Subsequent maps of Augusta also reveal a multi-family use. The stylized applied fans are modern additions, replacements of original inset louvered fans that were removed sometime after 1938.

43. Daniel Waldron House, c.1834-1838 - C

71 State Street

Originally constructed as a hipped roof Federal by lumber merchant Waldron, successive additions have altered this two-story dwelling to its present form. A 1938 photograph reveals the original form with an applied front gable roof and attached one story porch. The current street façade is of six symmetrical bays with two separate entries of modern design. Six-over-six double-hung sash are placed to either side. The second story is of five symmetrical bays. The attic story is topped with a side gable roof with boxed cornice with a chimney placed in its end. A cross front gable, also with boxed cornice, contains a single sash window. Both portions of the roof are shingled with asphalt. To the rear is an attached ell. The entire structure is sided with vinyl, as are the modern shutters.

44. Kennebec County Courthouse, c. 1828-1829, 1851, 1907 - C

95 State Street

James Cochran, Architect of original building

(NR 7/25/74)

The Kennebec County Courthouse in Augusta was designed in 1828 by James Cochran and was erected the following year from his plans. The court house is constructed almost completely of granite which has a rough texture with the exception of finished details. In addition there is a wooden roof construction as well as cast iron and wooden trim. The facade is divided into three major parts, the temple fronted central section and two flanking wings. The central section stands two and a half stories high. Surmounting the front of the gable roof is a square wooden belfry that was added in 1851 at the same time as the portico, wings, and an extension to the rear. The Probate wing was added to the south side in 1907, and it was designed by the Lewiston architectural firm of Coombs & Gibbs.

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97 State Street

Gridley F. Bryant, Architect, Charles Webb, Contractor

Augusta county commissioners voted on May 21, 1857 "to proceed at once in the preliminary measures necessary to the erection of a building of ample dimensions and great strength, conveniently arranged for keeping prisoners in separate cells, where they could be subject to improving and wholesome discipline and moral restraint, and where classification, and the cheerful reformatory influences of light, heat and cleanliness could be secured" (North, p. 707). Estimated cost of the stone building was \$53,000. Imposing in appearance, this granite building combines elements of the Classical Revival and Second Empire in its symmetrical street façade of three bays on both the first and second stories. Placed atop a rusticated basement of granite with inset paired windows with segmental arches, the first story is marked by a projecting two and a half story pavilion topped with a roof of Mansard inspiration. The entry is reached by a flight of granite steps which lead one to the double doors housed beneath a portico composed of Classical elements. Similar to the triumphal Roman arch, the portico is marked by a central Roman arch which springs from paired chamfered Etruscan columns. Placed atop the structure is a balustrade with circular detail. Flanking the entry are two sets of paired double-hung six-over-six sash each with granite rounded arch topped with keystone and bracketed sills. The second story is of three symmetrical bays. A central rounded arch window of six-over-six double-hung sash with recessed finished granite surround composed of two pilasters from which springs the Roman arch of granite. To either side, are two six-over-six sash placed in recessed arches and topped with an entablature of granite. A granite stringcourse molding divides the two floors. Framing the entire façade are rusticated quoins. The hipped slate roof is ornamented by granite modillions. Atop the roof is a cupola of Italianate design, which is roofed by copper in the Mansard fashion. The modern addition was completed in 1994.

46. Percy Vickery Hill House, c.1918 - C

125 State Street

Charles Cogswell, Architect

Architect Charles Cogswell designed this Colonial Revival 25 room mansion for Percy V. Hill, son of Governor John F. Hill in 1918. Of three stories, this hipped roof structure is of five symmetrical bays including two oval lights, which flank the entry house beneath a portico supported by paired Etruscan columns. The bowed profile of the portico can be seen from an angle. Atop the portico is a balustrade. To either side of the entry are double-hung sash windows, replacements of the originals. The second story is of seven equally spaced bays, centered by a tripartite window topped with a pedimented entablature. The attic story contains three gable roof dormers above which a balustrade rings the flat portion of the hipped roof. A side ell is to the north and consists of three floors, the first of two bays placed asymmetrically. The second story contains four sash windows. Placed in the hipped roof are three hipped roof dormers. Supporting the hipped roof of asphalt is a denticulated cornice. The exterior of the house is sided with vinyl. The elaborate gardens designed by Carl Rust Parker were to the rear of the house and followed a series of terraces that sloped to the rear of the property. These gardens were destroyed for the parking lot that is to the rear of the structure. The Hill family continued to live in this house until the late 1960s at which time the building became county offices.

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47. Lunt-Redington House, c.1830-1838 - C

133 State Street

This brick hipped roof Federal dwelling with Colonial Revival porch was built by early Augusta merchant John Lunt c.1830-1838. General Alfred Redington, the first mayor of Augusta is shown as the 1850 resident. The two story brick structure rest on a granite foundation, a stringcourse molding demarcating the first story. The street faced is composed of a five bay symmetrical façade, six-over-six double-hung sash, each with granite flat arch and lintel, and a central entry housed beneath an attached Colonial Revival flat roof porch. Added in 1906 by Dr. James W. North, this porch is elevated on a granite base and supported by four simple columns and pilasters. A balustrade is placed above. The entry is composed of a simple surround, sidelights and a square transom with granite flat arch. The second story exhibits a symmetrical façade of five six-over-six sash with identical treatment as those of the ground floor though smaller in proportion. A full entablature composed of architrave, frieze and delicate cornice rings the roof of asphalt. To the rear is an ell.

48. New England Telephone and Telegraph building, c.1955 - NC

135 State Street

This Colonial Revival office building is of two stories and of brick frame construction. Of six asymmetrical bays, an entry is placed in the north end of the façade and is reached through a portico composed of two Etruscan columns and pilasters supporting a flat roof with entablature. Adjacent, are four six-over-six sash windows recessed in rounded arch bays. A simple sash window completes the façade. A stringcourse molding accentuates the first floor sash. Another horizontal stringcourse molding divides a second story façade of six symmetrical sash windows with a pronounced cornice molding above marking the flat roof.

49. District Court Building, c. 1960 - NC

State Street

One-story, flat roofed brick building.

50. Monument Park, c. 1882 - C

Originally called the mall on the 1838 map of Augusta, this site was chosen as a memorial city park in 1879 for the erection of a monument to veterans of the Civil War. Designed by Maurice J. Power of the National Art Foundry of New York, the monument was dedicated September 21, 1882. A World War One monument was also placed at the southern end of the park. The installment of the rotary and the Memorial Bridge in 1949 somewhat altered the original configuration of the park.

Chapel Street

51. Louville Whitten Store, c.1931-1935 - C

9 Chapel Street

Originally built as a grocery store for the Chapel Street area, this stucco two-story flat roof building is typical of neighborhood stores popular in Augusta in the early twentieth century. A 1938 photograph reveals a storefront facade of three large plate glass windows. The current facade is of two bays with a corner entry. The street facade is marked by a second story bay window. A metal cornice sets off the flat roof.

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52. Vickery and Hill Publishing Company Building, c. 1879, 1900 - NC

15 Chapel Street

George Stevens, Architect

This hipped roof commercial building signifies Augusta's literary and publishing history, both locally and nationally. Designed by Augusta architect George Stevens, the original façade was of seven symmetrical bays, five six-over-six sash framed by two entries with bracketed door hoods. Above, the second story contained seven six-over-six sash. Corner pilasters framed the street façade. The roofline was marked by a bracketed eave and projecting attic story front gable with centered round light. The addition of vinyl siding in 1980 has obscured or removed original elements, fenestration is now of modern design. A brick three story addition, including basement, c. 1900 is of ten bays on its first floor. Resting on a rusticated brick basement, the structure has a ten bay first story, asymmetrical bays of modern replacement sash with brick lintels and flat arches. The second story is marked by its tapestry brick decoration between the bays of which there are eight. As originally constructed the building had a flat roof.

53. F. R. Partridge House, c.1903-1910 - C

19 Chapel Street

Dated by Sanborn maps of Augusta, this front gable vernacular two and a half story structure has a three bay asymmetrical façade indicating the irregular interior plan. A large sash window, possibly a modern replacement, lies adjacent to an entry sheltered beneath an attached porch. The second floor is of two-over-two sash windows while an attic story contains a single sash. The roof is shingled in asphalt, the structure in aluminum.

54. Vickery Realty House, c.1903-1910 - C

21 Chapel Street

Built by Vickery Real Estate Company between 1903 and 1910, the front gable two and a half story with attached Colonial Revival porch is of two asymmetrical bays. The Second story is of two symmetrically placed sash windows with a single sash in the attic story. Vinyl siding, shutters and windows are modern additions.

55. Dr. Hartwell Frederick House, c.1911 - C

23 Chapel Street

Harry S. and Fred H. Coombs, Architects

The Coombs Brothers of Lewiston designed this impressive Colonial Revival two and a half story side gable. Of two asymmetrical bays, the first story is reach by a flight of stairs, which lead to the entry housed beneath an attached full width porch supported by paired posts with bases of recessed panel design. A railing of Greek star influence connects the bases. The second story exhibits three bays, two bay windows and a single double light of diamond paned glass. An eave over hang is carried by square brackets. The attic story contains two front gable dormers, each with bold moldings. Two Corinthian pilasters frame the entire façade. Wood shingles side the structure; asphalt shingles cover the roof. Each end gable with heavy cornice molding has a Palladian window centered in its gable.

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56. William Perkins House, c.1905-1910 - NC

27 Chapel Street

This multi-family two and a half-story vernacular has a two bay asymmetrical façade, a double entry and a sash window. Colonial Revival style columns support a wrap around attached porch. The second floor is of two symmetrical bays while a single sash window is centered in the front gable dwelling. Exterior materials include vinyl siding, asphalt shingles and a granite foundation.

57. George Gannett House, c.1875-1889 - C

29 Chapel Street

The footprint for this structure differs according to 1875 and 1889 maps of Chapel Street. This front gable two story vernacular with bracketed door hood has a three bay asymmetrical façade, the entry position indicating a side-hall interior plan. The Second story contains two-over-two sash windows. Centrally placed in the attic story is a single sash. The house has an addition to the rear. Exterior materials include vinyl siding, asphalt shingles and a granite foundation.

58. Cyrus Glidden House, c.1890-1895 - NC

37 Chapel Street

This vernacular dwelling with Queen Anne elements was constructed between 1889 and 1895 as per Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of Chapel Street. Serving a multi-family use, the four bay first story contains a single entry and two sash windows while a smaller sash completes the façade. A wrap around attached porch, added 1903-1910, is supported by turned posts and eave brackets. A two story tower with pyramidal roof with separate entry was added at this time. The second story is of four bays, two sash windows and two small lights. Centered in the attic story is double sash window. Building materials include asphalt shingles for the clipped gable roof and vinyl siding.

59. M. V. B. Chase House I, c.1892 - C

45 Chapel Street

E. E. Lewis, Architect

Designed by Gardiner architect E. E. Lewis for Martin Van Buren Chase, Civil War correspondent, horticulturist and president of Kennebec Savings bank, this Queen Anne style house with compound roofline of asphalt presents an irregular street façade of three bays. Housed beneath an attached wrap around porch of Colonial Revival design and reached by a flight of stairs is the entry. Adjacent in the projecting two story front gable bay is a bay window with paired two-over-two sash. Above, a paired sash is found in the second story. The house is sided with vinyl with the exception of original diamond pattern shingles in the front gable.

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60. M. V. B. Chase House II, c.1892 - C

47 Chapel Street

Francis H. Fassett, Architect

Also constructed for Chase is this vernacular two story front gable with Queen Anne era detailing designed by Portland architect Fassett. The street facade at ground level is of three asymmetrical bays, a bay window with large one over one sash and a side entry housed within an attached flat roof porch supported by two Colonial Revival style columns. This is reached by a flight of stairs. The second story is of two symmetrical bays, one over one sash while the attic story contains a replacement sash window. The application of vinyl siding and replacement windows has obscured original diamond pattern wood shingles except in the front gable. The house has a rear ell and a granite foundation.

61. Universalist Meeting House, c.1835-1838 - NC

2 Chapel Street

Constructed by the Universalist Society, this Side gable with boxed cornice two and a half story Federal has a Chapel Street façade of ten asymmetrical bays apparently the result of a c.1903 conversion to tenement housing. A two story attached porch was also added at this time. The original Chapel Street façade was most likely of a symmetrical arrangement. The Court street façade is of four symmetrical bays, each a six over one sash window, modern replacements. Above, the second story contains identical bays. Centered in the attic story is a single sash window. The original entry was housed in this southern façade. Exterior materials include vinyl, metal roofing and a granite and brick foundation.

62. Rouse House, c.1848-1851 - C

12 Chapel Street

Early deed records indicate Charlotte Rouse to have purchased this lot in 1848 and to have had built this one and a half story Greek Revival cape before 1851 as it appears on the aforesaid map of Augusta. Resting on a granite foundation, the three bay asymmetrical facade is of two elongated six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a side hall entry housed within a surround composed of sidelights and fluted pilasters carrying a full entablature. Corner pilasters are placed at either end of the façade. The half story is of three symmetrical bays, six-over-six sash with a single attic story window, modern additions, placed in the front gable. A wide cornice highlights the roofline. Two chimneys are placed in the north interior slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. To the rear is an ell. Exterior siding is of vinyl.

63. House, c.1903-1910 - C

16 Chapel Street

This Colonial revival of two stories with side ell and attached porch exhibits a one bay facade on each floor of its gambrel-roofed ell. The side ell also with a gambrel roof contains an entry and a sash window. Three colonial revival columns support the porch. Exterior materials include a granite foundation, vinyl siding, asphalt roof shingles and wood shingles, both scalloped and square.

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64. Horace North House, c.1887 - NC

20 Chapel Street

This Two story Colonial Revival, originally Stick Style with front gable and gambrel roof detailing was built by North along with several other tenements on Weston Street according to tax assessment records dated 1887. Of two asymmetrical bays, the street façade is composed of a single sash window, modern replacement, and an entry housed within a recessed porch. Above, the second floor contains six over two sash windows. Placed in the attic story is a double window of six over two sash. The house is sided with vinyl, roofed with asphalt and has a granite foundation.

65. E. H. Doe House, c.1887-1889 - C

22 Chapel Street

Appearing on the 1889 Sanborn of Augusta, this two and half story vernacular was built by Doe who owned two adjacent houses on Chapel Street in 1890. The street façade is of two asymmetrical bays. An attached porch shelters the double door entry. Adjacent, is a two-over-two-sash window with bracketed cornice. The second story contains two-over-two sash placed symmetrically. A single two-over-two sash is centered on the attic story of the front gable house. Louvered shutters are modern. A rear ell with attached garage as well as the entire structure is sided with vinyl, and roofed with asphalt shingles. The house has a granite foundation.

66. Edmond and Jane Doe House, c.1830-1838 - C

24 Chapel Street

Deed research establishes Edmund Doe as the original owner of this front gable two and half story well preserved Greek Revival which is shown on the 1838 map of Augusta. Significant due to the retention of original building material, excepting asphalt shingles, the first story façade, which rest on a granite foundation, is of three asymmetrical bays indicating a side hall interior plan. Two original six-over-six double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornices, a c.1865-1870 additions, are placed adjacent to the entry housed within a surround of pilasters framing sidelights and supporting an entablature. The bracketed hood appears to have been added with the bracketed window cornices. Two full height pilasters of exaggerated proportion with incised panels and capitals frame the front of the clapboard sided structure. The second story contains three six-over-six sash as does the single window opening placed in the attic story. A wide frieze and bold boxed cornice molding accentuates the front gable. Louvered shutters, perhaps original, frame all fenestration. The rear ell has an attached porch.

Lambard Court

67. House, c.1903-1910 - C

4 Lambard Court

This four square with the recent addition of a garage in its façade is two stories and has a hipped roof. An enclosed attached porch marks the first story. The basic square house has clapboard siding.

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68. House , c.1903-1910 - C

6 Lambard Court

Both 4 and this four square were possibly built on speculation in order to satisfy a growing housing shortage in the early twentieth century. The first story façade has an attached enclosed porch. The two story with hipped roof is sided with wood shingles.

69. House , c. 1861-1870 - C

5 Lambard Court

This two and a half story Italianate with two bay façade was evidently moved to this location as it does not appear at this site until 1889. The first story is marked by a bay window and entry with bracketed hood. Two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornices are symmetrically placed in the second story. Centered in the front gable is an attic story sash. The house is sided with clapboards and rests on a granite foundation.

70. House , c. 1889-1895 - C

7 Lambard Court

This two and a half story front gable with cross gable is sided with clapboards and wood shingles. The first story is of three asymmetrical bays all sheltered by an attached wrap around porch of Colonial Revival detail. The second story contains one bay, a two over one sash window. The attic story, ornamented with patterned shingle work, has a centered sash window. A simple cornice enframes the gable.

71. Allan Lambard House, c.1835-1838, c.1897, c.1903-1910 - C

28 Chapel Street

Possibly indicated on the 1838 map, this one and half story front gable Greek revival with c.1897 Queen Anne elements and c. 1903-1910 alterations was originally owned by Allen Lambard. Though altered from its original c.1835-1838 appearance, the structure typifies nineteenth century remodeling of a basically vernacular house type. The present first story façade is of three asymmetrical bays, two six-over-six double-hung sash windows adjacent to a side hall entry composed of a Greek Revival surround of pilasters, sidelights and a simple entablature. The second or half story contains three symmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows. A single small window is centered in the gable. Queen Anne design elements possible added c.1897 include ornate eave brackets, which support the pronounced overhang, and scalloped as well as plain wood shingles which side the structure's main section. The rear all with attached barn are sided with clapboards and are possible remnants of the earlier c.1835-1838 dwelling. An attached porch of Colonial Revival design was added between 1903 and 1910 according to Sanborn maps.

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72. Elias Milliken House, c.1884-1889 - C

30 Chapel Street

Milliken purchased the lot for this vernacular two and a half story front gable in 1884 and built before 1889 as the structure is present on this map. Basic in design, the street façade is of two asymmetrical bays, a simple entry, not original, housed beneath an attached porch supported by Colonial Revival paired columns, which was added between 1903 and 1910. Adjacent is a bay window of three two-over-two sash windows. The second story is of two-over-two sash placed symmetrically. The attic story contains a modern window replacement. Also added between 1903 and 1910 is the rear ell. Building materials include clapboards, granite foundation and asphalt shingles.

73. Thomas A. Cook House, C.1906-1910 - C

40 Chapel Street

Thomas Cook, cashier at First National Bank of Augusta built this two-story Colonial Revival gambrel roof with two bay asymmetrical façade consisting of a bay window with plate glass and a simple double entry. A wrap around one story attached porch, added 1903-1910, is supported by paired columns. The second story is of two bays, each a one over one sash. A large window of horizontal proportions is placed in the attic story. The main façade as well as the rear ell are sided with wood shingles.

74. Charles Penney House, c.1895-1903, 1903-1910 - C

42 Chapel Street

This vernacular two and a half story with side ell is of two bays, a single large pane sash window and an entry. Simple Colonial Revival columns support an attached one-story wrap around porch, placed in the juncture of the two ells. The second story contains two one over one sash while a single sash is placed in the attic story of the front gable structure. The house rests on a brick foundation and is sided with clapboards.

75. Llewellyn K. Smith, c.1886, 1903-1910 - C

44 Chapel Street

Tailor Llewellyn Smith built this vernacular front gable with Italianate elements in 1886. Sitting on a granite foundation, the first story is of two bays, a bay window, added 1903-1910, and entry housed beneath a portico supported by scrollwork posts. Above, the second story has two symmetrical bays, two-over-two sash windows with bracketed cornices. The attic story contains a rounded arch light. Also added between 1903 and 1910, a north facing addition. Clapboards side the rear ell as well as the entire dwelling. The roof is shingled with asphalt.

Sewall Street

76. Fred Tibbetts House, c.1846-1851 - C

9-11 Sewall Street

Deed research reveals Tibbetts to have built this Front gable with side ell Greek Revival with Italianate additions before 1851 as it appears on that particular map of Augusta. Of wood frame construction, the main façade rests on a granite foundation and contains two asymmetrical bays in its first story. The entry is surrounded by a Greek Revival set of pilasters supporting an entablature and framing sidelights. Two Italianate square posts with scroll saw decoration support a small flat roofed porch. Adjacent is a bay window. The second story is of three symmetrical bays, two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A single sash is centered in the attic story. A pronounced eave overhang completes the street façade. The side ell has an attached porch supported by identical

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post as found in the entry. Two bays appear to be modern replacements. The second story contains two front gable dormer windows; each with paired one over one-sash windows. Building material include clapboards, asphalt shingle and wooden louvered shutters.

77. Willis R. Partridge House, c. 1915 - C

15 Sewall Street

This Colonial Revival with gambrel roof was built for druggist Willis Partridge in 1915 according to a building summary dated January 17, 1916. The first story facade is of three symmetrical bays, a paired six over two double-hung sash window, a bay window and an entry with sidelights sheltered by a bracketed front gabled hood. The attic story contains a single elongated shed dormer with three one over one-sash windows. A slight overhang is noticeable between the two stories. To the south is an attached sun porch with multiple windows. Louvered wooden shutters frame all fenestration. Siding the structure on the ground floor are wood shingles with horizontal banding. Above, the attic story is sided with wood shingles in the gable ends, asphalt shingles for the roofing.

78. Abraham and Gideon Powers House, c.1846-1851 - C

19 Sewall Street

Deed research for number 21 reveals the Powers brothers to have been northerly neighbors in June of 1847. This two and a half story Greek Revival with boxed front gable and rear ell has a three bay asymmetrical first story facade indicating a side hall plan. Although obscured by the structures layer of vinyl siding, the door surround is of wide pilasters enframing sidelights and carrying a full entablature. Two six-over-six sash windows are adjacent. The second story contains three similar sash windows. A single attic story window is of six-over-six sash. Two corner boards frame the facade.

79. Jeremiah Joy House, c.1847 - C

21 Sewall Street

House Wright Joy built this two and a half story Greek Revival with boxed cornice between 1847 and 1851. Jeremiah Joy may also have built 19, which is nearly identical. The ground floor which rest on a granite foundation, is of three asymmetrical bays, a side hall entry within a surround composed of pilasters with incised carving, sidelights and an entablature. Two six-over-six double-hung sash windows are adjacent. The second story is of three six-over-six sash. A wide frieze and corner pilasters frame the front of the clapboarded building. The attic story has a single sash centered in the front gable which is outlined by a wide frieze. A brick exterior chimney is located in the south face. Attached to the rear of the house is an ell and barn..

80. W. H. Vivian House, c.1851-1854 - C

23 Sewall Street

Tax assessments records indicate carpenter W. Vivian to have built this house between 1851 and 1854. Modest in appearance, this two and a half story front gable vernacular with Italianate elements and rear ell exhibits a two bay symmetrical street facade of one over one double-hung sash windows on both first and second floors. Corner pilasters with recessed panels accent the west face. The southern facade is a modern addition. The rear ell has an attached porch which was added between 1910 and 1918. The structure has vinyl siding.

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81. Henry Pearson House, c.1863, 1889-1895 - C

25 Sewall Street

Pearson, a carpenter, most likely built this side hall front gable Greek Revival of two bays. The entry is composed of a surround, pilasters, sidelights and entablature, and is housed within an attached, c.1889-1895, porch. Adjacent is a six-over-six double-hung sash window. The second story is of two bays, an original sash window and a paired sash window placed in the c.1889-1895 addition which has a front gable roof. The structure's rear ell and main block are sided with vinyl.

82. Patrick McDonald House, c. 1878, 1903-1910 - C

27 Sewall Street

Tax assessment records for the year 1878 reveal McDonald to be the owner of this then new house on Sewall Street. A classic two and a half story front gable Italianate, the first story is of two asymmetrical bays, a single two-over-two sash window with louvered shutters and an entry composed of surround framing sidelights. Housing the front entry is an attached porch supported by two square posts which hold an entablature set off by scrollwork ornamentation and brackets. The second story has two bays, one a modern replacement, the other a two-over-two sash window. The attic story has a rounded arch two-over-two sash window. Framing the street façade are corner pilasters with recessed design and a wide cornice outlining the front gable roof of asphalt. The rear ell and the front block are sided with clapboards.

83. E. Craig House, c. 1835-1838 - C

6-8 Sewall/75 Court

This brick frame two and a half story front gable Federal with rear ell and c. 1985 additions, was originally owned by Elias Craig and appears on the 1838 map of Augusta. An asymmetrical three bay first story façade is of two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with granite sills and lintels and a side hall entry housed in a surround of sidelights and louvered elliptical fanlight. Three six-over-six sash are placed in the second story while a single one over one sash is centered in the attic story. Granite sills and lintels accentuate all fenestration. A simple cornice with return lines the roof of asphalt. Two brick chimneys are placed to the rear of the main block. The structure has a granite foundation. The rear ell is sided with clapboards. A c. 1878 photograph by Augusta photographer Henry Bailey reveals a one-story wrap around porch, removed c.1930, an attached front gable barn, louvered shutters, an enclosed entry and a simple wooden fence surrounding the property.

84. Greenlief White House, c.1830-1838 - C

10 Sewall Street

General Greenlief White purchased lot #11 of the Rockwood Plan of house lots in 1830 and shortly thereafter constructed this front gable two and a half story Federal. Similar in form to 6-8 Sewall to the north, the first story façade is of three asymmetrical bays with side hall entry. Two elongated six-over-six double-hung sash windows lie adjacent to the entry placed within a surround of slender proportioned pilasters that support an entablature. An elliptical panel, a replacement of the louvered fanlight, is housed within the surround, as are the sidelights. The second story is of three symmetrical bays, six-over-six sash while the attic story contains a single sash. A delicate boxed cornice molding accentuates the roofline. To the rear is an ell. Exterior building materials are vinyl siding.

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85. Everett Hall House, c. 1892, 1903-1910 - C

12 Sewall Street

Everett Hall, a clerk, built this front gable two and a half story Queen Anne type house with full width attached front porch, added c.1903-1910. Sheltered by the porch, the three bay asymmetrical façade contains two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a simple entry. Porch decoration includes a series of three arches that spring from three turned posts. Spindle work is placed in the spandrels. A Colonial Revival style railing encloses the area. The second and attic story contain two-over-two sash all placed symmetrically with in the façade. A two-story cross gable bay is placed in both the northern and southern sides of the structure, each contain bay windows in both floors. Elaborate eave brackets support the eave overhang. Exterior original materials include clapboards and scalloped wood shingles.

86. Vickery Realty House, c.1878-1879, 1903-1910 - C

14 Sewall Street

Possibly built on speculation by P. O. Vickery's real estate concern, this vernacular front gable with rear ell appears on the 1879 map of Augusta along with 16 Sewall. The street façade is marked by a first story façade of two bays, a bay window and entry all sheltered beneath a c. 1903-1910 era attached full width porch supported by Colonial Revival style slender columns. The second story contains two asymmetrical bays, one over one sash of differing proportions. Centered in the front gable is a single sash window. Simple cornice returns highlight the roof of asphalt. Exterior materials include vinyl siding and shutters and a granite foundation.

87. Vickery Realty House, c.1892, 1903-1910 - C

16 Sewall Street

This spec house is identical to number 14. Exterior materials are the same as well.

88. Alonzo Starks House, c.1855-60, 1889-1895, 1903-1910 - C

20 Sewall Street

Built as a single family residence, this two and a half story front gable Italianate with rear-ell, added c.1889-1895, is of three asymmetrical bays sheltered by an attached wrap around porch, added between 1903 and 1910. Six-over-six double-hung sash windows ornamented with cornices and louvered wood shutters area placed adjacent to an entry housed within a simple surround with sidelights. The second story has three asymmetrically placed six-over-six sash, each with cornice and louvered shutters. A centered sash window is placed in the attic story. Two corner pilasters carry brackets which in turn support cornice returns. A wide frieze highlights the roofline. Original exterior materials include clapboards and a granite foundation. Asphalt shingles serve as roofing material. Conversion to multi-family use occurred in the early twentieth century.

89. Charles Sewall-Howard Owen Homestead, c.1830, c. 1867 - C

22 Sewall Street

Henry Sewall's diary carries an entry dated July 5, 1830, "Mr. Dutton raised a small house on the Vinton lot, so called, for the accommodation of Charles"(Sewall). Ephraim Dutton was a housewright credited with building several houses in the area. Portions of this c. 1830 house, the side entry, kitchen and dining room are now housed in the rear ell of this two and a half story front gable built by Owen, c.1867. Here the incorporation of such elements as bracketed eaves, window cornices and use of the rounded arch in the glass paned double entry convey the Italianate. Resting on a granite foundation, the first story façade is of two bays, a side-hall entry housed in a surround composed of pilasters with quatrefoil bas relief moldings The single two-over-two double-hung sash with

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louvered shutters is topped with a bracketed pediment crown. The second and attic story contain two-over-two sash, each with louvered shutters. Two corner pilasters rise two stories to support bracketed cornice returns. Other ornamentation includes a denticulated trim and boldly scaled roof cornice. The structure is sided with clapboards.

90. Sophia Sewall House, c.1849-1851, 1903-1910 - C

24 Sewall Street

Sophia Sewall bough this Sewall Street lot in 1849 and had this front gable Greek Revival built before 1851 as it appears on that map. Of wood frame construction, the three bay asymmetrical facade is marked by an attached porch, c.1903 and the side entry housed within the impressive surround of wide pilasters supporting a heavy flat entablature. Sidelights complement the entryway. Adjacent, two sash window, possibly replacements complete the first story facade. The second story is of three symmetrical bays, a central bay now covered. Centered in the attic story is a single sash window. The front gable roof of asphalt has a slight eave overhang. A two-story bay was added in the southern façade between 1903 and 1910. Clapboards side the multi-family dwelling.

91. Franklin Hamblen House, c.1879, 1918-1927 - C

26 Sewall Street

Grocer Hamlen was the original owner of this two and a half story front gable Italianate as he purchased the lot in 1879. Originally a single-family house, the rear additions were completed between 1918 and 1927 and now serve as apartments. Resting on a granite base, the first story is of three asymmetrical bays, two over one sash and a side entry with bracketed hood. Second and attic story bays are identical. The structure has an asphalt shingle roof and vinyl siding.

92. Joseph Homan House, c.1830-1836 - C

28 Sewall Street

Appearing in the 1836 Charles Codman painting of the Maine State House, this hipped roof Federal was moved from 190 State Street, c.1912 by Guy Gannett in order to construct his house, currently the Maine State Planning Office. A c.1870 photograph of the Homan house reveals the same four bay symmetrical façade, each an elongated full height double-hung sash with bracketed window cornices and louvered shutters. Two bay windows were placed in the north façade. Four massive chimneys were placed in the hipped roof. The current configuration of the Homan House retains its significance with the exception of the removal of louvered shutters and chimneys. The rear ell is also original. Clapboards side the structure.

South Chestnut Street**93. William Gage House, c. 1875-1879 - C**

6 South Chestnut Street

William Gage built this two and a half story front gable vernacular structure with Greek Revival entry and Queen Ann wrap around porch between 1875 and 1879. The first story façade is of three asymmetrical bays, two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a side hall entry housed within a surround of fluted pilasters and sidelights. The flat entablature appears to have been removed. A one-story wrap around porch is supported by turned posts and accentuated by Gothic Revival tracery. Eave brackets carry the flat roof. The second story contains three two-over-two sash symmetrically placed. Centered in the attic story is a single sash window. A wide frieze and cornice returns complete the façade. To the rear is an ell and garage all sided with vinyl. Roofing material is asphalt.

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8 South Chestnut Street

Jonathon Hedge of Asa Hedge Grocers built this two and a half story Greek Revival with rear ell and attached Colonial Revival full width porch, added between 1903 and 1910. Of three asymmetrical bays, the side hall entry is indicative of the interior configuration typical to this type of front gable structure. The entry is housed within a surround of pilasters holding a flat entablature and framing sidelights. Adjacent are six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Four columns resting on a solid railing support the attached porch. The second story contains three six-over-six sash windows. Centered in the attic story highlighted by a boxed cornice is a single sash window. The structure is sided with vinyl and rests on a granite foundation. A side gable barn is sided with clapboards.

95. William Gage House, c.1927-1930 - C

10 South Chestnut Street

This Colonial Revival cape of five symmetrical bays in its southern façade has a Chestnut Street façade of one bay, a bay window. The one and a half story house has a side gable roof of asphalt and two front gable dormers. The structure sided with vinyl.

96. Philip Mayer House, c.1833-1838, 1918-1927 - C

14 South Chestnut Street

This side gable vernacular with rear ell was built by Mayer who purchased lot #19 on the Rockwood Plan in 1833. Of two stories, the first story façade is of three symmetrical bays, two six-over-six double-hung sash windows and a central entry housed within a surround of sidelights of delicate enframing. The attached full width porch was added between 1918 and 1927. The second story is of three symmetrically placed six-over-six sash windows each with cornice. Two interior end positioned chimneys pierce the asphalt shingled roof. The structure has vinyl siding.

97. Henry Craig House, c.1851-1859 - C

9 South Chestnut Street

This two and a half story with side-ell exhibits classic use of Italianate applied ornament. These devices are seen in the three bay façade of the main block. A double entry is housed beneath an attached secondary porch composed of square posts supporting a bracketed entablature. Adjacent, are two-over-two double-hung sash windows with pedimented crowns. The second story is of three identical sash windows. The front gable has an applied wide frieze and return. The side ell contains a separate entry and two window bays with pedimented crowns. The gable end also carries a bold cornice. Centered in its attic story is a rounded arch light. The Court Street façade is marked by a pair of two story bay windows symmetrically placed in the vinyl sided structure. Asphalt shingles are used as roofing material as is granite for the foundation.

98. Francis Lyford House, c. 1875-1879 - C

11 South Chestnut Street

Tax assessment records for the year 1876 reveal Lyford to be the original owner of this front gable with two story cross gable in its northern façade. Resting on a granite base, the Chestnut Street façade is of three asymmetrical bays. A side entry is sheltered by a bracketed hood. Two-over-two double-hung sash windows with simple cornices are adjacent. Three identical windows are asymmetrically placed in the second story. Corner pilasters with applied moldings support cornice returns. A wide frieze is used in the gable. Vinyl siding covers the main block as well as the rear ell.

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37 Green Street

Originally constructed for Thomas Rice in c. 1816, possibly by house wright Ephraim Dutton, this two and a half story side gable with Italianate elements reflects the discretionary nature of architecture. Deed research traces the title of this property to 1816. Appearing on the 1838 map of Augusta as the house of Judge Asa Redington who purchased the house in 1833. In its original form, the hipped roof structure was of five symmetrical bays, centered by an entry housed within a surround composed of sidelights and elliptical fanlight. Ephraim Dutton was responsible for the construction of several Federal houses in the district, 43 Green and 124 State, both neighbors of this structure and all constructed by 1816. Vassal D. Pinkham purchased the house in 1842 and continued as owner until 1864. It is possible he is responsible for the current configuration in the Italianate style. The addition of the side gable roof with bracketed cornice; corner pilasters and bracketed window cornices transformed the former Federal structure into its present appearance. A c.1905 photograph of the house reveals the Italianate elements as well as louvered shutters. The street façade is of five symmetrical bays centered by an entry sheltered by an attached porch of Colonial Revival era. Remnants of the original door surround can be seen. The second story contains smaller proportioned sash windows. To the rear a hipped roof extension, possibly part of the original form gives the house a four bay east façade. Two large chimneys pierce the asphalt shingle roof. The structure has vinyl siding.

100. Longfellow House, c. 1854 - C

39 Green Street

Oriented at a right angle to Green Street, this two and a half story Greek Revival with Italianate ornament was probably built by Joseph Clark shortly after his purchase in 1854. The front gable with side ell and attached barn incorporates two bays in its eastern façade. Sheltering the entry is an attached porch supported by four fluted Doric columns. A wide cornice rings the flat roof. The second floor is of three two-over-two sash windows. Centered in the gable, which has a boxed cornice, is a single sash window of six-over-six configuration. Two boldly scaled corner pilasters with eave brackets support the wide frieze.

The Green Street façade is of four symmetrical bays, each an elongated two-over-two sash window with bracketed cornice. Above, identical sash windows of smaller proportion are placed in the second story. Placed in either of the gable ends of the asphalt-shingled roof are two brick chimneys. Vinyl sides the structure.

101. General Joseph Chandler-Norman Bassett House, c.1816 - C

43 Green Street

Housewright Ephraim Dutton was responsible for the façade of this five bay symmetrical hipped roof Federal. One room deep, the main block contains a centered entry composed of delicately scaled enframement. An elliptical fanlight and sidelights are balanced on either side by slender pilasters. Sheltering the entry is an attached porch with gabled roof supported by simple Colonial Revival columns. Completing the façade are six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The second story contains identical fenestration as that of the ground floor. A simple cornice rings the hipped roof of asphalt. The north façade of the house is marked by a rear ell and two story addition to the main block, which houses an engaged porch below. Two brick chimney are placed in the northern slope of the roof. Associate Justice of the Maine Supreme Court Norman Bassett purchased the home in 1902 and lived there until his death in 1931. A c. 1995 restoration has preserved original building materials, clapboards, louvered shutters and sash windows.

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47 Green Street

The 1838 map of Augusta shows Asaph Nichols, postmaster and Secretary of State (1835-1840), to be the original owner of this vernacular two and a half story with Greek Revival and Queen Ann elements. Although probably not its original design intent, the Green Street facade is marked by a front gable two and a half story block, which merged with the western end gable block forms the five bays. It is possible the original configuration of this house included a five bay symmetrical facade and a hipped or side gable roof. The five bay facade is marked by the Greek Revival door surround sheltered by an attached Queen Ann style flat roof porch with scroll work ornament and paired turned posts. The second story is of five symmetrical bays topped by a cross gable roof configuration. A large ell is to the rear, which includes an enclosed garage. Successive owners include Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court Leslie Cornish, owner from 1885 to 1925. Judge Williamson acquired the property in 1927. The structure has an asphalt shingled roof, granite foundation and vinyl siding.

103. John W. Sanborn House, c.1860 - C
51 Green Street
George Stevens, Architect

This Italianate villa was designed by Augusta architect George Stevens for Sanborn in 1860. The two story hipped roof structure rests on a granite base and has a three bay symmetrical facade of two-over-two double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornices and a central entryway sheltered beneath an attached portico of typical Italianate ornament. Two square posts support the bracketed flat roof with cornice detailing. The entry itself is composed of an elliptical fan and sidelights. Placed on either side of the doorway are pilasters. Three symmetrical bays, two sash windows with bracketed cornices and a central tripartite window with elliptical surround mark the second story. A frieze of lozenge shaped panels and denticulated cornice accentuates the hipped roof of asphalt. Paired brackets support a slight eave overhang. Placed atop the structure is a cupola of three rounded arch sash windows. The hipped roof receives similar treatment as that of the main block. An addition to the east facade was made between 1903 and 1910. The building retains its original clapboards.

104. Walter Hatch House, c1868, 1903-1910 - C
57 Green Street

Tax assessment records for 1868 reveal Hatch, General Superintendent of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad, to be the owner of this "new" house at the corner of Sewall and Green worth \$8,000.00. Perhaps the best example of the Second Empire in the city of Augusta, this high style three story dwelling with carriage house has a three bay symmetrical facade of two-over-two double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornice and a sheltered entry. Two simple columns support a flat roofed portico with modillions accenting the cornice. The second story is notable due to its centered rounded arch sash window. Adjacent are two six-over-six sash. The concave mansard roof of asphalt is supported by a cornice with dentil like ornament and heavy modillions or brackets. Piercing the roof are three roof dormers with segmental arch tops and scrollwork ornament. The front two stories are housed within flush sheathing of clapboards and framed by wooden quoins. The remaining elevations of the house are side with clapboards. A bay window was added in the west facade between 1903 and 1910.

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59 Green Street

Reuben Barton, housewright, purchased the lot at the corner of Green and Sewall streets in 1847. Tax assessment records for 1851 reveal Barton to have constructed this end gable Greek Revival cape with Queen Anne additions, c. 1903-1910. Of one and a half stories the wood frame house rests on a granite foundation and has a five bay symmetrical street faced, four two-over-two sash windows, replacements of the original six-over-six, and an entry housed in a Greek surround. An attached porch with spindle work spandrel was added between 1903 and 1910. The half story has three front gable dormers, the center one being a centered gable with Palladian window, a modern addition. A rear ell extends to the north and contains an attached porch, also added between 1903 and 1910. Exterior siding is of wood clapboards. Roofing is asphalt.

106. Arthur Blish House, c.1847-1851 - C
63 Green Street

This Greek Revival cape is oriented at 90 degrees to Green Street, a common practice that accentuated the temple form appearance of the end gable. The east elevation houses the entry, which is housed within a surround of pilasters, entablature and sidelights. Adjacent are two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. The half story contains three sash windows, six-over-six double-hung. Placed at the four corners of the wood frame house are pilasters which hold a wide frieze running the length of the south and north elevations. The Green Street façade is of four symmetrically placed sash windows identical to those of the east façade. Connecting the main cape to the barn is an ell. The house is sided with clapboards and shingled with an asphalt roof.

107. Blackman-Wing House, c.1870, 1889-1895 - NC
42 Green Street

Built by Elisha F. Blackman, partner in Beale and Farnham, a paint store, this front gable wood shingled Italianate with modern addition is of three asymmetrical bays, two double-hung sash windows with bracketed hoods and a side hall entry sheltered by a portico added between 1889 and 1895. Second and attic story fenestration is identical to that of the ground floor. Corner pilasters and a wide frieze with cornice returns accentuate the multi-family dwelling. Exterior materials include a granite foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof. It was subsequently occupied by A.J.G. Wing.

108. Cyrus Glidden-Judge Greenlief Stevens House, c.1883-1884 - NC
44 Green Street

This side gable two and a half story Queen Ann appears in a c.1884 photograph taken shortly after its construction. The front facade is of three symmetrical bays; both in its first and second stories. The ground floor, which rests on a granite base, is notable for its attached one story porch with turned paired posts and spindle work ornament. Flanking the entry are two paired two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Above, the second story is of three two-over-two sash window, a paired sash centrally placed. A small light is placed in the attic story front cross gable. Two chimneys are placed in either end of the metal seemed roof. The house is sided with vinyl. A c.1884 photograph of the structure reveals such applied elements as corner pilasters, wide frieze, bracketed window hoods, a balustrade atop the portico and louvered shutters.

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Continuation SheetWINTHROP STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTKENNEBEC, MAINESection number 7 Page 32**109. Alfred Coburn House, C.1846-1851 - C**
48 Green Street

This front gable with rear and side ells is Greek Revival and has a Green Street façade of three asymmetrical bays, two-over-two sash windows with bracketed cornices and a side hall entry housed within a surround of Colonial Revival design, possibly a replacement of the original. The second floor is of three identical sash as is the single sash in the attic story. Wide corner pilasters and a frieze frame the main block. The west façade is marked by the addition of an Italianate style bay window, added concurrently with the bracketed window cornices, c. 1865-1870. The rear ell received a c. 1903-1910 remodeling which included an engaged porch. The structure has a granite foundation, asphalt shingles and vinyl siding.

110. Alvin Packard House, c. 1871-75, 1903-1910-1918 - C
52 Green Street

Packard, a carpenter most likely built in the vernacular fashion and subsequently remodeled this two and a half story front gable with two story cross gable in its west facade, added 1910-1918. The street facade has an attached full-width glassed in porch, also added c. 1903-1918. Second story features include two bays, each a double-hung sash. Centered in the attic story is a tripartite light. Framing the front gable is a slight pent roof and wide frieze. The east façade received the addition of bay windows between 1903 and 1910. The house rests on a granite foundation and is sided with vinyl.

111. George F. North House, c.1867 - C
54 Green Street

The lot for this Italianate dwelling with side ell and attached carriage house was purchased in 1867 by the president of the Augusta Gas Light Company and lawyer North. Retaining similar design nuances as the c. 1860 Sanborn House, 51 Green, it is possible to attribute architect George G. Stevens as its designer. The hipped roof two story house rest on a granite foundation and has a first floor facade of two asymmetrical bays, a six-over-six sash window with bracketed cornice and louvered shutter and a side entry with sidelights with sheltering bracketed door hood. Two-second floor sash widows with identical treatment are placed beneath a bracketed cornice and eave overhang. Corner pilasters with raised panel design frame the main block. The carriage house, also with hipped roof, has a large single bay at ground level and second story openings of sash windows. A cupola tops the structure. Exterior materials are clapboards and asphalt shingling.

112. Horace North House, c.1873, 1885 - C
58 Green Street
John Calvin Stevens, Architect

The Free Classic Queen Anne is the c.1885 result of architect John Calvin Stevens's updating of a c. 1873 structure. Characterized by its asymmetry, the Green Street first story façade is marked by a bay window and entry housed beneath an engaged porch with second floor balcony above. A tripartite sash window of two-over-two fenestration is centered in the projecting attic story of this front gable block. The east façade is marked by an attached circular porch and a two and half story front gable block, the roof pitch being rather acute. Boldly scaled modillions and a wide cornice accentuate the roof shingled with asphalt. The house is sided with vinyl. A detached carriage house with louvered cupola is sited to the south of the structure.

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43 Winthrop Street

Louis Jallade, Architect, R. J. Noyes, Contractor

The choice of Neo-Classical Revival/Colonial Revival for the façade of the Augusta Y. M. C. A. reflected the preference of this early twentieth century interpretation of its Colonial architectural roots. Likewise, it was the favored style for a large number of Maine municipal building built in the early part of the twentieth century, in this case 1914 at a cost of \$75, 000. Three stories in height, the main block of brick frame construction rests on a rusticated basement of granite. Entry into the building is gained by a flight of granite stairs which rises to the double height portico supported by four Colonial Revival columns which shelters the door surround composed of elliptical fan and sidelights. Flanking the doorway are four rounded arch Georgian style double-hung sash windows of multi-panes. A block of five bays has a slight projection and is flanked by the remaining two arched window bays on either side giving the Winthrop Street façade a nine bay symmetrical elevation. The second story is of nine symmetrical bays, six-over-six sash windows with granite sills. Dividing the attic story is a horizontal stringcourse molding of granite and here nine entresol windows are symmetrically placed. A cornice with heavy modillions rings the structures flat roof. An addition to the north façade was added in 1971.

114. **Lithgow Library, c.1894, - C**

Winthrop Street

Joseph L. Neal and Alfred Hopkins of Pittsburgh, Architects

(NR 7/24/74)

This Romanesque Revival style structure with rectangular form is constructed of rusticated granite and is topped by a side gable roof of red slate. Composed of three elements, the Winthrop Street façade is marked by a projecting central entry flanked on either side by a series of windows. The entryway is housed beneath a Romanesque arch of finished granite supported by two bracketed Romanesque columns. Placed on each side of the entry are a series of five vertical rectangular windows divided by Romanesque columns. The upper portion of each window is of stained glass stained glass windows. Dividing the first story from the attic story is a molding of finished granite. Placed in each gable end are three windows surrounded by Romanesque arches and columns of finished granite. On either side of the central gable are two eyelet windows. The gable ends of the library consist of a first story grouping of three vertical rectangular windows. Both sections are of stained glass. Dividing the windows are Romanesque panels. Between the two groups of windows is a wall, the west walls of rough faced granite while the east wall is of a large panel containing the names of literary figures. Beneath each window grouping is a panel of circular design inscribed with an author's name. The half-story of each end wall is of granite cut to differing decorative designs. Projecting chimneys are located in the center of each gable, the east chimney bearing the inscription 1894.

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115. Issachar Snell House- St. Mark's Home, c. 1828, 1870 - C
57 Winthrop Street

Most likely built by Dr. Issachar Snell upon his return to Augusta in 1826, the original configuration of this hipped roof building of frame construction with rear-ell was decidedly Federal as illustrated in a c. 1868-1870 photograph. Of five symmetrical bays with a simple door surround, the two-story house was dominated by four interior end brick chimneys. The property was sold in 1870 to Allan Lambard who in turn donated the house to St. Mark's Church for use as home for aged women. It was at that time the façade was remodeled in the Stick Style. Changes to the original elevation included dividing the façade into three distinct horizontal planes, the addition of a centered attic story gable and portico with Gothic window above, removed from St. Mark's Church in 1883, all highlighted by half-timbering and wood shingles. Exterior siding is vinyl.

116. Rowell-Johnson-Baker House, c. 1811-1815, 1860 - C
61 Winthrop Street

Originally built by blacksmith Rowell as a two story Federal, this wood frame dwelling with rear ell and attached barn received its current Italianate façade c. 1860-1862 by the then owner Joseph Baker, attorney and co-owner of the Kennebec Journal. The façade is of five symmetrical bays, a two story centered gable flanked by four two-over-two sash windows each with bracketed cornices. The entry vestibule, added 1906, is Colonial Revival and is composed of an elliptical fanlight with sidelights. Above is a bracketed cornice. The second story is of five bays with a centered double rounded arch sash window being framed by a front gable with circular light above. Brackets and a wide frieze with denticulated cornice carry the side gable roof of asphalt. Other Italianate features added by the Bakers c. 1860 include porches, bay windows and rounded arch attic story windows placed in the north façade. A c.1938 wooden fence surrounds the property. It is believed artist Eastman Johnson began his artistic career in this house as he lived here in his adolescence. An interior feature of note is the tromp l'oeil painting executed for the present owner, a replication of the originals executed by Portland artist Charles Schumacher. The replications were done by Tony Castro. The house is sided with clapboards and rests on a granite foundation.

117. Unitarian Universalist Community Church, 1981 - NC
69 Winthrop Street**118. George W. Stanley, c. 1879 - C**
71 Winthrop Street

George W. Stanley built this two and a half story front gable vernacular with Italianate elements probably on speculation. The front façade is of two asymmetrical bays, a bay window and a side hall entry housed beneath a portico with scroll work ornament. The second story is of modern configuration while a rounded arch attic story window is centered in the front gable roof of asphalt. The house is sided with vinyl and rests on a granite foundation.

119. Office Building, c. 1968 - NC**120. Modern Office Building, c. 1958 - NC**
77 Winthrop Street

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81 Winthrop Street

John Calvin Stevens, Architect

This house of brick frame construction and granite foundation was originally of Greek Revival design. Portland architect John Calvin Stevens in 1910 executed its present Colonial Revival elevation for Frederick G. Lyman, president of Cushnoc Paper Company. Two and a half stories, the side gable house has a symmetrical five bay façade on both its floors. A centered entry is housed beneath a flat roof portico supported by two simple columns and topped with an iron balustrade. The doorway is housed in a surround of elliptical fanlight and flanking sidelights. To either side are four two-over-two double-hung sash windows with louvered shutters. A centrally placed elongated sash window marks the second story. Three front gable dormers are symmetrically placed in the roof of asphalt. The use of the structure changed to commercial in 1975.

122. William Badger House, c.1877 - C

87 Winthrop Street

This refined Italianate with hipped roof of asphalt was built by Badger, publisher of the Maine Farmer and Augusta post master. Two and a half stories, the house has a granite base and rear ell with attached carriage house/barn, now converted to garage. A 1938 photograph reveal the house to have retained its original elements with the exception of vinyl application and the removal of cast iron cresting which ornamented the deck of the hipped roof and louvered shutters. Of three symmetrical bays, the front first story façade is highlighted by a sheltered entry and two-over-two double-hung sash windows with elaborate pedimented crowns and surrounds. Paired posts with brackets and incised carving in the spandrels support the portico. The second story is centered by a bay window and two flanking sash windows identical to those of the first story. A centered gable supported by brackets and with single light placed in the attic story, a replacement of the original oriel, is ornamented by modillions and an eave overhang which rings the entire roof line.

123. Peleg O. Vickery House, c.1877 - C

89 Winthrop Street

Francis Fassett, Architect

Mr. Vickery of Vickery and Hill Publishing, founded the Augusta publishing house in 1882. Known publications include the Fireside Visitor, Happy Hours and Hearth and Home. By 1897, the company generated 150 tons of first class mail, had 165 employees, a monthly payroll of \$5000 and advertising revenues of \$250,000 annually. P. O. Vickery was mayor from 1880-1882 and state representative in 1879 among other municipal offices. As result of a housing shortage in late nineteenth century, Vickery became a leader in the development of real estate. This site having been chosen, Vickery removed the c. 1815 Federal Charles Keene house and commissioned Fassett of Portland to duplicate in the Italianate mode its neighbor, 87, architect unknown. Incorporating similar design elements as the Vickery and Hill Publishing House on Chapel Street, also by architect George Stevens, the front facade is of three symmetrical bays, two-over-two sashes with surrounds and crowns and a sheltered Colonial Revival entry. The flat roofed portico is supported by paired square posts with a bracketed cornice holding the roof, the door surround is composed of an elliptical fanlight. Second story fenestration is similar, the crowns somewhat a flattened arch with flared surround. Centered, is a bay window with bracketed cornice. The centered gable contains an oriel window. Two corner pilasters frame the front elevation. The roofline is accentuated by an overhang supported by brackets. Cast iron cresting is placed atop the asphalt-shingled roof where two brick chimneys are placed. This structure retains a great deal of its original building material and is in good condition.

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97 Winthrop Street

Originally built by house wright Young as a hipped roof Federal with a three bay asymmetrical east façade and side ell with four bay Winthrop street façade, the current structure differs little from its original intent. The frame structure was sold shortly thereafter. After its purchase in 1872 by dry goods merchant Parrott, a remodeling was done to the Federal using Italianate elements such as bracketed window cornices and two-over-two sash windows. The east façade contains the entry housed within a Federal surround of fan and sidelights. Flanking it are two sash windows with c. 1872 cornices. Sheltering the façade is an attached wrap around porch, c. 1924, and of Colonial Revival design. The second story is of three two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The Winthrop street façade is of four symmetrically placed multi-paned double-hung sash windows with bracketed cornices and of elongated proportion. The second floor is of five bays, sash windows and a centrally placed light with pedimented crown. Brick chimneys of the interior end placement pierce a hipped roof of asphalt. The structure is sided with vinyl.

125. Dr. John Young House, c.1835-1838, c. 1880-1885 - C
99 Winthrop Street

Originally built as a front gable three bay in the transitional Federal /Greek Revival style, a c. 1880-1885 addition of Queen Anne/Exotic Revival elements give the wood frame house its present Winthrop Street elevation. The front façade is sheltered by an attached wrap around porch with spindle work decoration, elaborate ogee arches formed by the paired turned posts supports and a bracketed cornice. Within the porch are three bays, a sash window and entry with no ornament. Adjacent, an enclosed one over one sash window. The second story is of three double-hung sash windows framed by louvered shutters. The attic story contains a modern tripartite window, which is centered in the gable with boxed cornice. Two brick chimneys are placed in the east slope of the roof of asphalt. The main block and rear ell are sided with vinyl.

126. Daniel Fairbanks House, c.1832-1838, 1910 - NC
103 Winthrop Street

This two and a half story front gable Greek Revival with rear ell had an original street facade of three asymmetrical bays indicating its side hall interior plan. A full width attached porch was added c. 1903-1910. Its present appearance is a c. 1990 remodeling and consists of an entry vestibule flanked by two double-hung sash windows. Above, the second floor has original sash. Centered in the front gable with boxed cornice is a single sash. The house is sided with vinyl and rest on a granite foundation.

127. Henry W. Fuller Jr., House, c. 1835-1838 - C
107 Winthrop Street

Henry Fuller purchased a large portion of the present day historic district from the North family in 1820. Fuller is responsible for the development of what now constitutes the present Winthrop Street Historic District, bounded easterly by State, westerly by Burnt Hill, now the Forest Grove cemetery and airport, northerly by Bridge Street and Winthrop Street to the South. Fuller's son built this imposing Greek revival of brick frame construction and four bay front gabled Winthrop Street façade. Each one over one sash window, replacement of the originals rest on a brick sill, both first and second stories. Centered in the attic story gable is a single sash window ornamented with a circular louvered fan. Framing the southerly elevation are two bold pilasters. A wide frieze highlights the roofline. The east façade is marked by an attached porch which houses two separate entries, a sash window and enclosed bay of a single sash window. Supporting the porch with denticulated trim are three fluted Doric columns.

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128. Lot Morrill House, c. 1830-1835 - C
113 Winthrop Street
(NR 7/18/74)

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

The left side of the main house possesses the doorway, and the right side of the main house has three elongated vertical windows on the first story and three smaller ones on the second. A tall rectangular brick chimney rises from each side of the main house. There is also one located in the ell.

129. Edward Gage House, c. 1896 - C
119 Winthrop Street

Gage, president of H. H. Hamlen Company, a harness manufactory had this modest front gable two and a half story with side ell and attached wrap around porch built. It is a modest example of the vernacular Queen Ann. The street facade is marked by the porch supported by turned post, which carry a pedimented entry as well as the bracketed cornice. A simple railing unifies the effect. Two entries, a sash window and a bay window are placed in the first story. Fenestration is one over one double-hung sash, both first and second story openings. Centered in the attic story is a tripartite window. Diamond patterned wooden shingles are applied to the gable which is enclosed by a cornice molding. Exterior materials include a granite foundation, asphalt roof and clapboard siding. The house became a multi-family apartment in 1962.

130. Lawrence Purinton House, c. 1920-1925 - C
123 Winthrop Street

Purinton of Purinton Brothers Fuel Company built this end gable Colonial Revival of three symmetrical bays in both its two stories. Typical Colonial Revival motifs utilized are wooden shingle for exterior surfacing, wooden shutters and a Colonial style door surround. Smaller appendages are placed in both the east and west facades.

131. Roy Brown House, c. 1925-1930 - C
127 Winthrop Street

This four square type house with pyramidal hipped roof was built for letter carrier Brown. Of two stories, an attached full width front porch shelters the two bay facade. Exterior siding is wooden shingles and asphalt.

Winthrop Street, South Side

132. Caroline Belcher House, c. 1848-1851 - C
56 Winthrop Street

This end gable wood frame Greek revival dwelling has a Winthrop Street facade of four symmetrical bays, four six-over-six double-hung sash with bracketed cornices. Above, the attic story contains four oval "eyebrow" windows symmetrically placed in the wide frieze. Two front gable dormers are placed in the asphalt-shingled roof. Typical of the fashion, the entrance is oriented at a right angle to the street. This east elevation has a three bay facade, a side hall entry housed in a door surround of Greek design and two sash windows with bracketed cornices. An attached porch of Colonial Revival design, the Doric columns removed recently, provides shelter for the entry.

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The half and attic story contain sash windows identical to those of the first story. Wide corner pilasters are placed at the four corners of the structure. To the side is an ell, which has been altered several times for commercial usage. Exterior materials include a granite foundation and clapboard siding. Two brick chimneys were removed from the north slope of the roof after 1938.

133. Elisha Child House, c. 1825-1830, c. 1858, c. 1923 - C
58 Winthrop Street

Originally built by tanner Elisha Child as a hipped roof Federal with symmetrical five bay facade, this multi-family apartment house has seen several incarnations. The earliest known photograph of the house reveals a simple wood frame structure with modest Greek Revival door surround. The property was acquired in 1858 by William Treby Johnson, publisher, clerk of the Maine House of Representatives and later mayor of Augusta. Johnson's only alteration to the structure was the addition of the now present side gabled roof. In 1923 the building was sold to the Pickard family who converted the house to apartments utilizing Colonial Revival stylistic devices such as a Chinese Chippendale balustrade atop an enclosed full width porch and pedimented entry. Other alterations were the removal of second story bays for three large windows, shed dormers and corner boards and pilasters. The current façade is basically of three bays, a central entryway flanked by three sections of multi and single panes of glass in the enclosed porch. Numerous appendages were added to the rear ell as well. Exterior materials include asphalt shingles for roofing, a granite foundation and asbestos shingles for the structure.

134. Elizabeth Lamb House, c. 1847-1851 - NC
60 Winthrop Street

This story and a half front gable vernacular wood frame house with rear ell appears on the 1851 map of Augusta. Of two asymmetrical bays, the first story rest on granite and consists of an entry and two-over-two sash window, replacement of a six-over-six sash. The attic story contains two sash windows. Vinyl siding and the removal of shutters have slightly altered the structure.

135. Young Family House, c. 1835-1838 - NC
64 Winthrop Street

Deed research of this end gable vernacular house points to the Young family as its original owners. One room deep the main block is one and a half stories and is of three symmetrical bays, two replacement sash windows and a simple entry with transom light above. The second story is of three bays, all replacement of the original six-over-six sash. the structure including its rear ell is sided with vinyl.

136. Charles Hitchborn House, c. 1893 - C
66 Winthrop Street

Although architect attribution hasn't been established for the design of this Shingle Style with Colonial Revival elements, it is probable the hand of a skilled draftsman planned this house for banker and mayor Hitchborn. Occupying a corner lot, the main block is of asymmetrical form, and like most cross gable examples has a "T" plan and secondary cross gables and dormers intersecting the principal roofline. Fenestration throughout the house is multi-paned with single pane combinations. The Winthrop Street elevation is of three bays housed within an engaged porch supported by clustered Classical columns. The irregular and steeply pitched roof line of cross gables is noticeable. A shed dormer is placed in the slope of the roof. A front gable block rises from the second story and houses a curved bay window. Above, a bulged wall surface and a strip of three small lights are placed in the gable.

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A significant eave overhang is seen. Multi-paned sash windows placed either side of an exterior brick chimney on both floors mark the West façade. Placed in the gable end are two smaller lights. A large two-story addition has recently been added to the rear elevation.

137. Winslow-Stanley House, c. 1833-1838, 1861-1864, 1867-1875 - C
72 Winthrop Street

Appearing on the 1838 map of Augusta as the Winslow House, this brick frame two and a half story of Greek Revival form and Italianate applied elements is one of three similar type houses built in Augusta in the 1830's. The house is oriented away from Winthrop Street at a right angle, the entry housed in the gable end. Marking this elevation is an attached one story porch, added c. 1867-1875, and is supported by simple columns and topped with an intricately carved parapet. The east facade is of three asymmetrical bays, two elongated six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters and a side hall entry. Above are three six-over-six sash with a single sash centered in the attic story. All fenestration has brick sills. Four scrolled brackets support the dramatic eave overhang. The Winthrop Street first story elevation rests on a raised granite foundation with brick water table and is of four symmetrical bays, each a six-over-six double-hung sash with brick sills and louvered shutters. The second story is identical. Placed in the slope of the asphalt roof area two front gable dormers with six-over-six sash. Two brick chimneys are placed in the gable ends. Subsequent owner George Stanley, bank president, hotel owner, county sheriff, state legislator and U. S. Marshall for Maine, added the attached porch, dormers, scroll work carving and the eave brackets, all c. 1861-1864 and c. 1867-1875. To the rear, an ell connects the barn, converted to offices in 1975.

138. Benjamin Toms House, c. 1842, c. 1955 - C
74 Winthrop Street

Second in the three end gable Greek Revival brick houses built for this block of the street in the 1830s, the current Winthrop Street façade remains virtually as Toms had it built. Resting on a granite base and oriented at 90 degrees to the street, a four bay symmetrical elevation faces Winthrop, six-over-six sash windows with brick sills and louvered shutters. A similar arrangement is found in the second story. The east façade houses the side entry and two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with brick sills and louvered shutters. An attached portico supported by fluted Ionic columns supports an entablature with dentil moldings. The second story is of three sash windows identical to those in the first story. Centered in the attic story is a single sash. A cornice molding boxes or encloses the gable end. A side ell is to the south. Toms was the original owner of this end gable two and a half story brick Greek Revival. Later owners included Joseph Eveleth, town treasure, Joseph Wyman, owner of a sash and blind factory and George Stanley, owner of 72 Winthrop. Acquired in 1955 by Fred Lord, several appropriate modifications were made. The Ionic Portico which shelters the entry and the addition of the now six-over-six sash, replacement of two-over-two elongated sash windows.

139. Joseph Homan-James Manley House, c. 1847-1851 - C
78 Winthrop Street

Perhaps the best preserved of the adjacent three brick Greek Revival structures, this example is also the most refined in its simplicity. Homan and Manley were the owners of the agricultural newspaper The Maine Farmer and also joint owners of this two and a half story structure. The right angle siting of the dwelling heightened the temple form front appearance of its east elevation. Asymmetrical in arrangement, the three bays consist of two six-over-six sash windows with granite lintels, sills and louvered shutters and a side hall entry house in a surround composed of sidelights and transom with flat arch of granite above. The second story contains three bays, two six-over-six

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sash with granite lintels and sills, and one filled opening which retains its sill and lintel. The attic story has a boxed cornice which accentuates the temple front gable. A single sash window is centered there. The Winthrop Street façade is of four symmetrical bays, six-over-six sash in both stories, all with granite lintels and sills. Two brick chimneys are placed in both the gable ends. A brick frame ell is to the south and connects to the carriage house faced with stucco. A graceful arched bay is centered in the structure. The property was sold for commercial office space in 1978.

140. Lovejoy-Robertson House, c. 1851-1852, c. 1904 - C
82 Winthrop Street

This front gable two and a half story Greek Revival with additional Colonial Revival embellishment conveys the temple form in a straight forward and simple fashion. This is accomplished by the use of boldly scaled applied devices such as the corner pilasters, frieze, boxed cornice moldings and door surround. The main block is of three asymmetrical openings, two double-hung one over one sash windows, replacements of the six-over-six originals, and a side entry within Greek surround. Sheltering the façade is an attached porch of Colonial Revival design, added c. 1904. The second floor is of three evenly spaced sash windows. Centered in the front gable is a single sash with multi-panes over one fenestration. A dramatic cornice and frieze enclose the gable end. The east elevation is of four elongated sash windows on the first story and four smaller scaled openings in the second story. A brick chimney is placed in the asphalt roof. A rear ell is ornamented by an attached porch with Doric columns, original to the house. The Palladian window in the Sewall street façade was added c. 1904.

141. Norcross-Ricker-Lambard House, c. 1855 - C
86 Winthrop Street

This two and a half story front gable Greek Revival with rear ell and cross gable rests on a granite foundation and has a Winthrop Street façade of two bays, elongated double-hung sash windows at street level and two symmetrically placed sash in the second story. The temple front effect is achieved by the application of wide corner pilasters with inset panels, wide frieze and cornice molding which encloses the attic story with centered sash. The east façade is broken up by the placement of an attached porch placed in the L formed by the two cross gables and is composed of fluted Ionic columns, cast iron railing and full entablature. Beneath the porch is the simple entry with surround of Greek design. A single elongated sash window of one over one arrangement is placed in the clapboarded wall. A bay window is placed in the cross gable which is ornamented by corner pilasters, wide frieze and boxed cornice. One over one sash pierces its upper story. The rear ell which connects the carriage house lies to the south. Exterior materials are clapboard siding and asphalt shingles.

142. Olive Partridge-William G. Bunker House, c. 1845-1851, 1920-1925 - C
88 Winthrop Street

Originally constructed as a side gable five bay Greek Revival, the current façade is the result of architect William Bunker's, of Bunker and Savage, remodeling in the Colonial Revival mode. The first story is of the original symmetrical arrangement, nine over six double-hung sash with a Greek surround framing the entry. Bunker added the bracketed hood. The second story is of three bays, originally five. The current fenestration is also the result of Bunker's renovation. An exterior brick chimney is placed in the east gable. An attached glass enclosed porch is placed in the east façade as well. The house is sided with vinyl. The structure was again remodeled in 1967 for office space.

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Continuation SheetWINTHROP STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTKENNEBEC, MAINESection number 7 Page 41**143. Ephraim Dutton House, c. 1836-1838, c. 1865-1870 - C**
94 Winthrop Street

Housewright Dutton, builder of several structures within the Winthrop Street area, built this two and a half story front gable Greek Revival with added Italianate elements and rear ell. Of temple front form, the first story façade is of the side hall type house so common in the first quarter of the nineteenth century found in Maine architecture. The entry is house within a surround composed of pilasters and entablature enframing sidelights. An attached portico of Italianate design shelters the doorway. Adjacent, are elongated two-over-two double-hung sash, with bracketed cornices, Italianate era replacements of the originals. Louvered shutters frame the openings. The second story is of three smaller two-over-two sash, each with bracketed cornice. The attic story has a centered sash window and is framed by a cornice molding suggesting the Greek temple front. A cross gable added to the east facade was added c. 1865-1870 as were the Italianate stylistic devices, bracketed cornice, portico, and sash windows. The then owner Lewis Moore possibly made these additions. The house is side with clapboards. a large brick chimney is placed in the asphalt shingled roof.

144. Ham-Nason-Swift House, c. 1835-1838, c. 1905-1910 - C
98 Winthrop Street

This side gable Federal with Greek Revival and Colonial Revival overlay is oriented 90 degrees to Winthrop Street. The front gable east façade is two and a half stories with three bay asymmetrical façade. The entry is housed within a Federal surround, louvered fan and sidelights, and sheltered by an attached Colonial Revival portico. Adjacent, two-over-two sash windows with simple cornices are placed. The second and attic story contain two-over-two sash as well. Corner pilaster and a cornice return, Greek Revival additions, convey a temple front. The Winthrop Street elevation is of four symmetrical bays on both floors, each a two over sash. An attached one-story porch is placed in the south façade. The house is sided with vinyl.

145. Charles Blanchard, c. 1836-1838, c. 1871 - C
102 Winthrop Street

This brick front gable Federal of two and a half stories with rear ell has a side hall plan. The first story is of three bays, the entry housed within a surround of elliptical louvered fanlight and flanking sidelights. Two-over-two double-hung sash windows, replacements of the originals, are trimmed with granite sills and lintels. Louvered shutters frame the openings. The second story is of three bays, two-over-two sash identical to the first story. Centered in attic story is a single sash. The boxed gable is sided with patterned wood shingles., a c. 1871 addition. A brick chimney is placed in the east slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. The c. 1871 Italianate additions were possibly made by William Turner. An Italianate portico, which once sheltered the entry, was removed.

146. William Gage House, c. 1894 - C
104 Winthrop Street

This hipped roof Queen Anne with two lower cross gables utilizes elements of the Colonial Revival style. The front façade is marked by the two story centered gable with paired sash windows in both its stories. Its attic story is shingled with wood and has a centered multi-pane light. A cornice molding outlines the front gable. Flanking either side are attached porches with spindle work ornament and bracketed eaves. Paired square posts provide support. The east porch shelters an entry and a multi-paned window to the east. The western portion has an entry and sash window. The second story has irregularly spaced sash windows of varying size. A balustrade outlined the deck of the hipped roof. The application of vinyl siding obscured corner pilasters, eave and window brackets and patterned wood shingles in the gables. Shutters were also removed from the fenestration.

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108-110 Winthrop Street

One of four identical brick schools constructed in Augusta between 1849 and 1855, this end gable Greek Revival conveys its utilitarian origins as a neighborhood school. Its original front faced east and is of two symmetrical bays on both its two floors, the original window openings are visible and are ornamented with granite sills and lintels. The attic story has a louvered fan. A wide frieze terminates in cornice returns.

Converted to a tenement house in 1891 by William Gage, owner of 104, the structure's Winthrop street façade was altered from the original three bays to the present four, two entries and two original bays, now in filled with modern sash windows. An attached porch of Italianate design was also added. Of the original four school buildings, two remain, 31 Crosby Street, c. 1850 and one at 27 Kendall Street, c. 1853. The building is in a good state of preservation.

148. W. Herbert Ballard House, c. 1892 - C
112 Winthrop Street

Tinsmith Ballard was the original owner of this front gable vernacular with applied Queen Anne porch, added c. 1910. The wrap around porch supported by turn posts shelters a two bay facade, a bay window and a simple entry. The second floor is marked by two-over-two sash windows. Centered in the front gable is a single two-over-two sash. To the rear is an ell with additions for multi-family use. The house is sided with vinyl.

149. House, c.1865-1870 - C
116 Winthrop Street

This front gable Italianate is one of the thirteen houses built on speculation in this neighborhood between 1870 and 1880, all having the same facades. It is representative of a type, which is characterized by the two bay façade, bay window with bracketed cornice and side entry with bracketed hood. Second story fenestration is two-over-two with bracketed cornice. The gable is ornamented with a cornice molding and bracketed returns, now covered by vinyl siding. The siding also obscured shutters and corner pilasters.

150. Dr. George Patten House, c. 1920 - C
120 Winthrop Street

Favored as an early twentieth century style was the Arts and Crafts wood shingled bungalow. This example is dominated by its asphalt shingled end gable roof with shed dormer. Housed in the structure is the engaged entry and two multi-paned sash windows, one tripartite strip, the other a single sash. Eave brackets carry the slight roof overhang. Originally sided with clapboards in its upper half story, the structure now has vinyl siding.

151. Brinsmade-Fuller House, c. 1833-1838 - C
122 Winthrop Street

Majestically sited at the top of Winthrop Street this, two and a half story Federal with front gable orientation was built by Congregational Minister and later bookseller Peter Allen Brinsmade. Suffering financial ruin due to the costs of the structure, Brinsmade sold it to Henry Fuller shortly after its construction. The east face is notable for its attached full width porch of Classical design and the six triple hung sash windows symmetrically placed in the first story. Second story fenestration is six-over-six sash of which there are six. Centered in the gables' attic story are two sash windows. A simple molding enframes the gable. The Winthrop Street façade is of three asymmetrical bays, two triple hung sash with a recessed entry outlined by transom and sidelights. The original recessed entryway, removed after 1938, was elliptical. Three six-over-six sash windows are placed in the second

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story. A massive brick chimney pierces the north slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. An ell is placed in the west elevation. The property at one time was home to a florist who had several green houses built. Original clapboards, shutters and sash windows remain. Majestically sites at the top of Winthrop Street, this two and a half story Federal with front gable orientation was built by Congregational Minister and later bookseller Peter Allen Brinsmade. Suffering financial ruin due to the costs of the structure, Brinsmade sold it to Henry Fuller shortly after its construction. The east face is notable for its attached full width porch of Classical design and the six triple hung sash of which there are six. Centered in the gables' attic story are two sash windows. A simple molding enframes the gable. The Winthrop Street facade is of three asymmetrical bays, two triple hung sash with a recessed entry outlined by transom and sidelights. The original recessed entryway, removed after 1938, was elliptical. Three six-over-six sash windows are placed in the second story. A massive brick chimney pierces the north slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. An ell is placed in the west elevation. The property at one time was home to a florist who had several greenhouses built. Original clapboards, shutters and sash windows remain.

*Court Street***152. Charles McLaughlin House, c. 1845-1851 - C**
43 Court Street

This end gable vernacular with elements of the Greek Revival style appears on the 1851 map of Augusta as the Dr. Folsom House. Of two and a half stories, its façade is covered by a Colonial Revival attached two story enclosed porch with fenestration of multiple panes of glass. The porch was added between 1910 and 1918, enclosed after 1927. Corner pilasters with recessed panel design are placed at either corner of the structure while a wide frieze molding is placed in the eave. The remaining fenestration is symmetrically placed throughout the building. The house is sided with clapboards and shingled with asphalt. The house is now used for apartments.

153. House, c. 1848-1851 - C
45 Court Street

This side gable vernacular of two stories has a street façade marked by an enclosed attached porch of glass. Housed within, are the two bay windows. All were added between 1895-1903. The second story is of four one over one sash windows. The house and its rear ell are sided in wooden shingles.

154. George Frye House, c. 1922-1927 - C
49 Court Street

Augusta Real Estate Association developed several portions of Court street in the early twentieth century. The lot for this structure was sold in 1922. This front gable two story with Colonial Revival attached porch has a two bay asymmetrical façade, a simple entry and two-over-two sash windows. Two-over-two sash windows are placed equidistantly in the second story. Centered in the attic story, a single sash. The house is sided with vinyl.

155. Edward Partridge House, c. 1847-1851 - C
59 Court Street

This simple vernacular one and a half story front gable cape has an attached porch of Colonial Revival design, added after 1927. Upper stories are of two sash windows, replacements of the original. A shed dormer is placed in the east slope of the asphalt shingled roof. A wide frieze, cornice returns and slender corner pilasters are interpretations of the temple front emulated by skilled local carpenters.

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69 Court Street

This front gable with extensive rear ell does not appear on the 1879 map of Augusta. A c. 1914 post card reveals the house to have been built as vernacular with applied Greek Revival and Italianate elements. The front façade was one and a half stories with a two bay façade, a bay window and side entry with bracketed hood. Three sash windows of two-over-two fenestration were symmetrically placed in the half story. A single window was centered in the attic story. Corner boards and a full entablature molding accentuated the roofline.

The current facade retains original elements with the exception of the portico. The numerous additions to the house were made between 1927 and 1938. The application of vinyl siding has altered the house's original intent.

157. Joshua Turner House, c. 1845-1851 - C
73 Court Street

Although deed research fro this house points to a c. 1868 construction, this two and a half story side gable is decidedly a Greek Revival era building. Although a building is present on the 1851 map, its footprint differs from the building's present orientation. It is probable this two and a half story multi-family structure was moved to face Court Street. The first story has a symmetrical arrangement, four elongated double-hung windows with raised cornices and an entry housed within a Greek surround. A Colonial Revival portico was added after 1927. The second story fenestration consists of modern replacement windows. A shed roof dormer was also added after 1927. Aluminum siding now obscures the original clapboards.

158. Charles C. Grant House, c. 1845- 1851 - C
87 Court Street

This vernacular front gable with Greek Revival door surround has a three bay asymmetrical façade composed of the side hall entry and two six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The half story has two six-over-six sash windows. Centered in the front gable is a single sash. A slight roof over hang is noticeable. The house's rear ell and main block are sided with vinyl.

159. Maher House, c. 1922-1927 - NC
91 Court Street

This Colonial Revival cape with shed dormer in its attic story appears on Sanborn maps between 1918 and 1927. Of two asymmetrical bays, the façade consist of an entry sheltered by an attached portico and an adjacent tripartite sash window. An attached sun porch is placed in the east elevation. The house is sided with vinyl and has an asphalt shingle roof.

Court Street, South Side**160. Augusta Real Estate Association, c. 1903-1910 - C**
44 Court Street

In order to solve a growing housing shortage for its employees in the early twentieth century, Vickery and Hill Publishing, located in this neighborhood, developed portions of Court Street and vicinity utilizing its own development company, A. R. E. A., its president a principal in the publishing company. This four square of two stories and hipped roof of asphalt has a two bay asymmetrical façade, a large opening of plate glass and an entry housed beneath an attached secondary porch. Three symmetrically placed sash windows occupy the second story. The house has a brick foundation and clapboard siding.

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161. Isaac Moore House, c. 1843-1844 - NC
60 Court Street

This front gable two and a half story vernacular with c. 1903-1910 additions appears on the 1851 map of Augusta. The south side of Court Street having been developed by that time. An attached one-story porch enclosed by glass houses the entry in the three bay first story façade. Adjacent are two-over-two double-hung sash windows of vertical proportions. A demarcation between the two floors is made by a slight overhang. Two symmetrical openings are placed here. Centered in the attic story is a double light. A cross gable is placed in the west elevation. The house is sided with aluminum and vinyl siding and sits on a granite foundation.

162. Stephen Mayo House, c. 1844-1851 - C
64 Court Street

This modest one story side gable cape with Greek Revival door surround retains its original building materials, excepting the asphalt roof, clapboards and granite foundation are retained. The gable end has a three bay asymmetrical arrangement, the door and surround adjacent to six over one sash windows. A single six over one sash window is centered in the half story. An ell with shed dormer is placed at the rear of the house. The Court Street façade is of three symmetrically placed sash windows of elongated proportions.

163. House, c. 1903-1910 - C
64½ Court Street

This vernacular front gable one and a half story with attached full width porch appears on Sanborn maps between 1903 and 1910, possibly built as employee housing as no original owner has been determined. Of two asymmetrical bays, the first story contains a simple entry and a double sash window. Placed in the front gable are two openings. A simple cornice molding with returns outlines the roof of asphalt. Wood shingles side the structure.

164. House, c. 1845-1851 - C
66 Court Street

This front gable story and a half vernacular has a two bay Court Street façade in its gable end. Fenestration of ground floor openings is six-over-six sash. The east elevation has an attached one-story porch, which shelters the entry and a sash window. Placed in the roof of asphalt are shed and front gable dormers. The west slope of the roof also contains identical dormers. The house has a granite foundation and is sided with clapboards.

165. Charles Lothrop House, c. 1839-1850 - C
68 Court Street

This two and a half story front gable Greek Revival with rear ell, 1903-1910, retains its original features. Resting on a granite foundation, the first story has an asymmetrical three bay side hall plan consisting of elongated six-over-six sash windows with cornices and an adjacent Greek surround, pilasters supporting an entablature and framing sidelights. The second story contains three symmetrically placed six-over-six sash, also with cornices. A single sash window is centered in the attic story. Two slender corner pilasters frame the front elevation and support a cornice molding with returns. The house is sided with clapboards.

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70 Court Street

This vernacular one and a half story cape with rear ell has an applied Greek Revival door surround and was possibly built by the Perry family before 1851. A three bay asymmetrical ground floor consists of two six-over-six double-hung sash windows with louvered wooden shutters and a side entry housed in the surround composed of fluted pilasters carrying an entablature and framing sidelights. The half story contains two sash windows, six-over-six. Slender corner pilasters and a cornice molding with returns outline the front gable. A large shed dormer is placed in the east slope of the asphalt-shingled roof. A bay window was added to the east elevation between 1903 and 1910. The structure is sided with clapboards.

167. Reuben Partridge House, c. 1835-1838 - C
84 Court Street

Members of the Partridge family owned three different houses on Court Street, those at 59 and 90 as well as 84. Court Street Place, the small street to the rear, was once referred to as Partridge Court. The one and a half story cape has Greek Revival then a later Italianate overlay added to its vernacular façade. Indicating a side entry, a door housed in a Greek surround lies adjacent to sash windows of the two-over-two fenestration, each with a projecting cornice. Attached, is a portico of Italianate design. The half story contains three openings, one smaller sash and two double-hung sash, all with projecting cornices. Corner pilasters frame the façade. The house has an asphalt shingle roof and clapboard siding.

168. Frank Webber and Ernest Hewitt House, c. 1913-1918 - C
86-86½ Court Street

The lot for this two and a half story front gable Colonial Revival was bought in 1913. The wood frame house was built before 1918 possibly as a duplex as it was jointly owned. The first story street elevation is asymmetrical and of two entries housed beneath an attached porch supported by three Colonial Revival columns. Adjacent, is a shuttered tripartite double-hung sash window, six over one fenestration. The second floor is of two six over one symmetrically placed sash with wooden louvered shutters. Noticeable is the pent roof overhang formed by the front gable. Centered in the gable is an attic story double sash window, six over one with wooden shutters. The placement of a garage is of interest as the automobile began to occupy a prominent role in the development of Augusta housing in the early twentieth century. Wood shingles side the structures.

169. Lizzie Robertson House, c. 1892-1893 - C
88 Court Street

This two story vernacular with front gable roof and secondary cross gable is marked by its one story attached wrap around porch supported by simple columns. A two bay façade is placed in the front block, a side entry and a sash window. A single sash window is placed symmetrically in the second story. The house is sided with vinyl and rests on a brick foundation.

170. A. Partridge House, c. 1835-38 - C
90 Court Street

The 1838 map of Augusta reveals the only two houses on this side of Court Street to be the A. Partridge and R. Partridge houses, Rueben Partridge having built 84 Court. This one and a half story modest owner constructed front gable vernacular has a two bay street façade, a six-over-six double-hung sash window and a simple entry. The half story is if one sash window centered in the gable. Shed roof dormers are placed in both slopes of the asphalt-shingled roof. The house is sided with clapboards. Wood shingles side the dormers.

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4-6 Weston Street

This hipped roof Queen Ann with secondary cross gable rests on a foundation of granite. A three bay asymmetrical façade faces Weston Street and consist of a two story bay window and two separate entries housed beneath an attached porch. Fenestration is two-over-two. The attached porch is supported by turned post. The second story contains a sash window and the upper portion of the bay window. Centered in the front gable is a single sash. Diamond and scalloped wood shingles side the attic story. The application of asbestos siding has possibly obscured original decorative treatments on the remainder of the structure. The structure has an asphalt-shingled roof.

172. House, c. 1903-1910 - C
8 Weston Street

Dated by Sanborn Map, this two and a half story front gable vernacular has an attached full width Queen Ann type porch with spindle work in its spandrels and turned posts for supports. Beneath the porch are two asymmetrical placed bays, a simple entry and a double sash window of two over one sash. The second story is of two symmetrically placed two over one sash as well. Centered in the attic story is a single sash window. A simple cornice molding with returns outlines the roofline. The house is sided with clapboards. It is currently an apartment house.

173. Nannie Morrill House, c. 1893-1895 - C
10 Weston Street

Bookkeeper Morrill originally owned this large two and a half story front gable Queen Ann with secondary cross gables. Resting on a granite base, the first story's main block is of two symmetrical bays, paired double-hung sash windows, originally two-over-two. Bracketed cornices top the openings. The second story is of two symmetrically placed sash windows, also two-over-two. Centered in the attic story is a double window. Attached porches are placed in the east and west ells formed by the two cross gables.

174. Horace North Tenement House, c. 1887-1889, 1918-1927 - C
18 Weston Street

This front gable two-story tenement incorporates design elements from the Stick style, notably the exposed strap work in the attic story. Built by Horace North, owner of 20, 22 and 24 Weston, all c. 1887-1889, the front facade is two asymmetrical bays, a paired two-over-two sash window and an entry housed beneath an attached porch supported by simple columns, added 1918-1927. Clapboards side the first story. The second story, which exhibits a slight overhang, is of two symmetrically placed two-over-two sash. Exterior surfaces of the second story are wood shingles and horizontally laid clapboards in the attic story. Strap work overlay is of a chevron pattern. The house has a granite foundation and an asphalt-shingled roof. This structure and the three to the west were built as possible employee housing for Vickery and Hill Publishing located at the base of Weston Street.

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175. North Tenement House, c. 1887-1889, 1889-1895 - NC
20 Weston Street

One of three identical tenements constructed for North, this one and a half story front gable has been modified from its original form. The first story façade originally consisted of a square bay window with inset panels and a simple entry sheltered by an attached porch, both the bay window and porch having shed roofs. Porches were added to each of the tenements between 1889-1895. Outlines of this can be seen in the current façade. Two sash windows occupy the half story. A simple cornice molding with returns provides ornament to the roofline. The main block and rear ell are sided with vinyl.

176. North Tenement House, c. 1887-1889-1895 - C
22 Weston Street

This tenement retains its original elevation. The addition of vinyl siding and shutters has not obscured original elements. The façade is identical to those of 20 and 24; here original two-over-two sash windows are in place.

177. North Tenement House, c. 1887-1889 - NC
24 Weston Street

Third in the series of three tenements, this example has received non-historic vertical board and batten type siding. Modern replacement windows occupy original openings. The original form of the structure is readily seen despite the modernizations.

178. George Smith House, c. 1845-1851 - NC
26 Weston Street

The lot for this side gable Greek Revival with half cape plan was purchased in 1845; it appears on the 1851 map of Augusta. Its main facade at a right angle to the street, the Weston street façade is of three symmetrically placed openings, originally six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Two sash windows are centered in the half story. The east front of the cape has a five bay symmetrical arrangement. Entry is gained through a Greek surround composed of pilasters supporting an entablature and sidelights within. Flanking the entry are double-hung sash windows, replacements of the original six-over-six. A center chimney sits in east slope of the roof of asphalt shingles. Placed in the south end of the cape is an ell. The structure is sided with vinyl.

179. Joshua Rollins House, c. 1845-1851 - C
28 Weston Street

Machinists Rollins is credited with being the original owner of this front gable two and a half story vernacular with Greek Revival door surround. The first story facade contains the entry housed within pilasters, sidelights and entablature, and a single two over one double-hung sash window. An attached full width porch, added between 1903-1910, is supported by four turned posts and ornamented with a simple railing. The second and attic stories each contain symmetrically placed two over one sash windows. The rear ell and main block are sided with vinyl.

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15 Weston Street

This large two and a half story front gable Greek Revival has a two bay façade in its Weston Street facade. The use of applied stylistic devices such as the wide corner pilasters, wide frieze and cornice enclosing the attic story convey a temple front appearance. The east elevation received the attached enclosed porch addition between 1903 and 1910 at which time the rear ell was removed. The house is sided with vinyl and has an asphalt shingled roof.

181. Chandler Beale House, c. 1846-1851 - C
17 Weston Street

Painter and paperhanger Beale built this Greek Revival with symmetrical two bay Weston Street façade in both first and second stories. Identical in siting and ornament as its neighbor, 15, the temple form is suggested by the outline of corner pilasters, wide frieze and boxed attic story gable. Fenestration throughout is six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The east elevation is marked by an attached porch, which contains the entry and two sash windows. Three symmetrically placed sash windows occupy the second story. The rear ell and main block are sided with vinyl.

182. George Macomber House, c. 1890-1895 - C
21 Weston Street

Though an earlier structure is indicated on a series of early maps, this Queen Ann side gable with cross gable is decidedly of the period 1889-1895. The notable feature of the street facade is the irregularly positioned projecting two story bay which houses a bay window at ground level and a single bay above. Brackets support the overhang of the upper story. The attic story has a single light. A wide frieze encloses the gable. Adjacent are single sash windows in both stories. A demarcation is made between the two stories by a horizontal overhang. Entry to the house is through an attached porch with spindle work spandrels between turned posts and pilasters. Above the porch are two sash windows. Siding for the first story is of clapboards while siding material of the second story is of diamond paned and fish scale patterned wood shingles.

183. Reverend John Young House, c. 1846-1851 - NC
23 Weston Street

This one and a half story front gable vernacular with applied Greek Revival elements has a street façade of three asymmetrical bays, one over one double-hung sash windows adjacent to a side entry housed in a Greek surround. Two sash windows are placed in the half story. The application of vinyl siding has possible obscured the corner pilasters and wide frieze in the eave.

184. House - NC
25 Weston Street**185. J. C. Garland House, c. 18501-1851 - C**
27 Weston Street

Carpenter Garland most likely constructed his own front gable two and a half story vernacular with four bay asymmetrical façade, originally three bay, in its first story. The second story contains three sash windows as the attic story has a centered sash. A prominent cornice molding outlines the front gable roof of asphalt shingles. Vinyl siding is used for the building's exterior.

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Church Street

Francis H. Fassett, Architect

(NR 6/22/80)

The South Parish Congregational Church and Parish House is an impressive architectural complex. The church, built in 1865, is a dramatic example of the Gothic Revival style in granite. It is a monumental building with gabled roofs, clerestory, attached buttresses, and facade towers. The facade, which faces south, is asymmetrical. In the center is the principal entrance, consisting of recessed double doors within a Gothic arch. Above the entrance is a double Gothic window containing bar tracery. To the right is a lesser tower of three stories with a secondary entrance in the first floor, a pair of lancet windows in the second story, and a double Gothic window with plate tracery in the third story. To the left of the facade is the principal tower which has in its first and second stories double windows with plate tracery and paired lancets in the third story which contains the belfry. The sides of the church are six bays long. At first story level each bay consists of a stained glass window separated from its neighbor by an attached buttress. At the clerestory level each bay is a pair of recessed lancets below labeled lintels.

The parish house is a large and well-designed building in the Stick style, rare in Maine. Built in 1889, this one-story structure is of frame construction with cross-gabled roof, internal brick chimney, clapboard siding, and granite foundation. Like the church, the parish house faces south. Throughout the building exterior wall surfaces are divided horizontally and vertically by narrow wooden strips. Unfortunately its original square corner tower as well as decorative iron roof cresting has been removed.

187. Arno Bittues House, c. 1835-1838 - C

8 Church Street

Tinware manufacturer Bittues constructed this two and a half story transitional Federal/Greek Revival incorporating the refinement of the Federal period and the Greek Revival temple front form. The main block's first story has a three bay asymmetrical façade, two six-over-six sash windows adjacent to an entry housed in a Greek Surround. The second story of the main block contains three six-over-six sash, although placed asymmetrically. Centered in the attic story are two six-over-six sash with a delicate louvered fan above. The gable carries a boxed cornice. The two-story side ell exhibits a modern façade, its original six-over-six sash windows now covered by vinyl. A historic photo reveals a wooden fence surrounding the property.

188. Elizabeth Tuck House, c. 1898 - C

12 Church Street

The only true Queen Anne free classic in the district, the asymmetrical form of this building's facade is readily apparent. Of the hipped roof with lower cross gables plan, a prominent tower with turreted roof draws attention to the use of varying building planes and materials. Sitting on a granite base, the first story is of two bays, an entry at the base of the tower and a bay window arrangement of the cross gable. Attached to the first story is a wrap around porch ornamented with squared paired posts and decorative spandrel scrollwork. The second story contains large one over one sash windows placed in the tower and the cross gable, which has a semi-circular fanlight centered in its attic story. Exterior materials used include scalloped and plain wood shingles in the second and upper stories with clapboards siding the first story. The roofing material is asphalt shingles.

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*Winter Street***189. Brick Family House, c. 1844 -- C**
5 Winter Street

Two-and-a-half-story, three-bay gable front frame building featuring a side entrance with sidelights. The doorway is sheltered by a pedimented porch supported by two posts. The house retains its six-over-six double-hung sash and wooden clapboard siding. A one-and-a-half-story ell extends to the rear. The house was apparently built between the time the land was acquired by Abel Prescott in late 1843, and when he sold it to the Augustus Brick in early 1845. It remained in the possession of the Brick family until at least 1892.

190. House, c. 1920 -- NC
7 Winter Street

Although this two-story two-bay side gable house was constructed during the district's period of significance, it has been substantially altered through the application of synthetic siding, new windows, and a modern front porch.

191. George F. Andrews House, c. 1916 -- C
11 Winter Street

Two-story, two-bay, gable front frame house with an attached front porch supported by three Tuscan columns that stand on a balustrade. The house is sheathed in asbestos siding, but retains its two-over-two double-hung windows. An ell extends to the rear, and a small addition has been made to the north side. In 1916 the lot on which the house stands was acquired by the Needlecraft Publishing Company, and the house appears on the 1918 edition of the Sanborn Map. It was sold to George F. Andrews in 1922.

192. Lewis B. Hamlen House, c. 1848 -- C
15 Winter Street

Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival frame house with a gable front orientation and a side entrance framed by sidelights, pilasters and an entablature. The house is covered in synthetic siding, but it retains its six-over-six double-hung sash windows. A short ell is attached to the rear elevation. Deeds show that in 1847 the lot on which the house stands was acquired by Lewis B. Hamlen, and a building is shown on the 1851 map. As late as 1901 it was still owned by members of the Hamlen family.

193. Ballard -- Pratt House, c.1864 -- C
16 Winter Street

The Ballard -- Pratt House is a three-story, five-bay dwelling that is comprised of a two-story brick front block whose roof was replaced, probably in the late nineteenth century, with a tall jerkinhead roof that contains a full story plus attic. A two-story addition is also attached to the rear elevation. The brick block features two-over-two double-hung windows and a central entrance that is framed by narrow sidelights and an elliptical arch. The gable end is covered in synthetic siding, and two tall brick chimneys project through the north and south slopes of the roof. Although deeds and historic maps indicate that this house was not constructed until after the lot was acquired by Jabez Ballard in 1864, the appearance of the brick section of the building suggests an earlier date. Between 1866 and 1884 the property was owned by Jones F. Pratt.

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14 Winter Street

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay Greek Revival brick house which retains its six-over-six double-hung sash windows and side entrance comprised of sidelights and an elliptical louvered fan. It has a one-story ell, and a carriage house. On both the 1851 and 1875 maps of Augusta, the house is noted as the residence of G.W. Jones, a shipbuilder. It remained in the Jones family until at least 1902 when the property was transferred from J. Jones to G. Jones.

195. Lyman B. Weever House, c. 1888 -- C

Two-story, one-bay, gable front frame building which has a three-sided bay window (added between 1895 and 1903) on the street elevation, and the entrance centered on one long side elevation. The house is sheathed in clapboards, and it has a gabled entrance porch that was added about 1920. A one-and-a-half-story ell, enclosed porch, and one-bay garage extend to the rear. Lyman B. Weever acquired the lot on which this house stands in March of 1885, and the dwelling appears to have been erected within several years.

196. Samuel Burbank House, c. 1870 -- C
10 Winter Street

Two-story, two-bay, gable front Italianate style frame house sheathed in aluminum siding. Front elevation contains a three-sided bay window and a side entrance on the first story with a bracketed hood. The wide cornice is supported by paired brackets. There are two interior chimneys in the front block. A two-story ell with one-story additions extends to the rear. In July of 1869, Samuel Burbank obtained the lot on which this house stands from Eugene S. Fogg. The house appears on the 1875 map of Augusta.

197. Abner Fogg House, c. 1843 -- C
8 Winter Street

Two-story, four-bay frame house with an attached front porch that shelters two windows and paired doors. It is sheathed in clapboards and has a large two-story ell. The porch, two entrance doors, and a narrow addition on the north side appear to be twentieth century alterations, perhaps converting it into a double house. The lot on which the house stands was acquired by Abner Fogg in June of 1843, and when he sold the property to William Taylor in 1846, the deed refers to land with buildings.

198. A. G. Beal House, c. 1850 -- C
6 Winter Street

One-and-a-half-story side gable frame house with an engaged front porch and a full width shed dormer. The house is sheathed in clapboards, has interior end chimneys, and a rear ell. Deeds to the lot on which this house stands indicate that when Henry Williams sold the property to A. B. Beal in August of 1848 a barn already existed. It is presumed that Beal erected the dwelling shortly thereafter, although the present front porch (and perhaps the dormer) were added about 1920.

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*Spring Street***199. Fisk House, by 1878 -- C**
5 Spring Street

Two-story, three-bay, gable front frame dwelling sheathed in clapboards. House has a side entrance, two-over-two double-hung windows, and a one-story attached porch. The early history of this house has not been researched, but it appears on the 1878 birds-eye view of Augusta.

200. House, by 1878 -- C
7 Spring Street

Two-story, three-bay, gable front frame dwelling sheathed in asbestos siding. It features a side entrance with a bracketed hood, two-over-two double-hung windows, and a one-story ell. The early history of this house has not been researched, but it appears on the 1878 birds-eye view of Augusta.

201. Laura Macomber House, c. 1918 -- NC
7 ½ Spring Street

Two-story, two-bay, gable front frame building that is sheathed in synthetic siding and has replacement windows. An attached one-story porch is located on the facade. This building is first shown on the 1918 edition of the Sanborn map. In August of 1922 the Augusta Real Estate company sold the property to Laura Macomber, who owned it until at least 1936.

202. House, by 1875-- C
9 Spring Street

One-and-a-half-story, two bay frame house sheathed in clapboards. Front elevation features a three-sided bay window with a bracketed cornice, an entrance porch supported by chamfered posts, and bracketed hoods above the two-over-two double-hung windows. Gabled dormers and a narrow rectangular addition are located on the south side elevation. A one-story ell projects to the rear. The early history of this house has not been researched, but it appears on the 1875 Augusta city map.

203. House, by 1875 -- C
11 Spring Street

Two-story, three-bay, gable front frame house clad in synthetic siding. Features include a full width, Queen Anne style porch on the first story, two-over-two windows and a pair on interior chimneys. A two-story ell extends to the rear. The early history of this house has not been researched, but it appears on the 1875 Augusta city map. At the turn of the nineteenth century, the house was occupied by members of the Brick family.

204. House, c. 1912 -- C
11 ½ Spring Street

Two-story, two-bay, gable front frame house clad in synthetic siding. Features include a hip roofed entrance porch with Tuscan columns, a side bay window, and a rear ell. The Augusta Real Estate company acquired the lot on which this house stands in November of 1911, and it is presumed that the house was constructed shortly thereafter. It appears on the 1918 Sanborn map. Augusta Real Estate sold the property in 1930 to Charles A. Smith.

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205. House, c. 1880 -- C
13 Spring Street

Two-story, two-bay, gable front frame house clad in synthetic siding. The front elevation contains a three-sided bay window, an Italianate style bracketed hood over the entrance and two-over-two double-hung windows. A wing has been added to the north side, and an ell extends to the rear. The early history of this house has not been documented. It is not shown on the 1878 birds-eye view of Augusta, although it is on the 1889 Sanborn map.

206. Martin Carroll House, by 1875 -- NC
15 Spring Street

Two-story, two-bay frame house clad in synthetic siding. Although the house retains its three-sided bay window and bracketed hood over the front entrance, the windows have been replaced. A one-and-a-half-story ell with an attached enclosed porch and a shed addition are located at the rear. In 1853 Martin Carroll acquired the lot on which this house stands, but it is not clear if he constructed the house at that time. However, it was standing by 1875 when it is shown on the city map of Augusta.

207. House, c. 1890 -- C

Two-story, two-bay gable front frame house that is sheathed in clapboards and wood shingles on the upper story of the three-sided facade bay window. The house retains its two-over-two double-hung sash, although the hood over the entrance appears to have been altered. An ell extends to the rear. The early history of this house has not been fully determined, although it first appears on the 1895 edition of the Sanborn map.

208. James F. Babbitt House, 1907 -- C
18 Spring Street

Two-story, Queen Anne style frame house featuring a front porch and a two-story gabled side bay. The house is clad in synthetic siding, but it retains its original window sash. In February of 1907 James Babbitt acquired the lot on which this house stands, and tax records for that year show that a house valued at \$2,000 had been constructed.

209. Fuller-Mills House, by 1851 -- C
16 Spring Street

Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival style frame house sheathed in clapboards. Features include a pedimented front gable, side entrance with full length sidelights and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. There is a bay window on the south side elevation and an ell to the rear. The 1851 map of Augusta labels a house on this lot "Fuller," and it is believed to be the same house and lot that in 1861 was valued at \$1,300 and was owned by R.M. Mills.

210. Edward Bouchard House, c. 1955 -- NC
14 Spring Street

One-story, four-bay frame house clad in wide wood shingles. According to tax assessment records, the building was constructed in 1955, and the 1957 city directory shows that it was occupied by Edward Bouchard.

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12 Spring Street

Much altered two-story, three-bay gable front frame house that is sheathed in synthetic siding and has modern replacement windows. Features include a full width front porch with Tuscan columns, a two-story gabled bay on the north side, and a two-story ell. Assessment records show that in 1858 Joshua Turner was taxed on his homestead on Spring Street which was valued at \$1,100. No tax listing appears in the 1856 list, and in 1863 Turner sold the lot with building to G. M. Jewell.

212. N.G. Ware House, c. 1871 -- C
10 Spring Street

Two-story, three-bay Italianate style frame house that is sheathed in vinyl siding. Significant surviving features include the cupola centered on the low hip roof, wide overhanging eaves decorated with console brackets, bracketed window hoods, paneled cornerboards, and a Queen Anne style porch. All of the original sash have been replaced with modern vinyl replacement windows. A two-story ell extends to the rear. Assessment records show that in 1871 N.G. Ware was taxed on a lot and unfinished house on Spring Street valued at \$2,100. The following year, the house (presumably completed) and lot was valued at \$2,400.

213. Cole House, by 1910 -- C
6-8 Spring Street

Two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne style frame house that is sheathed in synthetic siding. The broad front elevation features a two-story, three sided bay capped by a pent gable, and an entrance porch whose hip roof is supported by Tuscan columns. Shed roof dormers have been added to the north slope of the roof. This house first appears on the 1910 edition of the Sanborn map, and in 1911 assessment records show that F.W. Cole was taxed on a house and lot on Spring Street valued at \$3,500.

*North Chestnut Street***214. Weston House, c. 1910-18 -- NC**
7 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, two-story gable front frame building that features a wraparound porch on the front and south side elevation. The house is sheathed in synthetic siding and it has modern replacement windows. A porch is located on the rear elevation. This house does not appear on the 1910 edition of the Sanborn map, although it is shown on the 1918 edition. In 1924 Nathan Weston transferred the property to Nathan S. Weston.

215. B. F. Parrott House, c. 1866 -- C
9 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, two-bay gable front frame building that is clad in synthetic siding. The house has a three-sided bay window on the facade and two-over-two double-hung windows. A one-story ell extends to the rear. In August of 1866 B.F. Parrott acquired the lot on which this house stands, and it is presumed that the building was erected shortly thereafter. In 1878 Parrott sold the land to P.O. Vickery.

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216. Henry A. Blake House, c. 1853 -- NC
11 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, three-bay, gable front frame house that has synthetic siding and modern replacement windows. The house has a Greek Revival style side entrance and wide overhanging eaves. An ell extends to the rear. This house does not appear on the 1851 map of Augusta. In August of 1853, Henry A. Blake obtained the lot on which this house stands, and it is presumed that the building was constructed sometime thereafter. Blake sold the land with building in 1868 to Samuel Titcomb.

217. Littlefield House, c. 1910-18 -- C
13 North Chestnut Street

One-story hip roofed bungalow sheathed in wood shingles. Features include an enclosed front porch, exposed rafter ends supporting the broad overhang of the eaves, and a large interior chimney. This well preserved bungalow is believed to have been constructed for the Littlefield family. Pauline H. Littlefield transferred the property to Marion Hathorn in October of 1928.

218. Humphrey Twombly House, 1865 -- C
19 North Chestnut Street

Picturesque one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame house with Italianate style detailing and a clipped gable roof. Features include a bracketed hood over the central entrance, wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets, a clipped gable dormer over the center bay of the facade, four-over-four double-hung windows, and a narrow addition on the south side that terminates in a three-sided bay window. A one-and-a-half-story with a porch and one-story addition extend to the rear. In November of 1865, Humphrey Twombly purchased the land on which this house stands. The deed refers to the lot as being the same one "on which Twombly recently erected a new home."

219. House, c. 1867 -- C
22 North Chestnut Street

Two-story- three-bay, L-shaped Italianate style house sheathed in clapboards. The gable front building features a side door with a bracketed hood, four-over-four double-hung sash windows, broad denticulated cornice supported by brackets, and a one-story porch on the wing that has chamfered posts. Deeds show that in October of 1866, Humphrey Twombly (the owner of the house -- #219 -- diagonally across the street) acquired the lot on which this house stands, and early in 1868 sold it "with buildings thereon" to St. Mark's Church. St. Mark's owned the property until 1873.

220. Joseph Burton House, c. 1867 -- C
20 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, two-bay, Greek Revival style frame building with a pedimented facade. The house features a side door framed by sidelights, pilasters and an entablature, clapboard siding, and six-over-six double-hung sash windows. An ell with enclosed porch extends to the rear. In March of 1867, Joseph Burton acquired the lot on which this house stands from Humphrey Twombly (owner of the adjacent property), and it is presumed that the house was erected shortly thereafter. It appears on the 1875 city map of Augusta.

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221. Daniel Stanwood House, c. 1841 -- C
18 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, three-bay Greek Revival style frame building with a pedimented facade and clapboard sheathing. Features include a "back hall" style plan in which the entrance is located on the south elevation, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and a rear ell composed of three distinct sections that terminate in a carriage house. In September of 1841, Edwin R. Warren acquired the lot on which this house stands, and it is presumed that he built upon it shortly thereafter. A subsequent deed to D. Folsom in 1844 refers to the house. Between 1851 and 1906 the property was occupied by Daniel Stanwood.

222. Russell Eaton House, c. 1854 -- C
16 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, three-bay frame house with a pedimented facade, back hall plan (entrance on the south side elevation), and a pedimented facade. The house is sheathed in clapboards, has six-over-six double-hung windows, and a low two-story ell. Russell Eaton acquired the lot on which this house stands in 1854, and it is presumed that he built upon it shortly thereafter. The house was standing here by 1860 when he sold the property to a member of the Vose family.

223. Hyman Gerstian House, c. 1922 -- C
10 North Chestnut Street

Two-story, side gable Craftsman style frame house sheathed in clapboards. Features include an enclosed front porch with battered posts, a broad center gable over the second story that shelters a group of four windows, bracketed eaves and exposed rafter ends, and a rear ell. One of the finest Craftsman style buildings in the district, this house was constructed for Hyman Gerstian, who acquired the lot on which it stands in 1922. He sold it three years later "with the buildings thereon" to C. Kendall.

224. Edwards Family House, 1926 -- C
8 North Chestnut Street

One-and-a-half-story, gambrel roofed Colonial Revival style house with a brick first story and a shingled frame upper story. The house features an enclosed porch on its street facade, an addition to its opposite end and shed dormers on the sides. In October of 1925 Harold P. Edwards acquired the lot on which this house stands, and the house appears on the 1927 edition of the Sanborn map. Members of the Edwards family continue to occupy the house.

Melville Street**225. Joseph Marston House, c. 1855 -- C**
4-6 Melville Street

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay Greek Revival style frame house sheathed in clapboards. House features a gable front orientation, side entrance, shed dormers on the north elevation and, and enclosed porch addition on the south side. A two-story ell extends to the rear. Joseph Marston acquired the lot on which this house stands in 1855, and the assessor's records in the following year show that he was taxed on Melville Street property containing a house.

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226. House, by 1851 -- C
8 Melville Street

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable front frame house with a side entrance sheltered by a bracketed hood, broad overhanging eaves, a shed dormer on the south side, and a narrow two-story addition on the north side. The building is sheathed in clapboards, and a one-story ell extends to the rear. This house appears on the 1851 map of Augusta, but its early history has not been fully documented. In 1852, W.H. Stacey paid taxes on the house and land at this location.

227. Converse Maxim House, by 1851 -- C
7 Melville Street

One-and-a-half-story, three-bay, gable front frame house with broad overhanging eaves, side entrance door sheltered by a bracketed hood, and a one-story ell. The house is sheathed in clapboards and has two-over-two double-hung windows. Although the early history of this house is not fully known, in 1851 Converse Maxim was assessed for taxes on this property including land and house. Maxim sold the property in 1854 to George Ladd.

228. House, after 1879 -- C
5 Melville Street

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable front frame house sheathed in clapboards. Features include a side entrance with sidelights and a three-sided bay window on the facade, six-over-six double-hung windows under bracketed hoods, short rear ell, and an attached enclosed porch at the southeast corner. Although this house has the overall appearance of a Greek Revival style dwelling, deeds and historic maps indicate that it did not appear on its present lot until after 1879. It is possible that it was moved to the site, but no information has been uncovered to document this.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Community Planning & Development
- Education
- Entertainment/Recreation
- Landscape Architecture
- Politics/Government
- Commerce

Period of Significance

c. 1803-1951

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Little, Thomas, Builder
Stevens, John Calvin, Architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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The Winthrop Street Historic District embraces the nucleus of Augusta's earliest residential and civic settlement. Serving as the embryonic town's civic center, the junction of Winthrop and State streets was chosen as the site of Augusta's first jail, school, courthouse, and residences. As the town increased in size, the two corridors became areas of settlement for the leading citizens of Augusta. Likewise, the most sophisticated architectural examples built in Augusta are grouped on these two streets. The concentration of the ten individually listed National Register properties in this area represent a concentration of high style religious, civic and residential architecture as well as a pattern of development which radiated from the cross roads formed by these two streets. Applicable National Register criteria include criteria A for the district's important historical associations; criteria B for the association with significant persons; and criteria C for significance in design. Criteria Consideration A also applies by virtue of the presence of religious properties.

c. 1797-1820

The division of the Town of Hallowell in 1797 would mark the origins of present day Augusta. The settlement previously known as the Hook comprises modern day Hallowell and the settlement around Fort Western -- The Fort Village -- comprises Augusta. This is shown on the map drawn by Charles E. Hamlen in 1853 that depicts Augusta in 1794. Although no buildings remain in the district from this time period, the intersection of Winthrop and State, (Court Street), is clearly shown on the map. The completion of the first bridge across the Kennebec River in 1797 was the single most important event to occur since the establishment of Fort Western in 1754. Augusta at this time began to assume a prominent position as a center of maritime commerce as well as a regional distribution center for the emerging upriver lumber industry. The population at this time on the western side of the river extended over the rear lots towards Winthrop and Readfield. Gradually increasing from the first settlement centered around the fort, development on the west side of the Kennebec River was precipitated by the completion of the bridge as well as the roads as laid out in the surrounding countryside converging at a centralized location.

The formation of Kennebec County in 1798 with Augusta as its shire town, the Court of Common Pleas and Session and its one term of Supreme Judicial Court held annually, together with its position on the banks of a navigable river secured Augusta a centralized position as a commercial distribution center as well as a site of expanding county government. It was not until 1800, however, that State Street (formerly Court) was opened as passable to the south. The decision in 1801 by the county to construct a courthouse on the newly opened street spurred development of the intersection now formed by Winthrop and State. Along with the courthouse (now the site of the present Kennebec County Jail) several taverns were constructed at the intersection, the c. 1803 Cushnoc House (now the site of the Lithgow Library) being the earliest. Further enhancing Augusta's new town center was the construction in 1803 of a Grammar School House of brick at the corner of Bridge and State Streets, now demolished. Development of State Street's linear corridor began in earnest in 1804 with the completion of the Lot Hamlen House, presently the rear ell of 62 State Street (40). Further efforts to enhance State Street as a site of early housing was the planting of Lombardy poplars in 1804 on both sides, which had recently been opened from Bridge Street to the North to its southern end at Grove Street. This was perhaps the earliest documented concerted planning effort for this area.

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KENNEBEC, MAINE

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Development of domestic buildings during this period was centered at the corner of State and Green Streets and limited to the five bay hipped roof two story Federal style houses (101), on Green, c.1814 and (30) on State, c. 1810. Both houses were built by housewright Ephraim Dutton for upper class early settlers. Winthrop Street saw the construction of the Rowell-Johnson-Baker House (115), c.1811-1815.

By 1810, the population of Augusta had reached 1, 805, an increase of nearly 70% since the previous decade.

In an effort by the Plymouth Company to resolve its dispute with settlers and to divest itself of its holdings comprising the majority of Augusta, a public auction was held in 1816 at which time two Augusta men, Reuel Williams and James Bridge purchased the company's holdings. The two men sought to entice settlers by giving large tracts of land with the proviso that religious and educational causes be maintained. Augusta's location on a navigable river, a major thoroughfare of commerce for the newly formed state of Maine, became all the more important due to its choice as site of the new state capitol in 1827. In addition, a proposed dam project for the creation of hydraulic power and its associative industries further enhanced the town's prospects for development.

c. 1820-1830

In 1818, the only buildings on the "flat" north of Winthrop Street and west of State were the Lot Hamlen House (40), c. 1803, The Cushnoc House, c. 1803 (site of Lithgow Library, (114) on Winthrop), and the Town House, c.1811-1815 on Winthrop, now the site of modern office buildings. At the time the area from State Street to the foot of Burnt Hill, now Forest Grove Cemetery, was little less than an open field. Col. Henry Fuller purchased this large tract in 1818-20. The following year Fuller began systematic development of the area by dividing into house lots Summer Street in 1822 and Winter and Elm Streets in 1824. The sketch made by Cyril Searle provides an early view of Augusta in 1823.

Several momentous events occurred beginning in 1825, which would have great impact on the future of Augusta: the formation in 1825 of the Kennebec Mill Dam Association in order to exploit navigation and encourage industrial growth utilizing the Kennebec River; the choice of Augusta as the newly formed state capital in 1827, as well as the site of the Federal Arsenal; and the decision in 1827 area. The preceding events presaged Augusta's most pronounced period of development.

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c. 1830-1851

The vigorous growth of Augusta in the preceding decade was only increased by the completion of the State Capitol, the United States Arsenal begun in 1828, and the Insane Hospital all completed by 1830. (The Capitol is located two blocks south of the district, whereas the other two complexes are located across the river.) The single most important event to have bearing on its continued growth however was the construction of the Kennebec Dam, beginning in 1835. A spirit of wild land speculation consumed the community as Augusta's leaders realized the true value of the town's assets dependent upon state government as well as the river. Western Avenue was laid out this year as well further expanding housing areas. The lands south of Winthrop and west of Chapel were systematically divided into house lots, as shown on the c. 1841 plan of house lots of Williams Field by Joseph Abbott. The area encompassing Sewall, South Chestnut and portions of Winthrop are depicted on the c. 1830 plan of house lots as surveyed by Hiram Rockwood. The erection of the Kennebec dam proved to be a major spur to housing development beginning in 1836.

The several Federal buildings attributed to Thomas Little, all constructed, c. 1830-1838, are noteworthy as unique examples in that they are particular to Augusta. All the half houses are identical suggesting use of pattern books or possibly the hand of a trained architect. In any case, the remaining residences attributed to Little, of which there are a dozen in Augusta, mark an episode during its period of greatest anticipated growth and prosperity.

Further development of State and Winthrop by the upper class continued in earnest with the construction of high style Greek Revival style dwellings, both of wood and brick frame construction. Examples include, (137), (138) and (139) all on Winthrop Street. All incorporate advantageous siting above the city.

The establishment of various water power industries drove the population increase resulting in the construction of schools, churches and single family dwellings, both high style and vernacular. Of the population in 1840 of 5,314, an increase of 33% over the last decade, 679 were framers, 112 were involved in commerce, and 329 were involved in manufacturing and trade. The dependence upon the river for both transport of goods and people as well as the anticipated arrival of the rail road was only expounded by the formation of Augusta Locks and Canal Company and its six new mills as well as its own housing development all completed by 1846.

This growth was reflected throughout the district by the merchant class driving these developments. Greek Revival, Italianate and Second Empire structures began to line both sides of State and Winthrop Streets. The proximity of the historic district to the commercial core of the town, Water Street, is of note as many of Augusta's leaders driving its commercial growth lived in the area bounded by Winthrop and State Streets. Certainly within walking distance, the downtown proved to be easily accessible to the neighborhood.

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At no time had the wealth and permanent population of Augusta been so great and future prospects so high than in 1850. The factories and mills on the dam were in full operation at this time only to be expanded. A comparison between the 1838 and 1851 maps depicts this period of settlement graphically as the majority of the district was initially settled by 1851. The majority of State and Winthrop Streets are developed by this time. Adding to the streetscape of State Street in 1858 was the new Jail, designed by Boston architect Gridley J. F. Bryant. Illustrating this new prosperity was the decision of the owners of (116) on Winthrop to remodel in the 1860s the c. 1811-15 Federal in the now fashionable Italianate style.

Sprague Manufacturing of Rhode Island only further enhanced the development of the Kennebec's waterpower in 1866 with the purchase of large tracts of Augusta. Hoping to harness the full power of the river, Sprague set about to transform the town into a thriving industrial region. With the arrival of the railroad in the 1851 this was nearly accomplished.

The Italianate style now flourished, and is evident in both high style and vernacular examples. Those enriched by manufacturing and industry chose the Italianate style (122) and (123) on Winthrop Street, the latter designed by the Portland architect Francis H. Fassett. One other example of note, (103) is located on Green Street, architect George Stevens of Augusta. Also now appearing as fashionable was the Second Empire, (104) on Green Street.

The ensuing decades witnessed the demise of Sprague Manufacturing, replaced by Edwards Manufacturing in 1884. Along with industrial prowess, Augusta soon began to grow as a publishing center. By 1868, E.C. Allen Publishing, magazine and book publishers were firmly established. Perhaps inspired by this, Peleg Vickery started Vickery's Fireside Visitor, which by 1879 had a circulation of 165, 000. The growing business was now housed on Chapel Street as Vickery expanded his publications to include numerous papers reaching a circulation of over one million by 1900. Gannett publishing was also established in 1886, its publication Comfort achieved the distinction as the most widely read magazine in the world by 1900. The need for employee housing driven by these two industries as well as growing State employment required in house development. Portions of Court and Weston Streets were developed by Vickery and Hill as well as (34-36) on State Street for executive housing, all c. 1879. Portions of Chapel, Sewall and Winthrop soon began to see additional space added to formerly single-family dwellings, thus satisfying a strongly needed housing shortage.

Architecturally, the Queen Anne style signifies the turn of the century prosperity of Augusta. A fully realized example is to be found on Church Street, (188) c. 1898. As development of State and Winthrop was completed by 1851, remodeling in the Queen Anne fashion was popular. Soon Colonial Revival began to prevail as the leading style. Several examples of architect John Calvin Stevens's work are found in the district. Here, formerly Federal or Greek Revival structures were given a Colonial Revival façade, (121) on Winthrop Street illustrative of this fashionable updating. The remodeling of (27) on State Street by John Calvin Stevens in the Colonial Revival is also

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a dramatic example. The construction in 1901 of the Governor John Hill Mansion, also by architect Stevens, and the Percy Hill Mansion, architect Charles Cogswell, both near each other on State Street, saw the Colonial Revival reach its zenith in terms of expression.

Also representative of the turn of the century prosperity and preoccupation with things literary, the Lithgow Library's Richardsonian Romanesque façade was completed in 1894.

Three extant religious edifices in the district are of note. The Gothic Revival style South Parish Congregational Church, (185), c. 1865, architect Francis Fassett, towers over the city as it is sited on a prominent hill. St Mark's Episcopal Church, (1) is also Gothic Revival and is sited discreetly within the district. The architect, Richard M. Upjohn, was the son of the famous proponent of the Gothic Revival style, Oaklands in Gardiner being a prime example of the senior Upjohn's work. All Souls Unitarian Church, c. 1879, architects Thomas W. Silloway and W. W. Cobb of Boston, is located on State Street and is an important example of the Stick Style.

The completion of the Augusta Y. M. C. A. in 1914 marks the end of major construction projects for the district. As the automobile became ever more popular, housing development was focused away from the center of Augusta, this included Winthrop and State Streets. Division of the district by the addition of the rotary and subsequent bridge in 1947 abruptly changed the State Street/ Winthrop Street area. The increasing commercial development of Western Avenue served to isolate the residential area adjacent to the north. Encroaching commercial development pressures were also progressing from Water Street as formerly single-family space now converted to office space. The growth of State government as employer called for expanding office space in the district. This is now apparent, as formerly single-family structures on State Street are all now used for office space.

With the period of significance ending in 1951, numerous instances of demolition, incompatible infill construction and complete shift of building use have occurred in the district, particularly State and Winthrop Streets. The demolition of several key structures in the district, 77 Winthrop, a landmark example of the Greek Revival, c. 1853, the Unitarian-Universalist Community Church, c. 1868, and the destruction by fire in 1987 of the c. 1840 Francis G. Butler House and the c. 1889 Italianate row built by Sprague Manufacturing, now site of Gardiner Savings Bank, had a major impact on the cohesive nature of the architectural makeup of the district as well as altering the fabric of a tightly knit neighborhood to now accept modern office space. These are now sites of infill non-historic construction. The shift from single family dwelling to what now constitutes commercial office space was a gradual and ongoing occurrence beginning in the 1960's. The entire portion of State Street which falls in the district is office space while the eastern end of Winthrop is as well. The lesser streets comprising the district have retained residential use. Twentieth century alterations have also occurred in the district, particularly in the Colonial Revival mode, and have acquired significance in their own right. Although architectural and historical significance is retained for the two corridors, the resources' intended uses have changed from that of an affluent neighborhood to accommodate ever growing professional office space.

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Violette

Winthrop Street, Augusta, Maine: An Architectural and Historical Overview. Augusta, Maine. 1999.

Winthrop Street Historic District
Name of Property

Kennebec, Maine
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately 100

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing

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

4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Charlton Hudson, Consultant

organization Augusta Historic Preservation Commission date April, 2001

street & number 16 Cony Street telephone 207/626-2300

city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04330

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Verbal Boundary Description

See map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the district embraces the most significant and least altered concentration of historic properties in Augusta. The logical end of the boundaries north of Winthrop Street were determined based on concentration of contiguous historic resources. Instances of compromised building integrity were used as a basis of boundary selection as well. This is true of the east boundary, one lot back from State Street. The southern boundary of Green Street was determined based on resources' integrity and proximity to each other. The western most point serving as a boundary is the Forest Grove cemetery.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1 of 5

Kirk F. Mohny

April, 2001

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Corner of State and Green streets, looking N

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Kirk F. Mohny

April, 2001

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Corner of State and Court streets, looking NE

3 of 5

Kirk F. Mohny

April, 2001

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

S side of Winthrop Street, looking W

4 of 5

Kirk F. Mohny

April, 2001

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

N side of Winthrop Street, looking NW

5 of 5

Kirk F. Mohny

April, 2001

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Sewall Street, looking S

WINTHROP STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT
Augusta, Kennebec Co., Maine

Scale: 1" = 215'

