

86

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Record, Judson, House
Other names/site number: Maine's Paper and Heritage Museum
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 22 Church Street
City or town: Livermore Falls State: Maine County: Androscoggin
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

	<u>1/29/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3.17.15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE
Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION / CULTURE / Museum

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The house has wood shingle siding, ppainted wood trim, an asphalt roof and ornamental concrete block foundation.

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Judson Record House is a noteworthy example of architect-designed Colonial Revival architecture located within a small industrial town in Maine. The two-and-one-half story wood frame house was built in 1907 to plans by the architectural firm of Coombs and Gibbs. The owner, Judson Record, was a successful industrialist from a prominent family strongly associated with pulp and paper making in Livermore Falls, Maine (or East Livermore, as it was known until 1930). The large building sits on a raised residential lot on Church Street, two blocks north of the town's commercial center. The openness of the half-acre lot and its location at the crown of the hill accentuates the building's prominence within a neighborhood characterized by more modest homes built during the last decades of the nineteenth-century and the early years of the following century. A two car garage is also located on the property, which is now owned and occupied by the Western Maine Paper and Heritage Museum.

Narrative Description

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Church Street in Livermore Falls runs in a line from the small downtown center on the east bank of the Androscoggin River northeast to the intersection with Pleasant Street, and from there continues northeast under various names into the Franklin County towns of Jay and Wilton. The section of the road closest to town contains single and multi-family houses on roughly ¼ acre lots, two large brick churches, a funeral home, and the town's Civil War Memorial, a cannon mounted on granite plinths at the corner of Church and Knapp Streets. Additional residential streets surround the Record House to the north, the east and the southeast, but the historic and current commercial center lines Main Street, parallel to the river, to the west. Just south of the commercial area a large "L" shaped dam spans the river and channels water into a hydropower facility. A little more than half a mile upstream, on the town's border with Jay, is another dam, this one associated with the adjacent, former, Otis Pulp and Paper Company, Mill. Two additional dams and hydropower facilities are located two mile and five miles further up river; the last of these is associated with a large, modern paper mill located on the Livermore side of the river. The population of Livermore Falls as of 2010 was 3,187 people.

The Judson Record House is located on the northwest side of Church Street, (for ease of reference this will be referred to hence forth as the north side of Church Street), directly across from the First Baptist Church. The house faces south and is located in the middle of its lot. Due to change in grade the west and south edges of the lot are steeply terraced to make a level platform for the house and lawn. A paved driveway exits Church Street east of the house and leads to the garage located on the northeast corner of the property. The east line is demarcated by a wooden vertical rail fence, and although the north boundary is planted with mature evergreens the boundary is visually porous and dominated by the rear elevation of a house and carriage house located on Millet Street to the north. Paved parking fills the space between the garage, the rear of the house and the back boundary of the lot. A large maple tree is set in the center of the west lawn, and a concrete walkway, steps from the sidewalk, hydrangea tree and museum sign are located between the house and the road.

The house built for Judson A. Record is a two-and-one-half story platform frame building with a dormered hipped roof, center hall plan and full width one-story attached front porch. A secondary porch shelters a side entrance on the east elevation, and the north (rear elevation) contains a gable-roof entrance vestibule, an attached shed roof entry to the basement and a two-story wooden emergency escape staircase. On the north elevation is a projecting bay window. Red-painted wooden shingles provide the wall cladding; the roof is asphalt shingles and the foundation above grade is granite blocks that resemble cobblestones. Three-light windows are set into the foundation at regular intervals on the side and rear elevations. A brick chimney extends through the roof on the east hip, between the dormer and the corner. Originally a second chimney was positioned on the south plane of the dormer roof on the west side of the building. A tall metal lightening rod sits on the top of the roof, where the hips join to make a small, flat platform. (Originally this platform was trimmed out as a widow's walk with a cross-patterned balustrade.)

Georgian Revival features include pilasters (with plinths and capitals) on each corner, an entablature comprised of a wide frieze, crown moulding, and overhanging soffit with modillions on all four elevations, as well as two broken scroll pediments on the front dormers and gabled

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

pediments on the remaining dormers. The front porch, which is not an original design feature, has columnar porch supports and a proportionally smaller but matching entablature. A moulded water table skirts the top of the foundation on all elevations.

In general each elevation is symmetrically balanced. While the fenestration pattern is largely original many of the original window sashes (generally in a four-over-one configuration) have been replaced with one-over-one vinyl windows. The windows have a beveled architrave with a slightly projecting sill over a narrow apron. The front has a stacked fenestration pattern: there are five bays on the first floor, three on the second floor and a pair of dormers on the roof. However, the first floor contains the attached, hipped roof porch: behind this the original front wall of the house is also three bays wide. At the center of the wall is a large oak door with three narrow vertical panels set under a wide glass pane. The door is set between two stain-glass sidelights, which in turn have raised wooden panels below and are framed by fluted pilasters. To either side of the door is a large plate-glass window surmounted by a hemispheric fanlight. Both the fan and the large pane are set in a fluted wooden frame

The side walls of the porch are filled with three one-over-one windows. As with the main house the porch has a granite block foundation. At the center of the porch is the main entrance. Currently the door is a modern metal and glass unit but it is set in a decorative surround consisting of half-height sidelights (two columns of four lights each) and a ten-pane transom. Under the side lights are wood panels, and to either side are floor to eave columns upon which are mounted pendant drop lanterns. In front of the entrance is a concrete and stone staircase with five steps. Two window bays on either side of the center bay are each filled with paired one-over-one windows. On the second story a pair of one-over-one windows with shared trim is located in the outside bays, while a wooden three-part window with a larger middle sash is located at the center of the front elevation. Two dormers are positioned over the tripartite window. Each dormer has a one-over-one sash window and frieze board and is topped with a broken scroll pediment with flush board tympanum.

The west elevation is four bays wide and is less symmetrical than the front. On the first floor two one-over-one sashes are located in the southern half of the wall. The third bay contains a glass and wood side door and the fourth bay has a two-leaf casement window without the trim found on the rest of the window units. A rectangular side porch is attached to the wall and encloses the side door. The porch has a small deck and stairs that lead northward. The roof is hipped and features the same frieze, moulding and modillions found on the front porch. Here, however, the two corner porch supports are fluted columns with Corinthian capitals. Under the shingled half-height porch walls latticework obscures the foundation. On the second floor are two one-over-one windows – one in the southernmost bay and one over the space between the door and the northernmost bay on the first floor. The roof dormer is centered on the elevation and has a one-over-one sash, frieze board and closed gable pediment with paneled tympanum.

The east elevation has been altered with regard to fenestration pattern. As shown on the architect's drawings and in two photographs each taken prior to World War II this wall originally had five bays on the first floor. The porch opened to the south and the door was in a fourth bay, now gone. A small window was in the location of the current door and in lieu of the

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

current casement window was another large sash. On the second floor two smaller sash windows were packed at the center of the all, under the dormer.

The west elevation is more straightforward. It has four bays on each floor. The southernmost two bays contain one-over-one windows, as does the northernmost bay on the second floor. The third bay on each floor contains a shorter and narrower one-over-one window, while the northernmost bay on the first floor has a three-sash projecting bay window with a hipped shingle roof, wooden panels under the windows and a granite foundation. The dormer on this side is somewhat wider than on the east elevation and contains two adjacent one-over-one sash. The pediment and trim matches the east dormer.

Most of the original features on the rear elevation are extant, although somewhat obscured by the placement of the open-stringer staircase that extends from the roof at the center dormer down past the northwest corner of the house. As with the front elevation the rear is divided into three bays. At roof level the dormer, which originally matched the example on the east roof, has had the window replaced with a door, and a break was made in the soffit to allow access from the door to the staircase. On the second floor the end bays contain one-over-one sash, and in the center is a leaded glass stained glass window unit with three vertical panes. On the first floor the easternmost bay contains a modern window with a pair of narrow casements flanking a fixed center pane. In the middle of the elevation is a pair of entryways: on the east is a shed-roof entry with a door on the east wall (at grade) leading to the basement. Adjacent to this is the gable roof projecting vestibule fronted by a small deck with wooden railing, latticework over the foundation supports and wooden stairs leading east. The detailing of the closed pediment in the gable roof matches that of the dormers. A narrow, perhaps 30 inch addition has been made to the west side of the vestibule and has a single pitch roof extending from under the eaves of the vestibule and a buff colored brick foundation. The third bay has another three-part, leaded glass, stained glass window unit, although this example is not as tall as the windows on the second floor.

Interior

The Judson Record House is designed on a center hall plan and the arrangement of rooms are similar on the first and second floors. In general the floors throughout the house are an industrial carpet (probably over hard-wood), and the ceilings and wall are either plaster or sheetrock, or in a couple of locations, drop ceiling. The original front door (on the back wall of the porch) leads to a small, wall papered vestibule. A second entry, containing clear glass sidelights, leads to the wide hallway. Both the hallway and vestibule have paneled oak wainscot, thick chair rail, and varnished oak trim. The wainscot contains a lower row of narrow panels topped by a wide row of horizontal panels. Above the wainscot is wall paper. The doors into each of the rooms that open off the hall have wide, moulded architraves with eared upper corners. The hall extends two-thirds of the length of the house at which point a doorway leads into the back northeast room (former kitchen). At the front of the house doors lead to parlors in the southeast and southwest corners. Further along the west hall wall is a door leading to a narrow hallway with closets and a bathroom; beyond this is the door to the former dining room.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The grand staircase is located against the east wall of the hall. The first flight of steps faces west and rises to a platform. From here the stairs line the wall up to a mezzanine level platform and then are reversed and continue southward to the second floor. Forming the side of the lower stairs is a paneled half-wall topped with turned balusters: in front of this wall is a built-in hallway bench with armrests and paneled base. The newel posts at each landing are square, paneled posts topped with an orb, and the railing features turned balusters as well. The walls of the staircase are decorated with oak panels, as are the base of the stringers and the walls of the mezzanine. Another bench spans the width of the mezzanine, under the three large stained glass windows. All of this woodwork is executed in bright oak.

The southwest room retains its integrity as a formal parlor. The six-panel oak doors to this room once slid into concealed pockets but were re-hung and set into a hinged frame that matches the vestibule door surround. Dominating the room is a chimney and fireplace that projects from the north wall; to the east side of the stack is a built-in glass and oak book case and in the paneled niche to the west is an organ. The brick and terracotta fireplace was manufactured by the Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Co. and is featured in sketch No 11 of their 1904 catalog.¹ The tall surround has a brick face with applied terra cotta egg-and-dart moulded ornamentation that forms several long, mantle-like rows at eye-level. Above these is a rectangular panel of multi-hued terra cotta semi-spherical tiles, and below is a larger panel featuring smaller tiles in shapes that resemble interlocking, stylized bones. The top of the surround has egg-and-dart moulding and the hearth is glazed ceramic tile. Another important feature of this room is the coffered ceiling of bright oak.

Behind the southwest parlor is a narrow hallway with paneled wainscot walls that leads to a small closet and an original bathroom. The bathroom has been updated with modern fixtures.

The northwest room was originally built as a dining room, and a now-blocked, but still extant, six-panel door led from its east wall through a former pantry to the kitchen. (A refrigeration unit was originally accessed between the pantry and the door in the back vestibule.)

The walls have figured-oak paneled wainscot topped with a printed border.² On the west wall is the bay window, again framed with bright oak and panels under the sash. On the north wall is the set of three stained glass windows. Each window features a geometric fence design with hanging floral swags. The leaded panes contain stained glass and variegated opalescent glass.

Sliding six-panel oak pocket doors lead from the hallway into the former southeast parlor. This room is equally as large as the southwest parlor but lacks the fancy ceiling, built-in furniture and fireplace. Currently used as a display room for the museum, the walls are painted green and trim are white. In the northwest corner of the house is the former kitchen; this room has been converted to an office and research library. Finishes include pine wainscot,

¹ *Sketch Book* (Boston: Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Co., 1904), n.p. Digital book retrieved from <https://archive.org/details/SketchBookOfThePhiladelphiaBostonFaceBrickCo/on/December+16>, 2014.

² This border is clearly in the style of period Arts and Crafts border and depicts a repeating scene of evergreen trees silhouetted against a mountain range at twilight. It is not known at this time whether the border is original or a later addition.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

sheetrock walls and vinyl roll flooring. The chimney stack, now blocked, extends into the room from the center of the south wall, and behind this are two sets of stair cases: one leads to the basement and the other is the back stair hall with the side door and a staircase to the second floor.

The plan of the second floor is much like that of the first floor. A wide hall separates corner rooms on the east and west. At the south end of the hall is an alcove separated from the hall by paneled columns that support a wide wooden entablature. As with the first floor the doors and windows are trimmed with figured oak and the doors have six panels. Each room has at least one closet and the rooms on the west side once directly connected to the bathroom. The southwest room, designated "family room" on the original plans, contains another elaborate brick and tile fireplace. This example, however, has been painted a dark hue and has a wide mantle but not a high back panel. It too came from the Philadelphia & Boston Face Brick Company and is depicted in Sketch number 20 of the 1904 catalog.

The attic space contains a transverse hallway, four bedrooms with angled ceilings, knee wall closets, six panel doors and a narrow bathroom with painted bead board wall. The basement contains a finished room with an efficiency kitchen and concrete floor, several built-in wall bins for storage of coal or wood, and museum shelving in the unfinished areas.

The Record House was not constructed exactly as it had been designed by Coombs & Gibbs. For example, the architects specified that the exterior walls were to be clad in clapboards and only the sides of the dormers were to be covered in shingles. However, an early photograph of the building that hangs in the house and dates between 1907 and c. 1930 shows that shingles were used on all exterior walls. It appears also that the foundation was designed as brick upon a concrete footer but the brick was replaced with ornamental granite blocks when constructed. And although the garage shares the same exterior cladding and windows with the house there are drawings by the architects for a two-story stable and carriage house which may never have been built.

The front sunporch was created most likely during the 1920s or 1930s. An earlier photograph of the house shows that it originally had an elliptical porch centered on the front door and extending past narrower open decks to the east and west. The elliptical porch had a flat roof, prominent frieze and Doric style supports. Both the porch and the decks had turned balustrades set between paneled posts. Under the deck the porch had shingled foundation walls (not granite blocks) and the walls were broken into segments with corner boards and vertical trim located under each of the paneled posts. A flared wooden staircase leads from grade to the porch. This configuration reflects the earliest architect's drawings (up to July 18, 1906) which show an elliptical porch extending forward (south) of an open deck, but elevations from July 19, 1906 show a rectilinear porch extending past the deck. The elliptical design was constructed only to have the entire open deck enclosed and the projecting part of the porch and flared staircase removed within two and a half decades. When this occurred the porch roof received a balustrade of "X" shaped styles set between paneled posts, which matched the widow's walk as it had been designed for and built on the main roof.

Garage

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

A one-story wood frame garage with a concrete foundation, an asphalt-shingled hipped roof and painted shingle siding is located in the northwest corner of the property. Painted corner boards and a narrow frieze decorate the building. There are two two-over-two wood windows on the east, north and west elevation, and a pedestrian door on the east wall. The garage is wide enough to fit two cars (barely) and has an overhead garage door styled to look like hinged stable doors. It is not known when this building was constructed but it appears on a photographic postcard from probably no later than 1930.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1907-1965

Significant Dates

1907

1917-1965

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Coombs, George M. (1851-1909), Lewiston, Maine

Gibbs, Eugene J. (1896-1909), Lewiston, Maine

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Judson Record House in the Androscoggin County town of Livermore Falls is a local landmark. Located on a hill overlooking downtown and the riverfront location of the town's most significant manufactories, the building carries a prestige of style as one of the last great early-twentieth century houses in town. The Georgian Revival style house was designed by the Lewiston architectural firm of Coombs and Gibbs in 1906 and constructed shortly thereafter. In addition it is a significant link to the industries and men that developed the town and the area. Its first owner, Judson A. Record, owned a foundry and machine company, and was a son of Alvin A. Record who was responsible for introducing pulp and paper manufacturing to Livermore Falls in the 1870s. Later the house was sold to the International Paper Company and served as the residence for the company's chief local agents. In 2007 the house was deeded to the Western Maine Heritage and Paper Museum, a non-profit organization that focuses on the important economic, social and cultural role and history of pulp and paper manufacture in Maine. The Record House meets the National Register Criterion A, for its association with the broad patterns of local industry through the twentieth century. It also has local significance under Criterion C as the most intact example of the several houses designed by Coombs and Gibbs in Livermore Falls, and as a good local example of Georgian Revival architecture.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

The Judson Record House exhibits the distinctive characteristics of domestic Georgian Revival style architecture including sidelights at the front door and fanlights over the windows, a symmetrical façade with centered door, engaged or free standing columns with classical capitals, Georgian style mouldings and trim details at the cornice, and the broken-scroll pediments over the façade dormers. The large corner pilasters on the Judson Record House are Greek Revival rather than Georgian, but the ahistorical combination of vaguely "colonial" features is another characteristic of the style.

Although no comprehensive architectural survey has been undertaken in Livermore Falls the Record House is the best example of the Georgian Revival style of architecture in town. Based on visual observation it appears that that the majority of the building stock was constructed in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Common house forms in the compact village include one-and-one-half story side hall plan houses, often with a bay window, or four-square houses with hip roofs, dormers and or porches. There are also a handful of three-story tenement flats. Several streets, including Knapp, Prospect and Monroe Streets contain multiple examples of a particular house design. Larger, slightly more stylish examples

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

of Colonial Revival, Queen Anne or Italianate architecture are found on Richardson Street and Pine Avenue and interspersed along the town's older roads, including Pleasant, High and Depot. On Union Street is another Georgian Revival House: this hip roof building has a slightly projecting two story central pavilion trimmed with engaged pilasters topped with Ionic capitals, modillions under the cornice and in the rake of a centered pediment, and a small front porch supported on Doric columns. Unfortunately, the only fenestration that remains on the façade is the front door and a paired window above – all of the other windows have been removed and sided over, causing an irretrievable loss of design and material integrity. According to local tradition a house on Millet Street, directly behind the Record House, was designed by George M. Coombs. Built on a four-square plan this house has paired windows with splayed lintels in the three façade bays, side lights surround the front door and a projecting one-story one-bay porch with half height post supports and a bracketed cornice. On the roof is a large eyebrow dormer. While this house appears to retain much of its design integrity, the building is quite restrained and modest compared to the Record House. The most elaborate Georgian Revival style house in town was undoubtedly the Edwin Riley House on Main Street (described below), designed by Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkinson in 1898, but no longer extant.

George M. Coombs was one of the most influential and prolific architects working in Maine between 1870 and his death in 1909. He was based in Lewiston, Maine but his commission included homes, schools, institutional buildings, commercial buildings, civic and governmental buildings and hotels and resorts throughout the state. During the course of his career he worked on his own (dates), in partnership with William H. Stevens (1875-1880), and later in a firm that at various times included his sons Harry S. Coombs (1905-1909) and Fred Coombs (1908-1909), Eugene J. Gibbs (1896-1909) and Harry C. Wilkinson (1896-1899).³ He was proficient in adapting the prevailing styles of the day, including Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle Style and Colonial Revival.

The firm of Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkinson was established in 1896. Early on in this partnership they combined Colonial Revival and Queen Anne themes at the summer resort hotel at Poland Springs, in Poland Maine (NR: 13000595) and later mixed Colonial Revival and Shingle styles for several cottages at Kineo's Cottage Row (NR: 03001408) Known for their fondness for dramatic architecture and picturesque designs, the firm's commissions also included the Romanesque Great Department store in Lewiston, and the Kora Shrine Temple in 1908 (NR: 75000038), and the Farmington Normal School (Merrill Hall, NR: 80000217) in 1898. Many of Coomb's residential commissions combined Colonial Revival and Queen Anne features: closed pediments, modillions or brackets (sometimes only under part of a soffit), round corner rooms or towers, porches and asymmetrical facades. However, it appears that under Eugene Gibb's influence the firm leaned a bit more heavily toward the Colonial or Classical Revival style for their upscale commissions.

It is within the context of the Colonial Revival architecture that Coombs and Gibbs designed for well-respected or economically elite families that the Record House finds contemporaries. For example, the 1898 Edwin Riley House in Livermore Falls (built for Judson Record's business partner and later mill foreman, now destroyed) by Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkinson was a

³ The firm continued after George M. Coombs death in 1909 as the Coombs Brothers. Gibbs continued with the firm until 1913 at which he formed a new partnership with Addison Pulcifer, with whom he worked until is 1927.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

monumental Georgian Revival, hipped roof building with a two-story projecting and pedimented portico supported on Ionic columns. It also had an attached front porch with paired columnettes as supports and a balustraded porch roof. A similar design was utilized by Coombs and Gibbs in 1904 for the grandiose house of Wallace H. White Jr., an influential U.S. Congressman and Senator who served as both the minority and majority leader of the Senate, in Lewiston.⁴ Also in Lewiston is the George Bonnallie House, a Colonial Revival House designed by Gibbs in 1902 that shares massing, fenestration and the original oval portico and wide façade deck with the Record House. (The Bonnallie House features quoins on the corners rather than pilasters and none of the dormers have a broken scroll pediment.) Another house in Livermore Falls that Coombs and Gibbs designed for Record in 1902 featured projecting bay windows, a closed pediment, brackets under part of the eaves, balustraded porch, and a Palladian window at attic level. It is interesting to note that the side elevations of this house are relatively plain, however this is a two-family flat that may have been an investment or rental rather than Record's own home; it did not compare in detail or ornament with his Church Street house of 1907. Coombs, or his firm, was apparently the architect of choice for the Record family: the architect had designed Alvin Record's Queen Anne style home in Livermore Falls in 1888, another building for Alvin from 1895 that was not built and Judson's brother R.B. Record's Colonial Revival/Queen Anne style house of 1902 in Lewiston.⁵ Neither building is extant.

Criterion A: Industry

The Judson Record House provides a long and significant linkage to the history of the pulp and papermaking industry in Livermore Falls. Built in 1907 by Judson Record, a Livermore Falls manufacturer with long ties to the industry, it later served as company owned housing for the managers who ran the local mills from 1917 to the 1970s and as an office thereafter. In 2007 it became the home of Maine's Paper and Heritage Museum.

Judson Record was an influential and respected man in Livermore Falls in the later decades of the nineteenth-century and the first decade of the twentieth. Born in 1863 in East Livermore, he first worked for his father, Alvin Record, where he split his time between Boston and Maine administrating, and at times running, the family's pulp and paper mills. In about 1872 Alvin Record started the first paper mill in the area – an industry that first grew steadily and then exploded into the dominant economic engine for Livermore Falls and the neighboring town of Jay.

Alvin Record started a small paper mill that produced heavy paper for leather board in the early 1870s and by 1877 he added a pulp mill and constructed a dam across the river. This business grew during that decade but in 1881 another industrialist, Hugh Chisholm, came to the area. Chisholm had previously owned a paper and pulp mill in Fairfield that burned and he relocated his business to the Androscoggin River. His first mill was the Umbagog Mill, located across the river from Livermore Falls. Competition drove the two men to develop additional

⁴ The Wallace H. White, Jr. House is resource # 5 in the Main Street-Frye Street Historic District, NR: 08001355. The George Bonnallie House, resource #15 is also a contributing building in this district.

⁵ Architectural plans for the J.A. Record House (1902), the Edwin Riley House (1898), the Alvin Record House (1888) and the J.B. Record House (1902) are all in the Coombs Collection, at the Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

facilities: Record built the Jay Pulp and Paper Company in about 1882 and then the Falmouth Mill (both upriver in Jay) in 1885; Chisholm in turn founded the Otis Falls Paper Company on the town line with Jay in 1886, as well as a very large facility further up river in Rumford in 1890. After several fires and an ambitious expansion Record was forced to sell his mills to Chisholm in 1896. Two years later Chisholm formed the International Paper Company consisting of 19 mills in New England, including the Livermore Falls, Jay and Rumford operations. This conglomeration became the most important pulp and paper company in Maine. For a while Chisolm leased the Falmouth Mill back to Judson Record, who was said to run it very profitably.

In 1898 Judson Record bought a foundry in Livermore Falls, and along with his business partner grew it into a major producer of machine parts for the pulp and paper industry. The following passage from A History of Livermore by Reginald H. Sturtevant, describes the evolution of the foundry within the context of Livermore Falls development in the 20th century.

The decade, 1901-1910, was a period of, thus far, unequalled expansion of industry. As has been previously noted, the Record Foundry which was burned out of its location below Mill Hill [1898] had built on a new site on upper Main Street in 1899. By 1902, however, it had already outgrown its Main Street location; so Judson Record incorporated the business as Record Foundry and Machine Company, August 1, 1902, with Edwin Rile as President, Chester Sturtevant as secretary-treasurer, and himself as manager; and proceeded to build a new brick building, measuring 225' x 60', nest to the railroad at Shy [a location in town.] The company was capitalized at \$50,000.00; and employed from thirty to fifty men in the manufacture of pulleys, blowpipes, valves, penstocks and castings of all kinds.⁶

Indeed, Sturtevant characterizes Record as among the four most ambitious and able men of their generation at the turn of the twentieth century, and although a widespread fire on Depot Street in downtown Livermore Falls destroyed his original foundry in 1898, he rebuilt his business on Main Street and it flourished throughout the course of his life. Like many successful industrialists, the grand house he constructed on Church Street reflected his status in the community.

The introduction of the pulp and paper industry had a lasting effect on the growth of Livermore Falls and Jay. The population of East Livermore in 1870 was 1,004; by 1910 it was 2,641. The adjacent town of Jay grew during that same period from 1,490 to 2,970. No separate population information is available for the village of Chisholm, which developed around the Otis Paper Mill and was located on the line between the two towns, but this area grew disproportionately fast compared to the rest of the two towns. A large number of families came from Quebec and Ireland to work in the mills, adding cultural and ethnic diversity to the region.

Employee Housing

⁶ Reginald H. Sturtevant, *A History of Livermore*. ([Livermore, Maine: R. H. Sturtevant], 1970), p. 171.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

Judson Record died in 1915 and two years later his heirs sold the house to William A. Murray, the manager at the International Paper Company's local mills. Five days later, on October 29th, 1917 Murray sold the house to International Paper to use as company housing. Murray and his family resided in the house until c. 1929 and then were followed by William J. and Barbara M. Hussey, (the next mill manager). In about 1935 Thomas Mangan became the next mill manager and moved in with his wife Lina and family. This sequence continued until the 1970s when the house became International Paper Company's Woodland Office.

Prior to the advent of the industrial revolution the majority of workers were employed in trades or occupations that were either small in scale or located in the relative vicinity of their homes. When the measure of power or product relied on the energy of human labor, the size of an industry was in direct proportion to the availability of the local work force. With the shift to non-human energy, for example harnessing of water power for generating mechanical or electrical energy, came the ability to develop production at a capacity that out-paced a local population's ability to supply workers. In order to match the potential production capacity it was often necessary to acquire additional labor, and in order to meet the living needs of these workers companies found it practical to provide infrastructure in the form of housing, stores, civic and religious buildings. For some large enterprises the solution was to develop an entire new, "company" town, but for others it meant providing company housing.

In the United States the first significant linkage between large scale industry and the development of associated community infrastructure occurred in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century in the Massachusetts textile towns of Waltham, Lowell and Lawrence. The histories of these communities, and the paternalistic role assumed by these companies over the young, rural women who sought temporary employment in their mills, is well documented. But as industrialization spread throughout the northeast the approaches to obtaining employees and meeting their needs evolved to meet individual situations. In Maine, all-encompassing company towns developed in Rumford, Lewiston and Millinocket, while other centers of industry, like Biddeford, Augusta, and Westbrook added to or redeveloped existing housing stock. For example, in Augusta the Edwards Manufacturing Company built and managed tenements, multi-family homes, and boarding houses in the vicinity of their mill. In Lewiston both the Continental Mill and the Androscoggin Mill built family oriented residential mill blocks. In Sanford, South Berwick, Brewer, Freeport, Milo and many other cities and towns, large and small detached and semi-detached houses were erected by the scores for the employees of local industry. In Westbrook and Rumford stylish neighborhoods were developed featuring architect designed worker housing.

Less well studied are the houses built for or occupied by high-level officials within a company. In the early 19th century many of the first technicians, supervisors and agents in New England's textile mills emigrated from Great Britain, where industrial cloth production started earlier. A somewhat similar trajectory followed for pulp and paper making. According to Hugh J. Chisholm's report to the Maine Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics "...in 1833 an Englishman was granted a patent for making paper and pasteboard from wood reduced to a state of paste...In 1855 an English patent was granted for improvements...to the manufacture

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

of paper pulp."⁷ Advances in grinding technology were also made in Germany and France during this period.

In Maine documentary evidence shows a handful of small rag paper mills operated, often sporadically, in the first four decades of the nineteenth century.⁸ The modern pulp and paper industry, utilizing mechanical grinders first emerged in Stockbridge, Massachusetts in 1867, but by 1870 the Pejepscot Paper Company and Androscoggin Pulp Company had been organized; eventually they had or controlled mills in Brunswick, Skowhegan, Saccarappa⁹, Paris, Norway and Great Falls. Although Maine had abundant water power and raw materials, and about 35 paper mills in the state by 1900 it was third, after New York and Massachusetts in terms of overall production value. Chisholm, who as the founder of International Paper knew the industry thoroughly, reported that papermaking evolved through a combination of mechanical advancements in grinding and fabrication and through development of processes for utilizing wood fiber rather than rags. And in order for Maine's emerging industry to thrive they needed experienced agents, directors, supervisors and managers. Three of the International Paper's division supervisors in Livermore Falls had previously worked in a similar capacity in New York or Ontario, Canada. Providing a company house, detailed to reflect the status of their role within the company and the community, was part of the employment package offered to these valuable and relatively scarce high-level employees.

Although there are many examples of employee housing in Maine few of these are known to have been owned by the company for the use of their managers and agents. One example is the William L. Longley House, designed by John Calvin Stevens of the architectural firm Fassett and Stevens in 1882 for the mill agent at the S. D. Warren Paper Mill in Westbrook. This is an elaborate Queen Anne style house with a variety of surface treatments and picturesque arrangement of porches and gables. The Longley House is a contributing resource within the Cumberland Mills Historic District (NR: 74000316). In North Vassalboro a Greek Revival style house was constructed in 1851 for the mill agent of the North Vassalboro Woolen Manufacturing Company. This house was located directly across from the mill and surrounded on two sides by multi-family housing also constructed by the company for its mill hands. The agent's house was used until it was sold by the mill in 1955. While few of these buildings are known in Maine, a report issued by the U.S. Department of Labor in 1920 found that five out of the six New England textile companies studied provided housing for "all classes of employees" including high officials.¹⁰ It is likely then that other houses for agents, managers, and supervisors were constructed by, or acquired by, companies in Maine.

Company built housing is important for its association with the broad patterns of history that shaped Maine communities in the 19th and 20th centuries. These buildings represent in part the local industrial and social history, and they provide distinctive examples of historic architecture

⁷ Hugh J. Chisholm, "History of Papermaking in Maine, and the Future of the Industry," *Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for the State of Maine 1906*, (Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1907):162.

⁸ Lloyd C. Irland, "Papermaking in Maine Economic Trends from 1894 to 2000," *Maine History* Vol. 45 no. 1 (December 2009):62.

⁹ Chisholm, 162.

¹⁰ Leifur Magnusson, *Housing by Employers in the United States*, Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 263. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920): 241.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

that define the unique characteristics of Maine's towns. Although much company housing has been lost – particularly the first generation boardinghouses of the mid- nineteenth century – a considerable number of the later single family houses and duplexes survive in those communities that had significant industrial enterprises in these periods. Employer sponsored housing for upper-level management is an important component of this history.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

"Alvin Record (my great uncle)." Manuscript on file at Maine's Paper and Heritage Museum, Livermore Falls, Maine, c. 2007.

Chisholm, Hugh J. "History of Papermaking in Maine, and the Future of the Industry." In *Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for the State of Maine, 1906*, 161-169. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1907.

Deeds, various years. Androscoggin County Register of Deeds, Auburn, Maine.

Lord, Michael c. and W. Dennis Stires, editors. *Androscoggin County, Maine 150th A Pictorial Sesquicentennial History, 1854-2004*. Auburn, Maine: Androscoggin Historical Society, 2003.

Magnusson, Leifur. "Housing by Employers in the United States." In *Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 263*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920.

—. *Housing by Employers in the United States. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 263*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920.

Merrill, Georgia Drew, ed. *The History of Androscoggin County, Maine*. Boston: W.A. Fergusson and Company, 1891.

"Pulp and Paer Industry in Maine." In *Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for the State of Maine, 1906*, 125-160. Augusta: Kennebec Journal Print, 1907.

Sturtevant, Reginald H. *A History of Livermore*. Lewiston, Maine: Reginald H. Sturtevant, 1970.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

Varney, Geo. J. *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*. Boston: B.B. Russell, 1882.

Plans

George M. Coombs Architectural Drawings, Collection # 239, Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine.

- File # 645 J. A. Record, Livermore Falls, 1906
- File # 645 A. J. A. Record, Livermore Falls, 1902
- File # 643 Alvin Record House, Livermore Falls, c. 1888
- File # 646 Edwin Riley House, Livermore Falls, 1898
- File # 660 R. B. Record House, Livermore Falls, 1902

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Maine's Paper and Heritage Musuem, Livermore Falls, Maine

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 249:0047, 0048

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 1/2 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 405433 | Northing: 4925294 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundary of the historic property is described by the town of Livermore Falls tax map number 20, lot 176.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated resources corresponds with the historic and current extent of the property associated with the Judson Record House.

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-1453
date: 9 January 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Record, Judson, House

City or Vicinity: Livermore Falls

County: Androscoggin

State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Date Photographed: December 15, 2014

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

- 1 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0001.tiff
South facade; facing north.
- 2 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0002.tiff
North and east elevations; facing southwest.
- 3 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0003.tiff
West elevation; facing southeast.
- 4 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0004.tiff
North elevation; facing southeast.
- 5 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0005.tiff
Broken scroll pediments on façade dormers; facing north.
- 6 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0006.tiff
Front door (inside enclosed porch); facing north.
- 7 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0007.tiff
Hall with bench and staircase; facing north.
- 8 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0008.tiff
Southwest parlor with fireplace; facing northeast.
- 9 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0009.tiff
Fanlight window on façade; facing south from within the southwest parlor.
- 10 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0010.tiff
Stain glass windows in dining room; facing north.
- 11 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_0011.tiff
Stair landing with stain glass windows; facing northeast.
- 12 of 12 ME_Androscoggin County_Judson Record House_00012.tiff
Southwest chamber fireplace; facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

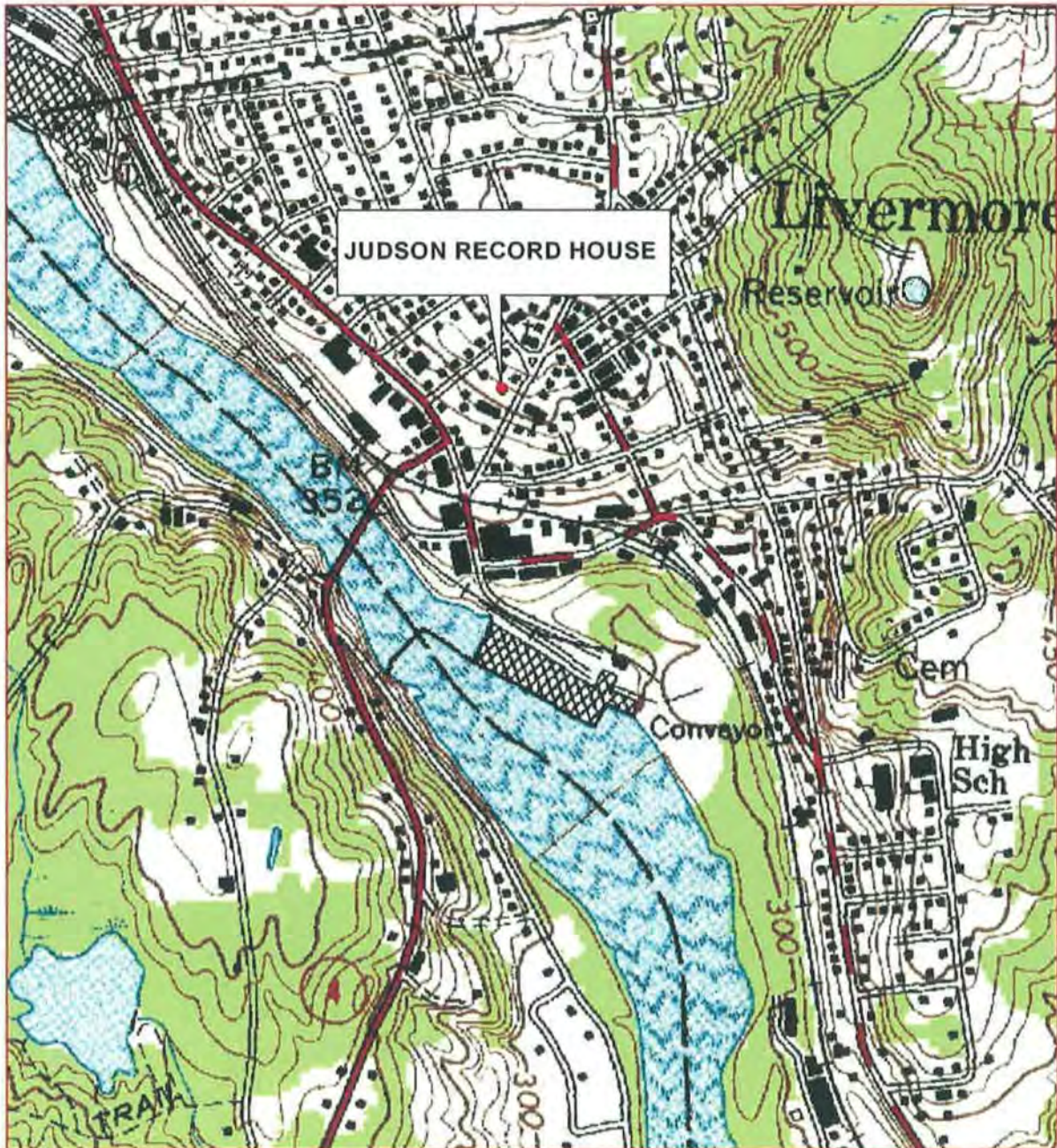
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE

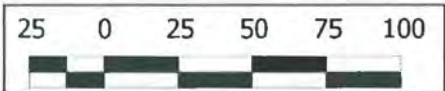
Name of Property

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



RECORD, JUDSON, HOUSE
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE
5 JANUARY 2015
UTMs NAD 83
19 / 405433 / 4925294















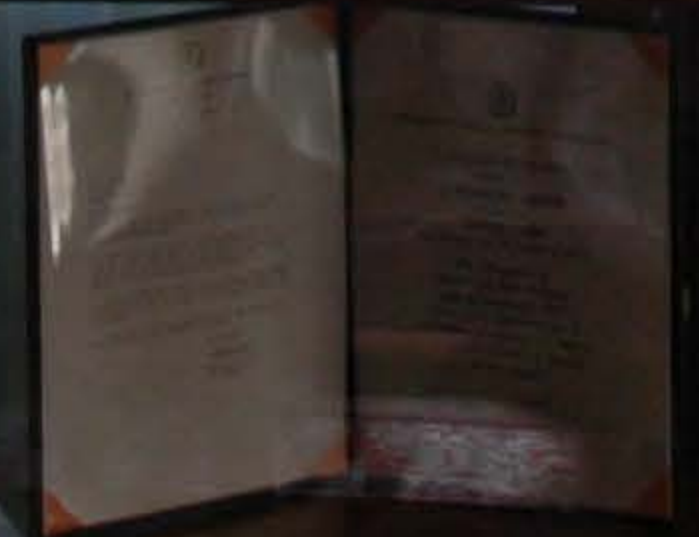
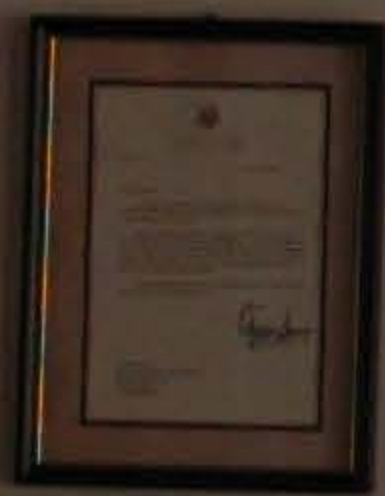


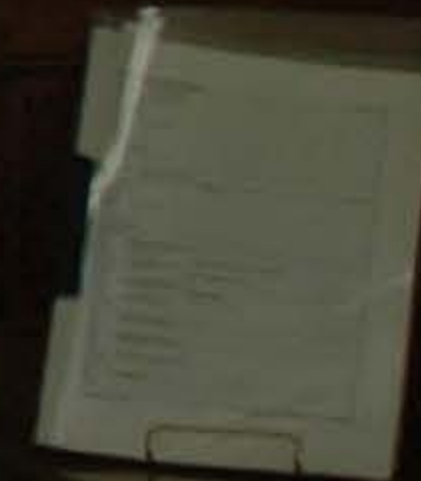
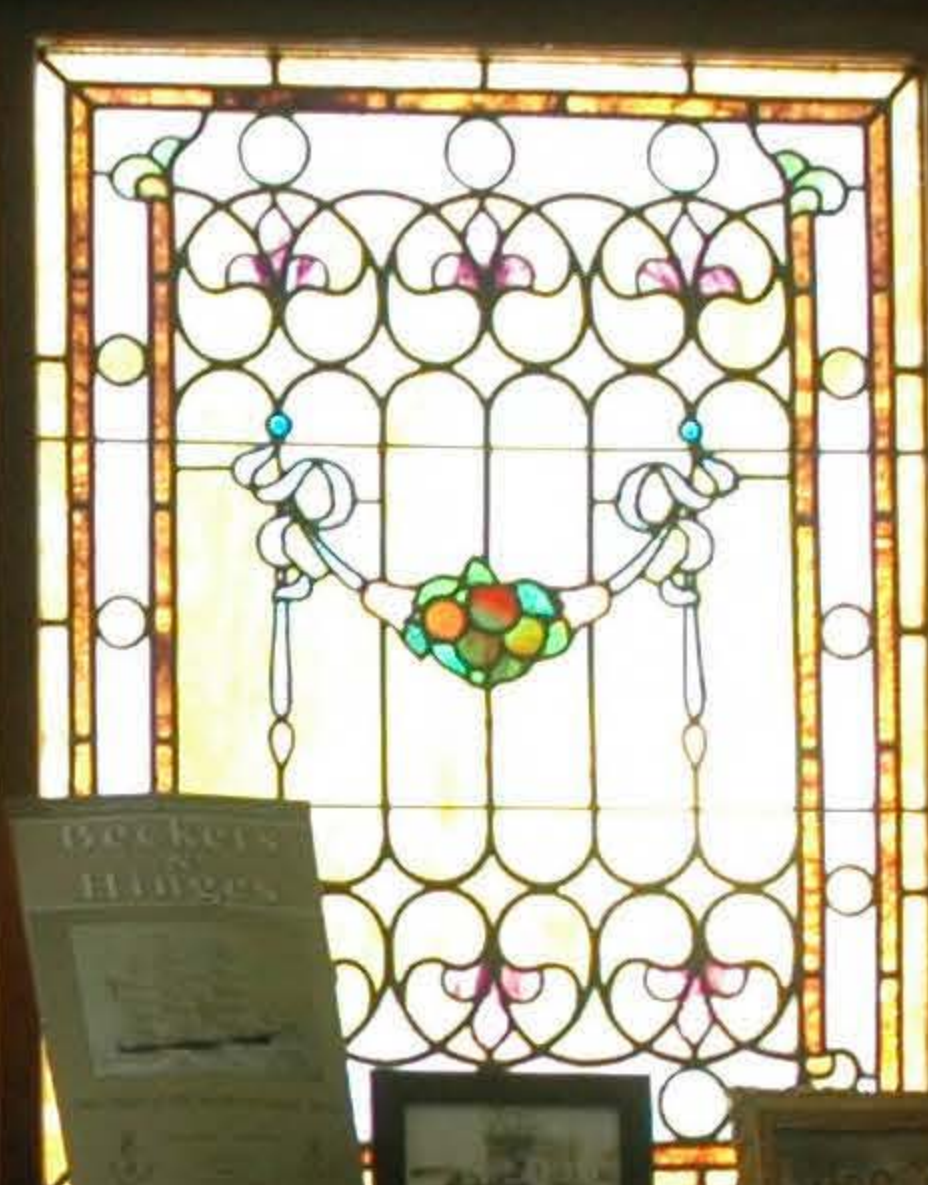
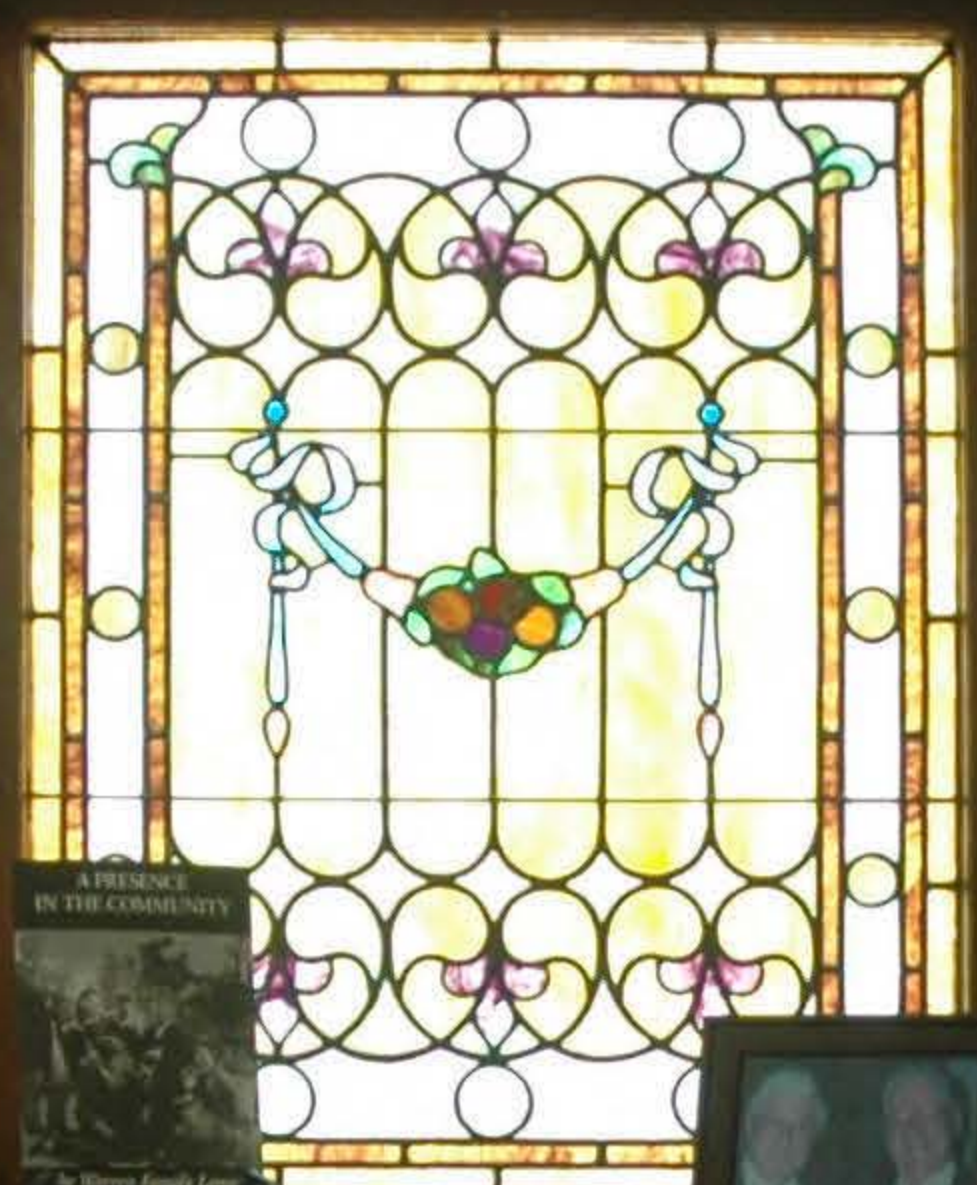
EXIT

EXIT

RESTROOM











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Record, Judson, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Androscoggin

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000086

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-17-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

29 January 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Whitney Farm, Knox County
Judson Record House, Androscoggin County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.