

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

NOV 27 2015

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

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: Marsh Stream Farm  
Other names/site number: Holway-Moore-Hawkins-Dodge Farm, Marion Shaw Moore Homestead  
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: 38 Marsh Stream Lane  
City or town: Machiasport State: Maine County: Washington  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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>Kurt A. Mohney, DSHPO</u>	<u>11/24/2015</u>
<b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b> 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.	
<b>Signature of commenting official:</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Title</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></span>	

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

Name of Property

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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*For Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*1.12.16*  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box.)

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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u>2</u>	_____	sites
<u>1</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>9</u>	<u>1</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
- AGRICULTURE / Agricultural outbuilding
- AGRICULTURE / Agricultural field
- INDUSTRY/ Manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY/ Waterworks
- TRANSPORTATION / Water-related

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal

EARLY REPUBLIC / Other / English Barn

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

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: The buildings on Marsh Stream farm have wood siding (clapboard, shingle, flush board, wood sheathing, plywood or T111), asphalt roofs and foundations of granite, fieldstone, or concrete block. Chimneys are brick.

### Narrative Description

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

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### Summary Paragraph

Marsh Stream Farm is a saltwater farm located on 213 acres of field and woods on the coast of Maine in the Washington County town of Machiasport. This rural historic district spans Marsh Stream and has frontage on the tidal East Branch of the Little Kennebec River. The farm's seven buildings are located at the outlet of Marsh Stream, just where Marsh Stream Road used to cross the stream. Clustered in close proximity are the c. 1817 Farmhouse, an English Barn of similar vintage, a pre-Civil war woodshed and carriage shed, a tool shed, (last used as an art studio), an outhouse and a new chicken house. Also on the property are the scattered remains of a bridge/ dam and a stretch of tidal bottom that once supported a wharf, mill and store. The farmstead site contains approximately wooded 169 acres, with the remaining land characterized as field or pasture. The land immediately adjacent to Marsh Stream Road and the tributaries of the stream are still maintained as agricultural fields and pasturage. Overall, this district retains all aspects of integrity as a nineteenth-century salt water farm, and its rural location and setting are especially evocative of its history.

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**Narrative Description****1. Farmstead**

Contributing site

Marsh Stream Road essentially forms the east boundary of the property. It starts just yards away from the shore of the East Branch of the Little Kennebec River and then runs north to the east-to-west oriented East Kennebec Road, which in turn marks the northern boundary of the property. The west boundary runs south from Kennebec Road along the two tributaries of Marsh Stream before intersecting a transmission line right-of-way and continuing south for a third of a mile. The south boundary is defined in part by Manchester Lane, starting approximately where the right of way meets the Lane, and then continues until Manchester Lane turns sharply south. At this point the property line turns west-northwest for approximately a quarter mile to the shore of Spruce Cove. The property boundary then follows the shoreline of Spruce Cove and the East Branch of the Little Kennebec River until it returns to the south end of Marsh Stream Lane.

The farms pastures and meadows are grouped to the immediate north, northwest and south of Marsh Stream. Historically this area would have had marsh hay and was good pasturage. The agricultural fields were located closer to the road. Some of the current timberland was cleared for fields as part of the timber harvesting activities.

**2. House, c. 1817**

Contributing building

The centerpiece of the farm is the farmhouse constructed by the William Holway family after they settled on the farm between 1814 and 1817. Essentially a vernacular building this one and one-half story center chimney cape faces south and it is timber framed. The side-gable building has two dormers, one on the south roof and one on the north roof. Clapboards cover the south façade and the south dormer and the face of the north dormer – some of the clapboards are skived. The remaining elevations have wood shingle siding. A full basement is under the house and granite capstones are exposed above grade. Asphalt shingles are used on the roof. Two chimneys located at the center of the ridge replaced the former center chimney. Narrow corner boards mark the corners and there is tapered rake trim in the gable ends. The boxed cornice does not terminate in cornice returns and there is very little roof overhang on the gable walls.

The front elevation faces Marsh Stream and the East Branch of Little Kennebec River – the primary transportation corridor when the farm was constructed. The front wall is symmetrical and contains two wood sash windows on either side of the front door. The west pair of windows have a six-over-one configuration and the east pair have a two-over-two configuration. Each of these windows is set in an architrave with ogee band moulding. The front door is flanked by narrow pilasters with recessed panels that support an entablature containing a four-light transom framed by additional recessed panels. Solid blocks at the base form plinths. The door appears to be somewhat later than the house: its two upper panels are longer than the lower panels and the bevel-and-fillet panel moulding is Grecian in profile. However, the Norfolk latch is probably earlier.

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The gable-roof south dormer is not centered over the door, rather it is off-center towards the west. The dormer has a two-over-two window set in a plain-board architrave. Unlike the house itself, the eaves of the dormer extend beyond the side wall and end in cornice returns.

The west elevation of the house contains three window bays on the first floor, four on the second floor and a small sash under the gable peak. The first floor is not symmetrical : two two-over-one sash are positioned towards the south and the third is further to the north. On the second floor a small, square, one-light fixed window is positioned low on the gable wall. (These windows light the space between the knee-walls and the roof.) Between these windows is a pair of two-over-two sash windows. A small two-over-two sash is located directly under the gable peak. The east elevation has the same configuration, minus the square knee-wall windows. All of these windows are trimmed with plain boards.

The north elevation is also asymmetrical. At the center of the elevation are two closely spaced two-over-two windows with plain board trim. Directly over these windows is the north dormer. This dormer contains a two-over-one window. Unlike the front dormer it has a closed cornice which forms a small pediment filled with flush board siding. The west side wall has regular wood shingles but those on the east side are of a fish scale pattern.

*Interior*

The farmhouse at Marsh Stream Farm has is one and one-half piles deep with a center chimney plan, post and beam framing and a rafter-purlin roof. On the first floor the primary rooms are the larger primary rooms with the sitting room in the southeast corner and the kitchen in the southwest corner. A small hall connects these two rooms and also contains a shallow closet. In the northwest corner is a pantry, and in the northeast corner a bathroom, probably originally a bed room or "borning" room. The back door opens directly into the pantry and immediately to the west is an enclosed, steep staircase to the second floor. Another staircase from the kitchen to the basement is located right below. Between the enclosed staircases and the bathroom is the dining room. The fenestration pattern reflects the room layout. Both of the front rooms have two sets of windows. The paired windows on the north wall light the dining room and the pantry and bathroom each have one window on the gable end.

Several of the rooms retain their finishes and detailing dating to the construction of the house. With few exceptions all the rooms have plaster walls and ceilings and wide pine flooring. A variety of four panel doors, with and without fielded panels and/or moulding, are found throughout the house. Suffolk and Norfolk latches are common and there are a few ceramic door knobs as well. Corner posts are visible in the northeast, northwest and southwest rooms but have been cut back in the sitting room. Original sash, with ovolo moulded muntins survive in the transom window in the front hall, as does ogee profiled band moulding around the door.

The sitting room is the most formal room in the house. The doors to the hall and the bathroom are both six-panel doors with ovolo and bead moulding around flat panels. (The moulding is only on the sitting room sides of the doors.) A three-panel china cupboard board is

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also located in the room, between the fireplace surround and the hall door. This room has wide-pine wainscot topped with a continuous, beaded chair rail that intersects the window frames at sill height. The windows, which were replaced in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century, are slightly smaller than the original units, and have newer ogee band moulding. In contrast, the doors retain Federal-era mitred trim featuring bands of ogee and astragal and then ovolo and bead moulding profiles.

Centered on the west wall of the sitting room is an ornate, Federal-style fireplace surround with paneled pilasters and full entablature with architrave, frieze and delicately moulded cornice. Not long after the house was constructed the fireplace was partially blocked and a cast-iron fire frame was inserted. In turn, the fire frame was blocked in and a wood stove piped into the chimney. The original hearth stones – terra cotta brick tiles – remain under the fire frame but the wood stove sits on a marble slab.

The dining room also has a Federal-era fireplace surround, although it is less ornate than the feature in the sitting room. The hearth is brick and again the fireplace has been retrofitted to accept a wood-burning stove. There is no wainscot in the dining room, only baseboard and chair rail, both of which are simpler than that of the sitting room. Picture rail was added on the west and north walls. Chair rail, picture rail and baseboard are present in the bathroom, but here the wood floors are covered in linoleum.

The pantry is a small room with a counter, beadboard base cupboards and sink against the west wall, and a set of open shelves above beadboard cupboards on the north wall. The shelves feature ovolo profile band moulding. On the east and south walls is beaded, wide-board wainscot below plaster wall.

Other than the bathroom the kitchen is the room on the first floor that has been most altered. In this large space the pine floors have been replaced with douglas fir, and the fireplace opening has been removed and replaced with a new chimney stack that projects into the room. Two small cupboards flank the original fireplace location, and a half-height door leads into the void between the hall, sitting room and kitchen where the original center chimney had been located. Attached to the new chimney is an ornate, cast iron and chrome Regal Atlantic cook stove. This room also has wide board wainscot, chair rail and baseboard. The plaster ceiling has been replaced with gypsum board and battens, and it is the only room in the house with crown moulding (probably not original).

In c. 1939-40 a lightning strike hit the center chimney, blew it apart, and destroyed many of the windows. The two new chimney stacks, the windows and the douglas fir floor all appear to date to the repairs that followed that event. However, the large brick arch base of the original chimney is extant in the cellar.

The plan of the second floor is somewhat less straightforward than that of the first floor and all the rooms have sloping ceilings. The stairs lead to an irregularly shaped hallway. Straight ahead is the bedroom with the south dormer; scars in the floor and changes in the floor color indicate this room was constructed when the dormer was added and part of the former knee wall was removed. On the west side of the hall are doors providing access to two

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small bedrooms in the west gable end. Both of these rooms have wide-board wainscot topped with a torus molding instead of a chair rail. East of the stairs the hall opens into a larger space that contains the north dormer. A half-height four-panel door with a clipped corner reflecting the slope of the roof prior to the addition of the dormer) leads to a crawl space between the knee wall and the roof. This space is unfinished but has a linoleum rug on the floor and a window in the east exterior wall. A door in the south wall of the dormered space provides access to the attic (via a stair ladder) and another in the east wall leads to a large bedroom located over the sitting room, bathroom and part of the dining room. This bedroom contains another Federal-era fireplace surround with full entablature, a glazed brick hearth and small woodstove. Wide board wainscot, chair rail and baseboard are present as well. A small door in the south wall leads into the south knee wall room, which has plaster walls, painted floor and a window at the east end. Several of the bedrooms have woven grass mats over their pine floors, and all the second floor rooms, except the dormer rooms, have wall-paper covered plaster walls and painted ceilings.

**3. Woodshed, c. 1820-1860**

Contributing building

The woodshed is located closer to the farmhouse than any other building. It faces west, under a side-gable roof, and the relationship between the farmhouse and woodshed forms the nucleus of the door yard. This one-story building has asphalt shingle roofing, minimal eave and rake overhang, and no visible foundation. The dimensions are approximately 28 by 20 feet. The façade is shingle sided and contains an equipment door, mounted on an exterior slide, and two window bays filled with non-historic sash of varying configuration. The north elevation is covered with painted plywood and contains a two-leaf hinged equipment opening with batten doors. The west elevation is also covered with (unpainted) plywood and contains a batten pedestrian door. Painted plywood and two small sliding windows characterize the south elevation.

The woodshed is a timber framed building with sawn timbers, braced corners and exposed stud walls. The five-bent, four bay building has a principal rafter - minor purlin roof and the interior is a clear span without an structural posts and only two collar ties. The floor is dirt. Work benches line some of the walls and board shelves are built between pairs of studs. In recent years this building has been used for furniture and tool storage rather than wood.

**4. Outhouse, early 20th century**

Contributing building

The free-standing outhouse is located immediately west of the woodshed. Measuring about 8 feet square under a side gable roof, this frame building sits on a fieldstone foundation and has shingle siding and an asphalt gable roof worn in places to reveal the sheathing boards. The south elevation contains an inset battendoor and there is a boarded over window on the west elevation. Narrow boards trim the corners. The interior is finished with horizontal beaded board.



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Although no longer functional the building was given new sills and the stone foundation was repositioned within the past 10 years.

**5. Chicken House, 21<sup>st</sup> century**

Non-contributing building

The chicken house is south of the outhouse and west of the woodshed. This shed roof building with weatherboard siding and a batten door on the north elevation was constructed recently and is not a historic structure.

**6. Tool Shed/ Studio, 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Contributing building

The one-story tool shed is an approximately 20 x 16 foot wood frame building with a side gable roof. It faces west and sits on a fieldstone foundation. The exterior siding is asphalt shingle as is the roof. There are narrow corner boards, and almost no overhang of the eaves or rake. The primary façade contains a pedestrian door and a pair of sliding windows. Two more pairs of these windows are on the north elevation and four pairs are on the east elevation. The south elevation has two single pane windows. Most of the windows have been boarded over on the exterior.

This building has a braced frame augmented with studs and headers to encase the windows. On the interior the single large room has beaver board between the exposed framing on the exterior walls and tar paper over a wood floor.

Historically referred to as the tool house, this shed appears to have been built initially in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the posts are hewn, others are sawn (as are the braces) and it is likely that the building was constructed using timbers from other structures. In the mid-twentieth century the windows and beaver board were installed in order for the building to be used as an art studio by Leonard Dodge, husband of Marion Beale Dodge.

**7. Carriage Shed, 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Contributing building

The carriage shed is north northeast of the woodshed and northwest of the tool house. The approximately 30 by 18 foot building has a side gable roof with the ridge running north to south. The building sits on concrete blocks and the roof is shingled with asphalt shingle. The side walls are sheathed with wood shingles. There are narrow corner boards, minimal rake trim and no frieze under the eaves .

The east elevation is two bays wide. At the center of the building is an equipment door mounted on an external rail that slides to the south. Over the sliding door and rail the side wall flares out to form a sloped hood protecting the track. The northernmost bay has a larger, two leaf equipment door. Both sets of doors are clad with plywood. The north elevation is two bays wide with each bay filled by a fixed two-light window. An hinged, batten door is located just below the peak of the roof.

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The south elevation contains two one-over-one windows evenly spaced across the wall. Two windows and a pedestrian door are located on the east elevation.

The carriage shed was built with post and beam framing and a rafter-purlin roof. The floor is a mixture of dirt and sand. The northernmost bay is partially finished with board sheathing applied to the upper half of the walls and to the underside of a loft above. The remainder of the shed open, but a second hayloft is positioned over the southernmost bay. Examination of the interior indicates that this three bay building was created by adding two bays to a one bay structure. The northernmost bay is the original and probably older, structure: its exterior walls are sheathed vertically against tiebeams. The southern two bays have studs between the vertical posts and is sheathed with horizontal boarding. The former plate and tiebeam of the south wall of the one-bay shed are extant and retain nails and nail holes from where the exterior (vertical) sheathing was removed when the other two bays were added. In addition, some of what would have been exterior sheathing in the south gable of the original shed is also extant.

A historic photograph of the farm depicts a larger grouping of outbuildings than are currently present. Although the location of the carriage shed is obscured by a tree in the photograph a two-bay building with a hay door and horizontal sheathing is positioned between the wood shed and the house. This may be a building that was moved and attached to the one-bay shed to form the current structure. The Carriage Shed is used for storage, including the farm's McCormick Farmall Cub tractor.

**8. English Barn, c. 1817, with addition**

Contributing building

Currently the northernmost building on the property is the large English Barn. Most likely erected about the same time the house was built, this three bay barn received a one-bay addition at some point thereafter. The barn faces south and rests on a low fieldstone foundation. The front roof is clad with asphalt shingles and the rear roof has tar paper and battens over wood shingles. Wood shingles are also used on the front walls of the barn and part of the back walls, but the gable ends were originally just exposed sheathing boards that were later covered with plywood – much of which has been removed.

The front elevation contains large, batten doors that slide on a rail to the east. These doors lead to the barn's main aisle. To the west side of the doors is a small animal door that leads to a stall in the southwest corner, and a small window to light that space. On the east side of the center doors is another small window, as well as an opening that led to a narrow transverse bay at ground level. East of this, under the one-bay addition, a wider opening at ground level spans the distance between the bay's posts and provides access to another sheltered animal space. On the north elevation there is a blocked pedestrian opening at the east end. The west end of this elevation also has three framed openings, two of which lead into ground level pens and the third provided access to the north end of the aisle. It does not appear that either of the gable ends had windows or doors.

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The interior of the barn is divided into four transverse spaces. At the west end a partition wall separates the ground level hog pen from the ground level sheep pen. There is a hay loft over these pens. West of these pens in the central aisle with a raised wood floor. At the north end of the floor is a grain bin and above that another section of hay loft. East of the floor is another ground-level sheep pen with access to the exterior. Between the central aisle and this full-length pen are wooden mangers. The hayloft over this pen extends into the fourth bay. Ground level of this last bay is not connected to the interior of the rest of the barn: it is a run-in for livestock with a wide opening on its south exterior wall.

**9. Bridge Abutments/Dam, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century**                      Contributing structure

At the mouth of Marsh Stream are the remains of several generations of structures that served to convey Marsh Stream Road over the stream and/or to dam the stream and form a mill pound. The last structure in the location was a large culvert that washed out in 2011. At present the breached structure is about 10 feet wide and is comprised of boulder riprap filled with gravel and small stones. Historic photographs depict a stone dam in this location in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and current residents reference a later cribwork bridge. The extent to which the current structure may retain some features of either of these earlier structure – for example the early abutments – has not been determined.

**10. Site of Wharf, Mill and Store, c. 1817**                                      Contributing site

Several hundred feet east of the former bridge is a piece of tidal bottom that once supported a large wharf which extended into the deeper parts of the channel. Visible only at low tide, the feature is composed of large boulders well embedded into the mud flats and covered with rockweed. The length of the former wharf is estimated to be between 130 and 145 feet long and 30 feet wide. It runs southwest from the point of land at the south end of Marsh Stream Road.

Historic accounts indicate that in 1817 this farm had a sawmill and store with additional mills having been erected in subsequent years. The sawmill was likely positioned on the downstream side of the former dam, although it is not known whether it was on the north or south shore. In 1844 the property functioned as a shipyard for the construction of the Brig *Margaretta*. No surface remains of the shipyard, mills or store have yet been identified.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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

Agriculture

Architecture

Industry

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

**Period of Significance**

c. 1817 to 1965

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

**Significant Dates**

1817-1820

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

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

N/A

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

Euro-American

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

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

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

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

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

Marsh Stream Farm is a particularly picturesque property located in Machiasport, Maine, in Washington County. The seven domestic and agricultural buildings are clustered at the junction of Marsh Stream and the East Branch of the Little Kennebec River. Over 200 acres of pasture, meadow and woodlot surround the buildings and create the rural setting that has been the backdrop of this farm's industry and agriculture since 1817. The farm consists of a house, English sheep barn, woodshed, carriage shed, tool shed, chicken house and outhouse as well as the remains of a bridge/dam and the site of a wharf, mill and store. Marsh Stream farm is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a small historic district that possesses a significant concentration of sites and buildings united historically by plan and physical development. Specifically, this small district exhibits the characteristics of a nineteenth century salt-water farm and contains a set of historic buildings dating between 1817 and the early 20th century. The farm also meets Criterion A, for its agricultural significance. The farm operated continuously for approximately 186 years and for much of this time concentrated on raising sheep. Although sheep farming was common in eastern Maine in the later 19th century the practice was widely abandoned in the 20th century and few sheep farms with historic buildings are extant. The property also meets Criterion D for its information potential for its rural industrial significance as the site of a pre-Civil War lumber mill, store, dam, millpond and wharf. The level of significance is local and the period of significance starts when the property was settled by the Holway family in 1817. Although farming continued until 2003 the formal period of significance ends in 1965, or fifty years before the present.

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

**Criterion C: Historic District, Architecture**

Marsh Stream Farm is a small historic district that has developed over time united by purpose and geography. These buildings represent an approach to farming that housed each function in a separate building. This pattern was developed by the early European settlers on the east coast and is distinctly in contrast to the progressive approach farming that emerged later in the nineteenth century and resulted in connected complexes linking homes to barns by way of specialized work spaces. In many ways the survival of the individual domestic, storage and agricultural buildings at Marsh Stream Farm are remarkable – and is perhaps a result of continued use, maintenance and repair over time. The fact that these buildings have survived reflects the continued focus on agriculture on the farm and the need to house equipment and livestock.

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Two of the buildings are especially significant. The vernacular c. 1817 cape with Federal-era interior details is a remarkable survival in terms of design and finishes. There have been minimal changes to some of the rooms and the addition of two dormers, but otherwise this building presents much as it did when first constructed. The other building of note is the English style barn. Although barns with this basic plan are found in many of the earliest settled areas of the state, this example is significant for the manner in which modifications and additions reflect the farm's continuing involvement with raising sheep.<sup>1</sup> University of Vermont Professor Thomas Visser, who has extensively studied the barns and agricultural outbuildings in northern New England, provides the following description of a sheep shelter, written by herdsman William Jarvis in 1837.

Attached to my barns I have sheds connected with large yards; in those yards I place my racks...I leave the doors of my sheds open, and let the sheep go in and out when they please... My sheds are occasionally strawed to prevent their becoming very filthy, and there is no waste in so doing, as all the best of the straw the sheep will eat before laying upon it.<sup>2</sup>

As a type of building it is also relatively uncommon and Visser notes that nineteenth-century sheep barns are rarer than hens' teeth.

By the end of the nineteenth century and throughout most of the twentieth century, sheep farming continued to dwindle in Vermont and elsewhere in New England. As a result, very few intact nineteenth-century sheep barns survive. Most of those that were not demolished or did not collapse from neglect were converted into dairy barns.<sup>3</sup>

In the tradition of erecting separate buildings for specific functions an additional barn was built in the later nineteenth century to house livestock other than sheep. As a result the earlier barn was not converted to a dairy or cattle barn, and after the newer barn fell in a hurricane the earlier barn received the necessary care needed to ensure its usefulness into the twenty-first century.

#### **Criterion D: Information potential**

Marsh Stream Farm was developed by William Holway, a Machias, Maine native born in 1872. In 1817 William and his wife Martha and six of their children purchased land in the Kennebec region of Machias. The land spanned Marsh Stream and included frontage on the East Branch of the Little Kennebec River. Author George W. Drisko, who wrote Narrative of the Town of Machias in 1904, recorded that Holway immediately took advantage of the resources at hand:

<sup>1</sup> It is also interesting to note that one of the knee-wall garret spaces in the house was finished with plaster walls. Spaces like this, or dedicated spaces in sheep barns if available, were often used to safely store fleeces out of the reach of rodents.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas D. Visser, *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* (Hanover, N.H.: University Press of New England, 1997), 162.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, 164.

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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In 1817 Wm. Holway purchased a tract of timber land in what is called East Kennebec, built a house and in the autumn moved his family there. The following year he built a saw mill also a store and engaged extensively in lumbering. Later he built additional mills...<sup>4</sup>

While Holway probably shipped his lumber to the port at Machias, he also utilized it at home. In 1842 Holway built the brig *Margaretta* "in the yard of his own homestead at East Kennebec".<sup>5</sup> Prior to this he had built two schooners (*Henry Clay*, 1830 and *William and John*, 1832) in a shipyard in Thomaston.

Drisko's mention of Holway's saw mill, store, additional mills and shipyard are tantalizing, but the details are few and have not yet been able to be confirmed through other secondary sources. Today there are few visible remains of this industrial site. The most prominent is an elongated, slightly elevated section of tidal bottom (visible only at low tide) that shows the location of the former wharf. (See figure 1.) The site of the saw mill was probably on the downstream side of the dam; the locations of the store or any other mills are unknown. The oldest photograph of the property, possibly taken in the 1880s, show Marsh Stream Road passing over a fieldstone structure that appears to have been a dam. (The water level on the downstream side is higher than on the upstream side, suggesting that it was high tide and the water did not flow unimpeded from one side of the road to the other.) Current residents remember hearing reference to a "dike" and a cribwork bridge in this location, which was later replaced by three sets of culverts, all of which washed out. At this point the rip rap associated with the most recent culvers obscures any early abutments or original dam structure.

*A History of Lumbering in Maine* by Richard G. Wood indicates there were at least nine sawmills in the Machiasport, Machias, Roque Bluffs vicinity in 1840.<sup>6</sup> Holway's mill was not listed in the 1850 industrial census; he appears to have shifted focus by that point. Very few mill sites in this part of coastal Washington County have been recorded in the Maine Historic Sites Inventory. The best documented is a tidal mill in Machiasport (ME 257-002) that dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century or earlier. However, the mill at Marsh Stream farm was not tidal power. In East Machias the Ray Dennison mill on the East Machias River was a saw and grist mill that ran from 1844 -1940s. Another mill, about which details are few, was located on the Chandler River in Jonesboro, just to the west of Machias. Due to the early nineteenth-century date of the Holway mill site, and the scarcity of known sawmill sites relative to the rather healthy number of them that operated in the area in the mid-nineteenth century, Marsh Stream Farm has the potential to provide significant information about the associated industries of lumbering, ship building and maritime commerce from the period of circa 1817-1844 on the Little Kennebec River.

<sup>4</sup> George W. Drisko, *Narrative of the Town of Machias*, (Machias, Maine: Press of the Republican, 1904), 527.

<sup>5</sup> Drisko, 528.

<sup>6</sup> Richard G. Wood, *A History of Lumbering in Maine, 1820-1861* (Orono, Maine: Maine Studies, University of Maine, 1931, reprint 1971), 169.



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**Criterion A: Agriculture**

The long history of this property is tied to two families and a non-stop commitment to farming. The products of the farm waxed and waned with the times but after 1850, if not before, sheep farming was a constant.

When William Holway and his family settled at Marsh Stream he had already built a house and shortly thereafter erected a lumber mill and store, and presumably the English barn still on the property. Although his initial focus was on timber acquisition and processing it was also necessary to quickly develop the land into fields and meadows to produce food for the family and the livestock. To round out the farm the family also built a woodshed and carriage shed during the next few decades and possibly other outbuildings as well.

The Machias region was renowned in the later decades of the eighteenth-century for its ample supply of salt marsh – indeed this was one of the resources that drew settlers to the area. Salt hay is harvested from salt marshes. It is a nutritious grass that grows in the intertidal coastal region and provided an important source of food and fodder for the livestock of early settlers and long-settled farmers. In many locations, including the Machias region, salt marshes were prized acquisitions initially and had the added benefit that after the hay had been depleted by years of harvest the land could sometimes be reclaimed for pasture. Until 1829 Machiasport was part of today's political town of Machias, and topographic maps indicate that parts of the Little Kennebec River remain quite marshy. The name of the fresh water inlet at the farm is Marsh Stream and this suggests that the area may been rich in this botanical resource.

There is little information about the specifics of Holway's activities on the farm until the first Federal non-population censuses were taken in 1850. Holway's mill and/or shipyard was not recorded in that year's census of industry (although his brother and neighbor had a lumber mill in Machias). Instead Holway was enumerated as a farmer in the agricultural census – nomenclature that was applied to him in subsequent agricultural and population censuses. The agricultural census provides an overview of the family's farming activities. In 1850 Holway owned 120 acres, only twenty acres of which were "improved", and the farm was worth about \$1,000<sup>7</sup>. He did not own a substantial amount of livestock – only one horse, one swine, two bovines and twelve sheep. From the sheep he reaped fifty pounds of wool, an above average harvest of over four pounds per sheep. His agricultural products were modest and included fifty bushels of potatoes, six bushels of barley and twelve bushels of buckwheat. The one milch cow produced 150 pounds of butter and Holway put up ten tons of hay in his barn.

The design of this three-bay English-plan barn was time-tested in nineteenth-century Maine. The timber framed building had a center aisle with wooden threshing floor, pens and probably tie-ups for livestock in the exterior bays, and haylofts above. Certainly the barn was large enough to accommodate Holway's livestock if 1850 was representative of his overall

<sup>7</sup> The Federal population census of 1850 assessed his estate at \$2,000. After 30 years of habitation at the site the amount of improved land seems small. This may also suggest that Holway was utilizing the salt marsh in lieu of clearing additional acreage. According to Drisko much of his land was initially in timber – perhaps another factor limiting his agricultural production.

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livestock production. A flock of 12 sheep was not large and could certainly have been accommodated within this general-purpose agricultural structure. But over the next three decades the farm grew and one of its most important components was sheep farming.

The decade between 1850 and 1860 was a time of growth overall. The value of the farm as recorded by the population census rose from \$2,000 to \$2,500.<sup>8</sup> The number of bovines increased from two to ten, and there were four times as many swine. Six times as many potatoes were harvested and four times the amount of barley. The butter production increased to 400 pounds. The increase in animals required more hay, and this was accomplished by cutting 35 tons in 1860. The value of the farming implements doubled. Perhaps the tool house was constructed during this period.

By 1860 Holway and his son-in-law Arthur Moore had increased the size of their flock to 33 sheep, and it is hypothesized that during this period the fourth bay was added to the barn in order to provide dedicated shelter for the sheep and additional hay storage as well. A characteristic of a sheep barn is the ground-level openings in the wall that allow the flock to shelter under the hay mows while still receiving fresh air. As recorded in 1860 the sheep yielded 133 pounds of wool, a fair amount either for home textile production or for sale to the state's hungry textile manufacturers.

Over the next twenty years the farm continued to grow. After Holway's death in 1872 Arthur Moore took over the farm helped by his family, including his son Edward. The 120 acres recorded in 1850 became 540 acres in 1880. One hundred of these acres were meadow and 40 acres were tilled for agriculture. About thirty cows or cattle were present on the farm, along with three horses, and sixty tons of hay were put up to feed them.<sup>9</sup> Dairy production had increased as well with 1300 gallons of milk sold, 850 pounds of butter made and 100 pounds of cheese produced.<sup>10</sup> The forty tilled acres yielded sixty bushels of barley, forty bushels of oats, thirty-five bushels of wheat, ten bushels of peas and seven hundred bushels of potatoes. Two people were employed year round to work on the farm with the Moores. The number of sheep also increased during this period. According to the 1880 agricultural census, the flock had been as large as seventy-five sheep and lambs during the previous year (some had been sold) and they yielded forty fleeces weighing three hundred pounds of wool.

Maine farms were not known, historically, for housing large flocks of sheep. Agricultural historian Clarence Day asserts that flocks in the state were generally between ten and thirty head and rarely surpassed one hundred sheep. In this metric the Holway farm was not unusual, at least based on the available statistics. However, Day makes the argument for sheep farming in terms of its economic value.

The period from 1830 to 1840 had been called the golden era of sheep raising in New England. Nearly every farmer kept sheep to provide wool and mutton for his own family as well as for a source of income; the woolen textile industry had

<sup>88</sup> The agricultural census in 1850 valued the farm at \$1,000 and in 1860 at \$200. The latter figure is most likely a mistake, as the livestock alone was worth \$575.

<sup>9</sup> In 1870 ninety tons of hay were produced at the Marsh Stream Farm.

<sup>10</sup> The current owner of the property states that at one point there was a creamery building on the farm.

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come of age and was flourishing; imports from foreign countries had not yet reached the huge proportions they did later; and the West was not yet prominent as a wool-producing section. Prices of wool reached the highest level that they ever sustained over a period of years in time of peace. Farmers found the sheep industry profitable and rapidly increased their flocks.<sup>11</sup>

Sheep farming became especially profitable during the Civil War when the price of wool doubled. The high point in sheep farming, at least in terms of number of heads in the state, occurred in 1865 when it is estimated that there were one-million sheep in Maine.

At some point in the later nineteenth century a new large barn was built on Marsh Stream Farm, most likely to house an increasing number of cows and cattle – the farm had also invested heavily in dairy cattle in the last decades of the nineteenth century. (This barn, seen in a late 19<sup>th</sup> century photograph of the farm blew down during a hurricane in 1938.) After the cows and cattle were moved to the new barn the English style barn was dedicated to raising sheep and run-ins were created on the lower north and south walls of the older three bays. Mangers were also installed. After the “new” barn was destroyed the English barn was also used for draft horses and pigs.

When Arthur Moore died in 1882 Edward A. Moore took over the farm along with his mother Abigail Holway Moore. Although no records could be examined that detailed Edward’s work on the farm he was quite well respected as a farmer far beyond Machiasport. Dying early, at age 44 in 1891 from injuries he received from a bull, he had been the Washington County representative to the Maine Board of Agriculture and was remembered at their Annual Meeting in 1892. The following is excerpted from the memorial and resolutions presented at that meeting by F. M. Thompson of the neighboring town of Roque Bluffs.

He was born, reared and died on the farm of his father, the late Capt. Arthur Moore, who died some years ago. Mr. [Edward] Moore, at his father’s death assuming the care of the farm with his widowed mother and two sisters, who now deeply mourn the loss of a kind and helpful son, and an affectionate brother...

Mr. Moore for years had supplied the steamboat running between Machiasport and Portland with the products of his farm, sparing no pain to have everything in first-class order and on time. He was an active worker in all agricultural pursuits, taking an interest in everything that tended to the improvement of the farm and all its surroundings.

Mr. Moore was a breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Cotswold sheep; sparing neither expense nor time in order to procure the best. Just prior to his death he contemplated changing his Short-Horns to Jerseys and had started a small herd which, had he been spared, he would have doubtlessly made as good as any in the county if not in the state.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Clarence Day, *A History of Agriculture, 1604-1860* (Orono, ME: University Press, 1954), 187.

<sup>12</sup> B. Walker McKeen, Secretary, *Agriculture of Maine: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture, Volume 34, Parts 1891-1892* (Augusta: Burleigh and Flynt, 1892), 13-14.

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Shortly after the death of Edward A. Moore the family hired William I. Hawkins to manage the farm. Hawkins and his young daughter moved in with the family and he remained on the property until his death. Over the next five decades the farm continued to raise sheep, along with some cattle and considerable produce. The markets they supplied centered on the town's bustling harbors at Machiasport and Buck's Harbor. Photographs owned by the family show they used draft horses to help put up hay. While the specific quantities of the farm's livestock and produce are unknown, according to family legend after Hawkins was deeded the land he offered it to his granddaughter Marion Beale only if she promised not to raise sheep. Apparently he was tired of caring for the animals and wanted nothing more to do with them in his later years. Of course, once she owned the land she cultivated a flock of forty or so Romney and Chevoit sheep and continued to raise them on the pastures and meadows on this farm and house them in the English barn until 2003.

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

As discussed above, the 1850 agricultural census described Holway as a farmer and his production was modest, but by this time his household had been reduced in size, with only he and his wife and their three youngest (of 10) children living on the farm.

Over the next forty-two years the farm changed hands three times all within the same family. By 1860 the Holway's daughter Abigail (1818-1915) and her husband Arthur Moore and their four children had moved onto the farm with her parents. At this time Arthur Moore (c. 1820-1882) was identified as the Customs Inspector and William Holway as a farmer in the population census, although the agricultural census associated Marsh Stream with Moore not Holway.<sup>13</sup> In the 1870 population census Arthur Moore, farmer, was the head of the household which included William and Mary Holway, ages 86 and 85 respectively, although Mary dies before the year ends.

In 1872 William Holway dies, and Abigail and Arthur Moore take over the farm. In 1880 the farm family included the Moore's and their four children and Abigail's sister and nephew. Two years later Arthur Moore dies and his son Edward Arthur Moore took over the farm. After Edward Arthur Moore died in 1891 Abigail Moore became the head of the farm.

For three years Abigail Moore worked the farm with her three daughters Alice, Mary and Hattie. In 1894 they hired a Canadian widower, William I. Hawkins to manage the farm. Hawkins and his five year old daughter Eva also lived on the farm. After Abigail Moore died in 1915 Alice and Hattie inherited the farm, and upon the death of Hattie in 1933 the farm was willed to William Hawkins, who had by then worked for the Moores for forty years. Hawkins, now 63, continued to farm and soon was joined by his granddaughter, Marion Beale (daughter of Eve Hawkins, born 1915), to whom he deeded the property in 1941. Beale married Leonard Dodge and they raised sheep on the farm. Dodge died in 1962 but Marion continued farming

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<sup>13</sup> In 1850 Abigail and Arthur Moore and their son resided on the farm of William Holway, Jr., Abigail's brother. Arthur Moore's profession was described as "Sea Captain".

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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until 2003, five years before her death. The property is now owned by Marion Beale Dodge's nephew.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

B. Walker McKeen, Secretary. *Agriculture of Maine. Thirty-Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Abriculture, for the year 1891-1892.* Augusta: Burleigh & Flynt, 1892.

Day, Clarence. *A History of Maine Agriculture 1604-1860.* Orono, Maine: University Press, 1954.

Day, Clarence a. *Farming in Maine 1860-1940.* Orono: University of Maine Press, 1963.

Drisko, George W. *Narrative of the Town of Machias.* Machias, Maine: Press of the Republic, 1904.

Federal Non-population Censuses--Maine, 1850-1880: Agriculture, Industry. Machiasport, Maine. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=1276> . Accessed September-October, 2015

Visser, Thomas D. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings* . Hanover, N.H.: Univeristy Press of New England, 1997.

Wood, Richard G. *A History of Lumbering in Maine 1820-1861.* Orono, Maine: Maine Studies, Univeristy of Maine, 1931, reprint 1971.

**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

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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University

Other

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

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

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 213 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 624344 | Northing: 4947456 |
| 2. Zone: 19 | Easting: 624864 | Northing: 4947545 |
| 3. Zone: 19 | Easting: 625485 | Northing: 4946398 |
| 4. Zone: 19 | Easting: 624943 | Northing: 4946169 |
| 5. Zone: 19 | Easting: 624175 | Northing: 4946629 |

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

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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The extents of the nominated property are described by the Town of Machiasport tax map number 6, lot 6. Within this large property, which has been historically associated with Marsh Stream Farm is the cluster of buildings on Marsh Stream Lane at the junction with Marsh Stream. These buildings and their immediate surroundings are the most important part of the farm in terms of the areas and periods of significance.

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

In the nineteenth and early twentieth century Marsh Stream Farm contained upwards of 300 acres and included fields, coastline and woodlots outside of the current legal boundaries. However, the most important buildings, site and associated fields are located within the political bounds of the above described map and lot. Some of the land sold off by the family has been developed into summer or year-round residences. The remaining land is sufficient to convey the extents and variety of land that was necessary to support the salt-water farm.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian  
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65  
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065  
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov  
telephone: (207) 28701453  
date: 15 October 2015

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

**Photographs**

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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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: Marsh Stream Farm

City or Vicinity: Machiasport

County: Washington State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 28 August 2015 unless otherwise noted

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

- 1 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0001  
*Marsh Stream Farm from East Kennebec Road; facing south-southwest.*
- 2 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0002  
*Marsh Stream Farm from the banks of the Marsh Stream; facing north-northwest.*
- 3 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0003  
*South façade and east elevation of farmhouse; facing northwest. July 10, 2012.*
- 4 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0004  
*South façade and west elevation of farmhouse; facing northeast.*
- 5 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0005  
*Front door surround, south façade; facing north.*
- 6 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0006  
*Sitting room with original doors, fireplace surround and early fireframe; facing west.*
- 7 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0007  
*Kitchen, looking toward front hall; facing southeast.*



**MARSH STREAM FARM**

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- 8 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0008  
*Pantry; facing northwest.*
- 9 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0009  
*Well-worn stairs to second floor; facing north.*
- 10 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0010  
*Fireplace surround second floor east bedroom; facing west. July 10, 2012.*
- 11 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0011  
*Barn; facing north.*
- 12 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0012  
*Woodshed; facing east. Tool house in back left.*
- 13 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0013  
*Back side of wood shed with attached chicken house to south and detached outhouse to north; facing west. July 10, 2012.*
- 14 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0014  
*Carriage shed; facing southwest.*
- 15 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0015  
*Tool shed; facing northwest. July 10, 2012.*
- 16 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0016  
*Remains of bridge/culvert; facing south.*
- 17 of 17 ME\_WASHINGTON COUNTY\_MARSH STREAM FARM\_0017  
*Site of wharf, mill and store; facing southeast.*

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

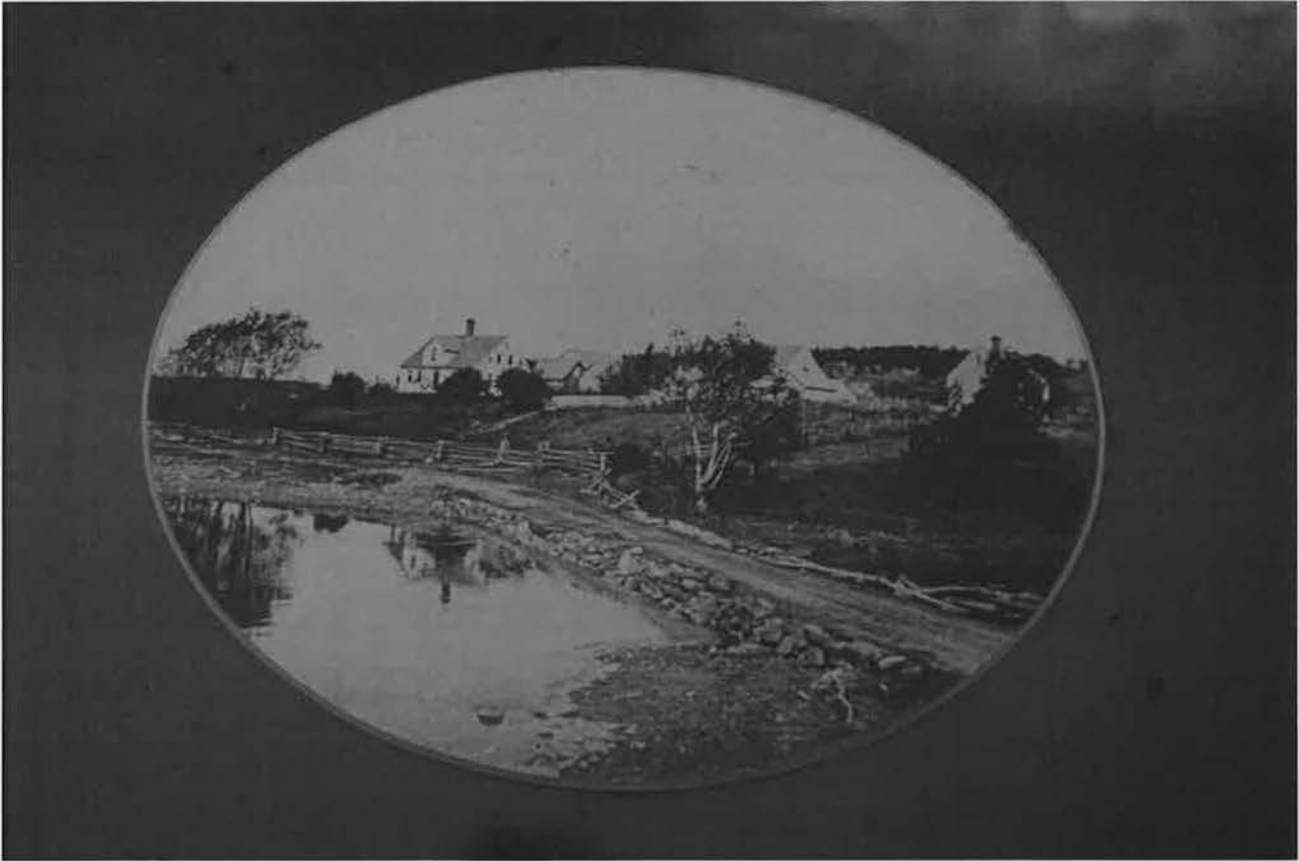
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

Name of Property

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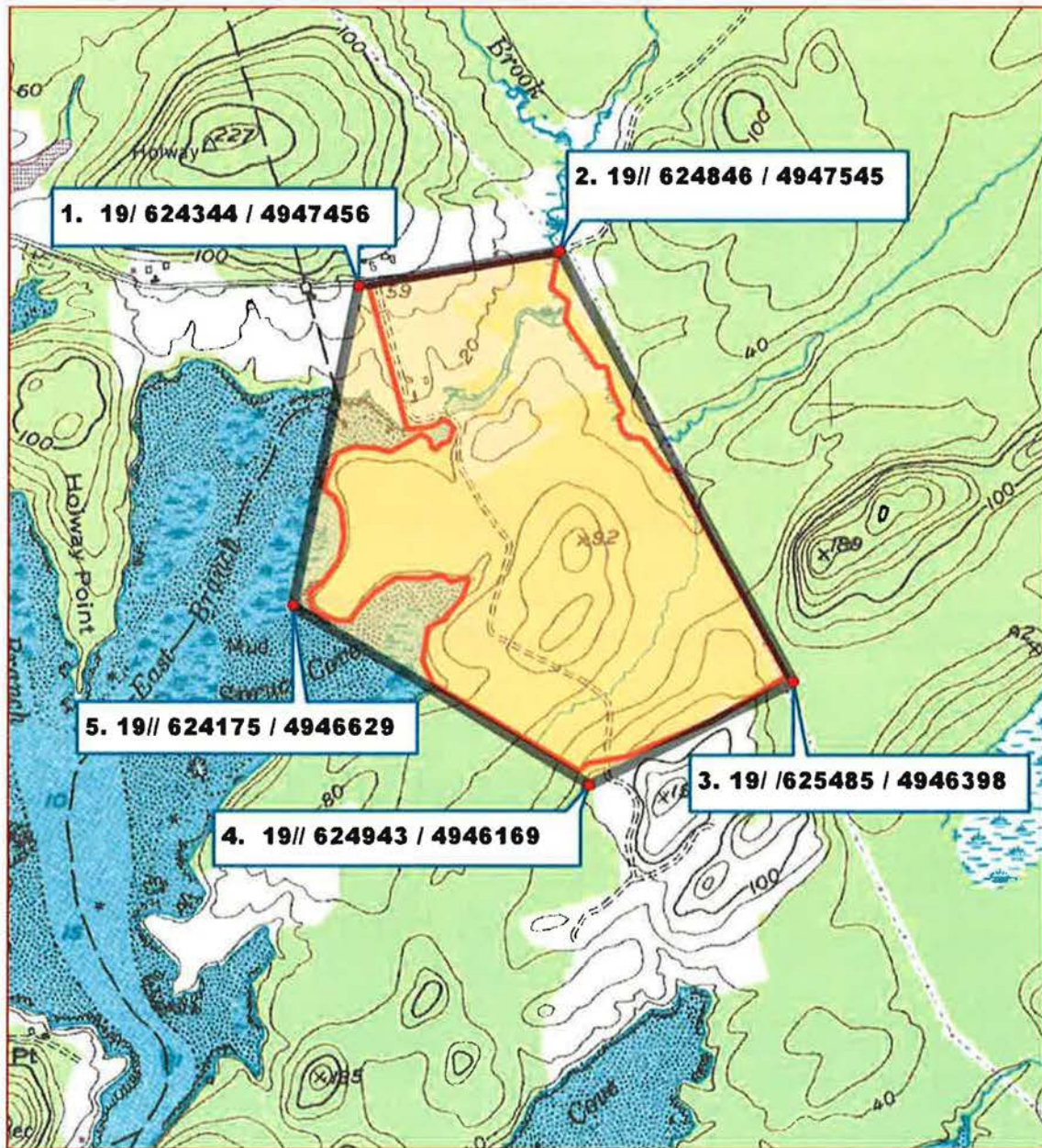
**Figure 1. Marsh Stream Farm, late 19<sup>th</sup> century.** *Photo courtesy of Paul Andrews, Marsh Stream Farm, Machiasport.*

**MARSH STREAM FARM**



Name of Property

**WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE**

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**Legend**

-  UTM Boundaries
-  HD Boundaries

**MARSH STREAM FARM**  
Lincoln County Maine  
15 October 2015

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UTMs in NAD 83



**MARSH STREAM FARM**

Name of Property

**WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE**

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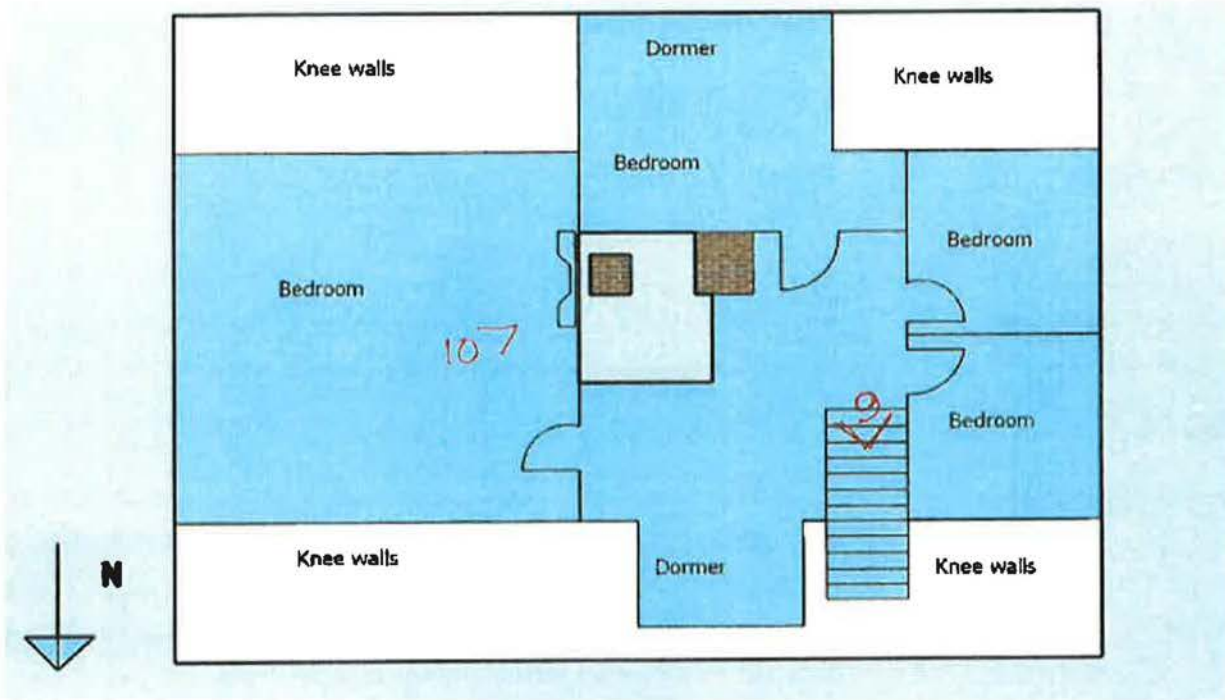


Photo Sketch 1: Second Floor of House at Marsh Stream Farm. Photos 9 and 10.

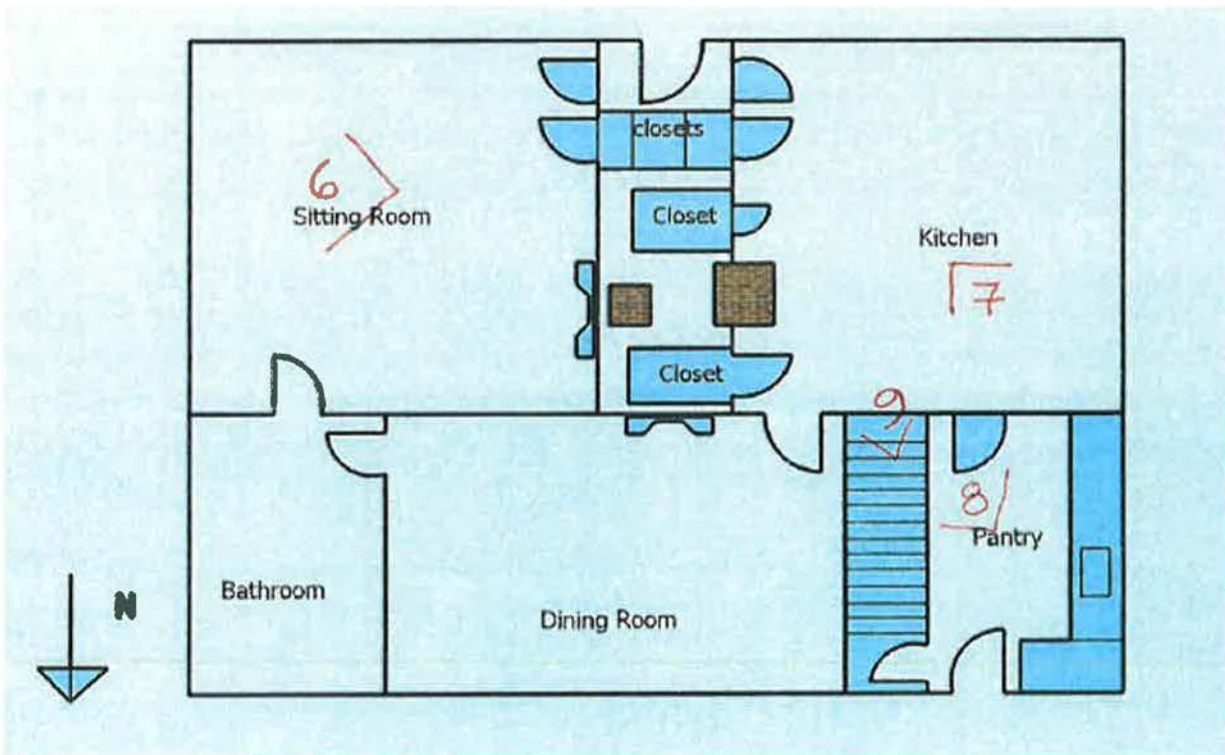


Photo Sketch 2: First Floor of House at Marsh Stream Farm. Photos 6, 7, 8 and 9.

**MARSH STREAM FARM**

Name of Property

**WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE**

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Photo Sketch 3: Marsh Stream Farm. Photos 1,2,16 and 17.



Photo Sketch 3: Marsh Stream Farm. Photos 3-5 and 11-15.























forever.  
Isaiah 26:4

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Marsh Stream Farm

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 11/27/15      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/30/15  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/14/16      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/12/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000971

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    1.12.16 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.



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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

RECEIVED 2280

NOV 27 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

25 November 2015

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find five (5) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Hussey-Littlefield Farm, Kennebec County  
Cottage on King's Row, Lincoln County  
Falmouth High School, Cumberland County  
Marsh Stream Farm, Washington County  
Brunswick Commercial Historic District, Cumberland County

The photographs submitted with the Brunswick Commercial Historic District were developed from black and white film negatives. As such, there is no accompanying image disk. Accompanying this nomination are copies of letters of objection submitted by 7 (only) of the 32 property owners.

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.