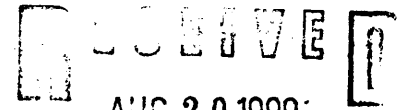


1467

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cherryfield Historic District  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Portions of Rt. 1 & Main, Church, River, Park & New Sts  not for publication  
city, town Cherryfield  vicinity  
state Maine code ME county Washington code 029 zip code 04622

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>52</u>	<u>10</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>52</u>	<u>10</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 6

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] Date: 8/14/90  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 10-1-90 Date of Action

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

**Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)**Domestic/Single DwellingCommerce/Trade/Department StoreReligion/Religious Structure

---

**Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)**Domestic/Single DwellingCommerce/Trade/Specialty StoreReligion/Religious StructureRecreation & Culture/Museum

---

---

**7. Description**

---

**Architectural Classification****(enter categories from instructions)**ItalianateSecond EmpireQueen Anne

---

**Materials (enter categories from instructions)**foundation Stone/Granitewalls Wood/WeatherboardWood/Shingleroof Asphaltother \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The Cherryfield Historic District is a discontinuous area of approximately 75 acres lying on both sides of the Narraguagus River. It is bisected by the east-west path of U. S. Route 1 and framed by the north-south secondary roads 182 and 193 (Main Street). Although it is comprised principally of residential buildings, the district does embrace the historic commercial district. There are 52 contributing and 10 non-contributing resources indicated, respectively, by capital letters C and NC in the following inventory list.

Cherryfield is located in western Washington County approximately midway between Ellsworth to the west and Machias to the east. It rests in a shallow, narrow river valley that ranges from about 100 feet above sea level at the ridge and 10-20 feet at the water's edge. The district itself varies in elevation from 20 to 60 feet with the most dramatic rise evident on the east side of the river along Route 1 and Church Street. Many of the buildings on the west side take advantage of the sloping topography to gain elevated locations that afford views of the river and village. Main Street and its extension into Park Street, which are located on the east side, establish a level corridor parallel to the river. Park Street lies in a broad area that was historically ill-suited for intensive development by virtue of its wetland characteristic. Behind and parallel to this street is New Street which is some 5 to 10 feet higher in elevation.

There is a wide range of siting patterns in the district, although this variation is most noticeable only when a comparison is made between distinct groups of buildings. For example, the houses that face Route 1 maintain a consistent setback of moderate depth with respect to each other although there are differences in lot size. Yet this pattern is quite different from the very deep setbacks found along Park Street where consideration had to be made for the wetland characteristic of the property in front of the houses. In typical fashion, the commercial buildings are located in close proximity to the street. Mention has already been made about the deep setbacks and generous lot sizes of the houses on River Road, especially as is evident in the Frank C. Nash (57) and William M. Nash (58) houses. The buildings in this area gain additional distinction by virtue of their siting on elevated locations that give them commanding views eastward.

See continuation sheet

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Commerce  
Community Planning & Development  
Industry

Period of Significance

1790 - c. 1930

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Campbell, Alexander  
Campbell, G. R.  
Campbell, Samuel & Stewart, A. L.

Architect/Builder

Various: See Inventory List

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Cherryfield Historic District is comprised of a collection of substantially intact residential and commercial buildings that clearly depict the nineteenth century development of this riverine community. Located on both sides of the Narraguagus River, Cherryfield flourished in its position as a lumber milling and shipping center. This prosperity is particularly evident in the existing houses, among which are a group of notable Second Empire style dwellings. The district is significant under National Register criteria A, B, and C by virtue of its depiction of community development and association with commerce; through its association with significant persons; and for architectural history. Criteria considerations A and B also apply by virtue of the existence of one religious property and a moved building.

**1757-1830**

According to tradition, Cherryfield, named for the wild red cherries which covered the banks of the Narraguagus, was first settled about 1757 by Ichabod Willey, Samuel Colson, Jabez Dorman, and John Densmore. Of these pioneers Willey, a millwright by trade, established the first known mill on the river at a point above the district boundary. Settlement continued throughout the 1760s, and in 1772 Alexander Campbell removed to the present village area. His arrival marked the beginning of the town's development as a lumber processing center, since his chief interest was establishing operations where he could easily transport milled lumber to sea-going vessels downriver at Milbridge.

By all accounts, Cherryfield village grew slowly at first with one source suggesting that there were only a dozen or so houses in the community by 1812.<sup>1</sup> A least three of these are still extant and two lie within the district. Foremost among them, and the most prominently sited, is Alexander Campbell's two-story dwelling (1) of 1790 standing atop what came to be known as Campbell Hill. The other is the c. 1802 frame residence (22) of blacksmith Amaziah Ricker.<sup>2</sup>

See continuation sheet

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Bacon, George F. Calais, Eastport, and Vicinity: Their Representative Business Men, and Points of Interest. Newark: Glenwood Publishing Co. 1892.

Harriman, Phil. Mills of the Narraguagus. Privately Printed, 1977

Mitchell and Campbell. Cherryfield Register. Brunswick, ME: H. E. Mitchell & Co. 1905.

### 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

### Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of property Approx. 75

### UTM References

A 

1	9	5	8	4	9	1	5	4	9	3	9	1	1	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B 

1	9	5	8	5	6	3	0	4	9	3	9	1	4	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

C 

1	9	5	8	5	6	3	0	4	9	3	8	2	0	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

D 

1	9	5	8	4	9	0	0	4	9	3	8	2	6	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

See Map

See continuation sheet

### Boundary Justification

The Cherryfield Historic District is composed of two discontinuous parts. This solution was developed in response to two factors: (1) The presence of a river separating the two otherwise completely related areas, and (2) the absence of significance of the Rt. 1 highway bridge that spans this waterway. While future archaeological investigation may yield the location of industrial related sites along the river's edge, it is not expected that important structural elements will be found in the river channel.

See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date 7/1990

street & number 55 Capitol Street telephone (207) 289-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04333

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

Landscaping patterns vary considerably in the district. The houses along Route 1 typically feature large deciduous trees framing the lots. A few of these buildings also have smaller plantings such as shrubs or evergreens. Plant material along Main Street is largely confined to the trio of houses beyond the Patten Store where there are large trees and hedges, the latter of which are principally near foundation walls. The houses along Park and New Streets are set amidst a more random pattern of landscaping that includes mature hardwoods and evergreens of low to moderate height often used as boundary markers between lots. This configuration also holds on the west side of the river, although the broad open areas of yard or meadow that front River Road are distinctive features not unlike the expanse of frontage along Park Street.

Architecturally, the district holds representative examples of the most popular nineteenth century residential styles, with an especially impressive concentration of Second Empire dwellings. This diverse group of buildings does share one thing in common between its individual members; and that is their wooden construction. Although there are known to have been two brickyards in town as early as 1857, there is not one historic building that utilizes this as its principal material of construction. Likewise, there are no structures built of stone, although granite is widely used for foundations.

The earliest buildings in the district date from the Federal period and include the Alexander Campbell House (1) and Amaziah Ricker House (22). While the former is substantially larger than the latter, they share similar characteristics in their use of a symmetrically composed five-bay facade (the Campbell house has been altered), interior chimneys, and a low hipped roof. A second popular roof form was the gable, and this pattern is evident on the David Campbell House (45), a building further distinguished by its flush sheathed facade.

Cherryfield's extant dwellings clearly show that the five-bay composition of the facade established in the Federal period houses, remained a popular choice well into the 1850s. There are a number of houses that illustrate this pattern including the Greek Revival style Uriah N. Small House (20) and the Italianate J. L. Campbell House (35). While the basic form of these houses is unchanged, the detailing displays considerable variation. The Greek Revival houses, while they frequently lack pilasters and pronounced cornices, do have entrances with these features as well as pedimented gable ends. Furthermore, they utilize more generous proportions in their overall design. The Italianate houses, on the other hand, introduce features such as bracketed window hoods and cornices, as well as more generously proportioned windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

Houses with front gable orientations appear for the first time during the Greek Revival period. Typically, these are smaller one-and-a-half-story buildings with side entrances. Many also display Italianate or in one case Gothic Revival details that indicate the transitional period of their construction. Among the most distinctive of these is the (First) Samuel N. Campbell House (5) and the J. Strout House (31). One of the larger and more handsome of the Italianate houses in the district fully illustrates this blending of styles. The Godfrey-Patten House (32) has a pedimented gable end as well as bracketed cornices, an ornate entrance porch, and a side bay window. The Italianate period also witnessed a further experimentation with plan and composition as seen in the L-shaped O. Ward House (19). Two commercial buildings were also treated with Italianate characteristics, the most notable of which is the Frank Patten Store (38).

Cherryfield's most unique contribution to the study of Maine's historic patterns of building lies in its Second Empire style houses. Three of the five houses exhibiting these characteristics are of particular note: the Frank Campbell House (10), the Arthur L. Willey House (18), and the William M. Nash House (58). These highly detailed buildings with their ornate window hoods, porches, and picturesque roof configurations underscore the remarkably high degree of skill achieved by their respective builders. While the design of these houses may be equaled and surpassed in urban areas such as Bangor and Portland, given their small town context, integrity, and relative number, they are truly remarkable.

Although the Second Empire style lingered in Cherryfield (A. L. Stewart's House (39) was remodelled with a mansard roof in 1891), the Queen Anne style made its presence in a dramatic way in 1883. At that time Samuel Campbell erected his elaborate residence (2) on Campbell Hill from a design published in the August, 1882 edition of Carpentry and Building. The turned elements in the porch, use of shingles and other decorative treatments in the pent gables, and the detailing of the dormers were new elements to the local building scene. The precedent set by this house is evident on later buildings, especially in the William M. Nash House (58), that Charles A. Allen remodelled in 1888. Queen Anne attributes were also applied in a lively manner to the 1895 Silsby Block (46), and the Frank C. Nash House (57) of 1891.

The district contains two examples of the Colonial Revival style. The earliest of these is the Frederick S. Nickels House (36) of 1893, a square two-story building with a hip roof, interior chimneys and a front porch employing columns. Its more refined neighbor, the 1904 Charles Campbell House (3), is more inventive in its organization exhibiting a second story overhang, a high hip roof punctuated by dormers, and a shingled exterior surface.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 4**Inventory List**

1. **General Alexander Campbell House, 1790 - C**  
Route 1  
N.R. 4/18/77

Standing atop the highest point in the district, the General Alexander Campbell House is a large two-story L-shaped frame building covered by a hip roof. The Federal period dwelling, which is sheathed in weatherboards, features three-sided bay windows flanking the original entryway on the south side and an attached porch across two-thirds of the long east elevation. Both the bay windows and porch are late nineteenth century additions. The building retains its two interior chimneys in the front block, a short one-story ell, and an attached carriage barn.

General Alexander Campbell was the most prominent of Cherryfield's early settlers. After distinguishing himself in military service during the Revolution, Campbell focussed his energies on the development of a substantial lumber business while continuing to occupy a number of important public offices. In the latter capacity he served as a Massachusetts State Senator from 1791-98 and, in 1793, was appointed to serve on a three member commission to negotiate a treaty with the Passamaquoddy Indians.

2. **(Second) Samuel N. Campbell House, 1883 - C**  
Route 1  
Charles A. Allen, Builder  
N.R. 2/4/82

This lavishly detailed and remarkably intact Queen Anne style house ranks among the finest of its type in eastern Maine. The asymmetrically massed two-and-a-half-story main block features a wrap-around porch with Eastlake ornamentation, bay windows articulated with brackets and sawn details, and a hip roof enlivened by pent gables, dormers, and chimney stacks. Its varied form is further enhanced by the use of weatherboards on the main wall surfaces and fish-scale shingles in the gables and above the windows. The original carriage house stands behind the dwelling. Its gable-on-hip roof features an elaborate ventilator mounted on the ridge.

Like its neighbor (1) to the east, this house was built for a member of the prominent Campbell family. Colonel Samuel N. Campbell was the grandson of Alexander Campbell, and like his grandfather was engaged in the lumber business. He too was politically active, serving on the Governor's Executive Council from 1880-82. The house was constructed by the Cherryfield builder Charles A. Allen from a design published in the August 1882 edition of Carpentry and Building (New York). The architect was T. F. Schneider of Washington, D. C.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

---

3. **Charles Campbell House, 1904 - C**  
Route 1  
John W. Strout, Architect and Builder

This two-story hipped roof frame dwelling is sheathed entirely in wood shingles. Its freely adapted Colonial Revival style is evident in the second story overhang, a side porch with paired Tuscan columns, block modillions, and the tracery of the round arched window in one of the gabled dormers. A three-sided bay window is mounted below the overhang on the south elevation whereas the entrance is sheltered by the porch on the west side. A one-story kitchen ell extends to the rear, and a shingled barn stands behind.

The existing house stands on the site of a building which had been in existence as early as 1861. It was built to replace the earlier one which burned in 1903. The May 6, 1904, edition of the Narraguagus Times carried the note that John W. Strout had drawn the plans for the house which was to be in the "Colonial Style." Charles Campbell was one of the partners in the manufacturing, ship building, and mercantile firm of G. R. Campbell and Company.

4. **Charles P. Nickels House, c. 1870 - C**  
Route 1

The Charles P. Nickels House is a member of the group of elaborate Second Empire style dwellings which are found in a particularly high concentration in Cherryfield. Its three-story main block features a wraparound porch which encircles the first story, pedimented second story windows below the bracketed and denticulated cornice, and a patterned wood shingle mansard roof punctuated by highly decorative dormers with prominent bracketed hoods. Wide paneled pilasters frame the corners of the house which is sheathed in weatherboards. A one-story kitchen ell projects to the rear, and a detached barn stands to the northwest.

Charles P. Nickels was a general merchant and lumber manufacturer who was initially associated with his father in the firm of J. O. Nickels and Son. He subsequently continued the business under the name C. P. Nickels. The land on which the house stands was deeded to Nickels' wife who was a member of the Campbell family. The house is noted in the 1861 wall map of Washington County, and it is reported that the original dwelling was substantially remodeled into its present form.



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 6

---

**5. (First) Samuel N. Campbell House, By 1861 - C  
Route 1**

This one-and-a-half-story gable front frame house features a full width porch on the facade, a bracketed cornice and a raking cornice ornamented with a wave patterned bargeboard. The house exhibits Greek Revival style characteristics in its proportions, side hall plan, gable orientation and pronounced corner pilasters and wide cornice. These are juxtaposed with the Italianate features of closely spaced brackets, side and front bay windows, bracketed window hoods, and the Gothic trim. The porch is a turn-of-the-century addition. A long ell extends to a perpendicular connector that joins the house to the barn.

Samuel N. Campbell was residing in this house as early as 1861, and he apparently occupied it until his new, much more lavish dwelling (2) was completed in 1883. While living here, Campbell was a partner in the firm of G. R. Campbell and Company, and was president of the Cherryfield Silver Mining Company.

**6. Nash-Wakefield House, c. 1820 - C  
Route 1**

This two-story dwelling, which is sheathed in weatherboards, has a distinct Federal style appearance which is altered by the replacement Greek Revival style doorway. Its symmetrically composed five-bay facade features a central entrance with a broad entablature and paneled pilasters and a narrow cornice typical of the Federal period. A bay window was added in the nineteenth century to the east gable end. Two interior chimneys rise through the roof ridge. A modern gambrel roofed shed stands behind the house.

Although the original owner of this house has not yet been identified, in 1861 it was occupied by Mrs. L. Nash. In 1881 G. W. Wakefield was residing here. Wakefield was a manufacturer of castings and machinery. His foundry was located on the east side of the Forest Mill Dam.

**7. Freeman-Wakefield House, By 1861 - C  
Route 1**

The Freeman-Wakefield House is a one-and-a-half-story frame building exhibiting a transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style form. It is sheathed in weatherboards. The two-bay gable front facade is composed of a side entrance with sidelights and a bracketed entablature, a three-sided bay window, and two windows sheltered by bracketed hoods in the gable peak. Paneled pilasters rise to a wide cornice detailed with paired brackets. A long one-story ell originally projected to the rear.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 7

---

In 1861 this house was occupied by W. Freeman. It is not clear whether this was the same member of the Freeman family who subsequently established an estate on the opposite side of the river. Edward C. Wakefield had acquired it by 1881. He was in partnership with his father in the manufacture of castings and machinery.

**8. Blueberry Ford Garage, c. 1840, after 1925 - C**  
Northeast Corner of Route 1 and Main Street

Occupying one corner of the principal crossroads in Cherryfield, the Ford Garage consists of a one-story hipped roof frame building and a considerably larger gabled structure offset from one corner. The latter section was remodeled into its present configuration between 1911 and 1925 when it was converted from a Greek Revival style former hotel building with an engaged porch along the front and part of two sides. Sometime after 1925, this block was moved back on the lot and the second building was erected. This later section has a shingled parapet enframing the roof as well as a variety of door and window openings below. The fenestration pattern of the earlier building was completely altered during and perhaps after its conversion from the original form. Wood shingles are largely employed as sheathing on the later addition whereas weatherboards cover the larger block.

**9. House, c. 1920 - C**  
Route 1

The existing appearance of this one-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame dwelling dates from the early twentieth century when a thorough remodeling was undertaken on an earlier building. Sheathed in weatherboards, the house has a granite block foundation and a hipped roof punctuated by dormers. A simple porch shelters the two-leaf central entrance.

The 1861 wall map shows that Alexander Campbell's residence was located on this site at that time. Twenty years later the property was held by his estate. At present the original configuration is not known. However, the present building must in some way be associated with the Campbell house site since it clearly stands upon an early foundation. Alexander Campbell was the grandson and namesake of one of Cherryfield's early settlers and the builder of the house (1) which stands across the road.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 8

---

- 10. Frank Campbell House, 1875 - C**  
Route 1  
Charles A. Allen, Architect and Builder  
N.R. 10/29/82

The Frank Campbell House is a remarkable two-story Second Empire style frame dwelling featuring a variety of ornamental woodwork as well as a front tower encircled by a wrap-around porch. Its three-bay facade is dominated by the tower which is capped by a bell cast mansard roof punctuated on each of its four sides by round arched dormers. The windows have heavily molded and bracketed hoods, and the cornices of both the porch and main body of the house have bracketed and denticulated cornices. A secondary entrance tower and porch are located on the west elevation. The lower slope of the mansard roof is sheathed in slate. There is a carriage house at the rear of the lot.

- 11. House, c. 1840 - C**  
Route 1

Facing west toward the Narraguagus River, this two-story, five-bay frame dwelling has a very modest Greek Revival style form. It features a central entrance with a surround of paneled pilasters and entablature, a narrow cornice, and pediments at the gable ends. Most of the windows are replacement two-over-two double-hung sash. There are two interior chimneys and a granite foundation. It is sheathed in aluminum siding.

- 12. U. N. Small Store, c. 1860 - C**  
Route 1

This modest one-and-a-half-story frame building is a narrow three bays in width and rectangular in plan. Its central entrance and large flanking nine-pane windows are framed by shallow pediments. A sawn bargeboard ornaments the gable. There is a shed dormer on the west side. The building is sheathed in weatherboards.

- 13. Convenience Store, c. 1970 - NC**  
Southeast Corner of Route 1 and Park Street

This low, one-story brick and frame building occupies the site of an historic commercial structure at the principal intersection in Cherryfield. In both its siting, materials, and overall design, it represents an unfortunate intrusion into this important village focal point.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 9

---

**14. Store, c. 1937 - NC  
Park Street**

This square, hip roofed frame building is sheathed in wood shingles. It has a narrow three-bay facade with a center entrance. The building stands on the site of an earlier commercial structure.

**15. Store, c. 1860 - NC  
Park Street**

Despite the retention of its overall historic form, this large two-story, three-bay frame commercial building has suffered from a series of recent alterations that have compromised its integrity. These include the substitution of replacement windows, remodeling of the storefront, and the application of vinyl siding. The building retains its broad roof overhang and cornice returns which are much like those of its neighbor (16).

**16. Peter Smith Store, 1858 - C  
Park Street**

One of a handful of relatively intact commercial buildings in Cherryfield, this two-and-a-half-story, three-bay frame structure features a shed roofed front porch and a rear shed addition. Its central entrance is flanked by replacement bay windows, but the upper story and gable peak retain their original six-over-six windows, as do the side elevations. The building's broad roof overhang and pronounced cornice returns are similar to those of the adjacent store (15).

An 1892 publication about the representative businessmen of a number of communities in Washington County states that Peter Smith established a general mercantile business in Cherryfield in 1858. He was indicated as the occupant of the store on the 1881 Atlas of Washington County. Sanborn fire insurance maps show that its original use was retained as late as 1925. Additionally, they reveal that a porch was added between 1895 and 1901.

**17. Freeman-Nash House, c. 1840 - C  
Park Street**

This two-story, five-bay Greek Revival frame dwelling features a central entrance whose recessed door is framed by paneled pilasters and an entablature. A narrow cornice carries across the elevation, and the side elevations have pediments. The north side has a two-story ell as well as an entrance vestibule and bay window, the former of which had been added by 1884 and the latter between 1895 and 1901. The house also retains its six-over-six sash, weatherboard sheathing, two interior chimneys, and granite foundation. During the nineteenth century a number of outbuildings were located behind the house.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 10

---

In 1861 William Freeman, Jr. was residing in this house. Like his father, Freeman was an attorney. By 1881 he had moved, and the house at that time was occupied by E. B. Nash.

**18. Arthur R. Willey House, c. 1876 - C  
Park Street**

Another of the remarkable group of Second Empire style houses in Cherryfield, the Willey House is an asymmetrically massed two-story frame building with a large three-story entrance tower located on the north side. The house is ornamented with a variety of features including bracketed bay windows, cornices, window hoods, and dormers, as well as a patterned shingle roof. The tower, whose scale dwarfs the main block of the house, has an elaborate porch and trios of round-arched windows in each side of the third story. Weatherboards cover the house and a portion of the attached barn at the rear.

A member of an extended family which included lumber manufacturers, merchants, and a justice, Arthur R. Willey was for many years the Cherryfield town clerk.

**19. O. Ward House, c. 1870 - C  
Park Street**

This two-story Italianate style house features a recessed wing with a porch and a two-story rear ell. It is sheathed in weatherboards. The two-bay projecting gable front block has a three-sided bay window on the first story, a bracketed hood above the side entrance, and narrow bracketed hoods over the second story windows. A cornice with paired brackets carries around the house, and the porch has sawn details and chamfered posts.

In 1881 the house was occupied by O. Ward, a merchant and former Cherryfield tax collector.

**20. Uriah N. Small House, c. 1840 - C  
Park Street**

Similar in form to its neighbor (17) to the north, this two-story, five-bay frame dwelling has a pronounced Greek Revival entrance and pedimented gable ends. The center door is bordered by sidelights and a transom and framed by pilasters and an entablature. A narrow cornice carries across the elevation. The original six-over-six windows and rear ell survive. Weatherboards cover the house which rests on a granite foundation.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   7   Page  11 

---

Uriah N. Small was indicated as the occupant of this house on the 1861 wall map. Small was a merchant by trade, and his store in 1881 was located in the present post office (12).

**21. Shed, c. 1950 - NC  
Park Street**

This one-story shed roofed frame building houses the surviving remnants of the Ricker family blacksmith shop. The frame structure has a variety of window and door openings and is sheathed in asphalt siding.

**22. Amaziah Ricker House, c. 1802 - C  
Park Street**

Believed to be the second oldest house in the district this two-story, five-bay frame dwelling is sheathed in weatherboards and covered by a low hipped roof. The Federal period building retains its narrow cornice and multi-pane windows, as well as its remodeled Greek Revival style entrance featuring sidelights and transom framed by pilasters and an entablature. A two-story ell extends to the rear and a barn stands off the southwest corner.

According to local tradition Amaziah Ricker, a blacksmith by trade, settled in Cherryfield at the urging of Alexander Campbell. He is thought to have built the house about 1802 and operated his shop in an adjacent building. Members of the Ricker family were still occupying the house and were engaged in the blacksmithing business as late as 1900.

**23. Ricker House, c. 1835 - C  
Park Street**

This handsome two-story Greek Revival frame house features an entrance porch, pedimented gable ends, side bay window, and a recessed two-story ell and porch. Its five-bay facade has a broad cornice and corner pilasters as well as the porch whose flat roof and entablature are supported by a pair of fluted columns resting on plinths. A balustrade extends to the wall. The Italianate style bay window exhibits paired brackets and a denticulated cornice. The rear porch has chamfered posts and flattened Gothic arches. Weatherboards cover the entire house which rests on a granite foundation. Two chimneys punctuate the front roof slope.

The Ricker House is believed to have been built for a son of Amaziah Ricker whose house (22) stands nearby. In 1861 its occupant was Mrs. M. Ricker. Twenty years later, blacksmith W. C. Ricker was residing here.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 12

---

**24. House, c. 1840, 1980 - NC  
Park Street**

This modest one-story, L-shaped frame building is sheathed in weatherboards and rests on a granite foundation. Its two-bay gabled facade has a Greek Revival style entrance with pilasters and an entablature at one side and a three-sided bay window at the other. The upper story of this house was recently removed and many details lost. For this reason it is a non-contributing building.

**25. House, After 1881 - C  
Park Street**

Despite having been covered in replacement aluminum siding, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame house retains the majority of its modest historic features. These include a side entrance, two-over-two windows, and short gable end returns. Although one source states that this house was built about 1915, its stylistic features suggest an earlier date of construction.

**26. Frank Shoppe House, c. 1900 - C  
New Street**

The L-shaped configuration of this two-story frame house consists of a projecting two-bay main block and a recessed ell with a porch along its first story. The facade has a side entrance and a three-sided bay window on the lower level with a trio of windows above. Chamfered posts connected by a slat balustrade support the porch roof. A barn is attached to the south end of the ell. Weatherboards cover the entire building.

According to local tradition this house was constructed for Frank C. Shoppe, who appears in the Maine Register as a lumberman.

**27. House, c. 1988 - NC  
New Street**

Recently constructed on previously unoccupied property, this one-story house has an asymmetrical facade and a side gable orientation. It is covered in vinyl siding as is the two-bay garage that stands to the southwest.

**28. House and Mobile Home, c. 1950, 1980 - NC  
New Street**

This one-story house, which is sheathed in wide wood shingles, appears to have been built in the 1950s. It has an asymmetrical four-bay facade and an entrance vestibule on the south end. A mobile home is located to the rear of the house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1329. **Gardiner Grant House, 1947 - NC**  
New Street

The only bungalow located within the district, this one-and-a-half-story dwelling features a full width hipped roof porch on the facade below a large center dormer. It is sheathed entirely in wood shingles. The south side elevation has a narrow rectangular bay window and a deeply recessed one-story ell that extends to the two-stall garage.

Although stylistically this house would appear to date from the 1910s or 1920s, it was not actually constructed until 1947 by its present owner Gardiner Grant.

30. **J. Strout House, c. 1855 - C**  
New Street

Combining a basic Greek Revival form with Italianate style details, this one-and-a-half-story three-bay frame dwelling has a gable front orientation and a hipped roof front porch. The porch, which is a turn of the century addition, has four Tuscan columns linked by a balustrade. Behind it, the side entrance is framed by pilasters and an entablature. Paneled corner boards rise to the cornice which is ornamented with brackets, a feature that continues around the house. A one-story ell at the rear extends to a connected barn. The house is sheathed in weatherboards.

On both the 1861 and 1881 maps of Cherryfield this house was occupied by J. Strout. Little is as yet known about Strout's occupation, and his relationship to local builder J. W. Strout is not clear.

31. **M. Coffin House, c. 1860 - C**  
New Street

Closely resembling its neighbor (30) to the north, this one-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame dwelling has a wrap-around porch and a one-story rear ell. Its gabled facade is composed of the porch, which carries across the front and along the south side where it ends in enclosed bays, sheltering a side entrance and a bay window. A trio of six-over-six windows with bracketed hoods occupies the upper story. Modillion blocks ornament the horizontal and raking cornice. The house is sheathed in weatherboards.

M. Coffin is indicated as the resident of this house on both the 1861 and 1881 maps. In the 1857 Maine Register one Moses Coffin is listed as a carpenter and ship joiner in Cherryfield.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 14

---

32. **Godfrey-Patten House, c. 1860 - C**  
New Street

This large two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling combines, like many houses do in Cherryfield, what is essentially a Greek Revival style configuration with Italianate detailing. The former characteristics are evident in the pedimented facade and broad paneled corner pilasters whereas the latter are visible in the entrance porch, bracketed cornices and side bay window. Its original six-over-six windows survive. A narrow two-story ell and connected carriage house are located at the rear, whereas a barn stands off the southeast corner. The house is sheathed in weatherboards.

In 1861 O. S. Godfrey is indicated as the occupant of this house. Otis Godfrey is listed in the 1857 Maine Register as a blacksmith and shipsmith. The subsequent owner, Frank W. Patten, was a merchant and shoe manufacturer whose store building (38) still stands.

33. **James Campbell House, c. 1860 - C**  
New Street

The James Campbell House is a commodious two-and-a-half-story, transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style frame dwelling sheathed in weatherboards. It has a five-bay facade featuring a projecting vestibule with Greek Revival detailing. The original six-over-six double-hung windows survive. Wide paneled corner pilasters rise to a broad bracketed cornice. The side gable ends are treated in an equal manner. At the rear is a two-story ell with an Italianate porch and a deteriorated connected barn. The house rests on a granite foundation, and it has two interior chimneys in the main block.

J. Campbell is indicated as the resident of this house in 1861, and his widow was still here in 1881. The 1857 Maine Register lists Campbell as a carpenter and ship joiner. It is not known whether he built this house for himself.

34. **Nugent-Smith House, c. 1870 - C**  
New Street

This modest frame dwelling is composed of a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay front block and a two-part ell. The symmetrically composed facade has a central entrance with a Greek Revival style doorway and flanking six-over-six windows. Its broad overhanging eaves are unornamented and the corners are finished with narrow boards. Two chimneys punctuate the main roof behind the ridge. A short low connector links the house to its larger ell which appears to be a later addition. Its features include wall dormers on the north side with exposed truss ornamentation in the dormer peaks.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 15

The 1861 map shows that E. Nugent, a Baptist minister, was residing here. By 1881 local merchant Peter Smith had acquired the property. His general mercantile firm was established in 1858, and his store building (16) still stands.

35. **J. L. Campbell House, c. 1860 - C**  
New Street

Detailed with bracketed window hoods, entryway and cornice, this large two-story five-bay Italianate style house is sheathed in weatherboards and it rests on a granite foundation. Its symmetrically composed facade has a central entrance with flanking six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Wide paneled corner pilasters rise to the cornice. There is a low two-part ell at the rear.

36. **Frederick S. Nickels House, 1893-94 - C**  
High Street  
Asaph Allen, Architect and Builder

One of two houses erected along High Street, this two-story hip roofed Colonial Revival style dwelling features a full width front porch, porte-cochere, and a rear ell that extends to a carriage house. The entire complex is sheathed in weatherboards. The two-bay facade features the porch whose shallow hipped roof is supported by four Tuscan columns and is framed by the original balustrade. Wide corner boards meet the unarticulated cornice. Two large chimneys punctuate the roof of the main block. The porte-cochere projects from behind the front block's southeast corner and intersects with the recessed two-stage ell. The carriage house, which is also covered by a hip roof, features a louvered ventilator.

The construction of this house is first noted in the July 14, 1893, edition of the Machias Republican. This same newspaper reported its completion for dentist Nickels in its December 15, 1894, edition.

37. **Albert G. Campbell House, 1893-94 - C**  
High Street  
Asaph Allen, Architect and Builder

This rambling, asymmetrically massed, two-story frame house has a high hip roofed main block from which project pent roofed bays. A porch wraps around portions of the front and south sides, and the ell connects to a barn. The house is sheathed in weatherboards and wood shingles. Its porch is composed of a broad pediment at one corner that is set at an angle from the main block. Six chamfered posts linked by a balustrade support the porch roof. Behind the porch pediment is a three-sided bay window and the pent gable above is covered with shingles.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16

---

The Machias Republican reported on July 14, 1893, that Asaph Allen was supervising the work of construction of this house for Albert G. Campbell. It was not completed, however, until late in 1894, the same time that the adjoining house (36) was finished.

38. **Frank W. Patten Store, 1865 - C**  
Main Street  
N. R. 12/22/78

The most elaborately detailed of Cherryfield's surviving commercial buildings, the Patten store is a handsome Italianate style structure which is completely intact. Its two-and-a-half-story gabled facade is composed of a three-part storefront, two windows with heavily molded bracketed hoods on the second story and a similar window in the gable peak. The storefront has a recessed double doorway flanked by a large four-pane display window and a door leading to the interior stairs. Chamfered pilasters framing the openings rise to a paneled and bracketed cornice that further articulates this first story. A cornice with paired brackets and dentils carries around three sides of the building, which is sheathed in weatherboards.

In its November 23, 1865, edition the Machias Republican contained an article about Cherryfield in which it mentioned that "A large store has been erected on the principal street, which is to be finished in good style, and occupied by Mr. Frank Patten as a boot and shoe store and manufactory." Unfortunately, it made no mention of the architect or builder involved. By 1881 Patten was using this building as a meat market and general store, and it continued to house a variety of commercial enterprises well into the twentieth century. During the late 1970s it was given to the Cherryfield-Narraguagus Historical Society which uses it as a museum.

39. **Arthur L. Stewart House, c. 1850, 1891 - C**  
Main Street  
Charles A. Allen, Contractor for Remodelling

Composed of a highly ornamented Second Empire style front block and what is believed to be an earlier ell, the Stewart house is three stories in height and a wide three bays in width. Its picturesque facade features a central entrance that is sheltered by a flat roofed porch and three-sided bay windows that rise through two stories to the bracketed cornice. Shingled skirting separates the lower and upper levels of these bays which are also ornamented with brackets. The trio of dormers that punctuate the patterned shingle mansard feature segmental and pedimented hoods. These dormers are repeated on both side elevations where the lower windows have bracketed hoods. The house is sheathed in weatherboards with the exception of shingled panels above the front windows. The mansard roof, bay windows, and porch were added by local builder Charles A. Allen in 1891 as described in the June 16, 1891, edition of the Machias Union.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 17

Arthur L. Stewart was among Cherryfield's leading businessmen. His numerous enterprises included a general mercantile firm, a stove and tinware manufactory, and a blueberry canning operation. In this latter business he is believed to have been the first commercial canner of this crop which assumed increasing importance in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

40. J. W. Coffin House, c. 1860 - C  
Main Street

The Coffin House is a two-and-a-half-story T-shaped dwelling that has a two-story projecting gabled vestibule, a two-story ell, and a detached barn. Its modest Italianate style form is conveyed through the hoods with modillion blocks above the segmentally arched door and upper vestibule window, as well as the shaped modillions in the gable and cornice. The corners of the vestibule are articulated by paneled pilasters. The recessed wall plane of the main block (two bays wide on each side of the vestibule) are modestly finished. Along the building's south side is an entrance with bracketed hood and a two-story bay window. The house is sheathed entirely in weatherboards and it rests on a granite foundation.

J. W. Coffin, who is shown as the occupant of this dwelling on both the 1861 and 1881 maps, was a long-time Cherryfield merchant and lumber manufacturer.

41. Sturgis Family House, c. 1840, c. 1980 - C  
Main Street

Recent alterations to this one-and-a-half-story two-bay frame house partially obscure its original Greek Revival style form. Its pedimented facade and low pitched roof are still evident behind the full width shed roofed porch and large wood shingles. The house has a side entrance flanked by a large multi-pane bow window. A single window occupies the tympanum.

In 1861, this dwelling was the residence of A. H. Sturgis, who appears in the 1857 Register as the operator of a livery stable. C. H. Sturgis was living here in 1881.

42. House, c. 1860 - C  
Main Street

This modestly detailed two-story frame building features a pedimented facade containing a two-story three-sided bay window and a side entrance. The two-story ell has an open porch below an enclosed room on the south side.

The 1861 map lists this building as the R. G. Shaw Store. In 1881 it was the office of Dr. C. J. Milliken.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 18

---

**43. House, c. 1850 - C  
Main Street**

The principal gabled facade of this small one-and-a-half-story frame building features a pair of doors and two windows on the first story and a window in the gable peak. These openings and those on the sides are surmounted by shallow triangular pediments. The building is sheathed in weatherboards.

In 1881 this house doubled as the residence of J. A. Small and the post office.

**44. House, c. 1881-84 - C  
Main Street**

Oriented with its gable roof toward the street, this two-and-a-half-story, two-bay frame house features a twentieth century enclosed porch across the first story of its facade and a second porch on the south side. The building is sheathed in weatherboards. It is very modestly detailed with thin corner boards and short cornice returns.

**45. David W. Campbell House, 1828 - C  
Main Street  
N.R. 7/19/84**

Constructed in 1828, the David W. Campbell House is a two-story five-bay frame dwelling featuring a variety of later nineteenth century additions. The symmetrically composed primary elevation has a central entrance sheltered by a broad hipped roof porch with turned posts, balusters, and ornamentation. Two-over-two windows pierce the flush sheathed facade which is framed by broad pilasters and capped by a thin denticulated cornice. A pent gable with a round-arched window is located above the center bay. The gable roof, which is punctuated by two gable end chimneys, is crowned by a handsome cupola with a cross gable roof and Palladian window. Both gable ends have pediments and the small round-arched window that appears on the facade. At the rear is a two-story ell along the south side of which is an Italianate style porch. Beyond is a one-story addition with dormers and pronounced, shaped brackets that connects to an outbuilding with similar detailing. Much of the decorative treatment probably dates to the third quarter of the nineteenth century whereas the front porch is probably from the 1880s, although it is not shown on Sanborn maps from as late as 1925.

Tradition holds that the original Federal period dwelling was constructed by housewright David W. Campbell who then made it his residence. Campbell apparently lived here until his death since his wife was still occupying the property as late as 1881 when her name appeared on the Washington County atlas of that date.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1946. Silsby Block, 1895 - C  
Main Street

A building remarkable for its design and integrity, this one-story Queen Anne style structure exhibits a wealth of original ornamentation including patterned wood shingles, exterior woodwork, and a horseshoe arch in its gable that has sunburst panels around Queen Anne windows. The facade contains a recessed doorway sheltered by a narrow engaged porch and a large six-pane display window surmounted by a Queen Anne transom. A bracketed cornice separates the first story from the gable peak. The entire building is sheathed in wood shingles. It has a shed dormer/balcony on the north side.

The construction of this building is first noted in the June 22, 1895, edition of the Machias Republican. As described in the account, the structure was being built for Dr. E. B. Silsby for use as an office and drug store. A second reference appeared on August 3<sup>rd</sup> when construction was reported as nearly complete.

47. A. Campbell and Company Store, 1865 - C  
Main Street

Erected in 1865, this intact two-and-a-half-story commercial building has a three-bay main block and a recessed shed addition on its north side. The first story features three large symmetrically arranged display windows which are separated by chamfered pilasters and narrow panels and surmounted by a bracketed cornice. The upper levels have six-over-six windows. A two-leaf entrance is located on the pedimented shed addition. The building's facade is sheathed in weatherboards whereas the sides and rear are shingled.

Construction of this store is documented in the November 23, 1865, edition of the Machias Republican where it was noted that "A. Campbell and Co., are finishing up a store house near their store." The earlier building referenced is believed to have stood to the north of this one. The general mercantile firm was later continued under the name G. R. Campbell and Company. At present, the building houses a fraternal organization.

48. J. O. Nickels Store, c. 1830 - C  
Main Street

The oldest of Cherryfield's historic commercial buildings, the Nickels store is a two-and-a-half-story Greek Revival style structure which is sheathed in weatherboards. Its three-bay facade is composed of a recently remodeled recessed entrance flanked by large display windows which are probably of late nineteenth century origin. A shed porch shelters this storefront although behind it is the original narrow cornice. Four pilasters

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 20

which meet a broad entablature are located on the second story. The two outer bays contain two-over-two windows. A six-over-six window occupies the tympanum of the pediment. The south slope of the roof contains a shed dormer and the north side elevation has an enclosed exterior stair.

The firm of J. O. Nickels and Son was engaged in the manufacture of lumber as well as a general mercantile business. Nickels was occupying this store building in 1861. By 1881 it had been acquired by A. Campbell and Company and was linked to their adjacent store (47). The A. Campbell and Company Store was later known as the G. R. Campbell and Company.

**49. Nash Building, c. 1880 - C  
River Road**

Constructed to house a drug store operated by A. R. Nash, this modest one-and-a-half-story frame structure is sheathed in weatherboards. It has a three-bay ground floor consisting of a central two-leaf entry flanked by a display window and a secondary entrance that leads to the upper story. An ornamental hood of more recent origin shelters the door. Six-over-six windows occupy the gable end.

**50. J. W. Coffin and Company Store, c. 1860 - C  
River Road**

Moved to its present site when the existing bridge was built in 1936, this two-and-a-half-story frame building was built to house the J. W. Coffin and Company Store, and apparently a Masonic Hall on its second floor. Its four-bay front elevation is composed of a pair of two-leaf doors and two two-over-two windows on the first story and a trio of widely spaced six-over-six windows above. The south gable end is punctuated by a variety of openings including four six-over-six windows and a two-panel door. The cornice has a broad overhang and short gable end returns. Prior to its move, the building stood on the opposite of the bridge from the Nash building (49).

**51. House, c. 1840 - C  
River Road**

This Greek Revival style frame dwelling is two-and-a-half stories in height and three bays wide. Its front elevation features a side entrance framed by pilasters and an entablature as well as symmetrically placed two-over-two double-hung windows. Paneled corner pilasters meet the short entablature and gable return of the cornice which carries around the house. It is sheathed in weatherboards and rests on a granite foundation. A one-story ell which projects to the rear formerly extended to a barn which does not survive.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 21

In 1861 this house was noted as the U. N. Small Store. By 1881 it was serving as the Baptist Parsonage.

52. **J. C. Adams House, c. 1850 - C**  
River Road

The J. C. Adams House is a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling with a three-bay gabled facade. It has a one-and-a-half-story ell and a newly constructed rear wing. The front elevation is composed of a Greek Revival style side entrance and a pair of six-over-six windows on the first story, a trio of similar windows in the second story, and a single unit below the gable peak. Narrow bracketed hoods shelter these windows. The side elevations are organized into three bays each. The house is sheathed in weatherboards, and it rests on a granite foundation.

On the 1861 wall map, J. C. Adams is indicated as the occupant of this dwelling. He was probably also residing here in 1881, although the atlas map reports his initials as C. J. Adams' occupation has not been determined.

53. **Burnham Family House, c. 1850 - C**  
River Road

This two-and-a-half-story five-bay frame house is similar in overall form to a number of other buildings in the district. Its symmetrically composed facade contains a central Greek Revival style entrance and flanking one-over-one windows. Five similar units are arranged across the second story below the broad overhang of the eaves. Short cornice returns and the raking cornice articulate the gable ends. A short ell projects to the rear.

In 1861 J. O. Burnham was shown as the occupant of this house. Burnham was probably the partner in the lumber manufacturing firm of Campbell and Burnham as listed in the 1857 Maine Register. By 1881 C. Burnham was living here.

54. **First Congregational Church, 1883 - C**  
River Road  
Charles A. Allen, Architect and Builder

The lone religious property in the district, the Congregational Church is an asymmetrically massed frame building whose exterior ornamentation reveals an eclectic blend of Gothic, Italianate, and Stick Style detailing. Its facade is composed of a projecting transept surmounted by a belfry, a slightly recessed entrance vestibule to the left and the more deeply recessed nave sidewalls. A large lancet arched window occupies the gabled and sawn ornamentation highlights the gable peak. Additional lancet arched windows are located in the nave sidewalls and the large window is repeated on the



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

---

north end. Two of the three windows on the south end are treated with Gothic drip moldings whereas the third has an Italianate hood. There is a small rose window below the south gable peak, and decorative sawn details in both gables. A shed roofed addition spans most of the rear elevation. The building is sheathed in weatherboards and it rests on a concrete block foundation of more recent origin.

Organized on October 20, 1833, Cherryfield's Congregational Church did not commence the construction of its own building until the summer of 1882. In March of that year its members agreed to erect the church as designed by Charles A. Allen. Allen was also awarded the building contract. Work on the structure proceeded slowly, apparently due to a lack of funds, and it was not completed until the Fall of 1884. However, the basic frame and exterior must have been largely completed at an early date since the Cherryfield Herald reported in its November, 1882 edition that the "Congregationalist Chapel is a neat and pretty building." It was formally dedicated on July 15, 1885.

55. House, c. 1940 - NC  
River Road

This modest one-story frame cape stands on property which was formerly occupied by a pair of houses. These historic buildings burned in the twentieth century. The existing house has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern and is sheathed in wide weatherboards. It is sited at the back of the deep lot.

56. J. C. Smith House, c. 1830 - C  
River Road

The Smith house is a one-and-a-half-story frame cape which is five bays wide. Its facade features a central Greek Revival style entrance and flanking two-over-one double-hung windows. A narrow cornice carries across the elevation and meets flush raking cornice boards at both gable ends. There are two interior end chimneys. The one-story ell extends to a barn giving the building a U-shaped configuration. The house is sheathed in weatherboards and whereas the barn is shingled.

This house is among the oldest surviving buildings in the district, and appears to date from that period in Cherryfield's history when the local economy began to grow at a tremendous rate. Although its original owner has not been identified, in 1861 the house was occupied by J. C. Smith. In 1881 Mrs. Wingate was listed as the resident.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 23

57. **Frank C. Nash House, 1891 - C**  
River Road  
Asaph Allen, Architect and Builder

The Nash house is a substantial Queen Anne style dwelling which stands on a commanding site at the rear of a deep lot that falls toward the road. Its asymmetrical composition consists of an L-shaped main block with pedimented gables and a wraparound front porch. The principal elevation is characterized by a sequence of architectural elements that recede from the front plane. A square two-story bay projects from the main block, but is sheltered by the pediment and flanked by overscale shaped brackets. Behind it on the north side is a long sloping shed roof that extends across a truncated tower and above a large bulls-eye window. The porch, which has turned elements, extends from this feature across the front bay. A second porch spanning the ell is located on the south side. There is a carriage house at the rear with a clipped gable roof and a shed addition behind this. This entire building, with the exception of the gable ends, is sheathed in weatherboards. A gable roofed barn covered in shingles stands off the southwest corner of the house.

Frank C. Nash was a partner in the lumber manufacturing firm of William M. Nash and Sons. The pending construction of his house was noted in the May 16, 1891, edition of the Machias Republican. In its August 1 edition, the paper reported that the house was "being built from the drawings of a residence erected last season on the Hudson."

58. **William M. Nash House, c. 1840, 1888 - C**  
River Road  
Charles A. Allen, Contractor for Remodelling  
N.R. 1/4/83

As noted in the individual National Register nomination, this rambling three-story Second Empire style house is considered to be one of Maine's "most distinctive late nineteenth century dwelling houses." It is by far the largest building in the district, and ranks with the (Second) Samuel N. Campbell House (2) as the most lavishly ornamented. The house has a broad three-bay facade composed of a projecting central pavilion that rises to a third story balcony and a pyramidal roof punctuated by elaborately ornamented dormers with Queen Anne features. A handsome porch with turned posts and balusters shelters the doorway and the flanking recessed windows. The second story windows have pronounced hoods whereas the dormers are pedimented. Deeply recessed side bays are of full height, and a telescoping effect is achieved with the series of rear ells. Weatherboards cover the body of the house and shingles are used on the third story of the pavilion.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 24

The Nash house is one of local builder Charles A. Allen's masterpieces. It is sumptuous not only in detailing but also in its scale. Constructed five years after he built the house (2) for Samuel Campbell, it shows a clear pattern of direct borrowing of details, especially in the porch and Queen Anne elements in the dormers. Other characteristics are Allen hallmarks as well including the treatment of the second story windows and, of course, the mansard roof. Allen's work on this house, which is documented in local newspaper accounts, was actually a major remodelling of a temple style Greek Revival dwelling which had been occupied by James W. Moore. Tradition further recounts that a cape preceded the Greek Revival building and is somewhere within the volume of the present house. Although little is positively known about Moore, Nash (Moore's son-in-law) can be considered one of Cherryfield's leading businessmen. He appears to have begun his manufacturing career as a tanner and shoemaker, and is enumerated in both the 1860 and 1870 census engaged in that business. In 1885, however, he acquired the J. W. Coffin and Company, a lumber manufacturing enterprise, eventually taking into partnership his sons James, W. M., and Frank C., the latter of whom established his residence (57) next door.

**59. Wingate-Campbell House, c. 1850 - C**  
River Road

The Wingate-Campbell House is a two-story three-bay dwelling with Italianate style characteristics. Its symmetrically composed facade features a pediment pavilion with a segmentally arched entrance and a second story window sheltered by a narrow bracketed hood. The corners of the pavilion are framed by paneled pilasters as are those of the recessed main block. A deck carries across the front of the house behind which are tall six over six windows. The east gable end has a two-story bay window and a long ell extends to the rear. Weatherboards cover the entire house as well as the detached barn.

In 1861, George Wingate is indicated as the occupant of this house. As reported in the 1870 census Wingate was a manufacturer of blinds, sash, and doors. By 1881 the house had been acquired by G. R. Campbell, whose firm was Cherryfield's largest manufacturer of lumber. Additionally, this company built ships for the purpose of transporting its products and operated a general mercantile firm. Unfortunately, little has yet been learned about Campbell although he was a member of this most prominent of local families.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25

60. **Ambrose C. Ricker House, 1880 - C**  
Church Street  
Charles A. Allen, Builder

The Ricker house is a two-story, L-shaped frame building with modest Italianate style detailing. Its principal elevation consists of a projecting three-bay gabled block with a side entrance and the recessed two-story wing that has a porch across its lower story. Narrow hoods surmount the building's two-over-two windows. A one-story ell projects to the rear of the house where it is joined to a barn. The entire building is sheathed in weatherboards.

In its October 12, 1880, edition the Machias Union carried the notice that "Mr. Ambrose Ricker, Cherryfield, is occupying his new house, built; Mr. C. A. Allen having superintended the work of construction. Mr. R. has a very good house and buildings." Ricker was presumably a member of the family of blacksmiths who occupied a pair of houses (22, 23) on Park Street.

61. **Charles A. Allen House, c. 1875 - C**  
Church Street  
Charles A. Allen, Architect and Builder

The Allen house is a two-story, three bay frame dwelling featuring a square hip roofed main block and a projecting pedimented entrance pavilion. A porch is located at the northwest corner of the facade and a three-sided bay window is attached to the west side. Pronounced brackets support the roof's broad overhang. The two-over-two windows are surmounted by a variety of bracketed hoods which are typical of Allen's work on other houses in the district. A carriage barn ell extends from the east side of the house. (See Section 8 for further information about Allen.)

62. **(Former) Cherryfield Railroad Station, 1898 - NC**  
Main Street

The (Former) Cherryfield Railroad Station was originally constructed for the Washington County Railroad at a point about one-half mile north of its present site. It was subsequently moved to Main Street by the local historical society. The loss of this historic context accounts for its non-contributing status. It is a modest wooden frame building sheathed in weatherboards and vertical paneling and covered by a gable roof. Brackets and long braces support the broad overhang of the roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

Cherryfield's plantation status was permanently changed with its incorporation as a town on February 9, 1816. In the same year its first school house was built. During the next decade additional signs of growth appeared. Chief among these was the erection of the Forest Mill Dam above the head of tide, at both ends of which were established numerous industrial enterprises including saw mills operated by A. Campbell and Company and the Nichols family. The decade of the 1820s also witnessed the construction of the Baptist Church in 1827 and the founding of the Cherryfield Academy (N.R. 2/19/82) in 1829. Among the dwellings erected in this period is the David W. Campbell House (45), apparently built by Campbell, a housewright.

**1830-1860**

The thirty year period between 1830 and 1860 was a time of considerable economic expansion and population growth in Cherryfield. At the outset, there were a total of 583 residents in the town, but this figure rose dramatically thereafter to 1,003 in 1840, 1,648 in 1850, and 1,755 in 1860. The chief factor that lay behind this trend was the increased operation of the saw mills. Although statistics for the early part of the period have been difficult to ascertain, by mid-century there is ample evidence to underscore the scale of production. The Industrial Schedule of the 1850 census shows that wood products in excess of 5 million board feet of long lumber, 2 million laths, and 800,000 shingles were manufactured in Cherryfield at no fewer than six saw mills. The largest of these was operated by Alexander Campbell (the grandson of the early settler), and its output of 1.6 million feet was double that of his largest competitor. The finished product from these mills was loaded aboard small vessels or rafted downriver to Milbridge where it was loaded for shipment. Cherryfield supported its own small-scale shipbuilding industry expressly for the purpose of providing a means of transportation for the lumber.<sup>3</sup>

The continued exploitation of the water power of the Narraguagus was instrumental in this process of industrial expansion, and consequently new dams were built to harness this resource. In 1836 the so-called New York Dam was installed upriver from the Forest Mill Dam. About the same time the Alexander Campbell Company placed a dam at Stillwater Pond where it established another of its many mills. Sometime later, both William Freeman and T. L. Willey built dams between these two earlier structures to serve their separate operations.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

With the rapid growth of the lumber processing industry and the increased population there came an attendant rise in the number of service enterprises. By 1849 there were, among other things, 11 general mercantile establishments, 6 attorneys, 3 physicians, and a dealer in watches, jewelry and fancy goods.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, a Congregational Society had been formed in 1833, and it is thought that a subscription library was organized in 1837.<sup>5</sup>

Numerous standing dwellings are testimony to the prosperity of this period. These range from one-and-a-half-story buildings with gabled facades to a variety of more substantial houses that exhibit transitional characteristics of Federal, Greek Revival, and Italianate styles. The location of these buildings also illustrates the community's pattern of physical development at this time. Generally, the earlier houses (6, 11) are situated along the east-west highway (Route 1) which bisects the business district, as well as along portions of Park Street (17, 20). The later Greek Revival/Italianate dwellings (30-33), on the other hand, line the east side of New Street with views toward the Narraguagus River.

The Industrial Schedule of the 1860 census for Cherryfield is incomplete. Nevertheless, the manufactories surveyed reveal a substantial increase in the scale of lumbering operations here. At that time, the J. L. Lewis and Company produced 3 million board feet of long lumber and the J. W. Coffin and Company had an output of 4 million board feet as well as 2.5 million laths. Undoubtedly, the Campbell Company mills made even greater gains. These figures alone testify to the importance of this industry to Cherryfield's sustained economic fortunes on the eve of the Civil War. In all, as reported in an 1862 business directory, there were 7 manufacturers of lumber, 1 ship builder, as well as a number of related craftsmen, and 3 wheelwrights.

**1860-1900**

In an 1892 account of Cherryfield, it was reported that the town "... did her full share as regards furnishing men and money during the Rebellion."<sup>6</sup> The diversion of resources to the war effort must have substantially reduced the lumbering operations, and the virtual absence of new construction in this period is a stark contrast to the prior decades. In the immediate post-war period, however, Cherryfield quickly revived, although its population showed only a trifling gain of five inhabitants. By 1870, in fact, the lumbering enterprises reached an output of more than 9 million board feet in addition to 6.6 million shingles.<sup>7</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

---

A number of significant buildings were erected in Cherryfield at the conclusion of the war. Two of these, the Frank Patten Store (38) and the A. Campbell and Company Store (47) were added to the commercial district. The third was an imposing Second Empire style dwelling built for attorney and one-time lumber manufacturer William Freeman. This structure, designed by James A. Tenney, was sited atop a hill on the west side of the river amid landscaped grounds, but well outside of the present district boundary. Unfortunately, it has long since vanished.

Between 1870 and 1890 Cherryfield's population remained fairly constant reaching a peak of 1,793 in 1880. Meanwhile, the foundation of its economy remained intact, although some of the player's names had changed. Comparison of the industrial enterprises in existence in 1870 and 1880 shows that there were fewer lumber companies in operation although their product was still quite valuable. The six companies reported in the census employed 167 persons, a sizeable percentage of the local workforce.<sup>8</sup> Although its initial economic impact was small, the harvesting and packing of wild blueberries fully emerged in the 1870s as Cherryfield's newest enterprise. While A. L. Stewart had begun to ship blueberries in the 1860s, it was not until William Freeman successfully made legal claim to this crop on his vast land holdings that widespread commercial harvesting appears to have begun.<sup>9</sup> Ironically, the blueberries flourished only in the so-called "barrens," which had been cleared of tree growth by timber harvesting and forest fires. In addition to the canning operation represented by the A. L. Stewart and Company, this industry relied upon the manufacture of staves for boxes which was undertaken by local firms such as Smart and Webber.

Evidence of the community's continued prosperity in the 1870s can be seen in the founding of the Cherryfield Silver Mining Company. Apparently organized in 1879, this speculative venture counted among its original stockholders and officers the town's most prominent residents including Samuel Campbell as president.<sup>10</sup> Its initial capitalization of \$300,000 was held in 30,000 shares with investors from nearby communities as well as New York and Boston. The company reported in its December, 1880 corporate return the fact that it had mined 125 tons of ore and had about 1,000 tons "in sight." Despite its optimistic beginnings, however, the venture met the fate of many similar undertakings and appears to have quietly ceased operation by 1882 and been dissolved three years later.<sup>11</sup>

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

On the eve of the 1880s, the casual observer would have been impressed at Cherryfield's prospects. Such an outlook was enhanced by the establishment of the Cherryfield Social Library about 1885, and the organization of the Cherryfield Electric Light Company, also in 1885. Lumber-related manufacturing remained as the chief industry although a diversity of smaller concerns such as foundries, leather products manufacturers and the ship yards continued to sustain themselves throughout the period.

The two decades of the 1870s and 1880s witnessed the erection of Cherryfield's most architecturally significant residences. This legacy includes a collection of Second Empire houses which, as a group, are unequalled in eastern Maine. Among the most elaborate of these is the one built in 1875 for Frank Campbell (10), a towered house which features a variety of decorative elements. A second example is the Arthur L. Willey House (18) on Park Street, featuring a substantial tower attached to one side of the smaller main block. The largest surviving example is the William Nash House (58) on the west side of the river. This sprawling structure, which shows elements of the Queen Anne style, actually achieved its present configuration in an 1888 remodelling wrought by local builder Charles A. Allen.

The career of Allen (1833-1909) is worthy of more than a passing note. According to his obituary, Allen was born in Addison, but moved to Cherryfield with his parents during boyhood.<sup>12</sup> He was described as a house carpenter who "... in his time had built some of the best residences in town. He was also a designer and understood the rules of architecture." Allen's documented work in the district includes the Frank Campbell House (10), the Congregational Church (54), the Col. Samuel Campbell House (2), the Ambrose Ricker House (60), and his own residence (61). Additionally, he remodelled the Alexander Campbell House (1), the above described William Nash House, and the Arthur L. Stewart House (39). Stylistic characteristics strongly suggest his involvement in the Charles P. Nickels House (4) as well. In 1891, Allen and C. D. Small established a steam powered mill adjacent to Allen's Carpentry Shop in which they made doors, blinds and sash.<sup>13</sup>

Cherryfield's industries were described in 1892 as in a "... generally flourishing condition and the trade interests are exceptionally important and prosperous considering the limited population of the region they draw from for support."<sup>14</sup> Considering the lengthy list of merchants and manufacturers enumerated in the annual editions of the Maine Register, this statement would appear to be well supported. The long-standing role of the lumber mills was sustained throughout the period, although one source notes the demise of the ship building industry after 1892.<sup>15</sup> A much anticipated event took place in



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

1897 with the opening of the Shore Line Railroad to Cherryfield, and in the same year the Narraguagus Times was first published by William E. Lewis. By century's end the town's two blueberry canning factories were major contributors to the annual State yield of some 50,000 cases valued at \$100,000.<sup>16</sup>

One commercial building and three major houses were added to the district during the 1890s, and a fourth dwelling was substantially remodeled. In 1895 the small, elaborately detailed building (46) on Main Street was erected for Dr. E. B. Silsby as a drugstore and office. Its numerous Queen Anne stylistic features give it a lively character. Unfortunately its designer has not been positively identified. The Queen Anne style house (37) at the end of High Street was erected in 1894 for Albert G. Campbell, further increasing the size of the family compound along the village's east boundary. In 1892 Asaph Allen built a handsome Queen Anne residence for (57) for Frank C. Nash on a large lot adjacent to his father's house (58). A note that appeared in the August 1, 1891, edition of the Machias Republican described this house as a "modern dwelling in all respects and is built from the drawings of a residence erected last season on the Hudson." Previously, A. L. Stewart undertook the expansion of his residence (39) on Main Street with a by now stylistically outdated mansard roof. In 1893-94 the Frederick S. Nickels House (36) was built by Asaph Allen, and represents the district's first Colonial Revival style dwelling.

Whereas the houses of the 1870s and 1880s appear to have largely been the work of Charles Allen, many of the substantial buildings of the 1890s were the work of Asaph Allen (\_\_\_\_-1912). At this time it is not known what relationship existed between these two talented builders. Their surviving works, however, suggest that they had distinct stylistic preferences. Charles Allen, for example, clearly had a fondness for the mansard roof, whereas Asaph Allen seems to have been more actively engaged with the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

1900-1930

As recorded in the decennial census, Cherryfield reached the peak of its population in 1900 with 1,859 inhabitants. Ten years later, however, this figure had plummeted to 1,499 and it fell by nearly 200 more in the next decade. Presumably, the demise of the local lumber industry was the principal factor behind this decline. Although production figures are not available, other sources clearly point to this causal effect. One of the most dramatic illustrations of this trend can be seen by comparing the 1911

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

and 1925 editions of the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. In 1911, the map indicates the presence of many lumber wharfs along both sides of the river in addition to showing two planing mills, two saw mills, a shingle mill, and a grist mill. By the time that the map was reissued in 1925, not one of these manufactories was shown, and only one wharf remained. Fires and floods are known to have destroyed most of these structures; calamities which were not unknown in the past.<sup>17</sup> What is significant, however, is that the mills were not rebuilt. This fact more than any other demonstrates that the halcyon days of lumbering had passed.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, no new enterprises developed to replace the mills. While blueberry harvesting on a commercial scale continued to expand, it certainly could not supplant the lumber industry either in the size of its workforce or in the value of its product. In the early 1890s it had been anticipated that:

...the completion of the Shore Line Railroad will be followed by an influx of population and of capital that will literally "work wonders," in a few years and open an unparalleled era of prosperity for Cherryfield and her sister towns.<sup>19</sup>

For better or worse, this prophecy was never fulfilled.

Cherryfield's economic condition in the early twentieth century is evident in the virtual absence of new construction in the district. Only one dwelling, the Charles Campbell House (3) was erected during this period. Campbell's house, in fact, was constructed in 1904 to replace an earlier one that had burned. A significant change to the commercial district was made after 1925 when the former hotel (8) was moved back on its lot and a one-story gasoline/garage facility was added to it.

**1930-1990**

In its more recent history, the district has seen the addition of a number of non-contributing buildings. The most evident and intrusive of these is the convenience store (13) located in the heart of the commercial district. Three modest houses and a mobile home have been added at various times along New Street, and recently one of the historic store buildings (15) has been substantially remodeled. Despite the introduction of these buildings, however, the district retains a remarkably high degree of integrity which clearly depicts Cherryfield's historic pattern of development.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number   8   Page   8  

---

Endnotes

1. Mitchell & Campbell. Cherryfield Register (Brunswick, Maine: H. E. Mitchell & Company, 1905), p. 15, hereinafter cited as Cherryfield Register.
2. A third building, the c. 1790 Archibald Adams House (N.R. 3/13/87), lies to the north of the district boundary. It stands near another building of presumably early date, although its history has not been documented.
3. Cherryfield Register, p. 36. One can find numerous references in local newspapers from the period to the ship building activity at the yards, as well as in census enumerations.
4. New England Mercantile Union Business Directory (New York: Pratt & Company, 1849), pp. 45, 47, 53, 65.
5. Cherryfield Register, p. 41.
6. George F. Bacon, Calais, Eastport, and Vicinity: Their Representative Business Men, and Points of Interest (Newark: Glenwood Publishing Company, 1892), p. 103, hereinafter cited as Representative Business Men.
7. Ninth Census of the United States, 1870: Washington County, Maine, Industrial Schedule, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Maine State Archives, Augusta.
8. Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Washington County, Maine, Industrial Schedule, microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Maine State Archives, Augusta.
9. Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics for The State of Maine, 1895 (Augusta: Burleigh and Flynt, 1896), p. 152.
10. Corporate Returns of the Cherryfield Silver Mining Company to the Secretary of State, 1879-1884, Maine State Archives, Augusta.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

---

11. William Freeman, in his capacity as secretary, wrote on the company's 1884 Corporate Return that there had been no meeting of the stockholders since 1882 and no transaction of business. The company no longer appeared in the Maine Register after the 1885 issue.
12. Obituary of Charles A. Allen, Machias Republican, December 11, 1909.
13. Machias Union, December 8, 1891.
14. Representative Business Men, p. 103.
15. Cherryfield Register, p. 37.
16. Industrial Journal (Bangor), February, 1905, p. 9.
17. The grist mill, furniture factory and planing mill on the Forest Mill Dam burned in 1921, but the dam was not destroyed until 1942; the New York Mill ceased operation in 1913 and was burned by the town sometime thereafter; the Willey Dam and Mill burned in 1937; and the Stillwater Mill complex was partially destroyed by a freshet in 1901. This latter mill had burned in 1875, but was promptly rebuilt. Phil Harriman, Mills of the Narraguagus, privately printed, 1977, pp. 7-11.
18. A further indication of Cherryfield's waning prosperity is the decline in property valuation. In 1890 this figure was \$520,877, but by 1920 it had dropped to \$486,952. Maine Register (Portland: Fred L. Tower Company, 1940), p. 643.
19. Representative Business Men, p. 103.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   10   Page   2  

---

Boundary Justification continued:

Otherwise, the boundary is delineated in such a manner to include the most intact, historically and architecturally significant part of the village. While nineteenth century buildings do lie in the vicinity beyond the boundary, many of them have been altered, are not of particular significance or are separated from the others by buildings of more recent origin.

CHERRYFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Cherryfield, Maine

SCALE: 1" = 230'

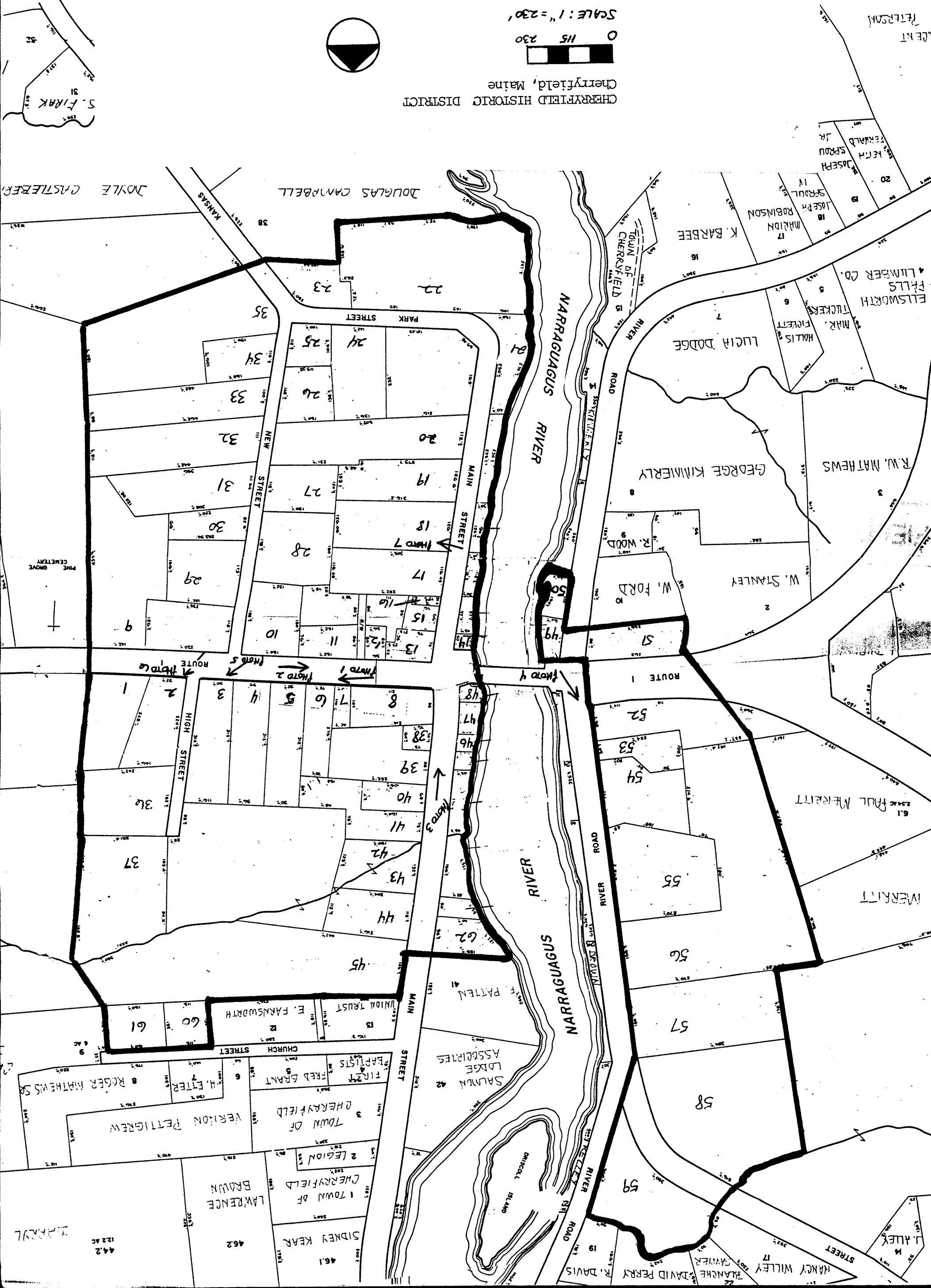
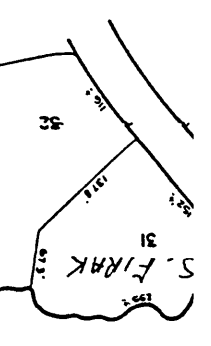
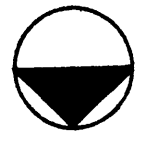
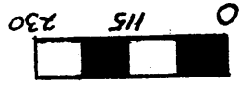


Photo 1  
Photo 2  
Photo 3  
Photo 4  
Photo 5

DOYLE CASTLEBERG

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL

K. BARBEE

LUCIA DODGE

GEORGE KIMMERY

W. STANLEY

W. FORD

PAUL MERRITT

MERRITT

SAUNN LODGE ASSOCIATES

TOWN OF CHERRYFIELD

1 TOWN OF CHERRYFIELD

2 LEGION

SIDNEY KEAR

LAWRENCE BROWN

VERNON PETTIGREW

H. ESTER

ROGER MATHEWS

R. DAVIS

DAVID PERRY

BLANCHE CRAWNER

NANCY WILLEY

J. AULEY

FILLS LUMBER CO.

TUCKERS

MAR. FLETCHER

HOLLIS

JOSEPH MARLON

JOSEPH SPROUL

JOSEPH ROBINSON

JOSEPH JR

KEITH SPROUL

FERNALD SPROUL

PETERSON

CENT

STREET

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD

RIVER

ROAD