

522

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Freeman Barn
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1533 Aroostook Road
City or town: Wallagrass State: Maine County: Aroostook
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

_____ national _____ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A _____ B C _____ D

<u>Krista Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>11 / 15 / 16</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

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

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of the Keeper

1/17/2017

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

FREEMAN BARN
Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1 _____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1 _____	0 _____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: storage/animal facility

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: agricultural outbuilding

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Gothic roof barn

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)Principal exterior materials of the property: The barn has a concrete foundation, wood shingle and clapboard siding, and asphalt roofing.**Narrative Description**

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

Summary Paragraph

The Freeman Barn is a Gothic roof bank barn located in the Town of Wallagrass in sparsely settled northern Aroostook County approximately ten miles south of the Canadian border. The region is currently and historically known for lumbering and mixed crop farming that focuses heavily on potato production. The barn is located near the west side of Maine Route 11, the major road in the area, and less than a mile from the rail line along the Fish River all running north and south. The rolling hills are primarily timber with open farm land situated along the highway. The 49' x 73' barn has a concrete foundation and basement floor set into the hillside to the south allowing direct access at the basement and first floor level. The main access door faces south at the eave side first floor level with the gable facing east toward the road. The primarily dimensional lumber framing is covered with a mix of wood shingles and clapboards. The roofing material is a mix of asphalt shingles and roll roofing. The first floor has eight concrete or wood partitions for potato bins along the south, banked side. The partitions and several large support beams support the primarily stick framed upper stories. The Gothic arch trusses are built up of four layers of nailed one by lumber to provide a clear span in the haymow. The barn sits in its original location surrounded by hay fields, a gravel pit, farm house, garage, and recent pole barn. The gravel pit in what were associated farm fields affects

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

the integrity of feeling, and the barn requires new roofing and some frame repair due to water infiltration but retains a high level of integrity aside from the limited loss of original material and feeling.

Narrative Description**Exterior**

The gable end of the Gothic roof bank barn faces east toward Maine Route 11. From the south corner to the middle of the façade the grade is level and then slopes steeply from middle down to the north corner. The bank allows for a basement level in-swinging double door at the north corner. The concrete floor of the barn projects several feet east to create a loading dock which is protected by a shed roof and projecting wing walls. The exposed concrete foundation is visible to the south of the door. The wall is wood shingled above the concrete foundation to a height of five feet. Above the shingled portion and to the peak, the wall is covered in clapboards with faded remains of red paint. One two-over-two double-hung wood window is located just below the peak. Two matching windows are placed below and to either side of the center window with their head at the sill level of the center window. The simple cornice trim projects slightly and peaks in a Gothic arch sixty feet above grade from the northeast corner. To the north at the basement level is a low slope shed roof addition. The addition is set back from the corner with a large equipment size opening surrounded by wood shingle siding.

Across the south elevation of the barn the level grade allows access to the first floor by two sliding doors. A fourteen feet tall double door is located to the east of center and extends from grade to eaves. The two five foot wide sections slide apart on track mounted beneath the eave. An eight feet tall by nine feet wide opening is located at the west corner of this elevation. The door has been removed but the track remains. The sidewall is clad in wood shingles across the elevation to a height of eight feet. Above the shingles clapboards cover the wall to the underside of the simple cornice. The expansive curve of the roof is covered with three-tab asphalt shingles and some asphalt roll roofing patches.

The west elevation of the barn shows the exposed concrete of the basement level as the grade slopes from first floor level at the south to basement level at the north. There is a single opening in the concrete centered under the roof peak. This two feet by two feet opening is covered by plywood. Centered to the north between the corner and the existing opening another opening has been infilled with concrete. From the first floor sill to the peak, the wall is covered with clapboarding with the same faded red paint. At the first floor level spaced evenly from south to north are an infilled door opening and two square two-light windows. Near the roof peak there is a pair of windows. The north window is a two-over-two double-hung and the south appears to be the same with missing glass. As with the east façade a simple cornice rises to the Gothic peak. To the north at the basement level, the wood shingle covered back wall of the low sloped shed roof addition is visible.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The north elevation shows an eight feet tall concrete wall interrupted east of center by a shed roof addition. The one-story shed is clad in wood shingles with a low slope roof covered in asphalt roll roofing. The shed has a single modern one-over-one window centered in the wall. To the east and west of the shed addition are two boarded over window openings in the concrete wall. Each is seven feet wide by three feet tall. To the west end of the wall a nine feet wide by seven feet tall opening has been infilled with boarding to create a pedestrian size door. At the first floor level there are two two-over-two double-hung windows, one near the west corner and the other centered in the remaining space east to the shed addition. The north sidewall of the first floor is covered by clapboards except for the area above the shed roof which has wood shingles. Above the simple cornice the arched roof is covered in three tab asphalt shingles with some roll roofing patches.

Interior

The basement level was originally built with two full width interior concrete partition walls running north and south and dividing the seventy-three feet length into thirty feet, twenty feet and twenty feet wide rooms from east to west. At a later date, probably shortly after the building was complete, additional partitions were added. Two concrete partitions and four wooden ones divide the remaining spaces into roughly equal space east to west, see Figure 1. These partitions stop short of the north wall creating a thirteen feet wide corridor along the north wall. Door openings were formed or cut in the two full width concrete walls. The ends of the partitions have removable boarding to create enclosed potato storage bins. The western most partition was animal housing or general storage as this space is open to the north corridor. Major sawn timber beams supporting the first floor framing are supported by the concrete foundation and partition walls.

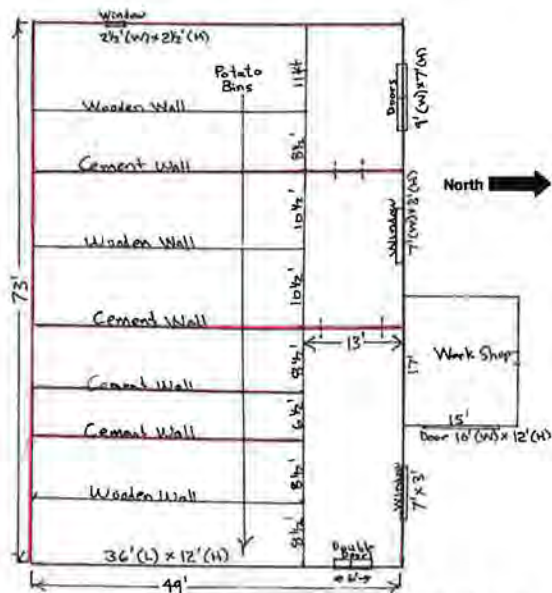


Figure 1 First floor sketch plan.

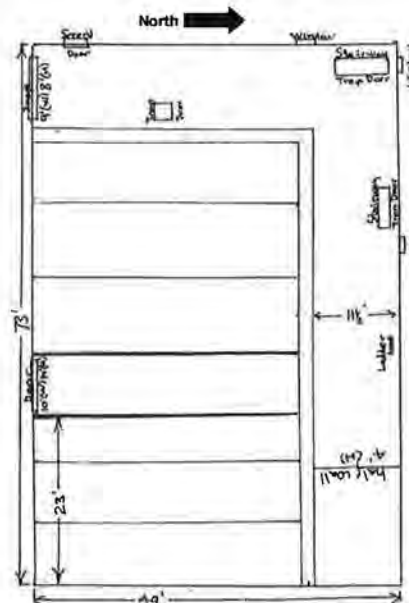


Figure 2 Basement level sketch plan.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The exterior walls from the concrete basement to the triple 2" x 10" top plate are 2" x 6" stud framed with 1" sheathing. The first floor plan follows roughly the same pattern as the basement with an outer "L" shaped corridor along the north and west sides, see Figure 2. The eleven to twelve feet wide space is divided from the remainder of the level by a 2" x 6" framed wall with 1" x 6" board sheathing. Three trapdoors provided access between the basement and first floor from the interior. They are located at the northwest corner, at the north wall twenty feet from the same corner, and at the middle of the west section of the corridor. The remaining space to the southeast is an open room floored only over the bay accessed by the large barn door on the center of the south wall. The remainder of the space has no fixed floor allowing access to the potato bins at the basement level. Interior and exterior sidewalls of solid boards on the first floor level extended to the bottom of the loft floor toward the inside of the storage space. Insulation of some material - sawdust or hay - filled the space between exterior and interior boarding at the exterior walls. The wooden bin walls extend several feet above floor level of the drive floor in most areas.

A partial loft floor was framed over the "L" shaped corridor of the first floor level. Later a floor over the potato storage area was rebuilt or added using 2" x 6" framing with a floor height 12" higher than the "L" shaped section to the north and west. This section of the floor is supported by posts made of two 2" x 6" boards nailed together. The floors are covered by 1" x 6" boards. Nine tree trunk posts have been added for additional support until roof truss repairs are made. These are placed in groups of three spaced evenly east to west. The center post of each group supports the underside of the ridge the other two supporting a cross brace under the trusses. The posts originate at the basement. There are three tie beams extending horizontally from plate to plate in the same location as the added support posts. Each is attached to the plate by bolted steel strapping with a lap joint at mid-span that is also bolted. The ties are four to five feet above the loft floor and are secured to the posts.

The built-up roof trusses are four 1" x 6" boards thick. The six to eight feet long boards are nailed together with staggered joints. The boards are cut to a radius on both sides maintaining their width through the curve. The trusses are spaced two feet apart and meet at the peak with a pair of 2" x 4" collar ties joining them, one on either side of the truss. Below the collar ties a 6" x 6" beam is suspended the seventy-three feet length of the barn with a hay rail attached underneath. The gable end walls are framed from 2" x 6" with sheathing on the outside. There are two ribbons of 2" x 10" boards placed horizontally at about eight and sixteen feet above the top plate. The ribbons are nailed to the interior face of the 2" x 6" studs and to the intermediate plate across the wall. The hay forks remain in the barn but are not currently attached to the track.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1925 - 1966

Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Freeman, Theophile, builder

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Freeman barn in rural Wallagrass, Aroostook County, Maine is a Gothic arched bank barn facing east on Route 11 and overlooking the Fish River. The 49' x 73' barn sits on a 4.4 acre lot with hay fields of the original farm to the west. The barn sits at the edge of the abrupt transition from cleared farm land along Route 11 to thick forest to the west. Wallagrass is on the edge of the larger Aroostook County potato production areas. The Freeman barn is an example of an innovative barn architecture that is becoming rare nationwide and particularly in northern Maine. The Gothic arch roof is an engineered solution to provide maximum volume for hay storage for a given floor area. The graceful curve and the voluminous loft create a distinctive architectural form. However, the form quickly becomes obsolete with the shift in farming patterns after the introduction of gasoline powered tractors and a shift to other methods of hay storage. Aroostook County farming from its beginning was diverse and required large flexible barns to provide shelter from the harsh winter for the varied harvested crops and animals. With the coming of railroad access, potato farming became a central focus in the county. The bank barn configuration and Gothic arch roof reflects accommodation for the overwhelming importance of potato farming while at the same time addressing the continued importance of hay storage and a mix of other crops and animal husbandry required to be profitable and self-sufficient through the harsh winters. The Freeman Gothic arched bank barn is significant at the local level under Criterion C for its architectural type and method of construction and under Criterion A for its association with the patterns of agricultural development. The period of significance is from the barns construction c. 1925 to 1966, fifty years prior to the date of listing since active farm use of the barn continued through that date.

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

Criterion A: Agriculture

John Freeman, born in Ireland in 1830, immigrated to Canada with his parents who both died on the trip. The orphaned John was placed with a Canadian family but left to settle his own farm in Wallagrass as soon as he reached adulthood. The Wallagrass survey of 1850 shows J. Freeman settled on lot 39. In 1858 John married Olive Cyr and the 1860 census reports their living in Township 17 Range 7, Aroostook County, Maine which would become Wallagrass Plantation and finally the Town of Wallagrass. The property passed from John to his son Patrick who in turn granted the property to his younger brother Theophile on August 18, 1909. It was during Theophile's ownership that the farm house on the lot burned in 1921. The family moved to a converted potato house or barn on the property and shortly thereafter built the Gothic roof bank barn. Theophile's son Paul helped with the construction and later owned the

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

farm and barn until 1966 when he passed the property to his sons Michael, Luke, and Andrew. The farm was subdivided and Michael Freeman retains ownership of the smaller lot the barn currently sits on.

When Theophile Freeman built his new barn in circa 1925, his decisions were shaped by of the history of farming in northern Aroostook County and the current agricultural trends. From the earliest days of settlement in Aroostook County, subsistence farming was common. John Freeman's lot provided timber, grazing for livestock, and good soil for mixed crop farming. The soils and climate in Wallagrass are well suited to the cultivation of potatoes, buckwheat, wheat, oats and hay. By 1870 the county produced a greater quantity of these grains crops than any other county in the state. Although potato crops would later dominate the region, the large scale market production of this or any crop was limited by long access over bad roads to larger markets. In the 1880 agricultural census the John Freeman farm had crops of buckwheat, oats, wheat, and potatoes with no dominant crop. John also had three cows, ten sheep, two horses, two hogs, and poultry. The farm reflects the general state of local farming at the time. Diversity and subsistence farming were still the norm.

In 1902 the Bangor & Aroostook railroad line arrived in Wallagrass with a station at the Soldier Pond settlement. This station with trackside potato storage was less than a mile from the Freeman farm. With the opening of this station and others like it throughout Aroostook County, local farm production shifted focus toward potato production. Many smaller farms and farms outside the prime potato production areas still maintained a measure of mixed use farming. At the time horse power was the main power source on the farm and required hay and oat production on all farms to meet the feeding needs of the horses. The shift in focus to heavier potato production typically resulted in construction of a specialized potato house set into the ground to help maintain temperature. A separate large barn was required to house horses and other stock, the large amount of hay required for winter feeding, and other crops.

The potato storage houses built on the siding at Soldier Pond and the Wallagrass population increase from 595 in the 1890 census to 1,004 in the 1910 census reflect the immediate impact of the railroad. The resultant increased potato production had three outlets in Aroostook County: market potatoes, seed potatoes, and potatoes used to manufacture starch. All three segments of the industry grew steadily through the first decades of the 20th century, as did potato merchants, farm suppliers, and starch factories. As stated by Clarence Day in his history Farming in Maine 1860-1940.

The boom in the potato industry had a marked effect on the economy of Aroostook County. Men who had planted three or four acres of potatoes annually increased their acreage to 15 or 20; men who had been planting 15 or 20 increased to 50 or more. Most farmers adopted a definite system of crop rotation of potatoes followed by grain and hay, with a large proportion of clover in the hay. Thus the acreage of grain and hay also increased and more land was brought under cultivation, all subordinated to the potato dynasty. In 1910 more oats were grown in Aroostook than in all the rest of the state. It was during this period that farmers began buying the heavy work horses from the West for which the county became famous. (Pages 133-4.)

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The Freeman farm appears to have followed the local pattern. In 1880 John Freeman planted two acres of potatoes, but by the early twentieth century Theophile has more land in production. Potato farmers tried a variety of cooperative methods to maximize marketing and sale price for their product. The Grange movement provided farmers guidance and a unified voice in dealing with merchants and middlemen. In 1914 a group of Soldier Pond farmers formed the Soldier Pond Farmers Union to buy and sell shares and handle product. Among the board of directors was Theophile Freeman. (Stadig p. 111). Theophile's involvement suggests he was raising a significant potato crop and felt his involvement would improve his profitability. The Union faltered after several years, but the building of his barn around 1925 again shows his continued interest in potato production and storage and the associated requirement for hay. It appears that Theophile built this barn to either augment several smaller structures on the farm that are now gone, or to replace a building that may have burned in 1921 with the farm house.

By 1929 Maine led all states in potato production and Aroostook County itself out produced all other states. With the coming of the depression, changes to farming brought on by the gasoline tractor, and increased production from western farms, the landscape of farming was to change again. Farmers in various sections of the county had responded differently to potato production with northern areas continuing to maintain a more diversified farm. During the depression years most farmers at some level were required a return partially to subsistence farming. With the coming of World War II and the end of the depression, prices increased, but at the same time gasoline powered tractors became increasingly common. The advent of tractors made the large hay mow obsolete to most farmers not involved in dairying. A few head of various stock animals could be fed with relatively little hay once draft horses were taken out of the equation.

Potato storage was still important with increased production possible through mechanization, but the large haymow made possible by the Gothic roof was not needed. In the later years of farming on this land, Paul Freeman took over production from his father. He continued to raise potatoes and raise a mix of crops and animals. The barn was modified at this point for a larger flock of sheep in an effort to find a profitable use for the haymow and extensive floor space. The sheep were raised for several years from 1950 to 1960 but discontinued as marginally profitable. In 1960 the farm again increased potato production which required additional storage space again and the modifications for raising sheep were removed and the newer section of haymow floor constructed.

In this context, Theophile Freeman constructs his large Gothic roof bank barn. Within the barn he accommodates increasing space required for potato storage in the banked basement space. The expansive haymow was typical in the area around 1925. Without other buildings available, the barn was constructed to accommodate multiple uses but with a prime focus on locally important potato and hay storage. As mechanization increased, the building uses shifted. Potato storage continued in the basement, but a larger flock of sheep replaced the draft horses as a way to diversify.

Criterion C: Architecture

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Gambrel and Gothic roof barns were erected in the early twentieth century as farmers focused on commercial dairy farming or needed large amounts of animal fodder and bedding. A ground floor stable provided ample room for large numbers of cows, horses or other livestock and the large open haymow under the arched roof provide maximum hay storage above. Simple gable barns with interior posts and cross beams limited movement of hay in the loft and required higher side walls to achieve the same storage volume. Once perfected, the benefits of the wide-open clear span haymow created by a gambrel or Gothic roof construction over the simple gable were widely publicized. Builder's guides such as William A. Radford's Radford's Practical Barn Plans provided designs of all sizes. The gambrel or Gothic truss were built-up from smaller sized dimensional lumber which provided an inexpensive means of roofing a large area without interior posts while maximizing interior volume for a given square footage. Many companies nationwide such as Sears & Roebuck, Loudon Machinery Company and Gordon-Van Tine Co. produced custom plans or kits which could be shipped by rail.

The Gothic roof truss was more difficult, time consuming and therefore expensive to construct than a gambrel truss but also provided additional storage capacity. As stated by Fred Fenton in Dairy Farmer,

"The advantages of the Gothic roof, in providing a greater amount of hay space, with a given floor area, are self-evident. The question of whether or not one prefers to construct this type of roof depends entirely upon whether the additional hay space is worth the extra cost."

The two main types of trusses for the Gothic arch were sawn and bent arches. In the sawn arch, multiple 1" x 10" boards had the correct radius cut on their upper narrow edge and were nailed together with staggered joints to a thickness of four boards. Bent trusses were typically a thickness of four 1" x 3" boards with staggered joints glued and nailed together in the desired radius with the 3" width to the roof. The sawn arch was stronger and easier to construct on site. The bent truss was usually factory produced and often combined with the sawn arch in the same roof to maximize strength and cost efficiency.

The trusses in the Freeman barn are similar to but different from the typical sawn trusses described. The boards in this barn are cut to the radius of the roof on both sides to maintain a uniform width. They were then nailed together with staggered joints to a width of four boards. This appears to be an unusual owner/builder custom approach. No other manufacturer or reference describes anything like this approach. The additional cut on the underside of the roof appears is unnecessary and adds labor costs to the project.

This barn has several other unusual features that make it significant for its type and method of construction. It has no hay doors at the gables. Typically a large hay door just below the ridge at the gable end would allow hay to be moved in directly from outside. In this barn, hay is only lifted to the haymow through the interior at the eave door. While Gothic roof barns without hay doors at the gable end are shown in various manufacture design catalogs, that design is an unusual variant that incorporates a bank barn design similar to the Freeman barn. In catalogs the bank design is roughly a 1 to 10 ratio.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The Freeman barn also incorporated potato storage into the barn building using the bank barn configuration to maintain temperature in the cold winter and to save labor via gravity. As stated in *Embedded Memories: The Story of Aroostook Potato Houses*, the keys to successful potato storage are exclusion of light, temperature between 34°F and 48°F, humidity from 95 to 98 percent, air movement at 5 to 15 liters per second per ton, limit pile size to maintain ventilation flow, and minimize dirt and excess moisture.¹ The design of the Freeman barn put the animals in the barn as well. The intent may have been to provide some warmth while separating them to maintain humidity. The bank configuration of the Freeman barn is similar to existing potato house design in Aroostook County but the normal approach is a separate standalone potato house. A separate structure makes environmental controls more efficient, but it appears the Freeman approach worked well enough for their purposes.

The driving force behind a Gothic roof barn was the maximum hay storage provided. With the arrival of gasoline powered farm tractors and the disappearance of draft horse teams, the barn style fell out of favor for all but large dairy farms. With the focus on potatoes in Aroostook County and few large dairying operations, this type of barn was rarely built after 1930 due to the depression, followed by the rise of the gasoline powered tractor, and finally the shift to large hay bales. The Gothic roof barn in northern Maine had a narrow period of construction and a limited appeal in that time. Review of Maine Historic Preservation Commission survey records resulted in no other Gothic arch barns. A windshield survey along Maine Route 11 in Aroostook County at the time of the site visit to this property also provided no indication of comparable barns. The Gothic arch roof barn is a unique and unusual barn type in the area with existing examples likely to become rarer as time passes.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Akeley, Roger. *Embedded Memories: The Story of Aroostook Potato Houses*. Louisville, KY: Four Colour Print Group, 2011.

Aroostook County Northern Registry of Deeds. 22 Hall Street, Fort Kent, Maine.

¹ Roger Akeley. *Embedded Memories: The Story of Aroostook Potato Houses*. (Louisville, KY: Four Colour Print Group, 2011), 27.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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Howe, Justin. *The First One Hundred Years of Agriculture in Aroostook County*. Unpublished University of Maine Presque Isle paper, presented August 29, 2013.

<http://www.umpi.edu/static/aroostook/Farming%20History/The%20First%20One%20Hundred%20Years%20of%20Agriculture%20in%20Aroostook%20County.pdf> (accessed September 20, 2016).

Lindsell, Robert M., *The Rail Lines of Northern New England: A Handbook of Railroad History*. Pepperell, MA: Branch Line Press, 2000.

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Rawson, Richard. *Old Barn Plans*. New York: Mayflower Books Inc., 1979.

Stadig, Rita. *The Saint John Valley Story and The Wallagrass Story*. Soldier Pond, ME: Rita Stadig, 1989.

Visser, Thomas. *Field Guide to New England Barns and Farm Buildings*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1997.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 455-0100

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 530944 | Northing: 5222551 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

See map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is drawn to include the physical limits of the barn and its immediate grounds. Although additional buildings remain on the property, the twentieth century garage and altered farmhouse are not eligible for listing in the National Register. The former fields are not included in the boundary as they have been altered by the recent gravel operation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain/Architectural Historian
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
 street & number: 55 Capital St.
 city or town: August state: Maine zip code: 04333
 e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
 telephone: 207 287-5435
 date: October 3, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Freeman Barn

City or Vicinity: Wallagrass

County: Aroostook County State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: September 9, 2016

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

- 1 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0001.TIF
Façade and west elevation of Freeman Barn; facing northeast.
- 2 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0002.TIF
East and North elevations of Freeman Barn; facing southwest.
- 3 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0003.TIF
Façade and east elevation of Freeman Barn; facing northwest.
- 4 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0004.TIF
Interior of the Freeman Barn loft; facing south west.
- 5 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0005.TIF
Interior a Freeman Barn basement potato bin; facing south.
- 6 of 6 ME_AROOSTOOK COUNTY_FREEMAN BARN_0006.TIF
Detail of Freeman Barn truss; facing west.

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

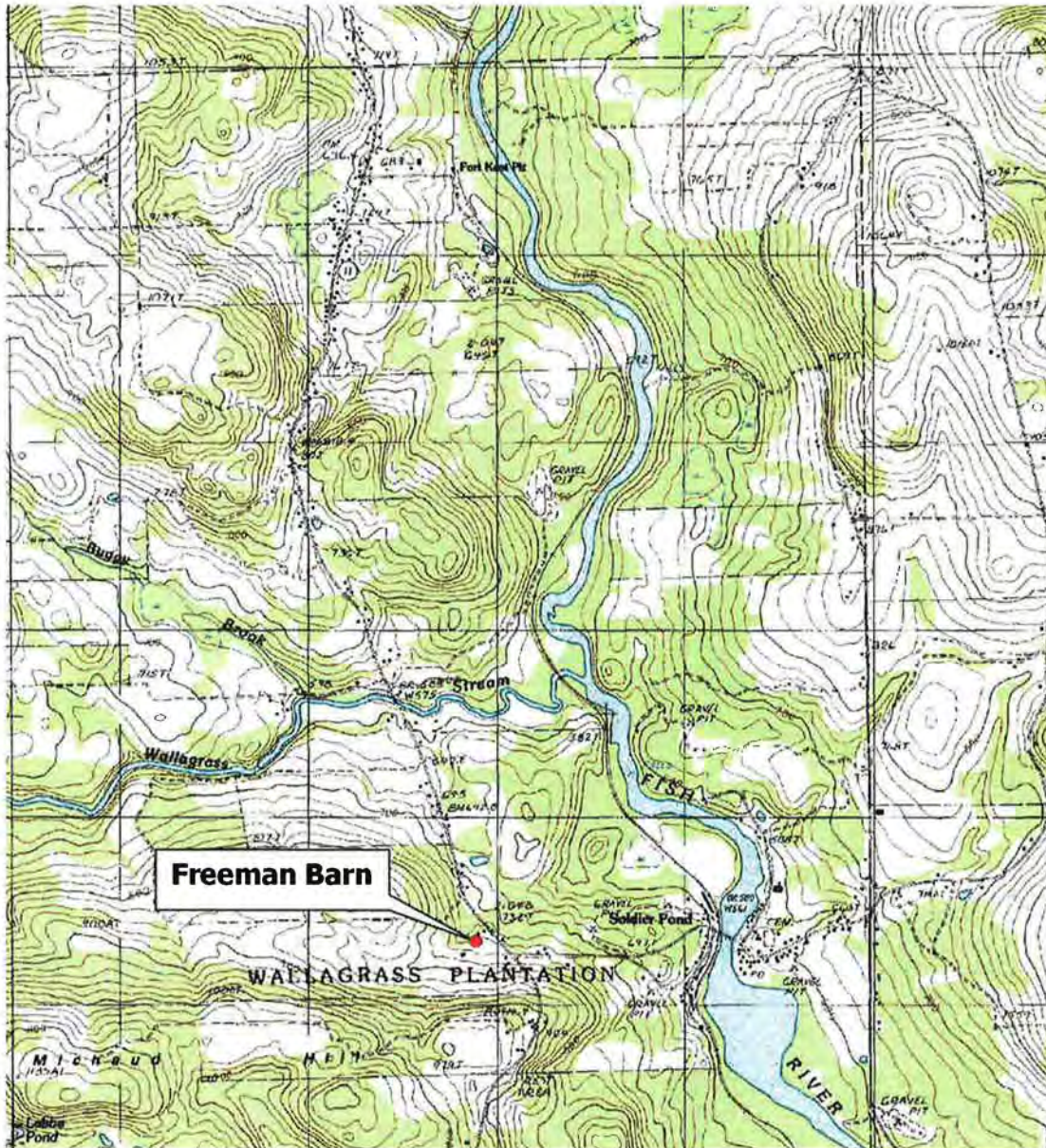
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



FREEMAN BARN
WALLAGRASS, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE
18 OCTOBER 2016
UTMs NAD 83 19 / 530944 / 522551

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 ft



FREEMAN BARN

Name of Property

AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



Figure 3 Freeman Barn with National Register boundary in Yellow.













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/2/2016 Date of Pending List: 12/27/2016 Date of 16th Day: 1/11/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 1/25/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

14 November 2016

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

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Water Street Historic District, Kennebec County
Freeman Barn, Aroostook County
Wallace / Haskell Homestead, Sagadahoc County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 8.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.