

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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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 Norway Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Parts of Main, Cottage, Deering, Whitman Streets

not for publication

city, town Norway,

vicinity

state Maine

code

ME

county Oxford

code

017

zip code 04268

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

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

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>64</u>	<u>8</u> buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>64</u>	<u>8</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.

Earle J. [Signature] S.H.P.O.
Signature of certifying official
Maine Historic Preservation Commission

3/4/88
Date

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:)

Amy Schlager

7/21/88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single DwellingCommerce/Department StoreSocial/Meeting HallReligion/Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single DwellingCommerce/Department StoreSocial/Meeting HallReligion/Religious Structure**7. Description**

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

ItalianateRomanesqueQueen Anne

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granitewalls Wood/WeatherboardBrickroof Asphaltother Wooden Porches, Shingled Gables**Describe present and historic physical appearance.**

The village of Norway is a small industrial town located in a valley formed by the Penneesseewassee Stream and the Little Androscoggin River. The village is laid out with Main Street running northwest to southeast along the Penneesseewassee Stream with residential streets branching out laterally. The district's resulting irregular configuration features a long East-West spine with a large centrally located area projecting to the north. The commercial, industrial and public buildings, which are concentrated along Main Street, are one to four stories high and built of wood or brick. Residential structures and churches, which are almost entirely of wood construction, are one to two stories high and occupy lots of less than one acre.

The boundary of the Norway Historic District is established by a combination of natural features, modern construction and older but altered or non-architecturally significant buildings. Beginning at the southwest edge of the district the Penneesseewassee Stream creates a natural boundary that defines nearly one-half of the south side. Late nineteenth century dwellings, many of which have been altered, are located in the area of Oak and Danforth Streets. Parking lots and new construction provide non-conforming visual intrusions beyond the east and northeast sections of the district. Modest and substantially altered dwellings lie outside of the district's northern, northeastern and east boundary.

There are sixty-four (64) contributing and eight (8) noncontributing buildings in the district. Capital letters following the name of the building indicate whether it contributes (C) or does not (NC).

Building Inventory

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	279 Main St.	Grammar School - C 1866 This late example of Greek Revival style architecture is a rectangular timber frame structure, one-and-a-half-stories high with a gable roof. The roof has unusually wide overhanging eaves and a full pediment in the gable end facing the street. The tympanum contains flush-board siding and a lunette. The main body of the structure has clapboard siding and, on either side, banks of six-over-six double-hung sash.

This is one of the oldest school buildings in the Town of Norway, and the only historic school in the village center. It was constructed in 1866 after the

MAR 10 1988

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
		destruction of an earlier school by fire. School continued to be held in this structure until the late 1960's. The fenestration of this building was altered in the late 19 th or early 20 th Century.
2	265 Main St.	<p>Evans-Cummings House - C c. 1855, remodeled between 1885-1892 John B. Hazen of Norway, architect for remodeling This asymmetrically massed two-and-a-half-story house is wood frame construction with a gable roof, corner tower and multiple porches. The original siding is covered with asbestos shingles and the one-over-one sash date from the early part of this century. At the intersection of the ell on the east side is an octagonal tower. The third stage of the tower has round arched windows while the fourth stage has a mansard roof with cresting. The porches, which extend along the entire east side, have unusual turned columns linked by arched brackets with pendants and lattice work.</p> <p>This house is architecturally significant as one of two outstanding examples of late nineteenth century design by Norway architect John B. Hazen. Although in deteriorated condition, the elaborate detailing is still extant and the house remains a prominent local landmark. Constructed in the 1850's by Richard Evans, the house later became the home of Charles B. Cummings, Norway's leading entrepreneur in the latter half of the nineteenth century. Cummings hired local architect John Hazen to extensively remodel the house about 1885. Hazen designed an even more elaborate residence for Cummings' sons on Whitman Street in 1886, which is also in the district.</p> <p>Included is a carriage barn. This structure is two-stories, wood frame, with clapboard siding and a hipped roof with a decorative cupola with round arched windows.</p>
3	Main Street	<p>Store - C Between 1851-58 The main section of this three-bay building is two-and-a-half stories, wood frame, with a gable roof. A similar wing extends perpendicular from the rear where it adjoins the building on the east. The building has both clapboard siding and two-over-two double-hung sash. Attached to the east and west sides are modern one-story additions built of the same materials. The storefront has been substantially altered.</p> <p>This store is one of the few Greek Revival style commercial buildings surviving in Norway's business district. It may have been built by G. Merrill, who is listed as owner on an 1858 map. By 1880 it was part of the Bartlett property. The perpendicular wing was added to the rear by 1885 and was used as a dwelling. A</p>

MAR 10

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Site No. Address Description

storehouse was added to the rear of that structure at about the same time. Bartlett's property included the next store to the east, the whole complex forming a U-shaped courtyard. Bartlett had a dry goods business. This "courtyard" has been lost due to modern in-fill. As originally constructed, it had a simple Greek Revival style store front with pilasters supporting an entablature and double hung sash with multi-pane lights.

4 Main Street Bartlett Store - C
Between 1851-58

This three-bay, rectangular wooden structure is two-and-a-half-stories high with a gable roof. Its principal facade, with the gable end to the street, has asbestos shingles on the upper levels. The ground story has been extensively altered with aluminum, plate glass, steel and wood shingle modernization. Originally there were two symmetrical second story windows on the principal facade. These have been replaced with three randomly spaced smaller windows. A balcony supported on brackets was also lost in the modernization. Original features which are intact include corner pilasters, cornice with dentils and the shed roof supported on brackets on the east side.

Although not constructed by Bartlett, this building formed the principal part of his dry goods complex which included the next store on the west. Its original Greek Revival storefront included a portico supported on scroll-shaped brackets with a balustrade. The upper section of the building is still relatively intact with its transitional Greek Revival and Italianate features.

5 Main St. Store - NC
c. 1960-70

Two-story, wood frame, flat roof, aluminum siding, aluminum windows, glass and metal storefront.

6 221 Main St. Hathaway Block - C
1881

This three-story, four-bay, wood frame commercial building has a hipped roof and clapboard siding on all but the upper two floors of the principal (north) elevation, which is flush-board. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash. The north elevation has Gothic hood moldings around the upper floor windows and corner pilasters and decorative stick-work. The first story storefront has been remodeled with the addition of clapboard siding and false muntins to the plate glass and clapboards to the paneling below the glass and around the door, which has also been replaced. The pilasters and pent roof, however, are original.

This store is architecturally important as one of several unique examples of

MAR 10 1992

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Site No. Address Description

vernacular commercial design in Norway's central business district. Historically the building is noteworthy as a combination store and public hall, a typical combination in Norway's commercial district. Charles Hathaway, the builder, owned a sash, door, and blind factory. Samuel Crockett established his drugstore here in 1881, and he was succeeded by Frank Stone in 1889. The Grand Army of the Republic used the hall on the upper floor for many years. They were followed by the Knights of Pythias, before the Pythians moved further down the street.

7 225-27 Main St. Store - C
1894

The building is two-and-a-half-stories high with a gable roof and asbestos shingles over clapboard. The original storefront is encased within glass and metal paneling. There is a pedimented gable end facing the street. The double-hung sash have two-over-two lights.

This is one of many commercial buildings erected in Norway immediately following the 1894 fire. Unlike the others, however, it was built in a very traditional fashion, suggesting the Greek Revival style buildings of the mid-19th century.

8 229 Main St Woodman's Store - C
1894, rusticated facade added c. 1936

This one-story wood frame building has a gable roof which is perpendicular to the street. The principal facade is sheathed with rustic log facing.

Before the 1893 fire, Fire Hose Station No.2 was located in a similar building on this site. The fire station was rebuilt in 1894 and used for that purpose until the 1930's when the present fire station was built. In about 1936 Kenneth Wiles began a store to sell hunting and fishing equipment to summer and fall visitors. He added the rustic log facade at that time. Herman Woodman later took over the business.

9 219 Main St. Opera House Block - C
1894

E. E. Lewis of Gardiner, Architect

Constructed of brick, the Opera House Block is three stories high with a five-story tower at its west end. The eight-bay principal (north) facade is delineated by brick paneling and a corbelled cornice. The second story windows have two-over-two double-hung sash, flat arched windows and stone sills, while the third story windows are round arched with four-over-two lights. The storefronts are all original with wood, plate glass and cast iron. The tower has round arched apertures with wrought iron balconies beneath clocks for each elevation.

MAR 10 2003

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Site No. Address Description

A pyramidal roof caps the tower, which has a large recessed round arched entry at street level.

Constructed by the Norway Building Association immediately after the May, 1894 fire, this structure was the largest building on Main Street and an important symbol of Norway's reconstruction. The first floor housed the Norway National Bank, Merritt Welch's dry goods, Vivian Hill's jewelry, and H. B. Foster clothing (later Lee Smith). The upper floors were used as a public hall and for town offices. The Town of Norway purchased the building in the 1920's and sold it in 1946. It is still the most important landmark on Main Street.

The Opera House is also significant as a major work of a regionally important architect, E. E. Lewis. Although modestly ornamented due to budget constraints, the building presents a carefully designed composition of period architecture.

10 201 Main St. Oddfellow's Block - C
1894 (first story) 1911 (upper stories)

This three-story brick building is modestly ornamented with brick diapering and a projecting cornice. The two-over-two double-hung sash have flat arched lintels and, on the third story, transom lights. In the center of the principal (north) facade is a decorative stone name plate composed in a classical design. The first story storefront has been extensively remodeled with metal, plate glass and a large wooden signboard. The latter may cover the original iron and stone cornice. The interior of the upper floors contains original hall and office spaces and has not been significantly altered.

The Norway Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F. was established in 1874. After the May, 1894 fire the building committee (A. Pike, E. F. Smith, and A. S. Kimball) for the lodge commissioned E. E. Lewis, a Gardiner architect, to design a three-story building. Only the first story was built in 1894, however. The upper stories, including the hall, were not erected until 1911. It is not known if Lewis was the architect for the 1911 addition. Thomas Smiley, owner of a fancy goods store, initially occupied the entire ground story, which was divided to allow for two stores. The second floor contained the district court room and the law offices of J.B. Stearns, a prominent local attorney. The Odd fellows occupied the third floor for their halls. This space is still extant and in use.

The building is historically important as a series of large structures built by Norway's Fraternal organizations which contributed to the commercial development of the town. Moreover, the Odd Fellows Hall is second only in size to the Opera House Block and thus is an important landmark.

MAR 10 1999

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
11	199 Main St.	Z. L. Merchants Store - C Between 1895-1901 This two-story wood frame commercial building has clapboard siding on each elevation, except for the principal (north) facade which is extensively ornamented. This includes second story bay windows with paneling and a bracketed cornice, corner pilasters and a tall parapet. The latter feature exhibits more paneling, a frieze with swags in bas-relief, an architrave with guttae and a projecting cornice on brackets. The first story storefront has been altered with large new plate glass and modern doors. The frame-work for the storefront, including pilasters, however, remains. The one-over-one sash are also modern replacements. Architecturally, this building is important for its outstanding decorative features. Although different in design from Norway's other commercial block, this structure is part of the town's unique tradition of late nineteenth century eclectic architecture. Historically the building is also important as the location of Z. L. Merchant's dry goods store. Merchant arrived in Norway in 1911 and purchased the business of the Prince sisters. Zeb Merchant and his wife Margaret ran a large and successful business in the basement and on the first floor while residing in an elaborately furnished apartment on the second floor. Merchant is also noted as a local benefactor, who donated money for the local hospital in 1937.
12		J. J. Newberry - NC c. 1960 One-story brick building with a flat roof and glass and metal storefront.
13	Main St.	New England Furniture - NC c. 1960-70 One-story concrete block and steel frame building with wood and glass storefront.
14	185 Main St.	Denison-Hathaway House - C c. 1855, remodeled in 1893 This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay house is wood frame construction with clapboard siding and a gable roof. Attached to the west and south sides is a large addition constructed of the same materials. The principal (north) facade has a porch extending across the front. At the second story level in the middle is a polygonal bay window surmounted by tower with an open porch. The windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, except for the two large plate glass windows in the north facade. Unusual decorative details include the rope columns supporting the veranda and tower porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Site No. Address Description

Although built by an early settler, Adam Dennison, the house is chiefly important as the residence of Charles L. Hathaway, who ran a local sash, door, and blind factory. Constructed at mid-century by Dennison, it was extensively remodeled by Hathaway in 1893. The fire of 1894 badly damaged the house, which was then repaired. It was during these remodelings that the simple transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style house received new windows, a porch and tower. These features make the house architecturally important as part of Norway's local tradition of unusual late nineteenth century vernacular architecture.

15 171-75 Main St. Noyes Block - C
1894

This block consists of three stores, is two stories high, brick construction with a flat roof and features granite lintels and sills. The storefronts have cast iron pilasters supporting a wooden cornice and, for 171 and 173 Main Street, original recessed entries and plate glass windows. The storefront for 175 Main Street has been filled-in with new wood and plate glass. On the second story level of the principal facade are brick quoins and square headed one-over-one double-hung sash. There are also two hexagonal bay windows with fish-scale shingles. A wooden entablature with a molded cornice surmounts the entire facade.

This building is historically important as one of several large brick buildings constructed in Norway after the 1894 fire. Although the architect is not known, it was probably designed by the Boston firm of Grange & West who temporarily established an office here during the rebuilding. Mrs. A. Oscar Noyes, who inherited her husband's drug store business, constructed this block. Upon completion it also housed the post office and, on the second floor, the residences of Merritt Welch and Mrs. Noyes. Later drug store owners included Kimball and Williamson, Frank Kimball, Lester Ashton, Vincent Ashton and Vincent Harriman. There is still a drug store at 173 Main Street.

16 169 Main St. Savings Bank Block - C
1894

George W. Coombs of Lewiston, Architect

This two-story brick building is a narrow rectangular structure with a low-pitched gable roof shielded by a parapet. The principal (north) facade has a large recessed side entry with wood paneling framed by double plate glass windows. A single fluted pilaster supports the corner between the window and the entrance. At either side of the storefront is brick banding suggesting quoins. The second story has four brick pilasters with a stone cornice above the storefront. The one-over-one double-hung sash have stone sills and flat

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

Site No. Address Description

arched lintels.

Constructed after the 1894 fire, this building was erected by the Norway Savings Bank for its offices. This bank, which was established in March, 1866, was the largest financial institution in town. S. S. Stearns, a prominent local lawyer, also had an office here. The second floor was used as a residence, Mrs. M. A. Oxnard being the first occupant. The architect, George Coombs, had the largest practice in western Maine. The building is architecturally significant for its association with Coombs, and is historically important as the first building constructed as a bank in Norway.

17 167 Main St. Tucker Block - C
1894

This narrow two-story rectangular building is brick construction with a flat roof and corbelled cornice. The north facade is a tri-partite composition divided between a large round-arched window and entry on the first floor and an imposing oriel window in the center of the second story. The window has four lights, the upper two being round arched with colored panes. The entry is deeply recessed with two doors, sidelights and round arched multi-colored lights. The intrados of the arched entry is entirely paneled. Paneling, dentils and a cornice ornament the oriel window, which is supported on a single brick pilaster with a stone cap that runs between the doorway and window. A decorative terra cotta date block is located in the center of the parapet, which has lost its cresting. The remaining windows are segmentally arched with single pane sash.

This building is architecturally important as an unusual example of Queen Anne style commercial architecture. It was probably designed by the Boston firm of Grange & West, which established a local office in Norway during the reconstruction after the 1894 fire. Historically, the building is important as the site of a harness shop which continued at this site until around 1963. C. S. Tucker erected this building and lived on the second floor. Begun by Benjamin Tucker, Jr. in the early 1800's the business continued to remain in the family.

18 Main St. Hawkins House - C
1894

A large two-and-a-half-story building, the Hawkins House is wood construction with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash, except where two modern picture windows have been added on the first story. On the rear ell facing Danforth Street is a two-story porch with turned posts and a balustrade. A small Queen Anne style portico is located over the main entrance on Main Street.

Constructed by the Hawkins sisters after the 1894 fire, this house is very

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
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traditional in design and typical of the local vernacular.

19	161 Main St.	Dr. Frank Barker House - C 1894, corner tower added between 1895-1901 Grange & West of Boston, Architects
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This large asymmetrically massed three-story building is wood construction with shingle siding and gable roofs. Occupying a narrow corner lot, the house fills all available space. The principal facade is divided between a massive round corner tower with a conical roof on the west side, a smaller octagonal tower with decorative paneling on the east side, and a gabled center section with a recessed second story porch in the middle. The entire composition is unified at the first story level by a large veranda with Tuscan columns and pedimented entry. The windows of the house, which have small cornices and sills, are single pane sash, mostly double hung. Extending from the rear (south) side are large wooden additions which repeat some of the decorative features of the principal facade.

The building is significant as one of the most imposing Queen Anne style residences in Norway. Dr. Frank N. Barker, who built this house for his office and residence, was a prominent physician in town. The architects were William F. Grange and Albert M. West, who established a branch office in town following the 1894 fire. The Barker House is the best documented example of the firm's work in Norway. The large round corner tower, however, was added between 1895 and 1901 and no architect has been identified.

20	163 Main St.	Dr. Augustus French House - C 1894
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Attributed to John B. Hazen of Norway, Architect
This two-and-a-half-story house is wood frame with wood shingles over clapboards. A three-story tower with octagonal cresting is located on the northwest corner of the house. Attached to the rear is a carriage house with its original hay door and cupola. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash. A modern one-story addition has replaced the original front porch.

This was one of the largest residences built after the 1894 fire. The design of its corner tower and the front porch (removed) suggest that the house was the work of Norway's principal architect-builder, John B. Hazen. Although the porch has been lost, much of the house's original character remains intact.

MAR 10 1987

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
21	165 Main St.	<p>Victorine Blanchard House - C 1894, remodeled between 1913-1924</p> <p>This two-and-a-half-story three-bay house has multiple gable roofs, clapboard siding and is wood frame construction. It has three large brick chimnies, pedimented gable ends and glazed porches on the front and side (east). The windows have multi-pane lights and blinds. The gable end fronting Main Street has a Palladian window located in a broad pent gable. In the rear of the property is a one-and-a-half-story carriage barn constructed of the same materials.</p> <p>George Austin rebuilt his house on this site in 1894. Sometime in the early part of this century it became the home of Victorine Blanchard, popularly thought to be the retired mistress of Diamond Jim Brady. Whatever her origins, she became a local philanthropist who donated money to worth causes. It was she who substantially remodeled the house in the Colonial Revival Style sometime between 1913-1924.</p>
22	Main St.	<p>Norway Memorial Library - C 1938</p> <p>William B. Coffin of Boston, Architect</p> <p>Constructed of brick, this two-story five-bay structure was built in a Greek Cross plan with gable roofs. A portico supported on Tuscan columns extends from the central wing containing the main entrance, which fronts the street. The doorway is enframed with pilasters and a pediment, and the double-hung sash have multi-pane lights. The windows are round arched in the flanking wings. On the roof is a Georgian cupola with pilasters and a dome.</p> <p>The Norway Memorial Library is perhaps the most substantial public building erected in Norway previous to 1940. Its ornate Georgian Revival exterior makes an imposing contribution to Norway's Main Street. Moreover, the library's set-back, with a generous front lawn, is harmonious with the mixture of residential and commercial buildings which characterize this district.</p>
23	Main St.	<p>Baker House - C 1894</p> <p>Constructed as a double house, this two-and-a-half-story broad three-bay wood frame structure has a gable roof and vinyl siding. On the principal facade fronting Main Street are two-story bay windows surmounted by pedimented dormers flanking an enclosed porch. On the east side is an additional bay window and a porch off the ell which, unlike the front porch, retains its original turned posts with brackets.</p> <p>John W. Baker rebuilt his house on its original site after the 1894 fire. After his death the residence, which was constructed as a double house, became the home of his daughters, Margaret and Mary. The two ladies were known to have been successful</p>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
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as entrepreneurs.

24	Main St.	Hobbs Variety Store - C 1894
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This simple vernacular commercial structure is two stories, wood frame and has a low pitched gable roof. The building is covered with aluminum siding and has a steel and plate glass storefront.

This store was erected by Mr. Hobbs for his variety store after the 1894 fire. In later years it became A. L. Clark's dry goods store. No evidence has come to light indicating the store was ever very ornamental on the exterior.

25	Main St.	Store - C Between 1913-1924
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Constructed of molded concrete block, this two-story building is rectangular with a flat roof. The second story windows have two-over-one double-hung sash. The original storefront and second floor hall entry have been modernized with in-fill and new doors and windows.

This is one of the few concrete block structures built in Norway. It was erected on the site of a store built after the 1894 fire. Sanborn maps document its construction date between 1913-1924.

26	Main St.	Knights of Pythias Hall - C 1894
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This two-and-one-half-story three-bay wooden block is a rectangular structure with a gable roof. Although the side and rear elevations are not ornamented and have clapboard siding, the front (north) elevation is embellished with decorative wood paneling on the first and second floors and a gable end with wood shingles in a variety of patterns. The storefront has a recessed central entry with double doors and large plate glass display windows. The windows are two-over-two double-hung sash. Attached to the west side of the building is an enclosed staircase.

Architecturally the building is significant as one of several unusual examples of late nineteenth century wooden architecture in Norway. The building also has historical importance as it was built as a shoe factory and store by E. E. Millett after the 1894 fire. Sometime between 1907 and 1913 the Pennesseewassee Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, established their hall on the second floor where the factory was. The ground floor was then rented to a hardware business. The Knights of Pythias were one of several fraternal organizations to be established in prominent structures in Norway during the early 1900's.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
27	144 Main Street	Danforth Block - C 1896 Attributed to John B. Hazen of Norway, Architect This building is two stories high and of wood construction with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The principal facade fronting the street has a first story storefront with cast iron pilasters flanking wooden and glass display windows and central entrance. The second story has fluted pilasters supporting an entablature with elaborate woodwork and an over-hanging cornice. The second story windows consist of paired oriel windows with wood paneling and a bracketed cornice. Between the windows is a panel with stylized fan motifs. The building contains original double-hung sash and, on the west side, an exterior wooden staircase with balustrade and over-hanging portico supported on brackets. This building is architecturally significant as one of the most elaborate and unaltered examples of wooden commercial architecture in Norway. Its intact features are rare for vernacular buildings of this period. Constructed by James Danforth, early occupants included W. L. Newcomb's meat and provisions store and, for many years, Fletcher's Confectionary business.
28	146 Main St.	Asa Danforth House - C 1830 This two-story, five-bay, brick building has a gable roof with brick chimneys at either end. The windows consist of two-over-one double-hung sash with granite flat arched lintels. In the center of the facade facing the street is a recessed round arched entry in which a paneled door is enframed by sidelights, pilasters and lunette with a louvered fan. The foundation consists of granite blocks. A mid-nineteenth century alteration is the over-hanging cornice supported on modillion blocks. The house is historically important as the residence of Dr. Asa Danforth, Norway's first physician. Dr. Danforth arrived here in 1821 and practiced for over 50 years. In constructing this brick house, which also contained his office, he established himself as one of the most prosperous citizens in town. His wealth derived in part from other activities, such as developing Mechanic Falls as an industrial center. A later owner and occupant of the house was Dr. L. H. Trufant, who converted the building into the town's first hospital. The house is architecturally important as a good example of Federal style architecture. Few masonry examples of this style survive in western Maine.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 13

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
29	134-36 Main St.	<p>United States Post Office - C 1940 Louis A. Simon, Treasury Department, Architect This one-story, five-bay, brick building has a gable roof surmounted by a decorative cupola. The windows have stone lintels and double-hung sash with twelve-over-twelve lights. The entrance, located in the center of the five-bay facade, is round arched with pilasters supporting a cornice. A small pent gable breaks the roof line directly above.</p> <p>Although constructed in 1940, this post office is compatible in scale with the surrounding structures. It replaced a brick house similar to the 1830 house next door. The Georgian Revival style of the post office is also compatible with the Norway National Bank of 1926 and the library of 1838, both of which are in the district.</p>
30	Main St.	<p>Schiavi Block - NC 1950 Two-story rectangular brick building with flat roof, metal casement windows, glass and metal storefront.</p>
31	Main St.	<p>Norway Water District - C 1860, Moved to Site in 1863, Remodeled in 1893 This two-story wooden building is rectangular with a gable roof facing the street. It has clapboard siding and windows with two-over-one double-hung sash. The storefront consists of an entry and plate glass window dating from 1893. In the gable end is a lunette, and over the first story is a broad hood with decorative scallops supported on brackets.</p> <p>Constructed on the corner of Main and Danforth Streets, this store was moved up to this site in 1863 by Freeland Howe, an insurance agent. Howe initially had offices on the second floor and rented out the ground floor for commercial space. In 1886 Howe began Norway's first water company with offices here. In October 1893, he moved his own offices to the ground floor and installed a 5'X2' plate glass window. The Norway water District still uses this building for its offices.</p>
32	160 Main St.	<p>Old Beal Block - C c. 1852 Ezra Beal of Norway, Architect This five-bay building is two-and-a-half-stories high with a gable roof and a granite foundation. The north, east and west sides have clapboard siding while the second story of the south elevation is board and batten. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. Thin brackets support the cornice,</p>

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

MAR 10 1986

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 14

Site No. Address Description

which has returns in each gable end. The original storefront on the south elevation has wooden pilasters supporting a bracketed cornice. Between the pilasters are wooden and glass display windows and doors. Above the central entrance on the second floor is a bay window. A secondary entrance in the west elevation has very simple pilasters supporting an entablature.

The building is architecturally important as an unusual and relatively unaltered example of mid-nineteenth century commercial architecture. It was designed by its builder, Ezra Beal, who was one of the leading developers of Norway and a very prominent building contractor in Maine. In addition to building several large structures in Portland, Beal was contractor for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. In Norway he designed and built the Beal Hotel (demolished) and the Unitarian Church.

33 170 Main St. Pike's Blue Store - C
1885

This one-story, three-bay, wood building is a long rectangular structure with a gable roof hidden behind a false-front parapet. The principal (south) facade consists of a storefront with a recessed central entry flanked by large display windows and wooden paneling. Directly above the parapet is paneled with an over-hanging cornice supported on brackets. This storefront extends around to the east and west sides, making the entire facade project from the building it is attached to. Above the cornice is an elaborate sign dating from the late nineteenth century. The side and rear elevations of the building have asbestos shingles and randomly-spaced doors and windows.

The building is architecturally important as a relatively unaltered late nineteenth century commercial structure with a rare surviving early storefront and signage. It was constructed by E. E. Millett as a bicycle shop but soon became a men's furnishings store under the Lewiston chain known as, "The Blue Store", Theodore Webb was the first manager, and he was followed by Frank Noyes. Noyes' clerk, L. Fred Pike, later took over the business and ran it for 76 years. It is still used as a clothing store.

34 174 Main St. Norway National Bank - C
1926

Harry S. Coombs of Lewiston, Architect

Standing on a corner lot and two stories high, this brick structure has a high foundation of stone facing. The principal elevations (south, west and east) are delineated by paired pilasters supporting a wood entablature surmounted by a parapet. The second story windows have six-over-six double-hung sash while the first story consists of round arched multi-pane fixed sash over a single six-light moveable sash flanked by sidelights. A broken pediment with

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 15

Site No. Address Description

a finial surmounts the main entrance.

This building is locally significant as one of the few major early twentieth century additions to Norway's central business district. This large brick structure, designed by the regionally important Lewiston architect, Harry S. Coombs, signalled the bank's pre-eminence among the town's financial institutions during the early part of this century.

35 178 Main St. Weary Club - C
1926

Vivian Akers of Norway, Architect

This one-and-a-half-story, three-bay, building is of wood construction with clapboard siding and a gable roof. The gable end forms a pediment supported on Tuscan columns for the principal (south) facade. Except for a single fixed sash with six lights in the tympanum, the windows consist of one-over-one double-hung sash.

The Weary Club building is historically important as a home of a unique institution which was created to provide a gathering place for elderly retired or unemployed citizens. Previous to 1926 the gathering place had been the lobby or porch of the Beal Hotel. When that building was razed for the construction of the bank, wood from the hotel was used for the erection of this clubhouse. Fred and Laura Sanborn, the owners of the local newspaper, were responsible for the creation of this institution, which is still in existence.

Sanborn arranged to obtain a loan, which was financed through the issuance of stock, contributions and donations. Local artist, Vivian Akers, designed the clubhouse which was divided into two rooms. In the front is a "lobby" containing tables and chairs for reading, socializing and whittling, while the back room contained tables for card playing.

36 182 Main St. Store - C
c. 1860-1865

This two-story building is wood frame with a gable roof and aluminum siding. On the principal elevation is a large bay window which fills the gable end. Below is a projecting storefront with plate glass windows and a central entry.

The building was apparently built after 1858 and before the brick store next door, which is c. 1865. It is characteristic of the simple vernacular commercial architecture in Norway which are late examples of the Greek Revival style. Sometime late in the last century, the storefront was first remodeled and the bay window added.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 16

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
37	194 Main St.	<p>Crooker Building - C c. 1865-1875</p> <p>This two-and-a-half-story, three-bay, brick commercial block has a gable roof and granite trim. The principal facade, on the narrow gable end, includes a pediment formed by brick corbelling and a lunette in the tympanum. Directly below, the second story windows are enframed by brick pilasters supporting the pediment. The first story storefront has granite piers and lintels, large plate display windows and a central entrance. The windows are six-over-six double-hung sash with granite sills and lintels. On the east side of the building is a wood staircase with balustrade sheltered by a wooden shed roof supported on brackets. The stairs lead to a paneled door with a transom.</p> <p>The building is architecturally significant as one of a series of remarkably unaltered mid-nineteenth century commercial buildings in Norway. Although a late example of the Greek Revival style, its original brick and granite features form a distinguished example of vernacular architecture. James Crooker purchased a hardware business from Thomas Higgins in 1864. Sometime after that he replaced the original wooden structure with the present brick building. Later it became Crooker and Higgins, followed by Longley's. Historically, the building is important as it has always been a hardware store. The second floor has been used variously for a library and the town office.</p>
38	198 Main St.	<p>Leavitt Hardware - C 1816, remodeled in 1851</p> <p>The main section of this three-bay structure is one-and-a-half stories high with a gable front roof. The long rectangular building has a one-story wing on the east side and a two-and-a-half-story barn attached perpendicular to the rear (north) side. The principal facade fronting the street has flush-board siding and an early storefront with pilasters supporting a cornice. The second story floor has pilasters and a cornice with brackets. A circular window with a hood molding is in the center of the gable end. The remaining elevations have clapboard siding. The windows are all six-over-six double-hung sash except for the second story of the principal elevation, which has two-over-one double-hung sash.</p> <p>This structure was built by William Cox in 1816. Cox lived upstairs and had a business in the ground floor. The building was sold to William Hobbs in 1841. Ten years later, Charles Kimball, a sleigh and carriage maker, remodeled the front in the Greek Revival style. William C. Leavitt, a tinsmith and hardware merchant, later purchased the building for his store. Sometime during the 1860's or 1870's the rear wings were added (although they appear to have remained free-standing until between 1913-1924 and may have undergone alterations). The large perpendicular wing was originally a stable. The one-story wing on the east side of the front was added</p>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Site No. Address Description

between 1913-1924. This building has had the central door and flanking display windows replaced by a central display window and flanking doors, but is otherwise an intact and very important local example of early commercial architecture.

39 200-202 Main St. Store - C
1916

This is a two-story, six-bay wood frame building with a flat roof and parapet. There are asbestos shingles on the front and aluminum siding on the other elevations. Although the storefront has modern plate glass and brick facing, the wood pilasters and entrys are intact. Above the storefront and on the parapet are cornices with brackets. The second story windows are original and include art glass.

Constructed on the site of the Elmwood Hotel, this wooden block is characteristic of Norway's commercial architecture. When built it originally housed the post office, an auto sales room and a loan office on the ground story. The second floor contained apartments.

40 204 Main St. Barjo's - NC
facade added in 1946

Constructed of wood with a gable roof, this building has a false front fabricated of banded Cararra Glass which disguises the older one-and-a-half-story structure. The facade has a stepped parapet, recessed central entrance and flanking plate glass window. The sides of the building are sheathed in clapboards.

This building is architecturally unique in Norway as a rare example of Art Deco influenced design, which, in the context of the village's other unique commercial structures, is an important representation of a continuing local tradition. Despite this interest the building is a noncontributing resource because it was constructed and altered outside of the district's period of significance. Built as a one-and-a-half-story house by Luther Farrar, it was later converted to law offices. After Farrar died, his partner, Levi Whitman, added a full second story. This burned in 1938, by which time the building was used as a grocery store by Louis Brooks. The false front was added when the restaurant was established in 1946.

41 206 Main St. Jackson's Store - C
1899

This wood frame building is two stories high with a gable roof and clapboard siding. The facade facing the street has coupled pilasters supporting a curved parapet and scroll-shaped brackets shielding the cornice on either side. There is a central tri-partite "Chicago Window" and flanking

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 18

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
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double-hung sash. The storefront has a central entrance with double doors and is framed by large plate glass display windows. Metal paneling covers the wood beneath the cornice.

Henry Bangs constructed this store for his grocery, crockery and household goods business in 1899. It was later sold to E.B. Jackson and N. I. Greenlaw for a meat and provisions store. More recently it was used as a restaurant. The building is architecturally important as part of Norway's unusual tradition of commercial architecture.

42	208 Main St.	Henry Bangs House - C
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1806, remodeled in 1907

John B. Hazen of Norway, Architect of 1907 remodeling

The main section of this building consists of a two-story, five-bay timber frame house parallel to the street. Extending from the rear is a large wooden ell. A three-story polygonal bay is attached to the west side and a pent gable has been added to the roof of the main section. Across the front of the house is a two-story porch with round columns. The clapboard exterior has been covered with aluminum siding.

Luther Farrar, Norway's first lawyer, built this house in 1806. After Farrar's death in 1812, his partner, Levi Whitman, married Farrar's widow and inherited the property. Farrar also built the law office next door which is now Barjo's. Both Farrar and Whitman served in the State Legislature.

Henry J. Bangs purchased the house in 1892. He hired local architect-builder John B. Hazen to remodel what was originally a simple five-bay Federal style house with a hipped roof. Hazen designed double porches with Ionic columns, added bay windows on the side, raised the roof, put an extension on the rear, and remodeled the interior with oak woodwork.

43	Main St.	Mark Poole Smith House - NC
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1832, moved to site in c.1965

This five-bay building is one-and-a-half stories high with a gable roof and timber frame construction. A long one-and-a-half-story ell extends from the rear. The house has vinyl siding, modern replacement sash and a concrete foundation. The original Federal style doorway is intact.

This house was built by Mark Poole Smith in 1831. The original site is three blocks east on the corner of Main and Danforth Streets. When that site was cleared for a bank parking lot, the local historical society moved the house up Main Street to this site.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 19

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
44	234 Main St.	Increase Robinson House - C 1818 This house is two stories high , five bays wide, with a hipped roof and is of wood construction. It has clapboard siding and double-hung sash with twelve-over-twelve lights. In the center of the facade is a paneled door with sidelights and pilasters supporting a louvered fan. Extending from the rear (north) is a two-story ell. The house is significant as a fine vernacular example of Federal style design and as the oldest surviving substantial dwelling in Norway. It was built by Increase Robinson, an early lawyer and state legislator. Robinson's partner, who also served in the state legislature, married Robinson's widow and inherited the house. Later in the nineteenth century it became the home of Stephen Cummings, founder of Norway's leading family of industrialists and principal employer in town.
45	Main St.	Universalist Church - C 1829, remodeled in 1865 Ezra Beal of Norway, Architect (1829) Thomas W. Silloway of Boston, Architect (1865) This one-story church was raised in 1865 and a full basement level was constructed underneath it. The rectangular structure has a gable roof with an entrance pavilion and bell tower in the center of the narrow facade facing the street. The timber frame building has clapboard siding. The windows and belfry apertures are lancet arched, and these are combined with Neo-Classical trim such as quoins, brackets, pilasters and pedimented gable ends. Local architect-builder Ezra Beal designed and supervised the construction of this church in 1829. The original design was characteristic of rural churches of this period. It may have served as a model for the Universalist Church in Waterville, for example, which was built in 1832. Beal later became one of the most prominent building contractors in Maine. He was on hand to supervise the 1865 remodeling, which followed plans provided by noted Universalist preacher and architect, Thomas W. Silloway. At that time the building was raised and a meeting hall was constructed underneath. Italianate style trim was also added.
46	Bridge Street	Advertiser Block - C 1848, enlarged c. 1887 (north half) Fronting Bridge Street are two attached three-and-a-half-story, wood frame buildings with clapboard siding, gable roofs and two-over-two double-hung sash. The older (north) half has Greek Revival cornice returns and a large decorative arched panel in the east gable end. The entire first floor on Bridge Street now consists of glazed porches and a two-story glass panel in-fill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 20

Site No. Address Description

between both sections. This replaced simple trabeated wooden storefronts. Attached to the rear (west) is a large one-story brick wing containing the newspaper plant. This addition fronts Main Street and does not contribute to the historic district.

The north half of these buildings was erected in 1848 by Lee Mixer for his boot and shoe store. It was two-and-a-half stories high at that time. Mixer's building was later occupied by the Norway Savings Bank with a Masonic Lodge above. In 1877 the Grange purchased this building and, in about 1887, they extended the rear and added another story by raising the original roof. By that time the Norway Advertiser first began to publish here.

The southern half of these two structures was apparently built as a one-and-a-half-story carpenter shop sometime before 1858. An additional two stories were added, possibly by the Grange, between 1885-1892. When the Grange erected a new hall on Whitman Street, these two structures gradually came to accommodate the growing needs of the newspaper.

47 9 Whitman St. Stephen and Edward Cummings House - C
1886

John B. Hazen of Norway, Architect

This two-and-a-half-story building is wood frame construction with a gable roof over the main section. The house has clapboard siding and windows which consist of Queen Anne upper sash and two lights for the lower sash. Extending perpendicularly from the principal (east) elevation is tri-partite polygonal tower encircled on the first floor with a large veranda. On the south side of the gable end is a two-tier bay window. The house is extensively ornamented with trim which includes turned and applied decorations.

The building is architecturally important as an outstanding local example of Queen Anne design and the most important known work of John Hazen, the leading local architect. Historically, the building is also significant as the home of Stephen and Edward Cummings, members of the leading family of industrialists in Norway.

48 8 Whitman St. Norway Grange - C
1909

Coombs and Gibbs of Lewiston, Architects

The grange is two stories high, three bays wide, and of wood construction with a hipped roof of metal. The first story has clapboard siding while the upper story is shingled. The windows are four-over-four double-hung sash, except for the two stained glass stairhall windows and a single fixed multi-pane sash in the tympanum of the pedimented dormer on the principal (west) facade. Colonial Revival ornamentation includes an octagonal belfry in the center of the roof and a portico with turned balustrades and Tuscan columns.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 21

Site No. Address Description

This grange is both architecturally and historically important as one of several large fraternal halls constructed in Norway. The size of the building, and the fact that it was architect-designed, demonstrates the importance of such organizations in Norway's history. The building is one of the last commissions of the important Lewiston firm of George Coombs and Eugene Gibbs. Coombs, the senior partner, died in 1909.

49 Whitman St. Battery Storage Building - C
c. 1918

A one-story structure with clapboard siding and a gable roof, this storage building has a square false front on its principal elevation and a large central door flanked by two boarded-over windows.

The construction of this little building was to provide a storage facility for automobile batteries over the winter months. The batteries were spread out on the floor and maintained to keep from freezing. It is now used for general storage.

50 Whitman St. Storage Building - NC
19th Century

This is a one-and-one-half story wood frame building with a gable roof and tar paper over the walls. There is also a one-story shed-roof wing on the Whitman Street elevation. The sash are six-over-six double-hung sash in the main section and two-over-one double-hung sash in the wing.

Although this structure was evidently built as a mid-nineteenth century house, nothing is known of its history before being moved to this site between 1913-1924. At that time the wing was added and it was converted for use. The loss of original siding and lack of maintenance dictates that this structure is noncontributing.

51 13-15 Deering St. Clement-Noyes House - C
c. 1837

Constructed as a double-house, this one-and-a-half-story residence is of timber frame construction with clapboard siding. The Greek Revival style structure has cornice returns and pilasters supporting a full entablature. Each window has a cornice and the two principal entries have a cornice with sidelights. The windows are either nine-over-six or six-over-six double-hung sash. Original hipped roof porches flank the rectangular main section, but square posts have replaced columns or piers. Extending from the south side is a one-and-a-half-story wing with a porch supported on turned posts with brackets.

Clement Noyes was a local carpenter who built this house about 1837. With entries on either side of the main section, the house was evidently constructed for two families. Sometime during the middle of the century two perpendicular wings were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
		added to the original T-shaped house. This may have been done by Amos Noyes, who received the property for service during the Civil War. In the 1880's the north wing was removed.
52	19 Deering Street	James Crooker House - C c. 1860-65 This house is two-and-a-half stories high, three bays in width, and has a gable roof. It is of wood frame construction with clapboard siding and double-hung sash with six-over-six lights. The ell, extending parallel from the main house, is similar in configuration except for being shorter in height. A two-and-a-half-story carriage barn, taller than the house, is attached to the southwest corner of the ell. It has a gable roof, clapboard siding and a large round window above the hay door. The house is ornamented with pilasters and an entablature which enframes both the house and the main entry. This late example of the Greek Revival style was built by James Crooker, who built a brick hardware store on Main Street that is similar in styling to his house.
53	21 Deering St.	House - C c. 1840-55 This one-and-a-half-story, two-bay, wood frame house has clapboard siding and a gable roof. The original L-shaped section has one-story in-fills on either side of the ell. Attached to the rear is a one-and-a-half story carriage barn. The Greek Revival building has cornice returns and a main entrance enframed with pilasters and an entablature. Flanking this entry is a bay window. The windows are double-hung sash and either one-over-one or two-over-two except for the barn which has six-over-six. This house is a typical small Greek Revival style house which was once common in Norway's central business district.
54	Deering Street	Edward Cummings House - C 1924 Located on a relatively large lot, this two-and-a-half-story residence is wood frame with wide clapboard siding, a gable roof, six-over-six double-hung sash, a brick end chimney, cornice returns, a pedimented portico over the main entrance and an enclosed sleeping porch on the rear. Although located in Norway's central business district, this house has a suburban character with its large lot and Colonial Revival design. It was built for Edward Cummings, a member of the leading family of Norway industrialists. Although most of Norway's architecture is characteristic of the 19th century, this house is similar in spirit to the Georgian Revival Norway National Bank of 1926 and the Public

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

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
		Library of 1938.
55	Deering St.	House - C c. 1860-1880 This is a one-and-one-half-story house with gable roof, clapboard siding, Greek Revival trim, and six-over-six double-hung sash.
56	Deering St.	House - C c. 1880-1895 This is a Queen Anne style residence with two stories, gable roof, two-over-two double-hung sash, and decorative porch brackets.
57	Deering Street	Samuel Farrar House - C c. 1840-1850 This is a two-story house, with gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six double-hung sash. It has a two-story wing joined to the carriage barn and a second story columned porch. There is a gable roof on the wing and carriage barn.
58	12 Deering Street	Ichabod Bartlett House - C c. 1820 Wood frame, one-and-a-half-stories, five bay, gable roof, windows with six-over-six double-hung sash, cornice returns, centrally located main entrance with pilaster and entablature, bay window with shed roof on south side, enclosed porch on south side of rear wing. This house is said to have been built by Ichabod Bartlett at Norway Lake. His daughter moved it down to the village about 1831. It later served as a private library open to the public (until 1886).
59	8 Deering Street	House - C c. 1860-70 Wood frame construction, two-and-a-half stories, two-bay, gable front roof, clapboard siding, six-over-six double-hung sash, pilasters, cornice returns, Colonial Revival porch on rear (south) side, hood supported on Italianate brackets over main entrance, lunette in gable end. This house is typical of mid-nineteenth century houses in Norway, and remains largely unaltered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 24

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
60	11 Cottage St.	House - C c. 1850-55 Wood frame building, two-and-a-half-stories high, three bays, gable front roof, clapboard siding, six-over-six or two-over-two double-hung sash, upper floor with shouldered architrave trim around windows, brackets under cornice, three bay windows, two-story wing and attached carriage barn. Little is known about this house except that it was substantially enlarged in the 19 th century. Originally a one-and-a-half-story Greek Revival style residence, the building was raised and an additional full story was constructed beneath it. The bay windows were added at the same time, including the one on the second floor which replaced the house's original main entry.
61	13 Cottage St.	Ames House - C c. 1880 The front section of this house is a two-story, two-bay, building with a mansard roof. A two-and-a-half-story L-shaped wing extends from the rear of that portion. All sections are wood frame with clapboard siding and have two-over-two double-hung sash. Over the main entry is a bracketed hood. A bay window flanks this entry. The original portion of this small house was built by Edward Ames, a carpenter who also piloted the steamboat on Pennesseewassee Lake. Sometime between 1885 and 1892 Ames' parents moved in with him and he constructed the large addition on the rear of his house.
62	10 Cottage St.	Baptist Church - C 1889 Stevens & Cobb of Portland, Architects This one-and-a-half-story church is a wood-frame structure with shingle siding, a gable roof and a corner tower. The rectangular building has a polygonal two-story bay roof. the windows, most of which have double-hung sash, have either stained glass or multi-pane over single pane lights. Exterior decorative detail is minimal, the pedimented portico over the entrance being a notable exception. This church is architecturally important as one of a series Stevens and Cobb designed for Baptist Societies in Maine during 1888-89. These architects, who had a national reputation, developed a basic scheme which was used in variations for the Baptist Churches in Gardiner (1888), Westbrook (1888), Yarmouth (1889), Skowhegan (1889), and Sanford (1889). The Norway Baptist Church, built at a cost of \$4,000, was the most inexpensive version. In plan, the characteristic features are

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 25

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
		rectangular auditorium facing the nave in the rear of the church. The circular extension facing the street contains the vestry, which was designed for Sunday School classes and for social gatherings. The entrance through the corner tower completes the basic church plan. With its shingled exterior, square tower, rounded vestry on the principal facade, and austere interior with exposed trusses, the church is characteriztic of the firm's work.
63	17 Cottage St.	House - NC c. 1850 Originally a Gothic Revival style building, this two-story house has a gable roof, vinyl siding and modern windows. This large structure has been so extensively altered that it no longer contributes to the historic district.
64	21 Cottage Street	Peter Frost House - C c.1870 This house is a two-story structure with a gable roof, clapboard siding and a porch with turned posts. It has two-over-one double-hung sash.
65	23 Cottage Street	Jonathan Blake House - C c.1840-1850 This Greek Revival style house is two stories with a gable roof and clapboard siding. It has cornice returns and an entry with pilasters and sidelights. Constructed by Jonathan Blake, it was later enlarged by Charles Blake of Blake Lumber Company. Maude Kemmerling, wife of Admiral Kemmerling, owned it in this century.
66	25 Cottage Street	House - C c.1880-1890 This is a two-story house with clapboard siding and a hipped roof with a porch on the east elevation.
67	Cottage St.	Mixer House - C C. 1880 Wood frame, asymmetrical two-and-a-half stories, gable roofs, clapboard siding, two-over-two double hung sash, large veranda around three sides of front of house, two-story porch on rear ell, ventilator on attached carriage barn, round arched and lancet arched gable end windows.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 26

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
68	Cottage Street	<p>Daniel Beal House - C 1852 Ezra Beal of Norway, Architect-Builder Wood frame, two-and-a-half stories, three bays, gable front roof, asbestos shingles over clapboards, board and batten siding beneath gable roof, modillions under wide over-hanging eaves, six-over-six double-hung sash, one-story wing on north side. Wrap around porch replaced by existing pedimented portico.</p> <p>Ezra Beal, a prominent architect-builder, erected this house for his son, Daniel. Ezra built a similar house for his other son, George, next door. Unlike George, Daniel worked for his father.</p>
69	Cottage Street	<p>George Beal House - C 1852 Ezra Beal of Norway, Architect-Builder Wood frame, two-and-a-half stories, three bays, clapboard siding with vertical siding above second story, windows with six-over-six double-hung sash, gable front roof with modillions, window cornices, attached carriage barn with segmented arched bay doors, decorative ventilator. Large veranda with chamfered posts and brackets extends around two sides of house.</p> <p>Ezra Beal, a prominent Maine contractor and Norway native, built this house for his son George L. Beal. Ezra Beal had a large contracting firm but also is known to have provided architectural services (he designed the local Unitarian Church). Thus Beal presumably designed this house and the similar one next door for his other son, Daniel.</p> <p>George Beal had a distinguished career in the Civil War, retiring as a general. He later served the State of Maine in a variety of capacities.</p>
70	Cottage Street	<p>Arthur Hebbard House - C c. 1897 Wood frame house, two-and-a-half stories, gable roof, vinyl siding, corner tower, porch with turned posts and brackets, windows with two-over-two double-hung sash.</p> <p>Arthur Hebbard was the local manager of Blake's Lumber Company. This Queen Anne style house, which he built toward the end of the century, is characteristic of Norway's upper middle class homes.</p>

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 10 1988

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 27

<u>Site No.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>
71	8 Cottage Street	<p>Masonic Temple - C 1887 Fassett & Thompson of Portland, Architects</p> <p>This three-story wood frame building has a gable on hip roof covered in standing seam metal. The first two stories of the rectangular building are clapboard while the third story has shingles. Each level is marked by a wooden belt course. The original storefront on Cottage Street has wood and glass display windows with multi-colored transom lights. In the center of the second story of this elevation is an oriel window. It is framed on the third story by a gable. Other decorative features include a pedimented portico over the entrance to the hall, a decorative cornice and round windows. The original double-hung sash have twelve-over-two or six-over-two lights. Original interior features include wood architrave trim and metal ceilings. The original lodge-room is also intact.</p> <p>This building is an architecturally outstanding example of the Queen Anne style designed by the large Portland firm of Fassett & Thompson. Like many of the nominated properties in Norway, the building remains remarkably unaltered. The Norway Lodge was established in 1854 but occupied upper floors of commercial buildings until the erection of this structure in 1887. The first story has always been rented to businesses to enable the lodge to derive some income from the property.</p>
72	Cottage Street	<p>Rex Theater - C 1913, brick facade added between 1924-1934</p> <p>A wood frame building, one-and-a-half-stories high with gable roof, clapboard siding and brick facade on west front.</p> <p>In 1913 John A. Woodman constructed this building for a motion picture house. The Rex Theater showed films produced by the Victor Amusement Company. A brick facade was added in the late 1920s or early 1930s, and it continued in use as a movie theater until around 1960. It is the only building ever constructed as a movie theater in Norway. It is now used as a bottle redemption center.</p>

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

Period of Significance

c. 1800-1940

c. 1800-1937

Significant Dates

1894

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

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

The Norway Historic District embraces the most architecturally and historically significant group of buildings in this centrally located Oxford County community. Comprised of a wide variety of commercial, fraternal, governmental, public, religious, and residential structures whose dates of construction span the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the district presents a remarkably detailed image of Norway's growth and development. From its otherwise humble beginnings in the 1780s, Norway grew into an important commercial and manufacturing center during the nineteenth century. The prosperity enjoyed by its residents is abundantly evident in the collection of surviving buildings which bear testimony to their cultural, economic and social achievements. The district meets criteria A and C.

1785-1860

White settlement of the Town of Norway began in earnest in the late 1780s. Families by the names of Stevens, Hobbs and Parsons were among the first to arrive from older communities such as Gray and New Gloucester, Massachusetts./1 According to local historians these settlers initially occupied log houses covered with weatherboards./2 By 1789, a grist and sawmill had been established in the area of present-day Norway village, and in 1790 census enumerators placed the town's population at 448 persons, most of whose livelihoods were undoubtedly tied to agriculture.

The Town of Norway was incorporated on March 9, 1797. Prior to this time a school house had been erected, and in 1796 the town's first religious body, the Universalist Society, was organized./3 Norway village itself appears to have shared in the general development of the area. The turn-of-the-century account of an as yet unknown traveler records the existence of three two-story frame houses in the settlement./4 By 1805 the school-age population warranted the construction of a separate educational building.

Norway experienced steady growth throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, largely based upon its position as a trading center for the surrounding area. The perception of the community's future development was surely enhanced when in 1826 Asa Barton moved his newspaper the Oxford Observer from the neighboring

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Bradbury, Dr. Osgood N. Norway in the Forties. Edited by Rev. Don L. McAllister. Norway, Maine: Twin Town Graphics, 1986.
- Lapham, William B. The History of Norway, Maine. A reprinting of the 1886 edition on the occasion of the Town's Bicentennial Year. Somersworth, New Hampshire: New England History Press, 1986.
- Whitman, Charles F. A History of Norway, Maine From the Earliest Settlements to the Close of the Year 1922. Lewiston, Maine: Lewiston Journal Printshop, 1924.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of property Approximately 44 acres

UTM References

A

1,9	37,6	5,4,0	4,8	9,6	8,9,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

C

1,9	37,7	0,9,0	4,8	9,6	1,3,0
-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-------

B

1,9	37,7	1,8,0	4,8	9,6	6,2,0
Zone	Easting		Northing		

D

1,9	37,6	4,4,0	4,8	9,6	5,4,0
-----	------	-------	-----	-----	-------

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification The boundary of the Norway Historic District is established by a combination of natural features, modern construction and older but altered or non-architecturally significant buildings. Beginning at the southwest edge of the district the Pennessewassee Stream creates a natural boundary that defines nearly one-half of the south side. Late nineteenth century dwellings, many of which have been altered, are located in the area of Oak and Danfort Streets. Parking lots and new construction provide non-conforming visual intrusions beyond the east and northeast sections of the district. See continuation sheet Modest and substantially altered dwellings lie outside of the district's northern and east boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

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

town of Paris Hill to Norway./5 A mid-century account of the town's prospects described the existence of a paper mill established by Asa Danforth in 1848, a shingle mill and sawmill, the Brown and Company iron foundry (established in 1847), six stores, and a tannery, as well as a manufactory of rifles and pistols./6 The author added that the village had a "first rate engine for fire fighting" and the Norway Liberal Institute, a private academy founded in 1847. The town's progress was compared against its appearance a half century earlier when "... our beautiful village consisted of a rude corn-mill, a saw-mill, a blacksmith's shop, and one store...."/7

Through the duration of the antebellum period Norway's local economy appears to have continued its expansion following the general national economic upswing. In 1851 a local fire protection organization - the Norway Village Corporation - was founded and four years later the Norway Mutual Fire Insurance Company was organized./8 A number of the leading businessmen, including Asa Danforth, Ezra F. Beal, Amos F. Noyes, and Nathaniel Pike, founded in 1854 the Norway Manufacturing Company. Its charter permitted the manufacture of any item not prohibited by law./9 In 1860 Charles B. Cummings, whose house (2) stands in the district, formed the C. B. Cummings and Sons Company. this producer of wooden products has remained in continuous operation. Substantial additions made to the commercial district at this time were the Old Beal Block (32), c. 1852; the Bartlett Store (4), c. 1851-58; and the Store (3), c. 1851-58 which adjoins the Bartlett Store to the west. The process of remodeling and updating one's business is handsomely illustrated by the Leavitt Hardware building (38), an 1816 frame block whose transitional Greek Revival/Italianate features were added in 1851 by its new owner, local carriage maker Charles Kimball.

In 1858 the village of Norway was represented on a county map as being principally laid out along the East-West Main Street where stores and small-scale manufactories were scattered among dwellings./10 Notable exceptions were the distinctly residential areas that were developing along branch avenues such as Cottage, Danforth and Oak Streets. The western end of town contained mills and factories adjoining two small mill ponds as well as the junction of Water Street leading southwest, Pleasant Street leading to the north and Mill Street which continued westerly to Fords Corner.

1861-1893

Between the years 1861-65 Norway underwent little further growth. Development was stymied not only by the drain of capital being diverted to the war effort but also by the fact that the township sent more than one-third of its adult male population to serve in the Union armies./11 The duration of the 1860s saw the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

founding of the Norway Savings Bank and the construction of the Grammar School (1) in 1866, as well as the addition of a number of houses. Sometime between 1865 and 1875 James Crooker erected on Main Street a substantial brick block (37), a late Greek Revival style building occupied by his hardware business.

During the 1870s, 1880s and early 1890s Norway witnessed a continued expansion of its commercial and residential areas spurred on in large part by the establishment of new enterprises. Chief among these in the first half of the period was the B. F. Spinney and Company shoe factory (established in 1873). Local historians later credited the founding of this factory with the subsequent rapid increase of the village's population./12 Future growth was also significantly aided by the completion in 1880 of the Norway Branch Railroad line between Norway and the Grand Trunk Railroad at South Paris.

These new industrial and rail facilities reflected on a local level the national patterns of growth during the fourth quarter of the nineteenth century. The formation in 1885 of the Norway Library Association was also a reminder of the way in which new cultural institutions were contributing to the development of towns and cities throughout the country. The impact of summer tourism on the community was captured in an entry in the Oxford Advertiser which stated that:

The Norway hotels are full to overflowing this season with summer guests. Norway is becoming known as a fine place for a summer visit./13

Among the new commercial buildings erected at this time were the Hathaway Block (6) and Pike's Blue Store (33) of 1885, both of which survive in a remarkable state of preservation. These two buildings illustrate the variety and therefore the significance of Norway's nineteenth century frame commercial architecture. Two other important additions to the streetscape in the 1880s were the Masonic Temple (71) of 1887, a handsome Queen Anne style building designed by the Portland architectural firm of Fassett and Thompson, and the 1889 Baptist Church (62), a shingled edifice from the office of Stevens and Cobb of Portland. One of the most significant residential buildings of the period is the Evans-Cummings House (2) on Main Street. Substantial remodeling of the mid-century dwelling built for Richard Evans took place about 1885 following plans drawn by local architect John B. Hazen.

A contemporary newspaper account of Norway described it as "... strictly a wooden town, yet [one that] had never been swept by a devastating fire."/14 It was:

A beautiful town, houses and grounds well kept, buildings of good size, and large, roomy lots with plenty of chance to keep their fuel out of sight of main streets. The principal street is level, wide, with brick

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

sidewalks much of its length, shaded by immense trees in elm, maple and other varieties, besides fruit trees in abundance./15

1894-1940

NOT DEAD!

BUT AWFULLY SCORCHED

The May 11, 1894, edition of the Oxford Advertiser carried this heading to its report on the fire which swept portions of Norway on May 9th. In all, 85 buildings valued at \$275,000, including a large portion of the commercial district, were lost in the conflagration. An accompanying article contained the following statement about the town's future prospects:

We can see no reason to be discouraged or downhearted. If we unite, and all factions are practically united, Norway will promptly recover from its disastrous fire of May 9th, and in a few years be in a better condition than ever./16

Norway's historic district clearly shows that rebuilding began almost instantly. As the Portland Herald stated in its May 22nd edition "most of the new blocks will be brick with large plate glass fronts."/17 No fewer than seven commercial buildings were constructed in 1894, three of which, the Noyes Block (15), the Savings Bank Block (16) and the Tucker Block (17), were brick. Norway's largest building, the Opera House Block (9) by Edwin E. Lewis was also erected in 1894, as was the Oddfellows Hall (10). Although the advantages of brick construction were plainly obvious to a number of businessmen in 1894, others rebuilt with frame structures. The Knights of Pythias Hall (26), 1894; Danforth Block (27), 1896; and Jackson's Store (41), 1899 are but three examples of the persistent tradition of wood frame construction. Fortunately they survive largely unaltered, a circumstance which greatly enriches the eclectic and unique nature of Norway's commercial district.

The fire of 1894 destroyed a number of residential buildings in Norway, but the majority stood outside of the present district boundary. Among the people whose homes were lost were Dr. Frank Barker and Dr. Augustus French. Both rebuilt on adjoining lots on Main Street. Barker employed the Boston architectural firm of Grange and West to design the substantial Queen Anne dwelling (19) that is one of Norway's finest examples of the style. French's house (20), attributed to Norway's own John B. Hazen, is a more modest building that reveals its stylistic relationship by virtue of an octagonal corner tower.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 5

Norway's growth continued at a modest pace during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The establishment of the Carroll-Jellerson Shoe Company and Norway Shoe Company in 1914 and 1915 respectively, were important additions to the local economy. Together, these two industries had the capacity to produce 4,500 pairs of shoes daily./18 A third small-scale industry established during the period was the Novelty Turning Company, a manufacturer of various wooden articles.

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century was a period of rapid change in transportation and communication, among other things. Norway shared in these technological advances. In 1906, V. W. Hills became the town's first automobile owner. By 1920, however, Main Street had been paved with cement to the Paris town line, a clear indication of the widespread use of the automobile by that time./19 A new form of leisure activity was introduced to Norway in 1913 when John A. Woodman built the Rex Theatre (72), and the revolution in communication was signaled by the installation of a wireless in 1915.

Norway's early twentieth century prosperity is plainly evident in the historic district. In 1909 the Lewiston architectural firm of Coombs and Gibbs designed the handsome Colonial Revival style Norway Grange (48), further demonstrating the importance of the various fraternal organizations in the village. The year 1926 witnessed the construction of the Weary Club (35), a gathering place for the elderly, and the brick Norway National Bank (34). Residential construction included the Colonial Revival remodeling of the former George Austin house (21) on Main Street as well as the building in 1924 of the Edward Cummings House (54).

Prior to the United States' entry into World War II, a pair of large brick buildings were constructed within the limits of the historic district. Interest in providing a public library for the residents of Norway culminated in 1885 with the founding of the Norway Library Association. In 1938 local commitment to the library was underscored by the construction of the Norway Memorial Library (22), a handsome Georgian Revival building designed by William B. Coffin of Boston. Finally, the federal government built the present post office (29) in 1940. The design of both of these buildings maintains in material, scale and design the cohesiveness that characterizes the district. They are also the most significant Depression era resources in Norway, and their construction in the latter years of the period is a distinctive reminder of improving local economic conditions after nearly a decade in which no major additions were made to the historic district.

Today, Norway continues to be an important commercial center for the outlying rural areas. Its business district, despite some postwar additions and alterations to storefronts, retains much of the appearance of earlier periods. The diversity of architectural styles in the adjoining residential areas is a further reminder of the

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

town's long period of growth and development. Recently, Norway has experienced a renewed interest in its unique architectural heritage with a number of rehabilitation projects currently underway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Endnotes

- /1. William B. Lapham, The History of Norway, Maine. A reprinting of the 1886 edition on the occasion of the Town's Bicentennial Year (Somersworth, New Hampshire: New England History Press, 1986), p. 37, hereinafter cited as Lapham, History of Norway.
- /2. Lapham, History of Norway, p. 53.
- /3. The congregation's first church building was erected in 1803. Norway, Maine Sesqui-Centennial 1786-1936 (Norway, Maine: Advertiser-Democrat Print, 1936), p. 7.
- /4. Dr. Osgood N. Bradbury, Norway in The Forties, edited by Rev. Don L. McAllister (Norway, Maine: Twin Town Graphics, 1986), p. 555.
- /5. The Oxford Observer was founded by Barton in 1824. In 1832 its name was changed to The Politician and a year later it ceased to be published. Subsequent Norway newspapers include the Oxford Oracle (1833) and the Norway Advertiser (1844-1934, under various titles). Lapham, History of Norway, p. 78.
- /6. Lapham, History of Norway, pp. 129-31.
- /7. Lapham, History of Norway, p. 134.
- /8. Lapham, History of Norway, p. 387.
- /9. Lapham, History of Norway, p. 387.
- /10. Wall Map of Oxford County, Maine reprinted under the title The Old Maps of Oxford County, Maine in 1858 (Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley Printing, 1972), p. 6.
- /11. Lapham, History of Norway, p. 275.
- /12. By 1890 the village population had exceeded that of the Town's rural districts, the total of which was 2,665 persons. Charles F. Whitman, A History of Norway, Maine From the Earliest Settlements to the Close of the Year 1922 (Lewiston: Lewiston Journal Printshop, 1924), p. 286, hereinafter cited as Whitman, History of Norway.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

- /13. Oxford Advertiser, Norway Maine, July 28, 1893, hereinafter cited as Oxford Advertiser.
- /14. Oxford Advertiser, October ?, 1887.
- /15. Oxford Advertiser, October ?, 1887.
- /16. Oxford Advertiser, May 11, 1894.
- /17. Portland Herald, May 22, 1894.
- /18. Whitman, History of Norway, p. 286.
- /19. Whitman, History of Norway, p. 276.