

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



991

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 428-497 Main Street bounded by Winter Street and Summer Street N/A not for publication

city or town Rockland N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Knox code 013 zip code 04841

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

E. J. [Signature] 9/29/11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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:)

Joe Elson H. Beall 1.4.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
9	3	district
		site
		structure
		object
9	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

16

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / hotel
- COMMERCE / TRADE / business
- COMMERCE / TRADE / professional
- COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty store
- COMMERCE / TRADE / restaurant
- COMMERCE / TRADE / department store
- SOCIAL / meeting hall
- SOCIAL / civic
- RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium
- INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY / PROCESSING / communications facility

- DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE / TRADE / business
- COMMERCE / TRADE / professional
- COMMERCE / TRADE / specialty store
- SOCIAL / meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- foundation: STONE / Granite
- BRICK

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LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. Am. Movements / Commercial Style

walls: BRICK

LATE 19TH AND 20TH C. AM. MOVEMENTS / Classical Revival

WOOD / Weatherboard

MIXED

METAL / Tin

SYNTHETICS / Vinyl

roof: ASPHALT

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Main Street Historic District in Rockland, Maine was listed on the National Register in 1978. The district consists of fourteen mid-nineteenth century and two early twentieth century commercial buildings. The purpose of this nomination is to provide additional descriptive information on the properties previously listed and to increase the boundaries to include twelve additional buildings in the northerly section of the downtown business district. These buildings are contiguous to the existing district and are of significant importance to the economic, social, civic and commercial history of downtown Rockland. Together, with the original district, they form a cohesive group that extends the period of significance to 1941. This period coincides with the height of Rockland's prosperity resulting from commerce, industry and a burgeoning population.

Narrative Description

The City of Rockland, incorporated in 1854, is situated on a deep, protected harbor on the Penobscot Bay in the Gulf of Maine. Rockland consists of 7,609 persons in 12.9 square miles. Main Street is .6 miles long. It runs parallel to, and in a section, adjacent to the waterfront on the east side. The 4 acre area of Main Street that was included in the previous National Register nomination is located in the central area of the downtown business district. It is bounded on the south by Winter Street and in the north by Limerock Street. The 2.26 acres of property on Main Street that is included in this boundary increase is bounded to the south by Limerock Street and the north by Summer Street. It is situated in the original Shore Village¹ settlement area of Lermond Cove on Lindsey Brook. This section of the waterfront was formerly referred to simply as "the Brook".

Overall, the buildings of the Main Street Historic District are in good condition and have retained their historic integrity. On the whole, the materials, design, workmanship, setting, association and feeling are consistent with the period of significance. Of the twelve buildings within the expanded historic district nine are contributing resources and three are non-contributing. The non-contributing buildings have façades that have been altered in such a way that they no longer have integrity sufficient to contribute to the district. The current uses of the buildings are typical of 19th century downtowns with businesses on the street level, offices on the second floors and residential dwelling units above. The lower level storefront windows and entrances are consistent with their original appearance and function. They are representative of the styles of architecture prominent during the second half of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. The selection of brick or wood frame structures with weatherboard as a siding is consistent with the adjoining buildings along the length of Main Street. The sidewalks extend from the street curb to the storefronts and are interspersed with decorative lamp-posts

¹ The Rockland Bicentennial Commission. *Shore Village Story: An Informal History of Rockland Maine*. Rockland, ME: The Courier-Gazette, 1989. During the last two decades of the 18th century this section of the Penobscot Bay shoreline was referred to as the "Shore Village".

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reminiscent of the original lighting. The signage and awnings are also comparable to those in place 100 years ago as evidenced by historic photographs. As a whole, the streetscape has also retained its historic integrity.

Original Historic District

The original Main Street historic district is located in an area that experienced a series of fires in 1853, and thus their dates reflect the period of rebuilding. Of the 18 buildings included in the original historic district, 16 are contributing and two are non-contributing as they are non-conforming intrusions detracting from the integrity of the district. They were listed in the National Register on June 7, 1978; identification number 7800182.

Property Inventory

- 1. Burbee 1859 and Singhi Block, 1869.** Contributing
335-359 Main Street
Italianate, three stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
Subsequent research has found that the two blocks were built a decade apart. The northern, or Burbee section was constructed for the Burpee Furniture Company in 1859 and the southern, or Singhi, section was built for Susan Ulmer Singhi in 1869 and occupied by the Burpee Furniture Company.
- 2. Ulmer Block, 1858** Contributing
371-377 Main Street
Italianate, two stories, frame with clapboard exterior.
- 3. Thorndike Hotel, 1854-1855** Contributing
385-387 Main Street
Italianate, three stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
- 4. Phoenix Block, 1856** Contributing
401 Main Street
Originally Italianate, three stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
1873 addition of mansard fourth story with slate sheathing.
Subsequent research has found an additional alteration date of 1889.
- 5. Masonic Block (Berry and Cobb Block), 1872** Contributing
407 Main Street
Italianate, originally 3 stories, brick with stone trim.
Reduced to two stories in the 20th Century.
Subsequent research has found the construction date to be 1872, not 1873. The building was remodeled in 1910 by Oliver, Litchfield and Rawson, Architects, of Boston.
- 6. Custom House Block, 1853** Contributing
419 Main Street
Italianate, three stories, brick with cast iron trim.
- 7. Kimball Block, 1848** Contributing
423-429 Main Street
Alteration, 1853
Greek Revival, three stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
- 8. Wise & Kimball Block, 1853** Contributing
431-439 Main Street
Italianate, three stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
Subsequent information dates the building to 1853 not c. 1873 as formerly noted.
- 9. Berry Block, 1855** Contributing
441 Main Street
Originally Italianate, two stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
Alteration of façade and addition of third story, 1908

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- 10. Hewitt Block (Bird Block), 1884** Contributing
447-449 Main Street
W.H. Glover, Builder
Italianate, three stories, brick with wood, stone and cast iron trim.
Subsequent information has provided the historic name of the building, builder and correct construction date.
- 11. Security Trust Building, 1912** Contributing
374 Main Street
R. Clipston Sturgis, Boston, architect
Colonial Revival, one story, brick with wood and stone trim.
- 12. Big L Discount Health & Beauty Aids (Evrock Realty Building) 1938** Non-Contributing
376 Main Street
Contemporary, one story.
- 13. Pillsbury Block, 1859** Contributing
386 Main Street
Originally second empire, four stories, brick with stone and metal trim.
Alteration c. 1915 replaced mansard roof with bracketed cornice.
- 14. Coffin's (F.W. Woolworth's Building) 1938** Non-Contributing
400 Main Street
Contemporary, one story.
- 15. (Jeremiah) Berry Block, 1853** Contributing
410 Main St
Alteration 1854
Originally Italianate, two stories, brick with wood and stone trim.
Circa 1900 alterations of façade and third story added.
- 17. House, c. 1859** Contributing
10 School Street
Italianate, 2 ½ stories, frame with clapboard exterior.
- 18. Thorndike and Hix Block 1905-1906** Contributing
18 School Street
Clough and Wardner of Boston, Architects
Colonial Revival, 3 stories, brick and wood with stone trim.

Expanded Historic District

West Side of Main Street

- 19. Perry's Market 1919** Non-Contributing
428 Main Street
Contractor, Everett L. Spear, Rockland. Alterations (c.1952)

Situated in the center of downtown, on the northwest corner of Main and Limerock Streets, this one story red brick, flat-roofed building exemplifies 20th Century American commercial architecture. It is 9 bays in length along Main Street and 5 bays in depth along Limerock Street. The building is staggered in height to accommodate for the elevation change as Main Street descends near Lindsey Brook. The taller section is on the southern portion of the lot, and the slightly shorter section, extends to the north along Main Street. The building, today and through out its history, has been made up of several individual stores in a marketplace setting. The former Perry's Market held the largest space within the building;

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located in the southern corner it has a façade on both streets. The remaining bays along Main Street contain a series of small shops.

The integrated brick posts that divide the bays support a flat roof and a wide wood cornice that has been covered with applied stucco. Beneath the cornice band in the building's taller section is a wood shingled pent roof that extends along a majority of the façade. The pent roof section and series of wood shingled panels, have covered the original transom windows that were single-pane divided square lights. Of the existing windows, in the northern section of shops along Main Street, there are large glass display windows that flank recessed entrances. The larger corner space has three new double-hung windows with simulated 6 over 6 divided lights on the Main Street facade. The original glass storefront windows on the Limerock façade have been filled with brick. However, one long granite sill remains. The original entry to Perry's Market had large glass windows and full light doors. It has been remodeled to create a recessed angled corner entrance with modern double doors. This building is non-contributing due to extensive alterations that have detracted from its historic integrity. Perry's Market, a grocery store, was constructed to replace a former building that burnt to the ground in the winter of 1917. Perry's grocery remained in business at this location until it closed in 1952. The other smaller shops also had long-term businesses which consisted of shoe, clothing and electrical supply stores.

20. Masonic Temple, 1941

Contributing

456 Main Street

Contractor; H.P. Cummings, Ware, MA

This Classical Revival style building was rebuilt from the remains of former Masonic Temple building after it was damaged by fire in February 1940. It is difficult to make a determination as to the extent of reconstruction that resulted from the 1940 fire. However the integrity of this building dates to 1941. The building has 3 stories and 5 bays and a rectangular footprint, oriented with the longer elevation perpendicular to Main Street. The alley on the south side leads to a gravel parking area in the rear. Another driveway along the rear leads north to Lindsey Street. The red brick side and rear walls of the building are original to the 1871 Farwell building. The tan brick façade was constructed during the renovations of 1940-1941. The low pitched shed roof slopes to the rear.

In the façade the three center bays are wider than the two end bays. At each corner the articulated end bays project out slightly from the center bays. The more recent tan brick of the façade wraps around the south elevation for the depth of one bay. The parapet walls of the façade are finished with a decorative metal cap. Two belt courses on the façade are created using raised decorative bricks in a saw-tooth pattern. The first band is located flush with the bottom of the second story windows. The top band, located above the third story windows, defines the cornice. Individual letters projecting from the center of the cornice spell the words "Masonic Temple" and are flanked by the freemason square and compass symbols which are centered in each end bay. The tri-partite façade windows in the three center bays are Neo-Palladian in style. Each double-hung window is flanked by two narrow side-lights. The two end bays have tall narrow double hung windows. Between the second and third story windows there is brick infill which has replaced the wood panels that were original to the 1941 design. The original upper level windows are extant and the addition of storm windows has been done in an appropriate way as to not significantly detract from historic integrity. At the street level, the two recessed entries at each end bay remain largely unchanged. The commercial storefront replacement windows have been reduced in height. Painted wood panels have replaced the original divided light transom windows as well as the decorative band and integrated signage niche above the windows in the three center bays. The original Masonic Temple sign remains above the north bay door. The retail sign directly over the south door has replaced the former Masonic Temple sign. Many of the window openings in the south and rear elevations are original to the 1911 fenestration pattern. The double-hung replacement windows are sized to the original openings and retain the rowlock and sailor brick courses below and above the new sash. Several original openings have been in-filled as evidenced by the extant granite lintels for the basement windows. The brick stair tower in the south-west corner is original to the 1911 renovation of the building.

The original Farwell and Ames Block building designed by Maine architect A.H. Vinyl was constructed in 1871 by the W. H. Glover and Co. The building was damaged by fire in June of 1878 and was then rebuilt as the Farwell Opera House, an Italianate style building that offered a venue for public entertainment as well as a hall for graduation ceremonies. The street level shops housed H.H. Crie and Co., a ship chandlery and hardware store. In June of 1910 the Opera House closed and was renovated by Everett L. Spear and Co. for the Masonic Temple Association. The Colonial Revival style building was dedicated with Masonic Ceremonies in May of 1911. The street level shops included Woolworth's 5 and 10 Cent Store and, once again, the H.H. Crie hardware store which remained a presence on Main Street during the period of significance.

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21. C.E. Havener Block 1914

Contributing

464 Main Street
Alteration (c. 1980)

The C.E. Havener Block is an Italianate townhouse style 2 story, 5 bay wood framed building with a low pitched shed roof. It is a long, deep structure with the narrow end parallel to Main Street. There is an ornately embossed, textured metal façade applied to the building above the first floor. The textured pattern simulates rusticated stone blocks. The façade is divided by three metal belt courses that are embossed with an organic vine and leaf pattern. There are two bands above and below the second story windows and a third band under the cornice. The second story has two cantilevered bay windows in the second and forth bays. Above the second floor is a wide cornice with eave brackets. The façade has articulated corner quoins that extend up through the cornice and are crowned by raised piers. A centered parapet bears the inscription "C.E. HAVENER BLOCK 1914". The building is painted a solid grey blue in color. There are two entrances, one for the second floor apartments at the north end, and one for the street level retail store. The original display windows had a retractable awning with embossed metal façade and large pressed metal signage above the awning. The current retail entry is flanked by late 20th century storefront display windows that are surrounded by diagonal narrow wood siding.

This building site was preceded by the c.1850 William Tate residence. It is one of the earlier sites occupied in the Shore Village community. Prior to the construction of the current 1914 building, C.E. Havener operated a boarding house and then the Savoy Hotel here from 1877-1914. By 1888 he had established the office for Havener's Bottling Works in this location, with the soda bottling plant located nearby in Rockland.

In 1914, three years after C.E. Havener purchased the building, there was a fire that destroyed most of the edifice. It was rebuilt and reopened within the same year. The street level shops and offices housed the offices of the Havener's Bottling Works and The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (A&P) which remained at this location until 1948. On the second level was a large dance hall. During the period of significance, the C.E. Havener Block has hosted various restaurants, a bowling alley, and a billiard hall. It is currently a retail gift and clothing shop.

22. 468 Main Street, c.1894

Non-Contributing

Alterations (c. 1912, c. 1980)

To the north of the Havener Block is a building that has a unique and somewhat perplexing history. It is currently deeded as part of the 464 Main Street property and is the office for the American Lighthouse Foundation. This 2 story, 2 bay wood framed building has a flat roof. The natural cedar shingled façade abuts the north wall of 464 Main Street and is flush in a continuous plane with 470 Main Street. A cedar shingled pent roof overhangs the modern glass display windows and the recessed entry door. The wood framed entry surround is sheathed with diagonal narrow wood siding. There are no windows on the second floor. The flat roof has a wood shingled parapet set above and slightly back from the fascia. The cornice and fascia lines are integrated into those of 470 Main Street. Although the trim and fascia form an unbroken line with 470 Main Street, they have been painted to match the façade of 464 Main Street.

Prior to 1872 this property and building thereon was owned by George Lindsey. It was a small Greek Revival, 2 story, 2 bay, wood framed building sided with weatherboard and had a gable end facade. Between 1892 and 1896 the building was significantly altered or possibly re-built with a flat roof line spanning between 464 and 470 Main Street. The façade design was integrated into 470 Main Street with a continuous cornice. The street entry and fenestration on the second story was altered and the first floor reconstructed to connect it with the shop on 470 Main Street. However, by 1912 the adjoining walls were reconstructed to once again separate the buildings.

From 1868 to 1896 the Rising family operated a bakery in the first floor and kept a residence on the second floor. This was succeeded by a restaurant until 1914 when the Havener family maintained a fruit market for 20 years. By 1941 it housed the State News Company.

23. 470 Main Street c.1850

Contributing

Alterations (c.1894, c.1930, c.1956, c.1980)

This Greek Revival, two-story, 3 bay wood frame building has weatherboard siding with a gable end façade and asphalt roof shingles. At street level there are two large commercial display windows on either side of the angled recessed

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entry. The original wood entry door leaf has been replaced but the casing, trim and transom window are original. The display windows and wood trim date to the early 20th century. The glazing in the divided light transom windows above the display windows has been replaced with wood panels as infill. On the second story there are two double-hung 6 / 6 windows and a small 6 / 6 double hung window in the gable peak. The sash and glazing likely date to the earliest alteration. Applied to the wall beneath the eaves is a wide trim board and decorative molding. The fascia is built-up with shingle or rake molding and there is an extended eave detail. An early photograph c.1880 shows that there was a fixed wood awning attached just above the storefront windows. A later image, c.1920, shows that it was replaced with a cloth awning. This building is situated with an alley between it and the building to the north. Although the roof is connected to 468 Main Street to the south, there is a space between the neighboring exterior walls of the two buildings. This building has details in materials and workmanship that exemplify mid-nineteenth century vernacular craftsmanship. In setting and scale it represents the early wood frame building types found on Main Street.

The building was used as a grocery and provisions market for 60 years. Then in succession it housed the Rockland Rubber Co., and the Overlock & Murray Dining Room. The rear of the building was extended c.1930 and removed in 1956. Toward the end of the period of significance through the mid-twentieth century, it was a clothing store. Currently it is a candy store.

24. 474 Main Street, c. 1850

Contributing

Alterations (c. 1910, and 2007)

Located on the southwest corner of Lindsey Street, this Greek Revival building has a gable end façade, wood frame, 2-1/2 stories with 2 bays. It has weatherboard sheathing with synthetic overlay. The roof has a single window shed roof dormer on the north side that was added between 1905 and 1912. There are large commercial glass display windows that flank the angled center recessed entry and wrap around the north elevation on Lindsey Street. Their placement and size are historically accurate. However, the glazing and frames date to the 2007 alteration. On the south end of the façade at street level there is a second entry door for access the second floor office. This newer door has replaced the original wood door that had a transom window overhead.

On the second floor façade there currently are two windows extant. Originally there were three on the façade, and one in the south elevation, all 6 over 6 double-hung windows. The center façade window was removed during the period of significance and the south façade corner window was removed after the period of significance. The recent replacement double-hung windows have simulated divided-lights. The original wood entablature that extended the full width of the façade over the street level windows and doors, and wide the corner boards have been removed and replaced with flat synthetic trim. From c.1868-1896, this building was the store of H.N. Keene Boots & Shoe Dealer on the first floor and a shoe repair and cobbler shop above. Next, for almost 20 years it was a fruit and confectionery shop. Beginning in 1917 and continuing through the remainder of the period of significance it housed two different bakeries, the last of which is still remembered today.

This building is situated so that it has no set back from Lindsey Street, and here is an alley of less than two feet on the southern side between 470 and this building. This indicates a pattern of construction that dates to the mid-19th century and is not extant elsewhere in the district. Although the building has had notable alterations, it is considered contributing for two important reasons: first, it is one of the last of the mid-19th century wooden storefronts on Main Street, and second, it's spatial relationship with 470 Main Street demonstrates the historical pattern of freestanding wooden commercial establishments prior to the 1853 fire.

East side of Main Street.

25. W. H. Glover Building, c. 1917

Contributing

453 Main Street

Alterations 1924, 1954, and 2008 Architect Carrie Shores, Larsen Shores

This is an early 20th Century Commercial Style building situated on the east side of Main Street over Lindsey Brook and the lot slopes downward to the shore of Lermond Cove. At street level it is a two story, 3 bay building. The wood frame building has a facade veneered in Old Chicago brick with colors ranging from buff to pink. The south elevation has brick piers with stucco between. The flat roof is pitched to the rear. Due to the elevation change in this section of Main Street, the building is built into the hillside, and the rear is 3 stories with a walk-out lower level. The long narrow rectangular

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building has an alley on the north that accesses public and private parking areas in the rear. The façade has commercial display windows that are framed with wood panels below to raise them off the ground. The windows and two recessed entry doors are capped with awnings and a horizontal band of wood trim. The tall narrow double hung windows in the second floor façade are set together in three grouping of four windows. The façade wraps partially around the southern elevation and has a single window on each the first and second floor. The windows on the second floor have patterned brick detailing above them created by a row of soldier course. Also, below each group of windows is a header course. Above the windows is a heavy wood cornice band that stretches across the width of the building and wraps around the south elevation above the stack of single windows. Above the cornice the façade has a parapet with a horizontal rectangular projection. The entire flat roofline has a coped edge detail.

The W.H. Glover Co. purchased the Hiram Berry wharf and lumber yard in 1863. A three story gambrel roof building preceded the current structure. The Glover lumber yard office was located in the rear-lower level of this building until c.1968. Behind the extant building, adjacent to the wharf, there were lumber storage sheds, auxiliary buildings and staging areas related to shipbuilding and construction. Originally R. Fred Crie & Co. had groceries, provisions and paints in this location until 1922. The W.H. Glover Co. then expanded to offer hardware, paints and home goods in addition to lumber. By the 1940's, the Western Union also had an office at this location. Currently the RHEAL Dayspa is in this location.

26. Courier-Gazette Building, 1924 Contributing
463 Main Street
Everett L. Spear, contractor

The Courier-Gazette Building is an early 20th Century Classical Revival style brick building on the east side of Main Street. It is situated on Lindsey Brook and the rear of the lot is on the shore of Lermond Cove. The integrity of this structure is remarkably intact. It is comprised of two sections. The street front section is 2 stories, 3 bays wide and 3 bays deep. The lower rear section is 1 story, 2 bays wide and 5 bays deep. It has a low-pitched roof, sloped to the rear. An alley way along the north side of the building allows access to the rear parking and waterfront.

The brick exterior is Old Chicago brick with colors ranging from buff to pink. There are limestone accents in the window sills and keystones, frieze band, medallions, pediments and capitols of the 2 story pilasters. The original recessed entrance has two arched wood doors with rectangular divided light transom windows. One door leads upstairs and the other to the main floor at street level. The existing windows are original to the building. The two sets of first story façade windows are stylized in a combination of early 20th century commercial and neo-classical Palladian. They are tripartite with large square windows flanked by narrow windows. All are wood framed windows with square divided lights. The second story of the façade has three pairs of single pane double hung windows. One pair is centered between the pilasters that define each bay. The fanned brickwork over these windows is set with keystones. There are horizontal medallions centered in the entablature over each pilaster. The two end medallions wrap around the corner of the walls. The newspaper offices were located on the second floor and the rear lower section of the building housed the printing press rooms. Currently, the majority of the north and rear elevation windows have been covered with sheets of plywood.

This building was built for the Courier-Gazette newspaper to replace one that was destroyed by fire c.1915. Prior to the fire, a newspaper office for the Rockland Opinion from 1902 – 1914 was in this location. In 1966 the Courier-Gazette moved from this location. Presently the building is vacant.

27. Jones Block Building, 1882 Contributing
469 Main Street
Alteration c. 1935

Located on the east side of Main Street, this rectangular four-story, wood framed building is built in a vernacular version of the Italianate style. To the south there is an alley leading to waterfront parking in the rear of the building, and the north elevation adjoins the exterior wall of 475 Main Street. The flat roof has a central stair-tower for access. The façade is divided into four bays at street level. It sided with weatherboard. The façade and south elevations have a synthetic overlay. The façade has four entrances. Three are recessed storefront entrances flanked by large glass commercial storefront windows framed with wood paneled knee-walls. The fourth entry is a pair of full-light original wood doors that provide access to the stairs for the upper story apartments. The lintel above the storefronts separates the ground level from the second story, and provides signboard areas. The lintel is capped with decorative moldings that provide a cornice or drip

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edge over the entrances and wraps around the south elevation for one window bay. The upper three stories of the façade have seven evenly spaced 1/1 double-hung sash windows. On the front corner of the south elevation there is a stacked column of double hung windows on the second, third and fourth story. Sets of paired double hung windows are regularly spaced across the remaining south and rear elevations.

Only four years after it was built in 1877, this building, known as the Jones Block, was destroyed by fire. Rebuilt by 1882 it housed the Courier-Gazette until 1924 when that business relocated next door. Originally a 3 ½ story gabled roof building, c. 1935 it was renovated by Everett Spear to add full fourth story for apartments. With the exception of the vinyl siding, and the replacement of the storefront divided light transom windows, this building has retained its integrity and has much of the same character as it did in the early part of the 20th century. Currently it has an antique store on the ground floor and dwelling units in the upper stories.

28. 475 Main Street, 1875

Contributing

This Italianate style building is a 2 -1/2 story, nine bay rectangle with the long side-gabled façade facing Main Street. The façade is sheathed with weatherboard and has decorative wood trim. The north and east elevations have a synthetic overlay. Along the north side of the building is an alley that allows access to the gravel parking in the rear. The rear of the building has a post 1948 addition with a walk-out basement that exits into the waterfront parking area. This building is wood framed with a dormered, asphalt shingle roof. The bracketed cornice has dentils and is accentuated by roping. The second story facade has six sets of paired windows. The three roof dormers that face Main Street also have paired windows. These are all single pane double-hung windows. On the street level there are three commercial storefronts with large glass display windows and recessed entrances. The windows have new awnings that conceal the original divided-light transom windows. Centered in the façade is a separate entry for the second and top floors with full-light wood doors and a divided-light transom window above. The fenestration has remained unchanged, and the integrity and condition of this building are good.

Up until c.1900, this building was only 2 stories in height. Among the original long-term tenants from 1890 – 1930's were a harness and leather goods shop, an oyster saloon, the JWA Cigar manufacturer and a plumbing supply. On the second floor was a sail loft, after which the Salvation Army was headquartered here for 40 years. Currently the street level shops contain a bicycle shop and a sign making shop. The upper floors are under renovation.

29. 491 Main Street, 1921

Non-Contributing

Alteration c. 1965

This five bay wood framed Renaissance rectangular building three stories high with a low, single-pitch roof that slopes to the rear. The decorative trim detail above the top floor windows is original to the building design and provides the sense of ½ story windows at the cornice. An alley along the southern side allows access to rear parking. This lot is adjacent to the waterfront and has a walk-out basement in the rear. The street level façade and south elevation are sheathed in weatherboard that had been covered with vinyl siding, trim and shutters. The heavy cornice and deep roof overhang contribute to the building's stylistic features. On the north and rear elevations the original weatherboard is still exposed. The upper story windows are double-hung replacement windows. There are three street level entry doors that are framed with wood and sheathed in vinyl. These doors are centered between two large single pane commercial style display windows that are framed by brick veneer. The brick replaced the original rusticated faux-stone veneer made of cement. Along the façade, over the storefront, is an asphalt shingled pent roof. The alteration to the original workmanship and materials of this building has compromised its integrity, and therefore it is a non-contributing resource.

This was the first of two adjacent buildings built by Charles E. Bicknell in 1921-1922. This building is situated on a lot that had the former JG Torey Foundry (1860 – 1908). The lot was adjacent to the Jones & Bicknell Lumber yard that had been on the waterfront from c.1890. Charles E. Bicknell succeeded Jones as the C.E. Bicknell and Sons Lumber Company. This building has had storefronts at street level with dwellings above from 1921 to the present time.

30. C.E. Bicknell Block, c. 1922

Contributing

497 Main Street

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

This mixed vernacular style building is situated on the east side of Main Street and the rear of the building lot is on the waterfront. The rectangular, wood frame structure is seven bays wide and has three stories with a low pitched roof that slopes to the rear. The rear of the building has parking and a walk-out basement. The depth of the building is one bay deep on the south end of the façade where it adjoins 491 Main Street. The two northerly bays are 4 bays deep. The south and rear elevations have shiplap siding and the north elevation has asbestos siding. The rusticated faux stone façade is a stamped concrete veneer. The facade windows and entrances are not symmetrical as the southern shallow bay section was a renovation of an existing smaller building to infill and connect to the adjoining building. The façade windows are two-over-one double hung wood windows. The remaining are double-hung replacement windows.

This building was built by C.E. Bicknell in 1922. An adjoining building to the north burned in 1959 and was razed. With storefronts in the lower levels and dwelling units above, this building has been utilized in the same manner since 1922.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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.)

Property is:

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History
Community Planning and Development
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance

1848 - 1941

Significant Dates

1853
1915
1917

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Sturgis, Clipston R., Architect (1860-1951)
Oliver, Litchfield and Rawson, Architects, of Boston
Clough and Wardner, Architects, of Boston
Spear, E.L. and Co. (1900-1957), Builder.
Glover, William H. and Co. (1875-1954), Builder,

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1848 with the construction of the earliest contributing resources to the Main Street Historic district. The period of significance ends in 1941, with the reconstruction of the last contributing building. While the

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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district has had resurgence, and is vital today, it had entered into a period decline that began after World War II. Typical of other urban areas in Maine, development patterns changed and business moved out of the downtown district.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

For almost 200 years Rockland, Maine's principal commercial thoroughfare has been densely built Main Street which runs north, from Route 1 at the south end of the street, for about three-tenths of a mile. The street is lined with brick or frame, one, two and three story stores, banks, offices and other commercial structures. Nineteenth- and early twentieth-century buildings are found all along the street, but the greatest concentration of buildings with historic integrity are located in the northern two-thirds of the commercial district.¹¹ The Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase builds upon the original Main Street Historic District developed in 1978 by adding twelve properties and expanding the areas of significance to include Community Planning and Development and Social History. This nomination focuses on commercial buildings that were significant to the historical development of Rockland on both the east and west sides of Main Street immediately north of the original historic district. In the original district nomination, the period of significance runs from the mid 19th century to the first quarter of the 20th century. This timeline represents the period during which the buildings of the original district were constructed. With the inclusion of the properties in the expanded district, the period of significance begins in 1848 and ends in 1941. Beginning in 1853 the northern section of Main Street was of great importance to the community as a result of the fires that destroyed many businesses and dwelling units south of Limerock Street. This was also the year that Rockland was in the midst of a growth surge and preparing for incorporation. The overnight loss of essential businesses and dwellings was significant. It was during the rebuilding of the destroyed buildings that the northern end of Main Street experienced an increase in commerce as well as construction and expansion of existing structures. The period of significance ends in 1941 as this year marks the dedication date for the last contributing resource constructed in the district, as well as the beginning of the end of Rockland's downtown commercial development. In the 1978 nomination the historic district registered under Criterion A, in the area of Commerce, and Criterion C, for its architecture. This expansion nomination supports those areas of significance and adds Community Planning and Development and Social History under Criterion A, all at the local level of significance.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

Criterion A: Commerce

The architecture of the Main Street Historic District reflects the town's commercial success and incredible growth during the 19th and early 20th century. During the years when ship building and the lime industry were the economic engine of the city local builders and business owners defined the city's style: first with wood framed gable front stores, followed by multistory brick Italianate structures after the 1853 fires. As the 19th century turned into the 20th the stylistic reach of the downtown's commercial buildings deepened to include buildings in the Classical Revival, Commercial and Colonial Revival style buildings. The red brick facades of the immediate post fire buildings were complemented by new materials – pressed metal, faux stone veneer and Old Chicago brick. The expanded historic district demonstrates the evolution of commercial architecture in Rockland even as it also contains some of the last pre-fire wood frame commercial structures.

¹¹ Main Street continues north, past the boundary of the expanded historic district, but at that point the character of the street changes. Immediately north of the historic district is a large ferry terminal complex across the street from which are several inn or motels, a modern bank, and larger residential buildings now with commercial functions.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

Name of Property

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

The following text, in italics, is the Statement of Significance from the 1978 registration form. It is reproduced here for convenience. Following this text is the statement of significance for the two new areas of significance, Community Planning and Development and Social History.

That section of Main Street in Rockland included in the historic district is of significance from two important aspects: 1. It contains a remarkably well preserved collection of commercial buildings which possess rare uniformity both chronologically and in architecture and scale and, 2. It demonstrates the amazing resilience and vitality of this thriving mid-nineteenth century city in the wake of a major disaster.

Originally a part of Thomaston, where settlement took place along the St. George River by the mid-17th century, the area on the shore of Penobscot Bay now encompassed by the City of Rockland was not occupied until the late 18th century. Lime-burning, an industry later to become a mainstay of 19th century Rockland's economy was begun in the region during the 1730's but it was not until 1785 that George Ulmer established the first such enterprise on the bay shore.

As a measure of the growth of early Rockland, the first tavern was established in 1793 and two years later the first post office as well as the first meeting house. After 1815 the development of this section was steady and began to outstrip the earlier centers of settlement. Rockland harbor, although somewhat exposed became the focal point of three major industries, shipbuilding, lime-burning in the great kilns which lined the shore, and salt manufacture (the latter died out by mid-century). In 1848, after much acrimonious debate, the bay shore area separated itself and was incorporated as East Thomaston. Two years later the name was changed to Rockland in recognition of the now preeminent limestone processing industry. By 1850 the population had reached 2,600.⁸⁸

In 1853 a series of fires beset the Rockland business district on Main Street, the east side of which backs up on the waterfront. These occurred on January 1, February 28, March 28 and May 22. The last of these was particularly disastrous beginning at the site of the present Pillsbury Block (13) and destroying all the buildings on the west side of Main Street between Spring (now Museum) Street and Limerock Road and most of those immediately opposite. There was of course speculation that these conflagrations were the work of an "incendiary", but no definite proof was ever produced.

Rebuilding was begun immediately and such was the economic climate in the thriving town that in spite of the capital losses a business boom resulted. It is interesting to note that two of the first three blocks erected, the Kimball Block (7) and the first Berry Block (15) were designed in the Greek Revival style which had dominated the earlier streetscape. All the subsequent buildings, however, beginning the following year, bespoke the new movement in architecture and were either Italianate or Mansard in design.

As further evidence of the resiliency of the community, it was incorporated as a city in 1854, the eighth in the state. By 1860 the population had burgeoned to 7,317.

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

The Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase is significant relative to Community Planning and Development as it represents a growth pattern that is typical of coastal Maine communities and yet has unique characteristics intrinsic to Rockland's industries and community. The core of Rockland's Main Street buildings consists of older original wood frame gabled structures interspersed with commercial blocks of larger brick buildings. The diversity of architecture is representative of the styles that were popular during the span of years from 1848 to 1941. The buildings are predominately Greek Revival and Italianate, with some representation of Classical Revival and early 20th century Commercial Style. Together they form a cohesive group that distinguishes this Main Street Historic District from surrounding residential, industrial and commercial neighborhoods. The character of this district was shaped by the families and business partners who were committed to the prosperous growth of Rockland. They were largely responsible for the financing of construction projects and the development of Main Street as a commercial center. The commercial block buildings such as Bicknell, Havener, and Kimball are named for the primary families who invested in Rockland's future. These buildings were built by local contractors such as E.L. Spear and W.H. Glover who utilized large crews of experienced labor.

⁸⁸ The figure of 2600 appears to have been cited in error. The population of Rockland in 1850 was significantly higher: 5052.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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During the early part of this period of significance the access to lumber and natural deep harbor gave rise to shipbuilding in Rockland. The availability of ships and the lucrative local lime industry created greater opportunity for the shipping and receiving of goods. The increased need for tradesmen and labor caused a rapid increase in population, which in turn brought about the need for additional goods, services and residential dwellings. The population of Rockland grew from 5,052 in 1850 (the first year for which statistics are available for Rockland as an independent town) to 7,316 in 1860. During this period Rockland also incorporated as a city, and in 1860 Rockland was made the county seat for the newly created Knox County. As a result of all of these factors, and many more, Rockland became a commercial and governmental center serving not just its own residents, but the citizens of Knox County and the Penobscot Bay island communities. The Eastern Steamship Terminal, at Tillson's Warf was a short walk from the center of Main Street District, and provided access to Boston starting in 1834 as well as stops along the Maine coast. Although tracks did not run down Main Street, rail service connected the town to the southeastern coast by 1871, followed ten years later by the R,T & C street railway. In 1864 the Vinalhaven and Rockland Steamboat Company begins regular service between Rockland and Penobscot Bay Islands. The location of the commercial district was and still is just a few blocks away from the port, the ferry and shipping terminals, and the rail lines. Some of the businesses in the district, such as the W. H. Glover and Company (#25), had store fronts on Main Street and supply yards or construction facilities in the rear, on Lermond Cove. Other commercial establishments catered to the marine industry (for example a ship's chandlery in #20, and a sail loft in #28). Boarding houses, hotels, and dining rooms were useful for island residents, merchant marines, or county residents in town to attend county court, pick up supplies or conduct other business. Other essential community service agencies had their offices in the Main Street district: the Custom House; the Post Office; the Camden and Rockland Water Company; the Rockland Gas Light Company; the Central Main Power Company and the Security Trust Bank. The development of the Main Street reflects, in part, Rockland's important role as a commercial, governmental, and social center for surrounding communities, and especially for the residents of the Penobscot Bay islands.

In the early growth years, just after Rockland's 1854 incorporation, the city was divided into seven districts and roads and streets were surveyed and laid out to accommodate travel from outlying areas to Main Street, and the waterfront. Critical services and infrastructure were developed, including a the installation of a sewer system and water mains, starting in 1851. In 1892 the town voted to provide sidewalks and to replace the plank roads with macadamized roads in order to support the increased heavy use. The first road to be macadamized was Limerock Street, in the middle of the district. In the 1930s Main Street was paved with stone pavers.

Rockland's older wooden buildings were susceptible to fire and once lost were re-built with brick to avoid future significant loss and secure the safety of the community. These changes, resulting from four catastrophic fires in 1853, were accompanied by increased water services, and hydrants were established on Main Street by 1855. Two new fire engines were purchased by the city that same year, and the Rockland Fire and Marine Insurance Company was established at about the same time. Fire call boxes were installed in six locations in 1889 (later upgraded to a diaphone mounted on City Hall), the first box was placed at the corner of Main and Limerock Streets.

Examples of the change from frame to masonry buildings are found in the north end of the district. In the winter of 1917 the buildings at the southwest corner of Limerock Street and Main Street burned. The following year, Perry's Market (# 19) a grocery store, was constructed and replaced five wooden structures (8 storefronts) with one continuous brick block with the same number of storefronts. Another fire, in 1915, burnt the printing offices of the Rockland Opinion and an adjacent paint and oil dealership; this property was also rebuilt in brick, in order to house the town's other newspaper, the Courier-Gazette (# 26), in 1924. Interestingly, the move towards fire-proofing the downtown was not subscribed to universally. When the Jones Block Building (27) was leveled by fire in 1881 it was rebuilt in wood the following year.

During the period of significance the north-east end of the Main Street business district extended beyond the Bicknell Block. In 1959 a building adjacent to the north was destroyed by fire. And a former filling station was located just beyond. On the waterfront up until the 1920's the Bicknell lumber yard had a wharf. During the early 1930's the WPA assisted in building a sea wall and establishing a landfill. By the late 1930's the city had created Schofield White Park, a baseball field that was flooded in the winter for ice skating. In the late 1940's it was a seaplane base and then Rockland Port District ferry service. Currently it is the Maine State Ferry Terminal, built in 1996.

Criterion A: Social History

The enlarged Main Street Historic District was and is the location of many of the cultural institutions that formed the social history of the city and the surrounding towns. The downtown buildings housed fraternal organizations, relief

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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organizations, and arts and literary societies, as well as billiard halls and dance floors, restaurants and dining rooms. Residents came to the district to shop, to meet, to eat, to be entertained and to conduct business. Many of the buildings in the district had a commercial function on the first floor, and either offices, residential units, halls, or recreational establishments (or a combination thereof) on the upper floors. As such, the historic district illustrates the multifaceted ways in which the compact downtown historically influenced the life-ways of the community.

The Masonic Temple, located at 456 Main Street in the expanded Historic District, has played an important role in the history of social and philanthropic endeavors in Rockland. From 1873 until 1911 Masonic meetings were held in the third floor hall of the Berry and Cobb Block at 407 Main Street. The membership numbered over 400 just prior to 1900, and at that time it was one of the largest Masonic chapters in the state. In 1909 several individual Masonic bodies were united to form the Rockland Masonic Temple Association. In advance of World War I there was a call to civic duty that brought on a surge of new memberships. This increase in revenue led to the purchase and renovation of the Farwell Opera House. This was the first permanent location for the Masons in Rockland since their 1826 charter. The building was dedicated as a Masonic Temple on March 11, 1911. The contributions and efforts of the Rockland Masonic Temple association were well recognized by Rockland community for their dedication to community service in the areas of charity, education and leadership throughout the first half of the 20th century.

Another social organization located in the historic district was the Salvation Army. The headquarter barracks were located on the second floor of 475 Main Street beginning in 1922 and continuing throughout the period of significance. This location provided room for the overflow of community members who were interested in the attending the nightly services. The strong interest in, and support of the Salvation Army during the came at a time when the temperance movement, disaster and war relief efforts were a vital part of the community.

Rockland's earliest library, the Rockland Atheneum, was located in the Kimball Block until 1887. In 1891 the Rockland Public Library Association was formed and leased two rooms in the Spofford Block where it remained until 1904 when it moved to its current location. Other societies such as Rockland Lyceum; the Grand Army of the Republic; the Temperance League and Good Templar Lodges and the Youth's Educational Union held organizational meetings in the district during the later part of the 19th Century. Many meetings were held in halls located in the Custom House Block, Pillsbury Building, Phoenix Hall and Ulmer Hall.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

- 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 # _____

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.26

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>491210</u>	<u>4883500</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

Beginning on the northwest corner of Main and Limerock Streets proceed west along the property line of 428 Main Street to the property line of 7 Limerock Street. Then proceed north on the right-of-way along the rear of the property lines of 428-476 Main Street to Lindsey Street. Then head east to the corner of Lindsey and Main Streets. Then proceed across Main Street and turn north. Proceed north past 475-497 Main Street to the end of the business block at the northwest corner of 497 Main Street. Then proceed east along the lot line toward the waterfront, to the northeast corner of this property. Then, continue south along the waterfront at the rear property lines of 497-453 Main Street, crossing Lindsey Brook to the right-of-way between 453 Main Street and 449 Main Street. Turn east and continue up hill along the right-of-way and proceed across Main Street to the corner of the property at 456 Main Street. Then proceed south to the northwest corner of Main and Limerock Streets, the place of the beginning.

This boundary has been defined on the accompanying map "Main Street Historic District Boundary Increase". The original Main Street Historic District is comprised of 25 acres. The 12 additional properties included in the boundary increase add an additional 2.26 acres of property to the district for a total of 27.26 acres.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Boundary was chosen to include all the buildings and property with that are deemed important to the periods and areas of significance while maintaining an appropriate amount of historic integrity. On the west side of Main Street, two non-contributing buildings are located at the edge of the district: these gable-front wood frame structures are themselves ineligible due to loss of historic materials and design. However, the relationship between the buildings (separated by an alley, and the location of number 24 immediately adjacent to the roadbed of Lindsey Street illustrate historic spatial relationships, as well as massing and orientation, that no longer exist else where in the district, and thus were included within the limits of the district. The lines are drawn so as to be contiguous with the existing district and to include the historic section of Main Street that reflects the increase in the period of significance.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Megan Cullen, Architectural Historian (under contract to the City of Rockland)

organization City of Rockland

date January 21, 2011

street & number 138 Congress St

telephone 207-930-0553

city or town Belfast

state ME

zip code 04915

e-mail mcullen5@roadrunner.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Rockland Historic District (Boundary Expansion)

City or Vicinity: Rockland

County: Knox

State: Maine

Photographer: Megan Cullen

Date Photographed: June and October 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9. Rockland Main Street looking southeast from Summer Street.
- 2 of 9. Rockland Main Street looking northeast from Limerock Street.
- 3 of 9. 428 Main Street Perry's Market (#19) Main Street façade view southwest.
- 4 of 9. 456 Main Street, Masonic Temple (#20) view northwest.
- 5 of 9. 466 Main Street, Havener Block (#21) view west.
- 6 of 9. 470 Main Street (#23) and 474 Main Street, (#24) view west.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

Name of Property

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

7 of 9. 453 Main Street, W.H. Glover (#25) view northeast.

8 of 9. 463 Main Street, Courier-Gazette (#26) view southeast.

9 of 9. 491 and 497 Main Street (#29-#30) view southeast.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

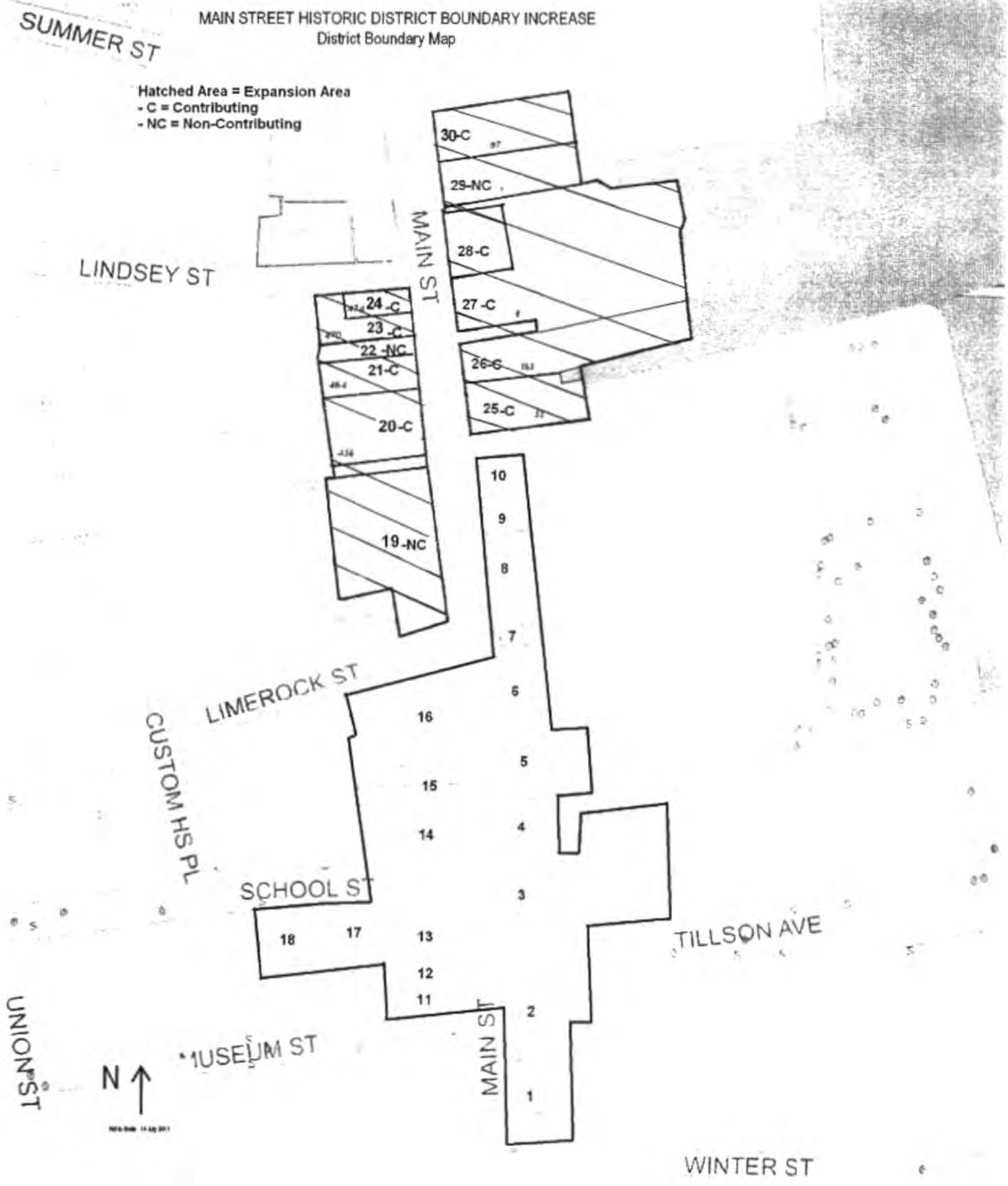
zip code _____

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 18 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.

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE
District Boundary Map

- Hatched Area = Expansion Area
- C = Contributing
- NC = Non-Contributing



MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY INCREASE
PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY

SUMMER ST

LINDSEY ST

CUSTOM HS PL

LIMEROCK ST

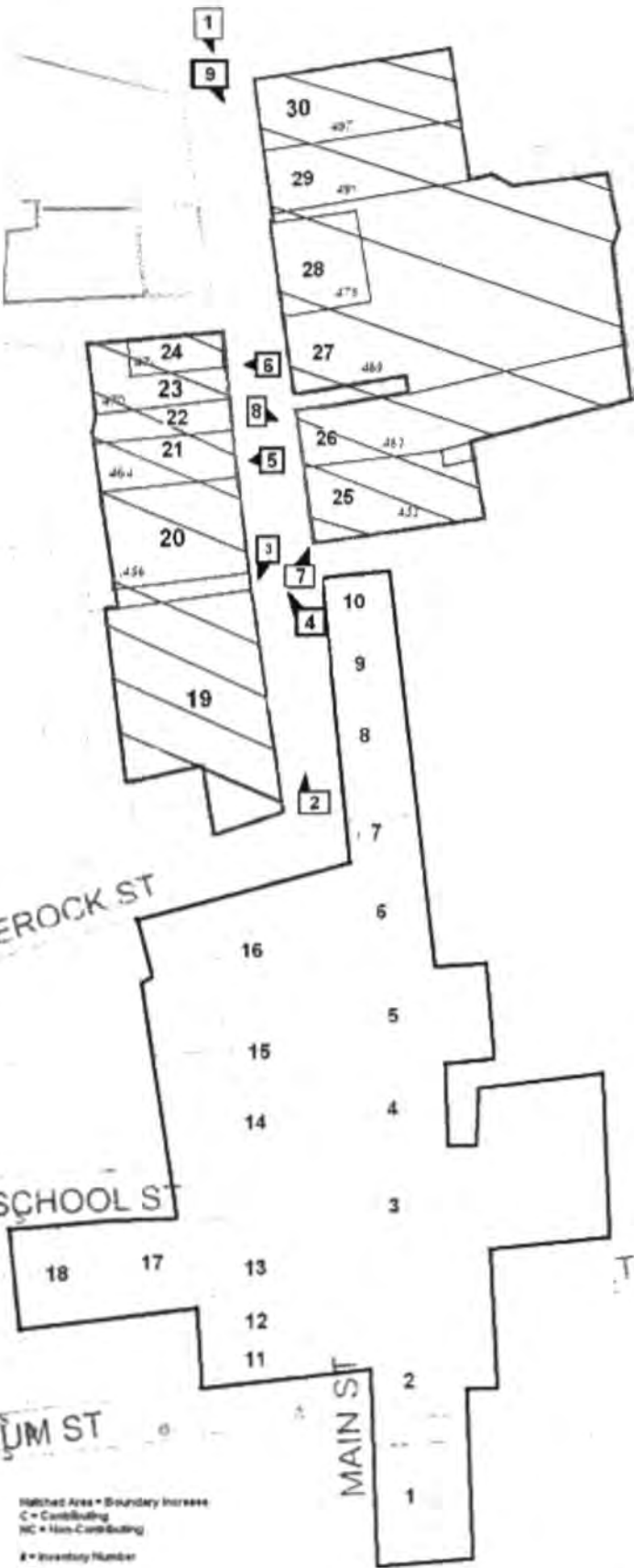
SCHOOL ST

MUSEUM ST

MAIN ST

TILLSON AVE

WINTER ST



UNION ST



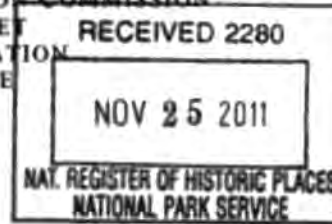
14 July 2011

- Hatched Area = Boundary Increase
- C = Contributing
- NC = Non-Contributing
- # = Inventory Number
- [1] = Photo Number



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

22 November 2011

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find one (1) new National Register nomination for a property located in the State of Maine:

Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase), Knox County

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Knox

DATE RECEIVED: 11/25/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/16/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/03/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/10/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000991

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.4.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

Banger Photo 502 9A NNN2NNNI 11/14/2011

Photo No 1



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

023 BA 00NX0N0: NNN+ 1, 1281 355266
008

404

Photo No 2



MAIN STREET H. D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

Bangor Photo 502 2A NNN2NNNI 11/14/2011

Photo No 3



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

027 BA 00NX0N0: NNN+ 1 1281 355266

009

405

PHOTO No 4



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

50F9

Bangor Photo 502 5A NNN2NNNI 11/14/2011

Photo No 5



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

Bangor Photo 502 6A NNN2NNNI 11/14/2011

Photo No. 6



MAIN STREET H. D. BOUNDARY INCREASE 3 KNOX CO., ME 7 of 9

031 BA 00NX0N0: NNN 0 1281 355266
011

407

PHOTO NO 7



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

Bangor Photo 502 8A NNN2NNNI 11/14/2011

PHOTO No. 8



MAIN STREET H.D. BOUNDARY INCREASE; KNOX CO., ME

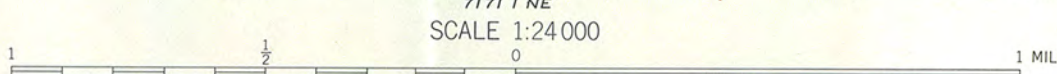
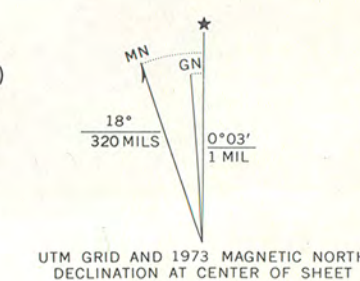
008 BA 00NX0N0: NNN 0 1281 355266
003

399

PHOTO NO9



Maped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
Edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USC&GS (C), USCE (E), and Maine Geodetic Survey (S)
Culture and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1952 and 1953. Topography from aerial photographs by
photogrammetric methods and by planetable surveys 1953.
Field check 1955
Hydrography compiled from surveys dated 1950 and 1955 and
supplementary information
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system, east zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 19, shown in blue
Red tint indicates area in which only
landmark buildings are shown
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 9.5 FEET

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty ——— Light-duty ———
Medium-duty ——— Unimproved dirt ———
U. S. Route ○ State Route ○



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled by Geological Survey from
aerial photographs taken 1973. This information not field checked

ROCKLAND, MAINE

N4400—W6900/7.5
PHOTOINSPECTED 1979
1955
PHOTOREVISED 1973
AMS 7172 II SE—SERIES V811