

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received SEP 15 1987

date entered

OCT 15 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Salmon Falls (East) Historic District

and or common

2. Location

street & number Portions of ME Route 117 and Simpson Road not for publication

city, town Buxton vicinity of

state Maine code 23 county York code 031

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. York County Registry of Deeds

street & number

city, town Alfred state Maine 04002

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Salmon Falls (East) Historic District is comprised of a cluster of thirteen dwellings situated in a rural setting along two secondary roads; east-west Route 117 and north-south Simpson Road. Its T-shaped configuration contains approximately twenty-five acres of land which varies in height from 160 to 200 feet above sea level but is primarily on a plateau at 195 feet.

The district boundary is clearly defined by a number of noncontributing factors. Its southern edge is bounded by wooded property, the southeast corner by a group of mid-twentieth century houses standing on the east side of Simpson Road, and the eastern edge by Simpson Road beyond which is pasture land associated with substantially altered houses farther along Route 117. Adjoining the north property lines of the houses facing south on Route 117 are the rear lot lines of a cluster of buildings fronting on nearby Route 202. While they are surviving elements of nineteenth century Salmon Falls, subsequent alterations to a number of them have greatly diminished the historic character of the group, and therefore they have not been appended to this district. The western boundary of the district is formed by the path of Route 117 which separates it from heavily wooded property bordering the Saco River and a nature preserve that has no historic association with the district's period of significance. Route 117 is the principal artery which virtually bisects the district. Of the thirteen buildings, only two face Simpson Road.

Landscape features serve both to lend a distinctive unifying character to the district as a whole and to individual properties within. The most notable visual components are the large deciduous trees - hardwoods which line both sides of Route 117 as well as those situated on individual lots. These features establish a rhythm along the road and a sheltering canopy in front and to the side of the houses. In addition to these major elements there are a number of properties with evergreens as well as low foundation plantings. There are also two small fruit orchards in the district; one adjoining the east side of the Darrah Tavern (1); and the other located between the William Milliken House (12) and Joel Marshall House (13). An important, visually distinct surviving landscape feature is the fenced pasture at the southwest corner of Route 117 and Simpson Road. This pasture adjoins the Came-Marshall House (11), a building whose immediate surroundings include a low rubble stone wall along the front and side of the yard.

Although lot sizes vary in the district, often in relation to the visual bulk of a particular building or complex, setbacks are remarkably uniform. This arrangement reinforces the rhythm established by the landscaping features.

Architecturally, the district represents a cohesive blend of Federal and Greek Revival styles executed principally in wood, but in three examples brick materials. The oldest standing structure is the Elden Family House (9), a sparsely detailed but nevertheless striking two-story with attic, five-bay dwelling dating to the 1790s. A later and more elaborate Federal period building is the two-story brick Came-Marshall House (11). The handsome symmetrical facade contains a centrally located doorway with a fanlight and sidelights and twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows surmounted by splayed granite lintels.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates N/A Builder/Architect Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Salmon Falls (East) Historic District is comprised of a homogenous group of thirteen houses whose well-preserved architectural and landscape features continue to convey the image and ambiance of a rural Maine village of the first half of the nineteenth century. The range in scale and quality of the dwellings, from the striking two-story brick Came-Marshall House to the more modest one-and-a-half-story Edmund Hanson House, with its connected outbuildings, bespeaks the economic position of the farmers, tradesmen and small-scale manufacturers who occupied them.

The unincorporated village of Salmon Falls, half of which lies on the west bank of the Saco River in the Town of Hollis (see the Salmon Falls [West] Historic District) was initially settled in the last years of the eighteenth century. According to tradition, both Isaac Lane and Jabez Bradbury commenced building houses in 1794 on their farms in that part of the village located in Hollis. The oldest extant building in the Salmon Falls (East) Historic District is the Elden Family House (9), a handsome Federal period dwelling probably erected prior to 1800. Built for Gibeon Elden, the house was the centerpiece of the three generation family farm which continues to anchor the east side of the district.1 There is clear indication in local tradition that Samuel Came had built in the late 1790s on his farm located south of the Elden property.2 Came's original dwelling was a wooden frame structure which was replaced in the first quarter of the nineteenth century by the Came-Marshall House (11).

Both Elden and Came built their residences facing a north-south road whose projection through the southeast corner of the district is known as Simpson Road. One local historian assumes that it was named for a member of the Simpson family, but it is unclear when this designation was made. Simpson Road intersects the present Route 117 whose historic name is the Saco Hill Road. This road meets Route 112 some miles to the southeast; the latter proceeds to Saco.

During the first quarter of the nineteenth century there appears to have been little further development in the district. Scattered property deeds made at this time do make reference to the existence of "buildings" and "farm buildings" on various lots, but they were apparently pulled down at a later date.3 One house clearly erected during this time frame is the Came-Marshall House (11). The handsome two-story brick, Federal style dwelling is one of the two most notable buildings in the district.4 Tradition holds that it was built for Samuel Came whose occupation, at the taking of the 1850 census, was that of a tanner and farmer.4

The majority of the extant buildings in the district were erected between 1825 and 1850. This period of construction coincided with the establishment of a number of stores and small scale manufactories located on both sides of the Saco River. By 1850 Moses Dunn was operating a store on the Hollis side of the village in proximity to the sawmills owned by Moses Davis and Thomas Carl.5 Nathaniel Came and his father Samuel Came were engaged, on the Buxton side, in the business of shoemaking and tanning respectively.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cousens, Alice C. and Hannaford, Olive W. Recollections of Old Buxton, Maine. Farmington, ME: Knowlton & McLeary Co., 1972. Marshall, J.M. A Report of the Proceedings at the Celebration of the First Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Buxton, Maine Held at Buxton, Aug. 14, 1872. Portland: Dresser, McLellan & Co., 1874.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Approximately 25

Quadrangle name Bar Mills, ME

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	9
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3	7	4	6	0	0
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4	8	2	7	8	8	0
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3	7	5	1	1	0
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C

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3	7	4	7	8	0
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4	8	2	7	3	1	0
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4	8	2	7	5	9	0
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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date July 15, 1987

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

city or town Augusta state Maine 04333

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *E. S. Patterson*

title S.H.P.O.

date 9/10/87

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Alanus Byers Entered in the
National Register

date 10-15-87

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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1. Clifton Bradbury
R.F.D. 1, Box 243
Saco, Maine 04072
2. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster
R.F.D. 1, Box 242
Saco, Maine 04072
3. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Radomski
R.F.D. 1, Box 241
Saco, Maine 04072
4. Mr. and Mrs. Emil w. Cedarfeldt
R.F.D. 1, Box 239
Saco, Maine 04072
5. Mr. and Mrs. Leon Perkins
R.F.D. 1, Box 238
Saco, Maine 04072
6. Mr. and Mrs. Alden Rossborough
General Delivery
Bar Mills, Maine 04004
7. Mrs. Catherine Tonis
R.F.D. 1, Box 234
Saco, Maine 04072
8. Mrs. Stuart Nichols
R.F.D. 1, Box 233
Saco, Maine 04072
9. Don and Donald Williams
R.F.D. 1
Saco, Maine 04072
10. Wayne A. Berry
R.F.D. 1
Saco, Maine 04072
11. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gordon
R.F.D. 1, Box 238
Saco, Maine 04072
12. Mr. and Mrs. David W. Sherry
R.F.D. 1, Box 236
Saco, Maine 04072
13. Mr. and Mrs. Loren W. Downey
R.F.D. 1, Box 240
Saco, Maine 04072

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A wide range of Greek Revival style residences are represented in the district. Among the earliest is the ca. 1835 Bradbury Family House (7), a one-and-a-half-story brick cape which is five bays wide and has a center chimney. Six-over-six windows flank the central entrance that is framed by sidelights and a transom. Among the larger two-story frame dwellings, the Joel Marshall House (13) has a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style appearance including a door framed by sidelights and a plain entablature. Others reveal their transitional nature with narrow Federal cornices and flush gable ends combined with Greek Revival doorways. A third subset are those houses such as the ca. 1858 Edmund Hanson House (5) which have steeply pitched gables framing the facades and side entryways.

A striking aspect of the district, which clearly evokes a rural image, are the numerous connected building complexes. No less than seven of the thirteen houses are linked to large frame barns by way of interconnecting one-story ells. The result is a group of picturesque compositions whose two major elements, house and barn, are balanced either by their corresponding bulk and/or the recessed location of the barns.

The Salmon Falls (East) Historic District contains eleven (11) contributing and two (2) noncontributing buildings.

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Inventory List

1. Darrah Tavern, ca. 1868

Contributing

The Darrah Tavern is a large two-and-a-half-story wooden frame building, sheathed in clapboards, which contains a dance hall on its second floor. Tradition holds that the tavern, constructed by Daniel Darrah sometime after he acquired the property in 1868, was actually built around a smaller dwelling formerly occupied by his mother.

Facing south, the tavern has a symmetrical five-bay facade framed by a steeply pitched gable. Its center door, bordered by sidelights and a shallow triangular pediment, is flanked by pairs of six-over-six double-hung sash windows with pediments. Five similar windows occupy the second story and three are located in the gable peak. Narrow corner boards rise to the short gable end returns. The building's long west elevation contains two doors and five windows on its first story and seven on the second. The east elevation has an irregular configuration created by an offset between the projecting two bays at the southeast corner and the recessed main block containing three levels of window openings. Two brick chimneys punctuate the roof ridge. A large barn was originally connected to the northwest corner of the tavern.

2. William Foss House, ca. 1828

Contributing

Thought to have been built by William Foss after he acquired the property in 1828, this two-story five-bay frame dwelling, which is sheathed in clapboards, has a two-story ell and a barn linked to its northeast corner. The house has a transitional Federal/Greek Revival style configuration.

The symmetrically composed front (south) elevation is focussed on the central Greek Revival style entryway. The six-panel door is bordered by sidelights and a transom and framed by a wide entablature above narrow corner pilasters. Paired windows with turn-of-the-century two-over-two double-hung sash windows flank the entrance on the first story and five are positioned above. Both gable ends contain four windows, a pair on each story. Rebuilt brick interior end chimneys punctuate the roof. The ell has a third chimney, a modern bay window below two windows on its east elevation and a shed roof addition to its west side. A narrow modern wing with an engaged porch links the ell and gable front barn. This barn, covered in clapboards and wood shingles, features two garage doors in the main block and a shed addition along its east side.

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3. Merrill Family House, ca. 1800-1825

Contributing

Believed to have been erected during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, this large two-story five-bay frame dwelling was long occupied by members of the locally prominent Merrill Family. Substantially remodelled during the latter part of the 1800s, the house is connected to a large barn by way of a one-and-a-half-story ell.

The front (south) elevation of the Merrill Family House features a projecting pedimented entrance porch flanked by rectangular bay windows. A pair of thin turned posts, linked by a slat lattice to each other and the wall, support this porch behind which is a panelled two-leaf door. Two large one-over-one double-hung sash windows occupy the front of these bays and two narrower windows are located at the sides. There are five one-over-one windows on the second story. A pair of brick chimneys rise through the center of the roof. The east gable end is punctuated by a trio of windows on both the first and second stories and a single window in the attic. A hip roofed porch with turned posts and slat balustrade shelters a door and two windows on the west end. There are three windows in the second story and one in the attic. The ell features a central brick flue and shed roofed dormer on its west elevation. A broad gable roof barn at the north end of the connected complex has a sliding door and two windows in the south end. Detached from the barn is a small gable roofed frame shed.

4. Merrill Family House, ca. 1830

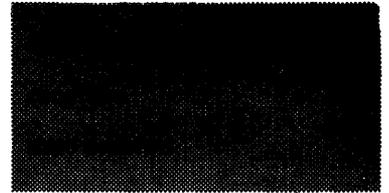
Contributing

Believed to have been built for a member of the Merrill family, this one-and-a-half-story five-bay cape has a short ell connected to a large gable roofed barn. The buildings are sheathed in clapboards.

Facing south, the house has a centrally located Greek Revival style entrance featuring sidelights and a plain entablature. Paired two-over-one double-hung sash windows flank this doorway. Five windows, three on the first story and two above, occupy the west gable end. This pattern is repeated on the east end with the exception that a door replaces one window. A pair of brick flues rise through the roof ridge. The ell, which projects from the northeast corner of the front block, has two shed roofed dormers and an enclosed porch on its east elevation. The barn features an opening at one corner of its south gable end and a square louvered ventilator.

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5. Edmund Hanson House, ca. 1858

Contributing

This one-and-a-half-story three-bay frame dwelling, covered in replacement aluminum siding, has a gable front orientation and a long one-story ell connected to a barn. It is believed to have been constructed about 1858 by Edmund Hanson, a builder of carriages and sleighs. The 1860 industrial schedule of the U.S. Census records the fact that Hanson's small-scale industry produced two wagons and fifty sleighs in 1859.

The Hanson house has an asymmetrically composed facade whose principal feature is the side entryway. Its Greek Revival style is evident in the recessed door flanked by sidelights and framed by a shallow pediment and pilasters. A pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows are located to the west of the door and there are two positioned in the gable peak. There are four windows along the west elevation and one in the east end below a shed roofed dormer. A single brick chimney rises through the roof. The narrow ell contains a number of original and modern window openings as well as a brick flue and a gable roofed shed attached to the rear. A large center door, two windows and a side entrance door are located in the south gable end of the barn.

6. Jabez Haley House, ca. 1862

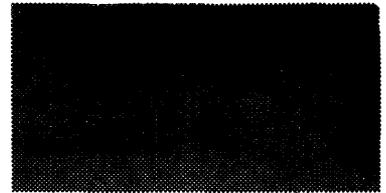
Noncontributing

This diminutive one-and-a-half-story frame house is joined to a gable roofed barn by means of a short ell and shed roofed addition. The dwelling is thought to have been built about 1862 when the property on which it stands was acquired by Jabez Haley, but extensive subsequent alterations have diminished its architectural integrity.

The front (south) elevation of the Haley house has a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the first story and a long shed roofed dormer with four one-over-one windows. Its east side elevation has three windows and a door along the main block and ell, a window in the gable peak and a shed roofed dormer containing two windows on the ell. The shed addition is located between the main block, ell and barn. Both this shed and the barn are punctuated by an asymmetrical pattern of window openings. Brick flues rise through the ell, barn and the shed addition. The entire dwelling was recently covered with replacement aluminum siding.

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7. Bradbury Family House, ca. 1835

Contributing

The Bradbury Family House is a handsome and relatively unaltered one-and-a-half-story five-bay brick cape with a frame ell. It was built for Nathaniel Bradbury sometime after 1835 when he acquired the property on which the house stands.

Nathaniel Scamman Bradbury (____-1848) was a tailor who, as tradition recounts, had learned his trade in Boston. Bradbury initially established a shop in Salmon Falls, but by the early 1840s he had relocated to Saco. The house was sold to William Milliken in 1842 and then subsequently acquired the following year by Bradbury's mother Polly (Elden) Bradbury. Nathaniel Bradbury and his wife reacquired the house in 1848, the year of her death. It then descended to their oldest son Gibeon Elden Bradbury (1833-1904).

Gibeon E. Bradbury was an ornamental and landscape painter whose work, examples of which are held by a number of museums, has achieved both state and regional recognition. His career began in the employ of J. P. Miller where his gift for observation and a skilled, steady hand were put to use decorating wagons, sleighs and other vehicles. Bradbury spent what time he could sketching from nature and painting landscapes, primarily of the Salmon Falls area. By the 1860's he had established a local clientele but his diaries, which chronicle his life and activities, show that it was an unpredictable market and one in which he never made an adequate living. Bradbury died in 1904 but the house remained in the family until 1966.

The house has a symmetrically composed facade that is focused on the central Greek Revival style entrance. Its six-panel door is framed by sidelights and a transom and surmounted by a granite lintel. Paired six-over-six double-hung sash windows flank this doorway. A brick chimney rises through the center of the roof. The west gable end has three windows on the first story and two in the gable peak. This fenestration pattern with the addition of a door is repeated on the east end. The ell, which is sheathed in clapboards, has a pair of dormers and a number of window openings. A brick flue rises through the middle of its roof.

8. Hopkinson-Nichols House, ca. 1800

Noncontributing

Moved from Union Falls and reconstructed on this site in 1936, the Hopkinson-Nichols House is a one-and-a-half-story frame cape five bays in width. It has a large central chimney and a narrow one-story east wing. The house is believed to have been constructed for Stephen Hopkinson (1769-1855), a prominent settler of Union Falls who is said to have built the town's first saw and grist mill. It was relocated to Salmon Falls by Stuart Nichols.

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This typical Maine cape has a centrally located six-panel door surmounted by a transom and flanked by paired nine-over-six double-hung sash windows. The house is sheathed in clapboards. Its west gable end is punctuated by three windows on the first story and two in the gable peak. There are two windows and a door on the first story of the east end and two windows in the half story. The wing has a shed attached to its east end.

9. Elden Family House, ca. 1790's

Contributing

The Elden Family House is a restrained but nevertheless handsome two-story with attic five-bay Federal period dwelling constructed during the 1790's. It was built for Gibeon Elden (1761-1841) and is the oldest house in the district. Elden occupied the house until his death and the property remained in the family for two subsequent generations.

Covered in narrow clapboards, the Elden house has a symmetrical facade focused on the central entrance. Its six-panel door is surmounted by a narrow transom and framed by pilasters and an entablature. The flanking nine-over-six double-hung sash windows are bordered by wide molded surrounds. Five smaller six-over-six windows are symmetrically arranged across the second story. The double-pile gable ends contain six windows; a pair on each level. A granite foundation supports this large building. Two brick flues, perhaps replacements of an earlier central chimney, rise through the middle third of the roof.

10. Came Family House, ca. 1825

Contributing

Believed to have been erected about 1825, this two-story five-bay brick house has a pair of interior brick chimneys and a narrow recessed two-story wing. It was the residence of Samuel Came, and was subsequently occupied by his son, Nathaniel Came. The younger member of this family operated a boot and shoe manufactory which stood across the road from the house.

Facing east, the Came house has a centrally located Greek Revival style doorway featuring multi-pane sidelights and a transom. The opening is surmounted by a Federal style splayed granite lintel. Paired double-hung windows with replacement one-over-one sash flank the door and five are located on the second story. A pair of widely spaced windows are located on both the first and second storys of the north gable end and two smaller units occupy the gable peak. The recessed wing projects from the south gable end. Its facade has a door and two windows on the first story and one on the second story. There are three windows in the south gable end of the main block and two windows and a door in the wing. There is a single brick flue in the wing.

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11. Came-Marshall House, ca. 1805

Contributing

One of the most architecturally significant buildings in the district, the Came-Marshall House is an impressive two-story Federal style brick (Flemish bond) dwelling built about 1805. The house has a two-story brick and one-story frame ell that extend to a barn. The house appears to have been built by Samuel Came sometime after he acquired this lot in 1805. In 1825 he sold the property, including the house, to Joel Marshall, a blacksmith by trade, whose son Joel M. Marshall was a prominent local attorney and author.

The Marshall house has a symmetrically composed five-bay front (north) elevation containing a central entrance featuring sidelights and an elliptical fanlight. Paired twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows with splayed lintels flank the entrance. Five twelve-over-eight windows occupy the second story. Two interior end chimneys punctuate the gable roof. Six windows are symmetrically located on the building's west gable end below a flush sheathed pediment punctuated by a single window. With the exception of the insertion of a door the fenestration pattern is repeated on the east end. The brick ell contains a single interior chimney. Clapboards cover the one-story frame ell which features an engaged porch along its east elevation. The barn, sheathed in clapboards, is situated parallel with the main block of the house.

12. William Milliken House, ca. 1845

Contributing

Named for its first long term occupant, the William Milliken House is a one-and-a-half -story gable front frame dwelling sheathed in replacement aluminum siding. It appears to have been built in the mid to late 1840's and exhibits a common side hall configuration not unlike that of its neighbor the Edmund Hanson House. Milliken operated a cloth and carding mill near the Saco river and northwest of the house.

The facade of the Milliken house has a door framed by narrow sidelights and a bracketed hip roofed overdoor. It is flanked by a pair of six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and there are two more in the gable peak. There are four windows on the west side elevation and one on the east elevation. A chimney rises through the roof. Extending to the rear of the main block is a narrow one-story ell with a short shed porch at the rear. The large wood shingled barn stands off from the southeast corner of the ell.

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13. Joel Marshall House, 1820's

Contributing

This large two-and-a-half-story five-bay Greek Revival style house, probably built in the 1820's, has a one-story ell connected to a large gable front barn. The buildings are sheathed in clapboards. It is thought to have been built by Joel Marshall.

The symmetrical fenestration of the facade is composed of a plain central doorway containing narrow sidelights and a wide entablature. Pairs of six-over-six double hung sash windows flank this entrance and five similar units are positioned across the second story. The double-pile gable ends feature eight windows arranged in a pattern of three on each of the first two storys and a pair in the gable peak. Two brick chimneys rise through the roof ridge. The ell, which has been altered with the removal and replacement of original windows, features a door at its junction with the main block, and a pair of dormers and a modern bay window on its east elevation. A third chimney punctuates the roof. The large barn features a central doorway with flanking windows on the lower level and two in the loft.

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A handful of houses built at this time were occupied by the descendants of earlier residents, while others were the seats of small farms. Nathaniel Came and his father apparently built the two-story brick house (10) on Simpson Road about 1825, and tradition holds that they made it their residence until they died. Nathaniel Bradbury, a farmer whose wife is believed to have been a descendent of Gibeon Elden, erected a one-and-a-half-story brick cape (7) in the mid-1830s on a lot to the west of the family home.

During the 1850s and 1860s a number of additional buildings were added to the district. Edmund Hanson, a carriage maker, built his one-and-a-half-story gable front house in the 1850s. Daniel Darrah, a farmer according to the 1850 census, is said to have substantially enlarged an existing house converting it in the process, to a tavern.⁶

The development of the district coincides with the economic growth of Salmon Falls during the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Despite the proximity of the Saco River and numerous roads, however, the establishment of additional manufacturing facilities failed to take place. By the latter half of the century Salmon Falls had witnessed a sharp decline in terms of its economic base. A contemporary history of York County described Salmon Falls as "formerly the centre of a prosperous lumbering business."⁷ Additional houses were not constructed on the adjoining parcels of open farmland. With the exception of some later nineteenth century alterations, the houses have retained the architectural integrity that clearly illustrates the significant period of the district's growth.

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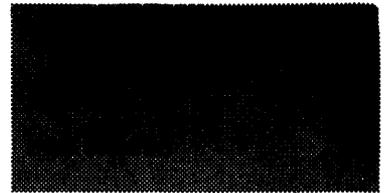
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FOOTNOTES

1. Gibeon Elden (1761-1841) apparently occupied this house until his death. It then passed to Silas Elden and then to his seven children. Alice C. Cousens and Olive H. Hannaford, Recollections of Old Buxton, Maine (Farmington, Maine: Knowlton and McLeary Company, 1972), p. 25, hereinafter cited as Cousens and Hannaford, Recollections.
2. Cousens and Hannaford, Recollections, p. 22.
3. When in 1818 Amos Kimball acquired from his father the property on which the Darrah Tavern now stands, the deed specifically referred to the existence of farm buildings. Joshua Kimball to Amos Kimball, March 27, 1818, York County Deeds, Office of the Registry of Deeds, York County Courthouse, Alfred, Maine, Book 101, p. 75, hereinafter cited as York Deeds.
4. In 1825 Came sold the property to Joel Marshall. The price of \$1,500 included the house and a blacksmith shop. Cousens and Hannaford, Recollections, p. 22.
5. The New England Mercantile Union Business Directory (New York: Pratt and Company, 1849), p. 48; Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: York County, Maine, Industrial Schedule; microfilm of National Archives manuscript copy, Archives, Maine State Archives, Augusta.
6. Darrah is said to have remodelled his mother's house. However, in 1867 he acquired the property on which the building stands from Weston Milliken and there is no apparent link to previous Darrah family ownership. Weston F. Milliken to Daniel Darrah, May 8, 1867, Book 305, page 46, York Deeds.
7. The author stated that the mills were torn down and removed in 1879. W. W. Clayton, comp., History of York County, Maine With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches of the Prominent Men and Pioneers (Philadelphia: Everts and Peck, 1880).

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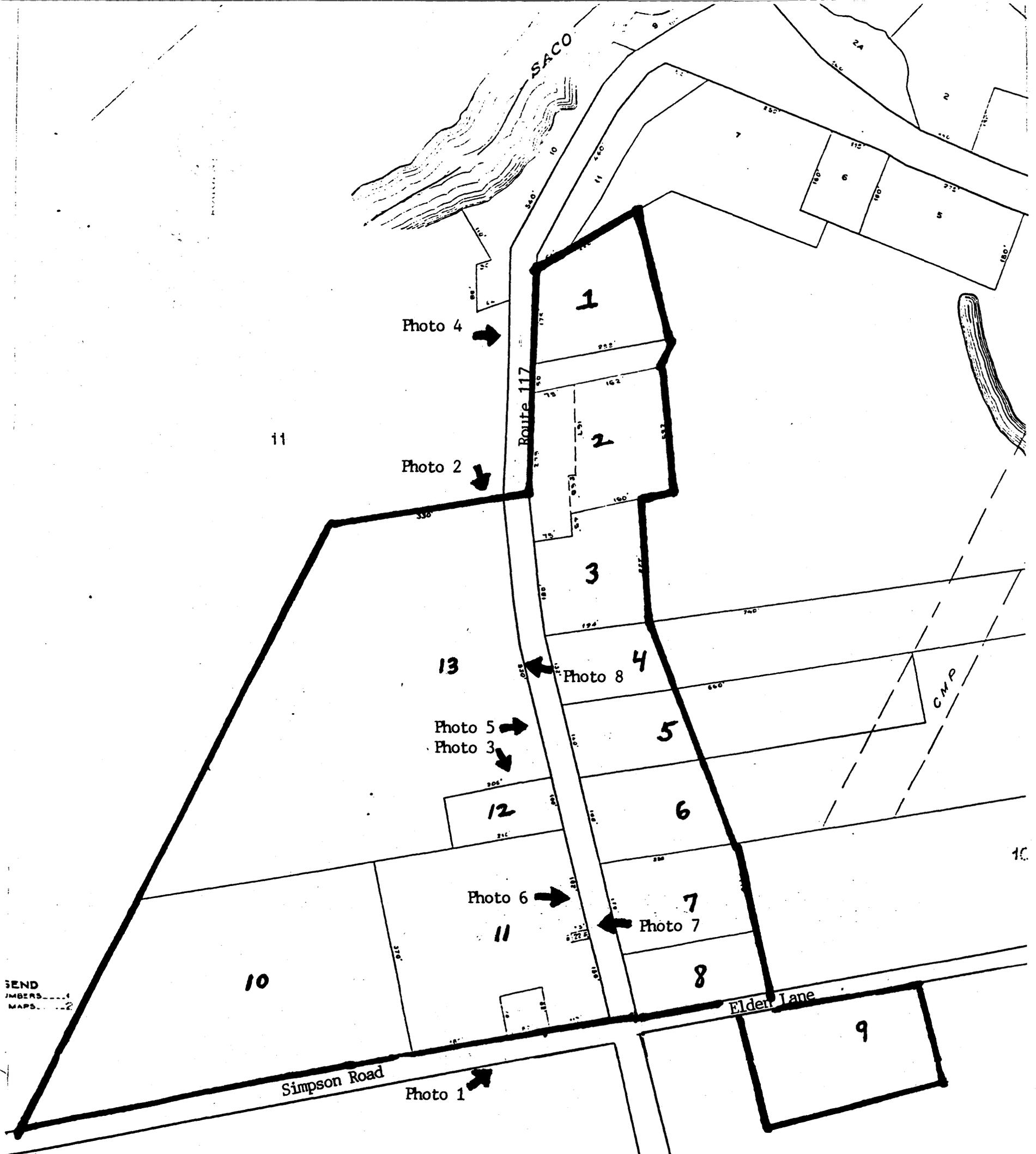
SALMON FALLS (EAST) HISTORIC DISTRICT
Continuation sheet

Item number 10

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NOTE: Description is made with reference to the attached sketch map.

The boundary of the Salmon Falls (East) Historic District commences at the southwest corner of the intersection of Route 117 and Simpson Road. It proceeds in a southwesterly direction along the west side of Simpson Road to the south property line of the Came Family House (10). From there it follows said line in a northerly direction and along the rear and west lot lines of the Joel Marshall House (13) where it meets Route 117. The boundary crosses Route 117 and then follows in a westerly direction the north side of the road until it meets the west property line of the Darrah Tavern (1). It next proceeds along said line to the rear property line, and then turns in an irregular easterly line along the rear property lines of numbers 2 and 3, then along a line that crosses the lots of numbers 4-6 to the rear property line of number 7. The boundary continues along the rear lot line of number 7 and crosses the property of number 8 to the intersection of Elden Lane. From there it follows the easterly side of said lane until it meets the north property line of the Elden Family House (9). The boundary encompasses this property and then returns to Elden Lane at the southwest corner of the lot. After crossing said lane the boundary proceeds to the southwest along the lane's west side to the beginning.



Salmon Falls (East) Historic District
 Buxton Vic, Maine
 Not to Scale

SEND
 MEMBERS
 MAPS