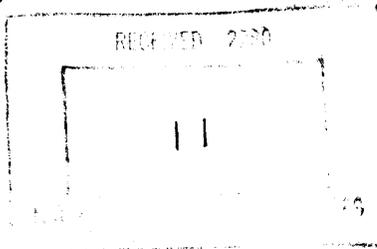


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

282



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hathaway Barn
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 135 Nortons Corner Road N/A not for publication
city or town Willimantic N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Piscataquis code 021 zip code 04443

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Charles J. Peterson 3/10/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
5690
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
4.22.03

HATHAWAY BARN
Name of Property

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE
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	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE / Animal facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE/ SUBSISTENCE / Agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite

walls WOOD / Weatherboard

WOOD / Shingle

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The Hathaway Barn is an 80' x 55" bank barn with granite basement, main floor and two hay mows. It is approximately 56' tall with a common rafter roof and full-width girts. Oriented with its main gabled facade on the east end, the level of the barn drops a full story behind a granite retaining wall that runs perpendicular to the southeastern corner of the building. A one-and one-half story, 30' x 36' carriage shed with gable dormer is attached to the northeastern side of the barn. Three external-track sliding barn doors are located on the east facade; the largest is in the middle of the barn's facade, while a smaller door accesses the southern aisle and the third opens into the adjacent carriage shed. Two six-over six windows are located in the peak of the main gable and another is in the carriage shed dormer. Two additional six-over six windows are located to the north of the main and carriage shed doors. The south elevation contains seven adjacent six-light sash on the ground floor and three six-over-six windows are inter-spaced with two hinged barn doors in the basement. The rear of the barn contains a hinged barn door at basement level under both the north and south interior aisles, and a larger, exterior track double barn door with inset six-light windows at the level of the main floor. Originally, a ramp extended to the west from this door down to the ground but has since been removed and two six over six windows have been installed at basement level. As with the front facade, an additional pair of windows are found in the gable peak, and a third is located to the north of the main doors. All windows on the barn, with the exception of those installed after the ramp was removed, are accentuated by ogee molded lintels. Narrow corner boards reach from the foundation to a thin frieze that runs under the slightly projecting asphalt roof, the cornice of which returns along the gable ends. At the center of the ridge line is a gable-roofed cupola with overhanging eaves, cornice returns and paired, arched, louvered windows on each elevation. Lightning rods dot the remainder of the ridge line. The ridge of the carriage shed runs south to north and its decorative detailing is the same as that of the main barn. The southern gabled end of the carriage shed contains one six-over-six window on the first floor and the two under the gable peak. The western wall of the main barn is covered with wooden shingles and the remainder of the barn and carriage shed are sheathed with painted clapboards.

There is no hay door, nor sign of hay track having ever been installed. The largest structural members are pegged, but all braces and studs are fastened with wire nails (14-18 gauge). The major purlin is supported by inclined purlin posts; a secondary brace parallels the rafters and runs from the inclined purlin posts to the girts.

The floor of the southern hay mow is 22" wide. At each bent, opposing 3" x 6" "braces" are pegged into the vertical posts at mow floor height and meet in the center of the mow floor, about 5' above floor height, forming a truss. A 1" diameter iron rod is through-bolted to the peak of these trusses and descends to the major joist below the hay mow floor. The floor of the mow is suspended from these trusses, allowing the livestock area below to be free of interior posts.

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Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

The offset drive is flanked by two story posts which support the girts; these and the exterior posts are also braced off to the girts. The north aisle of the main floor features five horse stalls in the northeast corner and an equipment room and grain room in the back. The wider southern aisle includes separate wooden stanchions for cows and oxen, calving pens, a poultry section, a concrete lined chiller for milk, and a water pump that draws from a cistern in the basement. There are manure chutes behind the tie-ups, which lead directly to a manure bin in the cellar. Two sliding wooden doors on the north wall behind the horse stalls open into the carriage shed. This structure is open entirely on the first floor (a northwest corner tack room was recently removed), while the second level was used for storage.

Constructed as a bank barn, the cellar of the structure was used extensively. All of the sills are double and offset; that is one of the pair of 8x8 sawn sills sits on the foundation, (with joists half-lapped into it) and the second runs directly below the joists, in effect supporting the joists from underneath. Two full length sleepers located below the center drive are also doubled. Eight mammoth posts set on granite blocks support the junctions of these double sleepers and the major joist in each bay. The posts are 10" x 18", circular sawn, with notched tops (to support the upper and lower sleepers). Six braces rise from the posts to the sleepers and joists.

As with the livestock bay above, the southernmost bay of the cellar is free of supporting posts. A single, full length sleeper suspended from a set of iron rods is positioned under the joists. This is not a continuation of the trussed iron rods that suspends the hay mow floor, but a separate suspension system that hangs the floor of the milking parlor. By suspending the livestock floor, wagons could pass without obstruction through the eastern bay of the cellar to the manure bin. Three well positioned cellar doors make this possible without backing up or turning the wagon around.

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 a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

AGRICULTURE _____

Period of Significance

C. 1880 - C. 1898 _____

Significant Dates

C. 1880 _____

C. 1898 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Name of repository: _____

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Hathaway Barn is a very large agricultural structure that was constructed as part of a moderate sized family farm in the northern Maine community of Willimantic during the last decades of the nineteenth century. While communities in the counties to the south had already been settled for as long as 220 years, when Hiram V. Hathaway was born to Jabez and Olive Hathaway in 1844 he became about the 30th settler on the then platted but unincorporated lands, and was said to be the first non-Native American child born thereon. In 1857 Jabez joined 10 other families in purchasing homestead lots from the Vermont speculator Abijah Howard and his partners. Over the next 60 years the family cleared the 140 acre farmstead of rocks and trees and built barns and houses to suit their needs. The existing farmstead has been considerably reduced in size and the Greek Revival dwelling house, with connected ell and former small barn, has been modified extensively, but the Hathaway barn remains as a testament to the scale of the possibilities that the farmer settlers hoped to attain in this wild, open land. It is this structure alone that is being nominated to the National Register of Historic places for Criterion C, in recognition of its progressive architectural design that reflects the aspirations of the Hathaway family as well as the diversified agricultural strategy that they practiced .

Between the years 1860 and 1870, the value of Jabez S. Hathaway's estate jumped from a \$500 dollar cash value for the farm to \$2500. During this decade he added \$375 worth of farm machinery and implements, increased the number of his horses from one to five, and doubled the size of his flock of sheep. He cleared 20 additional acres of fields and raised his production of rye by 12 bushels, corn by 35 bushels, and hay by 15 tons, while adding new crops of barley and buckwheat. During these years, he built or enlarged his home for his wife and eight children and worked the land with his sons Hiram and William. There are no hired laborers noted in the census, so they probably joined forces with their neighbors during harvesting and planting. In both the 1870 Federal population census and the Federal Agricultural Census, the farm is given its highest cash value of the nineteenth century. By 1880, Jabez Hathaway acquired an additional 60 acres of wood lot. He cut back on his production of oats and hay, eliminated rye, barley, and buckwheat from his crops and added one-and-one-half acres of potatoes and wheat. At the time of the census he had slaughtered all his sheep and was in possession of 50 individual fleeces and 300 lbs of wool while his six milch cows had produced over 300 pounds each of butter and cheese. Eight head of cattle roamed his pastures. Clearly, Jabez was finding that raising livestock and producing marketable products was a profitable trade, while the vagrancies of weather, soil, and economic conditions made large scale grass and grain production less attractive. Through out the 1890s and early 1900s the Hathaway farm continued to support a moderate flock of sheep, as well as several horses, cows, and steers. They farmed the land on a moderate level, but after the death of Jabez Hathaway in 1893 the workforce on the farm consisted primarily of his son Hiram, who married in 1880 but no children nor employees.

The strategy of the Hathaway family to try different crops and vary their livestock holdings was influenced by agricultural trends throughout the state. Beginning in 1871, small scale factories began to produce cheese for sale in Portland, Bangor and other cities in Southern Maine and New England. Within the next ten years the 'cheese boom' had affected thousands of diversified farms as it offered farmers

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HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

added value to a product that many of them already produced. The decline of this industry by 1880 was mitigated in part by a rise in creamery butter manufactured at similarly sized facilities throughout the state. Hathaway's 1880 agricultural statistics suggest that he was not sending his milk to the factories, but manufacturing butter and cheese at home in quantities too large to just be consumed by the household. During the last three decades of the 19th century Maine increasingly became a dairy state; this trend was not unnoticed by the Hathaways.

The earliest agricultural structure on the Hathaway farm is probably the small timber-framed one-and-a-half story building that now comprises two apartments and forms the western end of the line of the residential complex. The utilitarian nature of the building is revealed in its exposed framing and vertical board siding; a the shadow of a barn door appears on the northern side of the building. Although the function of this building is currently obscured, it is likely the barn that housed the sheep throughout the Hathaways' tenure. The Hathaway barn is a large, two-and-a-half story bank barn, which was constructed to serve many purposes, though neither its plan nor existing features suggest that it was used to house sheep. Rather, the Hathaway barn was built to support an agricultural operation that revolved around cows and the dairy industry. The southern aisle of the barn contains approximately 14 milking stations conveniently positioned in front of manure chutes. A milk chiller is nearby, as are pens for calves (or lambs). At the far end of the barn an entire room was dedicated to the storage of grain; which the progressive agricultural press, the grange and the agricultural experiment stations all advocated feeding to dairy cows to increase milk production. The height of the barn allowed a substantial amount of hay to be stored through the long northern winters, and the manure stalls and water pumps in the basement made caring for the animals easier all year round. Work stations and livestock quarters were carefully thought out and planned to maximize the efficiency of the barn operations and increase the production of the farm. The form and plan of this barn is extremely similar to that of the then new State College Barn at Orono, Maine, constructed in 1873, and publicized in the 1874 Report of the Maine Board of Agriculture. In both cases the livestock are placed on the south aisle of the barn and fed through doors that open onto the center aisle. Both have manure chutes, calving pens, cisterns, implement rooms, and grain rooms in the same places. Ventilators cap each of their roofs, and separate doors for wagons and livestock kept the barns clean and orderly. Although the Orono barn, now destroyed, was not a bank barn per se, it did have an accessible manure cellar, yet another necessity of modern dairy farming. Although there is no way to determine if Jabez Hathaway was familiar with the Orono barn, his structure embodies a majority of the elements that this state-of-the-art facility was advocating.

There is no firm date for the construction of the Hathaway barn; certainly the family had a barn prior to 1874 when the plans of the Orono barn were publicized. In order to further narrow down the date of the barn, features other than the plan have to be scrutinized. The massive granite foundation stones were probably obtained from Davis Mountain, one-and-one-half miles east, where a quarry was in operation in the 1880s, and

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HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

possibly earlier. The extensive lumbering industry fed several area saw mills, and it is quite possible that the oversized cellar posts were milled on one of their large circular saws anytime in the 1870s or later. In general however, use of such large timbers occurred more frequently in turn of the century barns. Wire nails hold all but the heftiest structural members together, and not a single cut nail is found; this is highly unusual if the barn was constructed as early as 1874, but is plausible for barns after 1880 and certainly common by the turn of the century. The family had the cows in 1870, but did they have this barn?

A final bit of evidence becomes valuable only when considered in the context of what was happening in the town of Willimantic starting in 1880. The Willimantic Linen Company, from Connecticut, bought land for a new mill in the center of town. By 1881 the spool mill had been built and forty new families had moved to town to work there. Several dwellings and stores were built to accommodate the new residents and at last the town started to talk about incorporating. Shortly thereafter school districts were created, roads improved and civic offices filled. Willimantic was entering its most prosperous era ever. Willimantic's new found prosperity may be the stimulus that encouraged Jabez and Hiram to update their facilities. Thus, building on their previous success with diversified farming centered on dairy cows, they planned a larger barn designed on the Orono model. They also drew on the knowledge of the local carpenters who had recently helped to construct the mill. Although the Willimantic Linen Company spool mill no longer exists, many of the mills constructed during this era experimented with structural systems that would provide the greatest amount of open work space. Among the systems regularly employed, especially in smaller mills, was that of suspending floors on king trusses. The introduction of this advanced architectural system dovetailed nicely with Hathaway's desire to accommodate cows on one floor, and wagons in the basement without the interference of vertical posts. By adopting the latest agricultural techniques and incorporating new technical systems, the Hathaways set themselves up to prosper in the dairy industry.

Though the barn was built and the market established, it never appears that the farm grew much larger or more successful than it was between 1870 and 1880. There are no indications that the stanchions were ever filled to capacity, or that they had more than two horses at a time over the next 30 years. After Jabez's death in 1893 the farm passed to Hiram, who carried on the farm even as he grew prominent in local civic affairs. Tax valuations for 1898 indicate the presence of carriages on the farm for the first time, and it is likely that the carriage house was added at this time. Census records show that after his mother died in 1902, only Hiram and his wife Ann lived on the farm. When they sold the property in 1915, they sold with it the remaining "horses, cattle and swine and hens on said farm, also all the farming tools and farming machinery and all carriages and vehicles except one wheelbarrow, one sleigh, and one handsled." They also sold the crops, "harvested or unharvested". (Book 184, p. 289, Piscataquis Registry of Deeds). Similarly, the fate of the town slowly declined after the turn of the century; the mill closed in 1902 and the population started to migrate in search of employment. (Van Hying, p. 20). Presently, only very small scale farming is undertaken in Willimantic. Yet the Hathaway Barn stands as a witness to the optimism of a late 19th-century farm family in the North woods of Maine.

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Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

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Day, Clarence Albert. A History of Maine Agriculture 1604 - 1860. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 68. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press), 1954

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HATHAWAY BARN
Name of Property

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 466811 5015434
Zone Easting Northing

3 19 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 19 _____

4 19 _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 22 January 2002

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of 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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property is located on the Willimantic Maine Tax Map 7, lot three.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the nominated property is limited to the barn and the land underneath it. Although additional residential structures remain on the property, they have been heavily altered and are not eligible for listing in the National Register. The fields and lands originally associated with the Hathaway Farm and barn no longer exist in any great measure and are thus not included in the nomination.

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Continuation Sheet

HATHAWAY BARN

PISCATAQUIS CO., MAINE

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
8 January 2003
Exterior, east facade; facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
8 January 2003
Exterior, facing southeast.

Photograph 3 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
8 January 2003
Interior, center aisle; facing southeast.

Photograph 4 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
8 January 2003
Interior, poultry area and manure chutes; facing southwest. Note the tie rod from which the floor is suspended.

Photograph 5 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
8 January 2003
Interior, cellar; facing northeast. Note the king posts, double sleepers and granite foundation.