

PH0004855

Form 10-300  
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maine
COUNTY:	Sagadahoc
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	NOV 12 1973

#### 1. NAME

COMMON:  
**Richmond Historic District**

AND/OR HISTORIC:

#### 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Various**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Richmond**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:  
**1st: Hon. Peter N. Kyros**

STATE: **Maine** CODE: **23** COUNTY: **Sagadahoc** CODE: **023**

#### 3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)

#### 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
**Various**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Richmond**

STATE: **Maine** CODE: **23**

#### 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Sagadahoc County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Bath**

STATE: **Maine** CODE: **23**

#### 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**HABS-ME 142,149,159,155**

DATE OF SURVEY:  Federal  State  County

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Office of Archeology & Historic Preservation**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**801 19th Street N.W.**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Washington**

STATE: **D. C.**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

HR DE 436000  
2/19 N 4881000  
② = 435800  
N 4881000  
③ = 435225  
④ = 435450  
N 4881000  
N 4881000



STATE:	
COUNTY:	
ENTRY NUMBER:	NOV 12 1973
DATE:	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Richmond Historic District is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the southerly side of South Street and westerly side of High Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of High Street crossing Brown Avenue, Main Street and Chestnut Street to a point at the northerly side of Chestnut Street; thence easterly and parallel with Main Street crossing Southard Street, North Pleasant Street, Darrah Street, and North Front Street to a point at the easterly side of North Street; thence southerly roughly following the course of the Kennebec River to a point at the easterly side of Water Street, said point being at the intersection of the easterly side of Water Street and an easterly extension of the southerly side of South Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of South Street to the point of beginning.

The boundaries described herein encompass an area of 100+ - acres.

1. The William S. Hagar House built ca. 1870-75 by William S. Hagar. This house is a good example of decorative Victorian architecture. The house is a three story (including the story covered by the mansard roof) with a central tower being its most outstanding and decorative feature. William S. Hagar was the first of the ship-building Hagars although he himself built no ships. He inherited part of the family fortune. The Hagars built 21 vessels in Richmond most of which were square riggers. This represents 10% of all the vessels built in Richmond. William's older brother, Henry S. Hagar built steamers in Richmond, one of which, The Rapidan, was still operating in the South American trade after the turn of the century.
2. The Captain Francis Theobald House built ca. 1847-55 is the only Greek Revival House in Richmond with Corinthian capitals on the columns. This fine example of Greek Revival architecture has a classic facade with four fluted columns rising to a lovely pediment. Captain Francis Theobald was a Richmond shipbuilder who was descended from an Hessian surgeon with the British Army during the Revolution. The Theobalds built and sailed many square riggers. The Theobald was one of the last surviving wooden vessels operating on the west coast.
3. The William Maxwell House built ca. 1880 by William Maxwell, a local carpenter with a seafaring ancestry. This two and one half story dwelling with mansard roof with attached barn was done in the Second Empire Style and is one of the finest homes in Richmond.
4. The Charles B. Foster House built ca. 1850-51 was owned and lived in by Charles B. Foster, a local saw mill owner. The house was built by the shipbuilder Campbell Alexander in the Greek Revival style. The Alexanders were Richmond's earliest shipbuilders, building several types of vessels and houses as well.

(See Continuation Sheet)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maine
COUNTY	Sagadahoc
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 12 1973

7. DESCRIPTION

5. The Captain David Stearns House (HABS - ME 142) built ca. 1851-55 for Captain Stearns who was master of both Dresden and Richmond built vessels. This house is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture with one very interesting feature, the capitals of the columns are carved with lotus leaves reflecting the influence of the Egyptian Revival.
6. The Nazarene Church was built in 1857 originally as a Congregational Church. The lines of the church are basically Greek Revival but depart from this style with the rounded arched windows with keystones and heavy brackets in the tower. The church is topped with an onion type dome which replaced the original spire. This church was designed by Harvey Graves of Boston who also did the Free Will Baptist Church in Bangor (Nat'l Register, May 7, 1973). The church in Bangor is done in the same style and also has an onion type dome which replaced an earlier spire.
7. The T. J. (Thomas Jefferson) Southard House (HABS -ME 149,) built in 1855 was the residence of T. J. Southard from 1855 until his death in 1896. T. J. Southard was Richmond's most prominent shipbuilder and developer. The house is one of the most stylish wooden Italianate homes surviving in the State of Maine. It was designed in the manner of Philadelphia architect Samuel Sloan. This house is now the main building of the St. Alexander Nevsky Foundation, a Russian Orthodox Church group. The barn has been converted into a church with an onion domed spire.
8. The Southard Mill was built in 1881 by Mr. T. J. Southard, prominent shipbuilder of Richmond. This was a cotten mill originally using its cotton in the manufacture of bags.
9. The Southard Block (HABS - ME 159 & Nat'l Register Feb. 23, 1973) was built in 1882 also by Mr. T. J. Southard. Mr. Southard also designed this late 19th century mansard roofed commercial block. Surviving within the block is its original bank and counting house, only recently converted to modern usage. The cast iron facade of the ground floor of the building was manufactured in Boston.
10. The Methodist Church (HABS - ME 155) was originally built as the Village Chapel Society in 1846 and is now the Richmond-Dresden Union Methodist Church. This is a characteristic village or rural church with fine Gothic Revival detail on the exterior. The church was built by Charles Buker, a Richmond carpenter and joiner. Buker instructed the building committee to model a church after the Gardiner Universalist Church of 1842.

(See Continuation Sheet)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maine	
COUNTY Aroostook	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 12 1973

(Number all entries)

3

7. DESCRIPTION

- 11. The Central Fire Station was built in 1846 as the Town Hall and Schoolhouse. The building is a two story gable roofed brick structure, the fire engines being kept on the first floor where two large doors have been built.
- 12. The Charles H.T.J. Southard House built ca. 1870-75, was originally a square two and one half story frame house with a mansard roof. It was purchased by T.J. Southard for his son Charles and remodeled in 1890. This was probably when the porch done in Queen Anne style was added. The additions have since been clapboarded over.
- 13. The Richmond House was built in 1837 by Jefferson "Cap't Jeff" Hathorn and his brother Jackson Hathorn. These two men came from Dresden to Richmond in 1835. Jackson Hathorn operated a store in Richmond and the two brothers owned and operated a shipyard and wharf. Cap't Jeff commanded many ships during a career which lasted from 1829 to 1873.
- 14. The Hathorn Block was built in 1850 by Jefferson Hathorn and his brother Jackson Hathorn. In 1850, the store operated by Jackson Hathorn (built 1841) was moved to make room for this block. The small store is still standing. The block was done in the Greek Revival style. Setting on the corner of Front Street and Main Street, it is four and one half stories on the former and three and one half stories on the latter. The gable end of the block faces Main Street but there is a center gable which faces Front Street. The first bank in the town of Richmond was located in the Hathorn Block.



**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	<u>shipbuilding</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The significance of the Richmond Historic District as outlined in the description lies within its 19th century history. It is in the 19th century that Richmond reached its peak of prosperity, and the architecture of Richmond reflects this prosperity both in quality and quantity of styles.

The written history of Richmond begins in 1649 with the purchase of a tract of land from the Indians by Christopher Lawson. This tract encompassed the present towns of Richmond and Gardiner. In 1650, this same tract was purchased of Lawson by Clark and Lake.

In 1719, Fort Richmond was constructed to facilitate trade to the interior and to offer some protection to the few settlers who had come to this wilderness. This fortification was abandoned and dismantled in 1754 when the forts Shirley, Western, and Halifax were built further up the Kennebec.

On the incorporation of Bowdoinham in 1762, the territory which is now Richmond was included as a part of Bowdoinham. In 1823, Richmond was set off from Bowdoinham and incorporated as a separate town. The incorporation of Richmond was not the beginning of its history but it certainly was the signal that Richmond was just beginning its century of prosperity. The population of Richmond at its incorporation was 850.

The first ship built in Richmond was the schooner Portumus constructed in 1816. From this date until about 1890, Richmond had her great century of prosperity. This era continued somewhat into the early 20th century by the short lived ice industry. Richmond's history is the history of shipbuilding and as near as can be discerned from existing records there were 236 vessels built in Richmond. They were as follows; 104 ships, 28 barques, 43 brigs, 50 schooners, 2 sloops, 2 barges, and 7 steam craft. The last ship built in Richmond was the schooner Phoebe Crosby built in 1920.

(See Continuation Sheet)

**9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Richmond on the Kennebec, Fleming, John Daly, Lewiston, Maine  
Twin City Printery, 1966.

Richmond - A Long View, The Richmond Historical & Cultural Society  
Hallowell, Maine, Hallowell Printing Co., 1973

HABS-ME-142, 149, 159, 155.

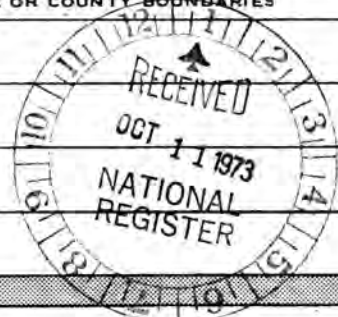
**10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	44 ° 05 ' 22 "	69 ° 48 ' 21 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	44 ° 05 ' 18 "	69 ° 47 ' 56 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	44 ° 04 ' 51 "	69 ° 48 ' 05 "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	44 ° 04 ' 55 "	69 ° 48 ' 31 "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 100 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**11. FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME AND TITLE: Richard D. Kelly

ORGANIZATION: Maine Historic Preservation Commission DATE: Sept., 1973

STREET AND NUMBER: 31 Western Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Augusta STATE: Maine CODE: 23

**12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name James A. Munchy

Title State Historic Preservation Officer

Date Oct. 9, 1973

**NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

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

Ernest A. Connelly  
~~Ernest A. Connelly~~  
Associate Director, Professional Services  
Date NOV 12 1973

ATTEST:

Wm. S. Hunter  
Keeper of The National Register

Date 11-8-73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maine	
COUNTY	
Sagadahoc	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	NOV 18 1973

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

The most famous of all of Richmond's shipbuilders was Thomas Jefferson Southard who built and launched 57 vessels from the building of the brig China in 1840 to the launching of his last vessel, the schooner Edith L. Allen in 1890. His house pennant, the Anvil insignia, was recognized all over the world. When he saw shipbuilding begin to slacken off he built mills and commercial buildings which along with his house are part of this nomination. Many Richmond natives also became Captains and masters of Richmond built ships.

The great history of shipbuilding in Richmond is well documented. It was unquestionably a great era and Richmond was second only to Bath in shipbuilding in the Sagadahoc-Kennebec River area. Richmond's importance in the 19th century commerce of this nation cannot be disputed. Unfortunately there is nothing physically remaining of the shipyards and docking facilities. What does remain, however, are the homes and other buildings that reflect this great past. The buildings listed and described in the first part of this nomination are but a few of the great buildings in this proposed district. For its size the town of Richmond has more surviving Greek Revival architecture than any town in Maine, besides its many other types of architecture. Those represented in this application are the most significant architecturally and historically.

The great pieces of architecture in Richmond were built by the same men who built the ships in the yards along the river. They reflect the same quality of craftsmanship that must be built into a ship.

This small town with its fine dwellings, commercial buildings, churches and industrial buildings represents a total picture of a small 19th century Maine town. Everything remains, every aspect of life, rather than just one segment.

This area should be given the recognition it deserves because of its great past and the fact that the great examples of several architectural styles in such quantity have survived in such a compact area.







# 1 William S. Hagar House, Richmond

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
William S. Hagar House		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

#1 View towards the Northwest



GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

August 1971

D. Richard Sturgis



#2 Captain Francis Theobald House, Richmond  
View towards the Northwest

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Captain Francis Theobald House		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		
#2 View towards the Northwest		

NOV 12 1973



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis



#3 William Maxwell House, Richmond

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
William Maxwell House		23/023
<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE Maine	COUNTY Sagadahoc	TOWN Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Polly Roberts Richmond, Maine
<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		
#3 View towards the West		



GPO 932-009

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis



#5 Captain David Stearns House, Richmond  
View towards the North

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	
Captain David Stearns House		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

#5 View towards the North



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis



CHURCH  
OF THE  
NAZARENE

SPRUCE



August 1971

#6 Nazarene Views

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<b>1. NAME</b>		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Nazarene Church		23/023

NOV 12 1973

<b>2. LOCATION</b>		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		

<b>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</b>		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine

<b>4. IDENTIFICATION</b>
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.
#6 View towards the West





Arthur Terrell  
REAL ESTATE  
BROKER

RICHMOND AGENCY  
INSURANCE  
FIRE • AUTO • LIFE

Leonard L. Bishop  
REALTOR

LEN BISHOP REALTOR  
REAL ESTATE

# 9 Southard Block, Richmond  
View towards the Southwest

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

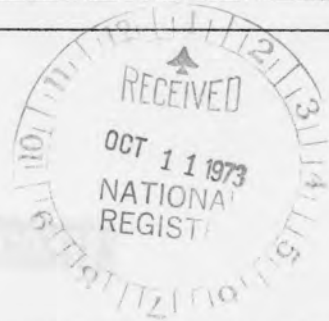
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Southard Block		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

#9 View towards the Southwest



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis

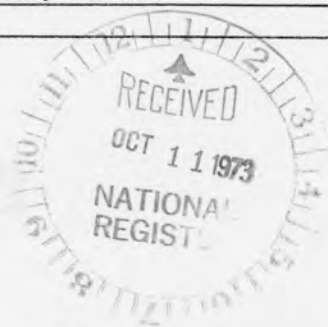


# 8 The Southand Mill, Richmond  
View towards the South

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
The Southand Mill		23/023
NOV 12 1973		
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		
#8 View towards the South		



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis



# 12 The Charles H. T. J. Southard House, Richmond  
View towards the Northwest

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

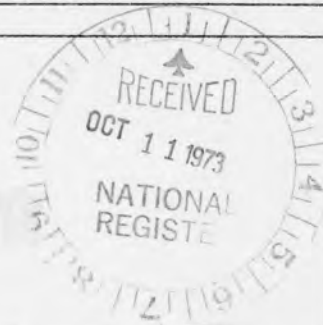
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
The Charles H.T.J. Southard House		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August = 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine
4. IDENTIFICATION		
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.		

#12 View towards the Northwest



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis





#14 Hathorn Block, Richmond  
View towards the North

FORM 10-301 A  
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME		
COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)
Hathorn Block		23/023
2. LOCATION		
STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Maine	Sagadahoc	Richmond
STREET AND NUMBER		
3. PHOTO REFERENCE		
PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
D. Richard Sturgis	August, 1971	Mrs. Paul Roberts Richmond, Maine

4. IDENTIFICATION  
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

#14 View towards the North



GPO 932-009

August 1971 D. Richard Sturgis

## Missing Core Documentation

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>County, State</b>	<b>Reference Number</b>
Richmond Historic District	Sagadahoc, ME	73000146

The following Core Documentation is missing from this entry:

Nomination Form

Photographs (missing #4, 7, 10-11, 13)

USGS Map

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

**1. NAME**

COMMON

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*

Richmond Historic District

23/023

NOV 12 1973

**2. LOCATION**

STATE

COUNTY

TOWN

Maine

Sagadahoc

Richmond

STREET AND NUMBER

**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE

DATE

SCALE

Maine Historic Preservation  
Commission

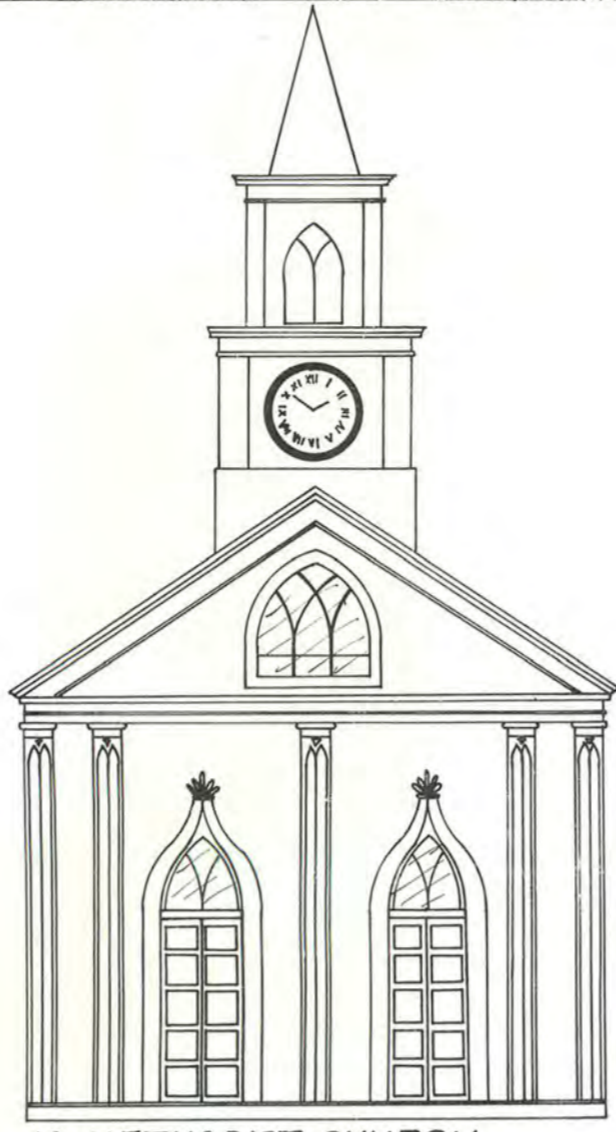
Sept., 1973

1" = 250' ±

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.



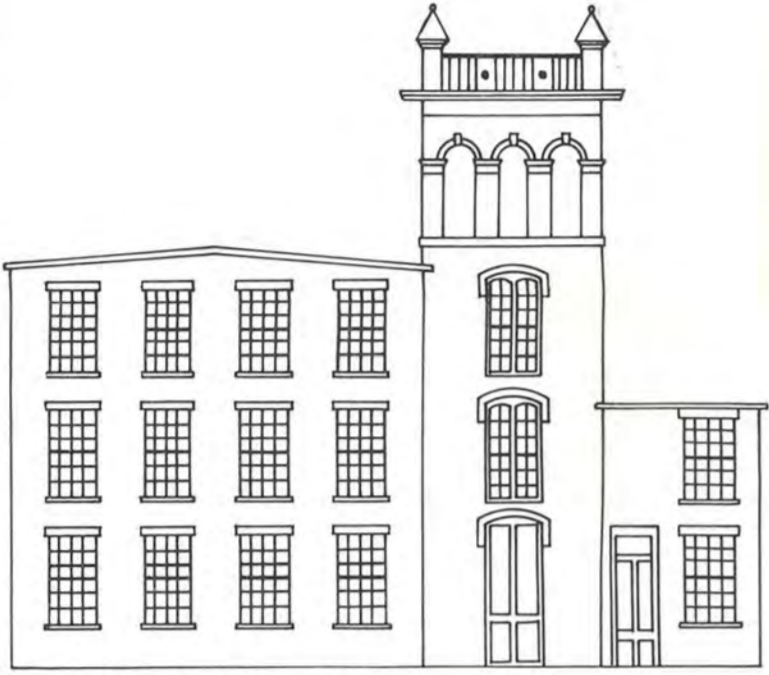
1. WILLIAM S. HAGAR HOUSE - ca. 1870-75
2. CAPT. FRANCIS THEOBALD HOUSE - ca. 1847-55
3. WILLIAM MAXWELL HOUSE - ca. 1880
4. CHARLES B. FOSTER HOUSE - ca. 1850-51
5. CAPT. DAVID STEARNS HOUSE - ca. 1851-55
6. NAZARENE CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL) - 1857
7. T. J. SOUTHARD HOUSE - 1855
8. SOUTHARD MILL - 1881
9. SOUTHARD BLOCK - 1882
10. METHODIST CHURCH - 1846
11. CENTRAL FIRE STATION - 1847
12. CHARLES H. T. J. SOUTHARD HOUSE - ca. 1870-75
13. RICHMOND HOUSE - 1837
14. HATHORN BLOCK - 1850



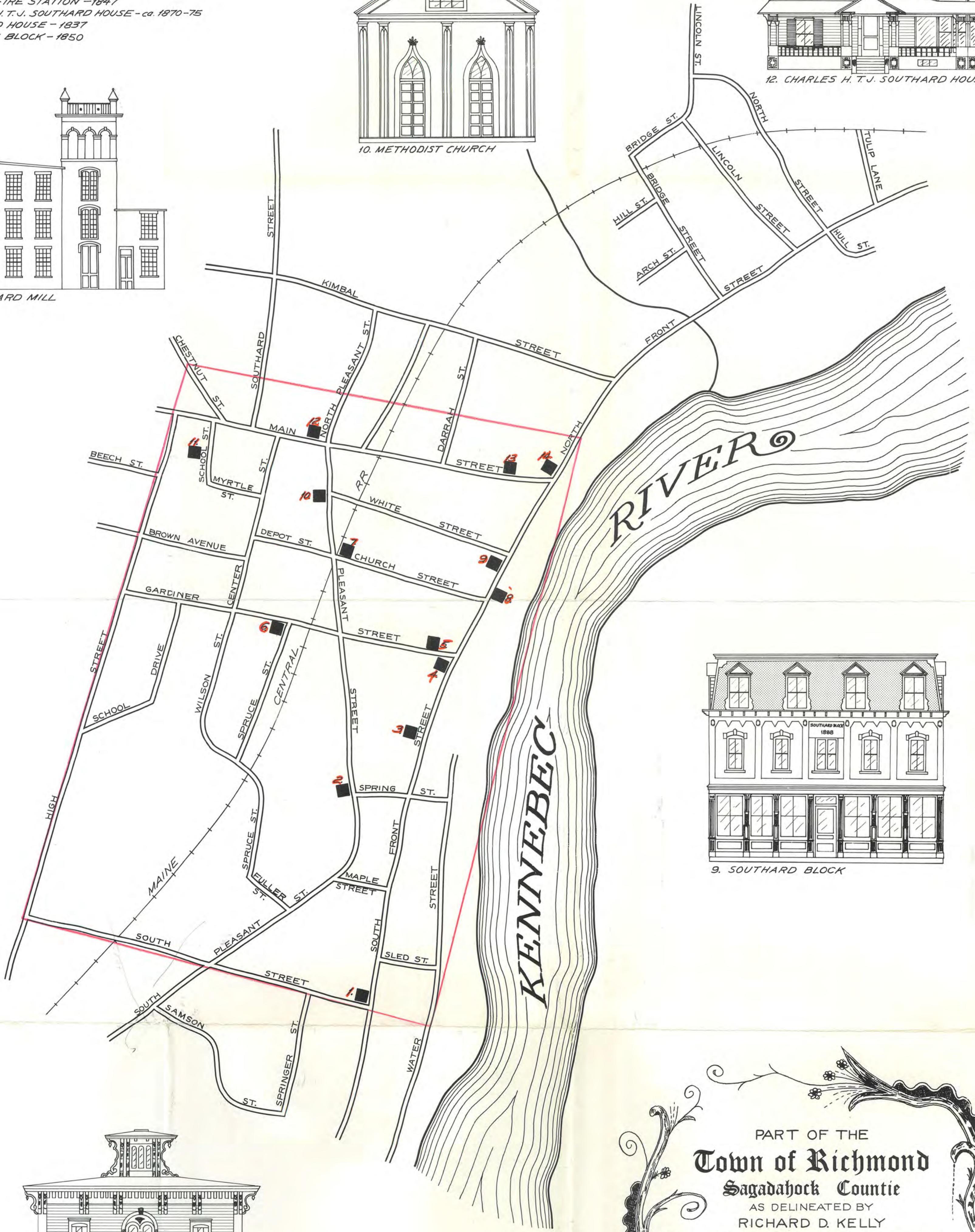
10. METHODIST CHURCH



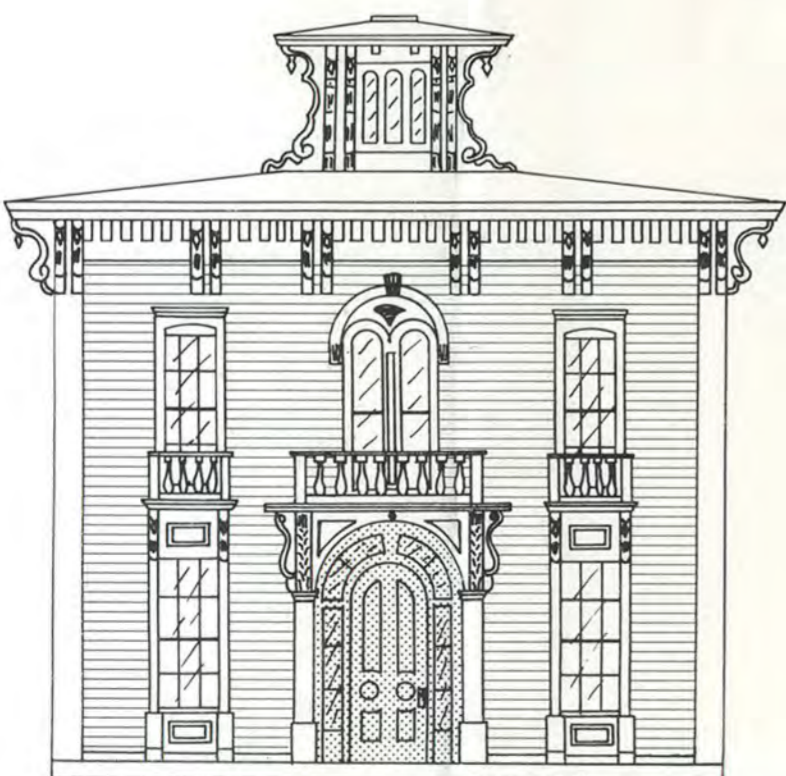
12. CHARLES H. T. J. SOUTHARD HOUSE



8. SOUTHARD MILL



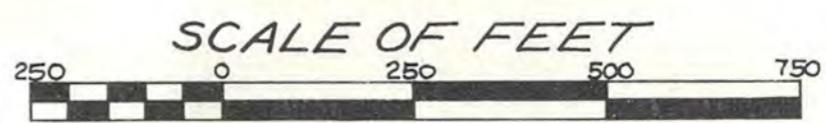
9. SOUTHARD BLOCK



7. T. J. SOUTHARD HOUSE



PART OF THE  
**Town of Richmond**  
 Sagadahock County  
 AS DELINEATED BY  
 RICHARD D. KELLY  
 Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
 1973



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY MAP FORM**  
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

**1. NAME**

COMMON

Richmond Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC

NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)

23/023

NOV 12 1973

**2. LOCATION**

STATE

Maine

COUNTY

Sagadahoc

TOWN

Richmond

STREET AND NUMBER

Various

**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE

U.S.G.S.  
Gardiner Maine Quadrangle

DATE

1957

SCALE

1: 62500

REQUIREMENTS: PROPERTY BOUNDARIES, WHERE REQUIRED, AND NORTH ARROW.

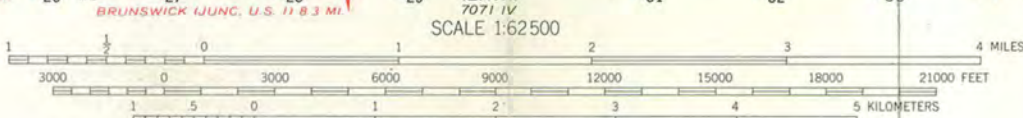
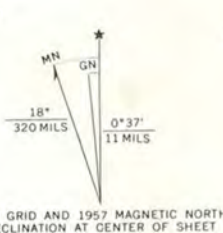




HS  
Zn 19  
① E 436000  
N 4881800  
② E 435200  
N 4881000  
③ E 435225  
N 4881100  
④ E 435450  
N 4881900

	Latitude		Longitude	
NW	44° 05'	22"	69° 48'	21"
NE	44 05'	18"	69 47'	56"
SE	44 04'	51"	69 48'	05"
SW	44 04'	55"	69 48'	31"

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and Maine Geodetic Survey  
Topography by planetable surveys 1941. Revised 1957  
Hydrography from USC&GS charts 288 (1954), 289 (1954),  
and 314 (1955)  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system,  
west zone  
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 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 5.5 FEET



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

GARDINER, MAINE  
N4400—W6945/15  
1957  
AMS 7072 III—SERIES V711



# National Register of Historic Places

## Note to the record

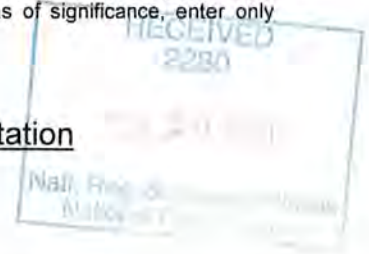
Additional Documentation: 2019

AD 73 000146

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Richmond Historic District - Additional Documentation

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

## 2. Location

Street & number: roughly the rectangle created by South St, High St, Main St, and the Kennebec River

City or town: Richmond

State: Maine

County: Sagadahoc

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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        x   local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  x   A        x   B        x   C             D

<u>Kirk F. Mohney, SHPO</u>	<u>10/30/2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u>  </u> meets <u>  </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government



**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

for   
**Signature of the Keeper**

12/30/17  
**Date of Action**

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply. )

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box. )

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

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>161</u>	<u>70</u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>162</u>	<u>76</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 14

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- DOMESTIC / Hotel
- DOMESTIC /Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary structure
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Business
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Financial Institution
- EDUCATION / School
- GOVERNMENT / Fire Station
- GOVERNMENT / Government Office
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility
- TRANSPORTATION / Rail-related

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- DOMESTIC /Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary structure
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Business
- EDUCATION / School
- GOVERNMENT / Fire Station

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

- GOVERNMENT / Government Office
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- RECREATION / CULTURE / Monument/marker
- RECREATION / CULTURE / Outdoor recreations

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal
- MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival
- MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN / Second Empire
- LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Shingle Style
- LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT / Bungalow

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions. )

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundations: STONE/Granite; BRICK; CONCRETE. Walls: WOOD; WOOD/Shingle; BRICK. Roofs: METAL /Aluminum; METAL/ Copper; APShALT.

**Narrative Description**

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

**Summary Paragraph**

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

Richmond is a town of approximately 3,400 people, located seventeen miles south of Augusta along the Kennebec River in Sagadahoc County, Maine. The Richmond Historic District encompasses approximately 100 acres located in an area surrounding the intersection of Main Street and Front Street. The village area encompassed by the district is generally densely developed with dwellings and commercial buildings at or near the sidewalk. There are 176 contributing resources and 76 non-contributing resources within the district. Fourteen of those resources were described in the National Register nomination form and as such the number of contributing resources entered into the NRIS was 14. These fourteen resources continue to contribute to the current district. No survey was prepared at the time of the 1973 listing, nor was an inventory taken. However, all properties within the district that met the area and period of significance were considered contributing to the district. A survey was taken to support this additional documentation and property not described in 1973 has been evaluated based on the building's integrity, age and significance with reference to the period and areas of significance. Non-contributing resources were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have undergone documented modern exterior renovations since listing in 1973 and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. Richmond center is a concentration of predominately wood framed residences from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and brick commercial buildings along Main Street and the river that served as the business district for the town. The buildings form a cohesive grouping that conveys the significance of the district as Richmond's town center from 1829 to 1920.

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**Narrative Description**

Setting

The Richmond Historic District represents the economic and social center of the Town of Richmond and is located on the western shore of the Kennebec River. Front Street (State Route 24) runs parallel to the river on the east side of the district with High Street forming the west boundary, the Kennebec River forming the east boundary, and the Central Maine Railway running north and south through the district's center. Wheeler and Hager Streets form the south boundary and the north lot lines of properties on the north side of Main Street from the north boundary. The District consists primarily of residences and their associated outbuildings with some commercial, civic, religious and public buildings or sites. Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne are the most prominent architectural styles. Most resources are wood framed, although some brick and granite commercial and residential buildings are located on the eastern end of Main Street and on Front Street near the Southard Mill. In addition to the mill, the Toothaker, Southard, and Hathorn blocks are prominent near this main intersection and the riverfront.

The village area is generally densely developed with dwellings and commercial buildings at or near the sidewalk, except for resources on the southern end of High Street, which are more suburban in siting and density with large adjacent parking lots. Large areas of parking are also located near commercial resources and former residential resources now utilized for commercial purposes near the intersection of Main Street, Pleasant Street and the right-of-way and tracks for the former Kennebec and Portland Railroad (Maine Central Railroad). The

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

topography of the district slopes generally toward the east becoming steeply sloped near the river. Many high style dwellings are located on prominent lots at the eastern edge of the district with views downhill toward the river. The surrounding residential buildings to the north, west, and south of the district are typically one or two-story frame structures constructed in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are not included within the historic district boundary as they are usually more scattered or have been highly altered.

Overall the buildings in the Richmond Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a nineteenth century village. Many resources have lost some architectural integrity with the application of vinyl siding or the installation of replacement windows. Multi-family homes and commercial buildings have been particularly impacted by changes in siding and fenestration and some storefronts have been altered. However, the contributing buildings retain their original form and ornament and continue to portray their original use and design. While some individual buildings have been altered, the district overall retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling and association. Few buildings have been substantially altered to the degree that they no longer contribute to the district. The majority of buildings within the district retain their original façades, and there are few modern intrusions.

The Kennebec River and both its banks in this area are part of the Arnold Trail to Quebec Historic District (NR id # 69000018). The Richmond and Arnold Trail districts overlap along the west bank of the Kennebec River within the Richmond District. The Arnold Trail has a much earlier period of significance, 1775, and it has no identified above ground resources within the Richmond Historic District.

Inventory:

**1. 93 Main Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story commercial building at 93 Main Street has a side gable metal roof that ends in a front gable dormer over two large industrial overhead doors. The primary entrance to the west of the overhead doors is protected by a portico. The steel framed building is clad in metal siding.

**2. 89 Main Street, c1870**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 89 Main Street has a side gable metal roof, brick and granite foundation, and vinyl siding. The center hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form, bay windows framing either side of the entry porch. A secondary one-story porch extends across the east façade of the rear ell. The dwelling retains its two-over-two wood windows and paired wood panel entry doors.

**3-4. 2 High Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 2 High Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, and replacement vinyl siding on the north façade. The dwelling retains its clapboard siding on the east, west, and south facades and Italianate details like the two-over-two wood windows, the arched window in the gable end, windows hoods supported

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

by brackets, the wood panel door in the rear ell, corner boards, and two-story projecting bay on the south façade.

To the south of the dwelling is a mixed use vernacular barn. The one-and-a-half story front gable barn has clapboard siding, an asphalt roof and granite foundation. Although the central sliding door has been replaced with an overhead door, the door hood, swinging hay loft door and six-over-six window in the gable end remain.

**5-6. 6 High Street, c1960**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The manufactured mobile home at 6 High Street was moved to this lot c1960. The aluminum sided dwelling rests on a concrete pier foundation. To the south of the home is a one-story gable front garage.

The one-car detached garage has clapboard siding and an asphalt roof.

**7. 12 Tallman Street, c1880-1900**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 12 Tallman Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. Although altered by replacement windows the dwelling retains its clapboard siding and Queen Anne details like the two-over-two gable end window, window surrounds, cornice trim and eave returns, the entrance portico and doors, corner boards, and two-story projecting bay on the north façade.

**8-9. 14 High Street, c1962**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story three-bay dwelling at 14 High Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboard siding. The center chimney cape is built in the Minimal Traditional style of the mid-twentieth century. The dwelling retains its eight-over-eight sash windows and entrance portico.

To the northeast of the dwelling is a small one-car garage with features similar to the house and an overhead garage door in the gable end.

**10. 27 Gardiner Street, c1870, after 1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay Second Empire dwelling at 27 Gardiner Street features a Mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles on the upper slope and painted wood shingles on the lower slope. Shed roof dormers, each featuring a single two-over-two sash window, are symmetrically arranged on each side of the lower slope. The dwelling retains other character defining details of its style like the hooded two-over-two sash windows, the bracketed entry hood over the central entrance door, the paired panel wood entry door with tall narrow glass panes, and the paired brackets in the wide cornice band. The central hall dwelling is clad in wood clapboards and rests on a granite foundation with a two-story ell to the north. The ell is connected to a shed and carriage barn by a one-story L-shaped porch with round columns, brackets, and railings of flat sawn balusters.

The two-story shed has a side gable roof and connects to the gable end of the barn. The walls of the shed and barn are clad in clapboards and the roof forms are clad in asphalt shingles. The window and door surrounds are capped by hoods. The shed door is a small two-panel

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

door with diagonal boards. The front gable barn features a large interior sliding barn door below a swinging hayloft door and hay pulley.

**11. Richmond Town Hall, 26 Gardiner Street, 1982** **1 non-contributing building**

The Post Modern one-story civic building at 26 Gardiner Street has a hip roof and central entry porch with a gable roof. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vertical board siding. The civic building rests on a concrete foundation. The Town Hall shares a parking lot with the adjacent Police Station.

**12. Richmond Police Station, 26 Gardiner Street, c1995** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story four-bay police station at 26 Gardiner Street rests on a concrete foundation. The entrance door with an entry hood is located on the gable end. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Police Station shares a parking lot with the adjacent Town Hall.

**13. 24 Gardiner Street, 1980s** **1 non-contributing building**

The Post Modern commercial building at 24 Gardiner Street is U-shaped in plan. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls, which rest on a concrete foundation, are clad in wood clapboards.

**14. 25 Gardiner Street, c1972** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay dwelling at 25 Gardiner Street rests on a concrete foundation. The irregular-plan dwelling has a side gable roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, which terminates in a front gable dormer over the entrance door and a large multi-pane picture window. The walls are clad in aluminum siding. The dwelling is built in the Minimal Traditional style of the mid-twentieth century. The dwelling retains its one-over-one sash windows.

**15. 23 Gardiner Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story five-bay dwelling at 23 Gardiner Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The central hall dwelling with a rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding. A one-story, two-car garage is attached to the rear ell. The front gable roof building is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles and has a pair of overhead panel garage doors.

**16. 21 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story three-bay dwelling at 21 Gardiner Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling with a rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The side entry is recessed from the façade. The door is flanked by half-height sidelights.

**17. 20 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The two-story Greek Revival dwelling at 20 Gardiner Street retains several character defining features including a pronounced pediment on the gable ends with deep entablature band supported by wide paneled pilasters at each corner. On the east façade, a one-story porch over the main entrance has a hip roof supported by fluted Ionic columns. The wood paneled

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

entry door is flanked by full height sidelights. The dwelling also features six-over-six wood sash windows with surrounds topped by pedimented hoods on the first floor and straight hoods on the second floor. The wood clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation.

A narrow two-story shed connects the dwelling to the one-and-a-half story carriage barn. The vernacular mixed use mid-19<sup>th</sup> century barn has a front gable roof and a pair of swinging garage doors on the Wilson Street façade. Like the dwelling its materials include wood clapboard siding, asphalt roof shingles and a granite foundation.

**18. 19 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling has a Greek Revival form with wide flat corner boards, a deep entablature, and wood paneled entrance door with flanking full height sidelights. It also has an Italianate full width front porch with turned posts and paired brackets. The wood clapboard clad walls of the dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation.

**19. The former Nazarene Church, 1 Spruce Street, 1857**

**1 contributing building**

The former church, designed by Harvey Graves, is Renaissance Revival in style with Greek Revival influences. Each bay on the front features a narrow arched sash window in an arched recess accentuated by a large wood keystone. In the south and north bays a wood panel door is located below the window. In the north and south sides, a similar narrow arched sash window is aligned above a rectangular sash window. The window surrounds are simple flat casings with a slightly projecting arch head with a small central wood keystone. The front (east) façade is clad in flush wood sheathing; the remaining facades are clad in wood clapboards. The corner boards are wide flat boards. The timber framed church rests on a granite foundation.

The three-bay church has a central tower that breaks the gable front roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The tower projects beyond the front wall of the main church building and features wide paneled corner boards. The two-story projection has a front gable pediment. Above the pediment the tower extends in three stages. The lowest part is a square base with a central arched pediment supported by brackets. The second stage is the belfry which is cross shaped in plan with a central arched opening with a wood keystone. The final stage is a copper onion dome topped by a cross.

**20. 5 Spruce Street, c1880**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 15 Spruce Street has a side ell that rests on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling retains many character defining details of its Italianate style including the front entry portico, the projecting bays, the paired brackets and dentil molding in the cornice, paired entrance doors, and window hoods. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows and the enclosure of the gable end cornice returns. The gable end features dentil molding and a central arch window. The one-story rear ell and attached three-bay garage rests on a concrete foundation. To the south of the dwelling beyond a vegetable garden is a shed and chicken coop constructed 2007-2010.

**21. 15 Gardiner Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**



**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

The one-story four-by-one bay hall and parlor dwelling at 15 Gardiner Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a parged stone foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the timber frame dwelling are clad in vinyl siding.

**22-25. 14 Gardiner Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

**3 non-contributing buildings**

The two-story five-bay dwelling at 14 Gardiner Street is rectangular in plan with a side ell that rests on a concrete foundation. A porch extends across the front of the one-story side ell. The porch roof is supported by round tapered columns that rest on a half wall sheathed in clapboard siding. The revival style dwelling has a central hall and symmetrical interior chimneys that pierce the ridge of the side gable roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The central entrance wall is a wood panel door flanked by three-quarter height sidelights under a low arch fanlight.

Three gable roof garages from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century are located to the southwest of the dwelling, as is a small shed with a shed roof.

**26. 135 Pleasant Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story two-bay dwelling at 135 Pleasant Street is Greek Revival in style with late 19<sup>th</sup> century Queen Anne alterations. The side hall front gable form was altered by a wraparound porch, bay window, and corner tower. The wrap around porch has a shed roof supported by round tapered Doric columns resting on a half wall composed of horizontal panels. It retains its entrance door, flanked by sidelights under a rectangular transom. The walls, clad in asbestos siding, rest on a granite foundation. Additional porches include a two-by-one bay second story porch above the wrap around porch and an attached enclosed one-story porch on the north façade. The dwelling was altered in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century by replacement siding and one-over-one sash windows.

**27. Richmond Freight House, Depot Street, c1860**

**1 contributing building**

The vernacular one-story building is located adjacent to the former Kennebec and Portland Railroad track on Depot Street. The four by one bay building has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls, clad in wood clapboards, rest on a fieldstone foundation.

**28. 129 Pleasant Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story five-by-two-bay dwelling at 129 Pleasant Street has a central hall plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The dwelling has a one-story rear ell connected to a one-story, one-car garage. The Greek Revival dwelling has been altered by one-over-one replacement sash windows, but retains its Greek Revival entrance. The wood panel entry door is flanked by three-quarter height sidelights and is recessed from the front façade. The entry surround is composed of simple flat pilasters supporting a wide lintel.

**29. 6 Depot Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story three-bay Craftsman dwelling at 6 Depot Street is square in plan with a one-story rear ell. The hip roof has a gable wall dormer on the front elevation supported by long tapered brackets. Below the central gable dormer is a full width one-story porch

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

supported by replacement posts. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation.

**30-31. 2 Depot Street, c1950**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story five-bay ranch house at 2 Depot Street with a side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling's side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration includes singular and grouped one-over-one vinyl sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

A detached two-car garage with overhead doors is located to the south of the dwelling.

**32. 1 Depot Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story four-bay dwelling at 1 Depot Street has a one-story rear ell with an attached porch across the full width of the ell. The back hall plan Greek Revival dwelling features a full front pediment, wide panel corner boards and projecting window lintels. The ell connects to a vernacular mixed use barn. The one-and-a-half story late 19<sup>th</sup> century barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The three-bay barn has a central interior sliding barn door flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Centered above the large door is a small swinging hayloft door and a hay pulley.

**33. 12 Center Street, c1860**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 12 Center Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a granite foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling has a full width porch with turned posts and brackets supporting a hip roof. A bay window with Italianate brackets is located on the west façade. A one-and-a-half story rear ell with a secondary porch with Italianate details and shed connect to a mixed use barn.

The one-and-a-half story connected barn at 12 Center Street has a front gable roof. Like the attached dwelling its materials include asphalt roof shingles, clapboard siding, and a granite foundation. The barn's front (west) façade has an interior sliding door consisting of two wood panels over three smaller panels. Centered above the door is a hayloft door and hay mow pulley. Centered on the gable end wall is a one-over-one sash window.

**34. 13 Center Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, five-bay dwelling at 13 Center Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The center hall Queen Anne dwelling has a full width full porch featuring turned posts, sawn brackets and a low rail of turned balusters. Above the porch's shed roof is a gable wall dormer with a single one-over-one sash window. A one-story bay window projects from the west façade. The rectangular plan dwelling rests on a granite foundation, and the ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash windows.

The connected one-story barn is vernacular in style and English in form on a fieldstone foundation. It may date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The side gable roof is sheathed in metal and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. It has been altered by a central opening with an overhead garage door.

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**35. 11 Center Street, c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story two-bay dwelling at 11 Center Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wood clapboard clad walls rest on a brick foundation. The Queen Anne dwelling has a side ell with a wraparound porch that is partially enclosed. The open section of the porch has square wood columns resting on a paneled half wall. The side hall entrance has a projecting front addition next to a projecting bay window. Additional character defining details include the gable window lintels and hoods and narrow corner boards. The dwelling's materials have been altered by replacement windows.

**36. 1 Tallman Street, c1870**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 1 Tallman Street is rectangular in plan with a rear ell resting on a granite foundation. The central hall Second Empire has a mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three dormers are centered above the five first floor openings, all consisting of single two-over-two wood sash windows. The projecting cornice between the first and second floors is supported by brackets. The walls of the main dwelling are brick while the one-story rear ell is clad in shiplap siding. The ell ends in a shed with an exterior sliding garage door. The exterior rail hardware is protected by a simple wood hood.

**37. 4 Tallman Street, c1970**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story five-bay ranch has an irregular plan on a concrete foundation. An engaged porch extends across the front (north) façade of the side ell. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**38. 6 Tallman Street, c1978**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay ranch has an irregular plan on a concrete foundation. An engaged porch extends across western half of the front (north) façade. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. A narrow mudroom/shed connects the dwelling to the one-story one-car garage. The front gable garage has an overhead door and materials similar to the dwelling.

**39-40. 11 Tallman Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 11 Tallman Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rectangular plan building rests on a brick foundation while the one-story rear and side ells rest on a concrete foundation. The walls of the side hall Queen Anne are clad in vinyl siding. The gable wall of the small gable roof portico over the front entrance is clad in decorative wood lattice. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows, vinyl siding and a new front entry door.

To the east of the dwelling is a gable front two car garage with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

**41. 5 Myrtle Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 5 Myrtle Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular dwelling has a one-story

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rear ell and a one-story attached shed roof porch that has been enclosed for a three-season porch. Although the walls of the side hall Greek Revival dwelling are clad in replacement siding and the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows, it retains its character defining entry way with side lights and a wide lintel.

**42. Richmond Town Hall and School, 3 Myrtle Street, 1846 1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-by-four-bay former school building at 3 Myrtle Street has been altered for use as a fire station. The Greek Revival brick building has two large overhead door openings on the side (east) elevation. The southernmost opening has been subsequently infilled by windows and a pedestrian door. On the front (north) elevation of the former side hall plan building, the eastern side entrance has been infilled and replaced with a window, the western side entrance has been partially infilled for a smaller door. The center window has been infilled with brick. The building has also been altered by one-over-one sash replacement windows and the removal of the cupola/bell tower. To the south of the building is a late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-bay addition for two fire trucks.

**43. Selectman's Park, Main Street, c2000 1 non-contributing site**

To the north of the fire station at 3 Myrtle Street is an open lot that has been dedicated as a park. Two granite memorial benches, a sign, and small scale plantings are the only features of the small park.

**44. Umberhine Library, 86 Main Street, 2011-2012 1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay library at 86 Main Street was constructed in the Post Modern style with a side gable roof and paired six-over-six sash windows. The entrance to the building is covered by a timber-framed projecting gable roof portico. The building's materials include a concrete foundation, asphalt roof shingles, and clapboard siding. A granite veteran's memorial with a flagpole behind it is located on the library lot at the corner of Main and Myrtle Streets.

**45. 4 Myrtle Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1 contributing building**

One-story two-bay dwelling at 4 Myrtle Street has a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Queen Anne dwelling has a side hall plan with a Greek Revival style entrance. The wood panel entry door is flanked by three-quarter height sidelights under a wide lintel. The walls of the dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a brick foundation. The windows are wide double-hung sash windows with the upper sash divided into six vertical panes. A one-story, one-car garage with an overhead garage door on the gable end wall is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The materials of the garage are similar to the dwelling with wood clapboard siding and asphalt roof shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation.

**46-47. 6 Myrtle Street, 1820 1 contributing building  
1 non-contributing building**

Possibly moved in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the one-story five-bay cape at 6 Myrtle Street rests on a fieldstone foundation. The dwelling has been altered by an interior end chimney, a one-story side ell, replacement windows, and replacement siding.

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To the west of the dwelling is a mid-twentieth century two-car garage with paneled overhead doors on the gable end facing the street.

**48. 8 Myrtle Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay Greek Revival dwelling at 8 Myrtle Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although altered by replacement siding and windows, the side hall dwelling retains its character defining entry, cornice returns, and wide corner pilasters. The recessed entrance door is flanked by sidelights. The entrance surround has wide pilasters and a deep lintel. The dwelling has a rear ell and an attached secondary porch.

**49-50. 7 Myrtle Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story five-bay cape at 7 Myrtle Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding and one-over-one replacement sash windows. The dwelling is connected to a one-story vernacular mixed use barn. The side gable English plan barn has an asphalt shingle sheathed roof and walls clad in wood shingles. It rests on a fieldstone foundation.

To the west of the barn is a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car gable front garage with wood clapboards and an asphalt shingle roof.

**51-52. 7 Center Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story Second Empire dwelling at 7 Center Street retains several character defining features despite the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The dwelling has a bay window, entry hood supported by brackets, and dormers in the Mansard roof typically found in the Second Empire style. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling's shed connects to the dwelling to a former stable, now used as a garage.

The detached two-story Second Empire stable's mansard roof is sheathed in metal. The rectangular plan building is sheathed in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. It has been converted to a two-car garage with two overhead garage doors. A dormer window is centered above each garage door.

**53. 5 Center Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story two-bay dwelling is Italianate in style with Gothic Revival wall dormers on the side ell. The front gable dwelling has a side hall entrance with a hood supported by large brackets. To the south of the entrance is a projecting bay window. The one-story porch across the front façade of the ell has been enclosed and shed roof dormers have been added on either side. The dwelling has also been altered by replacement siding and windows. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The two-story connected barn has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular barn's walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has been altered by the application of replacement siding, windows, and the installation of two overhead garage doors.

**54. 84 Main Street, 1860s-1880s**

**1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 84 Main Street has a gable front roof sheathed in metal. The rectangular plan dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the side hall Italianate dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and vinyl replacement siding. Although altered by the application of vinyl siding, the dwelling retains its Italianate window hoods, two-over-two sash windows and paired cornice brackets. The attached full-width one-story porch has turned posts that support the hip roof.

**55. 3 Center Street, 1820s-1850s**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Center Street has a temple style Greek Revival façade with a full pediment supported by four two-story octagonal columns. The dwelling also retains its character defining entryway with a recessed panel door flanked by sidelights and an entry surround composed of paneled pilasters and a wide lintel. The first-floor windows are two-over-two while the windows on the upper floors are six-over-six sash windows. On the south side is a secondary one-story porch supported by square posts. The front façade is clad in flush wood siding, while the secondary facades are clad in wood clapboards. The side hall dwelling rests on granite foundation. The rear ell is two stories in height with a Mansard roof. Five shed dormers are located on each side of the lower roof slope. Two of the three rear entrances on the ell have hoods supported by large brackets, typical of the Italianate style.

**56. 80 Main Street, 1860s-1880s**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 80 Main Street has a flat roof sheathed in metal. The walls of the dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a granite foundation. The central hall Italianate dwelling retains the two-story projecting bays, the bracketed projecting cornice, window hoods supported by brackets, and the large brackets on either side of the paired entry doors that are typical elements of the style.

**57. 6 Center Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Center Street has a gable front roof with asphalt shingles. The rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of aluminum siding, replacement windows, and a large full width shed dormer on the south elevation. A one-story side ell projects from the north side of the dwelling.

**58. 8 Center Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 8 Center Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall vernacular dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, windows, and a two-story side ell. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation.

**59-60. 85 Main Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 85 Main Street is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Craftsman style bungalow. The dwelling has many character defining details including the exposed rafter tails and beams, knee braces, exterior end wall chimney, tapered porch columns, multipaned windows, and entrance porch. The low slope side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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A band of trim extends around the dwelling, connecting the window sills. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles.

To the rear of the dwelling is a non-contributing, one-and-a-half story, two-bay garage built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Craftsman style. The two-car garage's building materials are similar to the dwelling with wood shingle siding, a concrete foundation, and asphalt roof shingles.

**61. Maine Central Railway, Main to Wheeler Streets, Late 20<sup>th</sup> c.**

**1 non-contributing structure**

The former Kennebec and Portland Railway is now operated by the Maine Central with railway tracks run north and south through the district from Kimball Street to Wheeler Street. There are four grade crossings in the district. The Kimball and Weymouth crossings each consist of two signals, one on the west and one on the east side of the tracks. The Pleasant Street crossing consists of two signals, one on the north and one on the south side of the tracks. The Main Street crossing consists of two signals, one on the west and one on the east side of the tracks. The signal on the west side has a barrier arm for cars and pedestrians. A second pedestrian barrier arm is located on the southeast side of the crossing.

**62. Kennebec & Portland Railroad Searchlight Signal, Weymouth Street, 1870-1925**

**1 contributing structure**

The searchlight signal is located between the Weymouth Street and Main Street crossings. It is adjacent to a wooden platform with a ramp.

**63. 81 Main Street, 1830s-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, four-bay multi-family dwelling at 81 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the center hall dwelling are clad in wood clapboards. The main form of the dwelling rests on a granite foundation. Two-story pilasters and a partial pediment form a temple front on the Greek Revival dwelling. Although altered by six-over-six replacement sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style simple wood surrounds, wide cornice trim, and pilasters. A one-story portico is located on the front of the side ell and at the rear of the side ell. Both porticos are supported by square columns with sawn brackets.

**64. 79 Main Street, 1830s-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 79 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main form of the center hall brick dwelling and the rear ell rest on a granite foundation. Two interior end chimneys pierce the front slope of the roof. A one-story portico with a flat roof supported by square columns protects the paired entry doors. A short balustrade caps the portico's flat roof. Although altered by late 19<sup>th</sup> century two-over-two sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style granite lintels and sills, wide cornice trim, and cornice returns. A secondary one-story porch is attached to the east gable end. An attached barn is located to the rear (north) of the dwelling. The English plan barn has a side gable roof and a central interior sliding barn door with a swinging hayloft door above. The barn's building materials include asphalt roof shingles, wood clapboards, and a fieldstone foundation.

**65-66. 77 Main Street, 1860s-1878, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

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**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 77 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. A one-story porch with a hip roof supported by square posts wraps around the front (south) and east elevations. Although altered by one-over-one sash windows the dwelling retains its Italianate style bay window, deep projecting eave supported by modillions, dentil moldings, wide corner boards, and arch window in the gable end.

The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of unmatched overhead panel garage doors. The front gable roof outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**67. Charles Southard House, 2 Hathorn Street, c1870-1878 1 contributing building**

The three-story, three-bay dwelling at 2 Hathorn Street has a mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and vinyl siding. The center hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced by one-over-one sash windows. The former Second Empire style dwelling was altered in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It retains its Second Empire form, roof, recessed dormers, and paired cornice brackets. Its Queen Anne alterations include the porch and tower. The one-story porch, with a metal sheathed hip roof supported by paired square columns, wraps around the front (south) and east elevations. Above each porch column is a bracket, between each bracket is a row of spindles. The posts rest on a balustrade of turned and sawn balusters. Above the entry stair is a gable dormer with decorative wood shingles. The Queen Anne style tower features bands of paired one-over-one sash windows and large fixed sash windows separated by wide vertical wood trim. Between the second and third floors of the tower is a wrought iron balustrade supported by wrought iron brackets. Above the tower's third floor is a band of wood panels with a geometric pattern. The tower is capped by a mansard roof with an octagonal window in each facet of the octagonal roof. The rear ell of the dwelling connects to a mixed-use barn. The two-story barn is English in plan with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the barn are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a granite foundation. The central opening is recessed and has been altered to accommodate three hinged pedestrian doors. Above the central entry is a swinging hayloft door. The south slope of the roof has been altered by the application of solar panels and the window replaced by one-over-one sash windows. A fence separates the parcel from the sidewalks on Main and Hathorn Streets.

**68. 69 Main Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century 1 contributing building**

The five-bay vernacular commercial building at 69 Main Street consists of two sections, one a two-story gable front and a one-story parapet section. The two façades are connected by a projecting awning across the full width of the front (south) façade. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The building rests on a concrete foundation. A parking lot is located to the rear (north) of the building.

**69. 65 Main Street, c2000 1 non-contributing building**

The six-bay vernacular commercial building at 65 Main Street has a front gable roof topped by two small cupolas. The roof of the steel framed building is sheathed in metal and the walls are clad in pressed metal. The one-story building rests on a concrete foundation. The eastern storefront is occupied by a hardware store, while the western storefront is occupied by Main



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Street Fuel. A pair of gasoline pumps on an island is located in front (south) of the building, near the street.

**70. 55 Main Street, 1878-1905**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 55 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front gable end features verge board with a cross cut-out pattern. The Queen Anne side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A one-story porch extends across the front entrance and engages the adjacent bay window. The porch has a hip roof supported by square posts and sawn brackets. The dwelling has been altered by replacement doors, windows, and siding. A secondary one-story porch with details similar to the front porch is attached to the rear ell.

**71. 53 Main Street, 1878-1895**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay Italianate dwelling at 53 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls of the central hall dwelling are clad in clapboards. The pair of entry doors is protected by a projecting portico supported by square columns. Above the entrance is a two-over-two sash window. To either side of the central bay are two-story projecting bays. Paired brackets in the cornice are typical of the Italianate style.

**72. 49 Main Street, 1865-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay Italianate building at 49 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A pair of shed dormers extends across the full width of the roof slopes. The mixed-use building rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the irregular plan building are clad in vinyl siding. On the first floor a central entrance door accesses the storefront, while a door to the east leads to the upper floors. An awning extends across the full width of the first floor and is supported by braced brackets. Windows include the large plate glass storefront window and six-over-six replacement sashes.

**73. 47 Main Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay building at 47 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls of the central hall building are clad in vinyl siding. A central entry door has a Colonial Revival surround and is flanked by half height sidelights. Symmetrically arranged windows are six-over-six sashes. The cornice features a band of dentil molding. The five-bay façade on Darrah Street is similar to the Main Street façade, except for the six upper story windows and a pair of gable end dormers above the cornice.

**74. Alexander/Small/Preble House, 43-45 Main St., 1829-1830** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay multi-family dwelling at 43-45 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Attached to the three-bay form is a three-bay side addition with a flat roof. The buildings rest on granite foundations. The front façade's first floor walls of the central hall building are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards. The central entry door has a replacement revival style entry door flanked by sidelights. On the first floor are paired sliding sash windows while other fenestration is symmetrically arranged windows six-over-six sashes. The cornice of the side addition features

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a band of brackets. A one-story hip roof porch supported by round columns extends across the full width of the front facade.

**75. 41 Main Street, 1890-1905**

**1 contributing building**

The two -story, three-bay mixed use building at 41 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Attached to the three-bay form is a two-bay side addition with a flat roof. The Queen Anne style building rests on a granite foundation, while the addition rests on a concrete foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboard, wood shingle, and vertical wood siding. The front façade's first floor walls are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards, except for the gable end, which is clad in wood shingles. On the first floor a central entrance door accesses the storefront, and is flanked by modern storefront windows.

**76. 37 Main Street, 1878-1885**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building at 37 Main Street has a parapet gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The Italianate style building rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboards and vertical wood siding. The front façade's first floor walls are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards. On the first floor a recessed central entrance door accesses the storefront and is flanked by modern storefront windows. Pairs of brackets are symmetrically arranged at the cornice and an arch louver is located in the upper front wall.

**77. 39 Main Street, 1878-1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, six-bay commercial building at 39 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The vernacular building rests on a high brick foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboards. A projecting cornice and band of trim extends across the front façade above the first-floor windows and entry door. Below each first-floor window opening is a wood panel. Upper story windows are one-over-one sash, while the first-floor windows are multi-pane fixed sash replacement windows.

**78. 33 Main Street, 1872**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, four-bay commercial building at 33 Main Street has a flat roof sheathed with asphalt. The Italianate brick building rests on a brick foundation with granite piers beneath each pilaster on the front facade. A granite band extends across the front façade above the first-floor windows and entry door. The door is located in the western bay of the front façade between two square pilasters. To the east are three bays of tall paired casement windows under a fixed transom window. Between each window is a cast iron column. Below each first-floor window opening is a brick panel. Upper story windows are paired casements under an arched transom. Above each upper window is a brick arch, ending at a granite spring stone. Above the upper windows is a band of articulated bricks. A brick parapet the width of two bays caps the façade.

**79. 21 Main Street, before 1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-by-five-bay vernacular commercial building at 21 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central entrance door is flanked by sidelights under a transom. Centered above the door is a second entrance door, also flanked by

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sidelights under a fanlight panel. Fenestration is six-over-six sash windows. A one-story hip roof porch extends across the full width of the front façade. The porch roof is supported by turned posts.

**80. 34 Main Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 34 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the side hall Greek Revival dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a granite foundation. Although altered by one-over-one replacement sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style porch, wide cornice trim, and pilasters. Two-story pilasters and a partial pediment form a temple front on the Greek Revival dwelling. A full width one-story porch extends across the front of the dwelling. A two-story secondary porch is located to the rear (southeast) corner of the dwelling. Entrance to the dwelling is through a pair of paneled doors with large rectangular glass panes.

**81. 44 Main Street, c1930**

**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 44 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story side ell is located to the west of the dwelling. The front of the side ell appears to be an enclosed former porch. The vernacular dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding as well as doors and windows, leaving very little original material and detail.

**82. 48 Main Street, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building was constructed of concrete block. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The single storefront has a recessed center door flanked by large fixed plate glass commercial windows. Above are four one-over-one sash windows. The front of the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, while the concrete block walls are exposed on the side of the building.

**83. Richmond Street Clock, Main Street, c2008**

**1 non-contributing structure**

The new dual face clock was moved to the site in early 21<sup>st</sup> century as part of street improvements funded by a 2007 CDBG Community Enterprise Grant.

**84-85. 50 Main Street, c1950, late 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story, three-bay commercial building at 50 Main Street is a large hip roof structure with two small cupolas. The roof extends over a small building with a take-out window and an open-air seating area. The south end of the roof structure is supported by posts.

To the rear of the commercial structure is a one-and-a-half story three-bay garage. The central opening accesses the upper story of the garage, which has a residential use. Two steeply pitched gable roof dormers rest on the north slope of the steeply pitched side gable roof. The building's materials include a concrete foundation, vertical board siding, and asphalt roof shingles.

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**86. Toothaker Block, 52 Main Street, 1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, seven-bay commercial building at 52 Main Street is constructed of brick. The first story of the Italianate structure is separated from the upper level by a projecting cornice band supported by brackets. Each bay of the first-floor storefront is separated by fluted cast iron columns. Above the seven first floor openings are six one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings. Brick brackets support the cornice of the metal clad flat roof. A plaque between the middle second floor windows is inscribed with "Toothaker, 1878".

**87. 54 Main Street, c1897**

**1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, six-bay commercial building at 54 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a granite foundation. The first story of the Queen Anne structure is separated from the upper level by a projecting cornice band supported by brackets. The original storefronts consist of large plate glass bays over wood panel flanking a recessed pair of wood panel doors. Each door has a tall narrow glass pane. The upper walls and side walls are clad in vinyl siding. Remaining Queen Anne details include the corner boards and the scallop wood shingles in the upper half of the front gable end.

**88. 58 Main Street, 2007  
building**

**1 non-contributing**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Post Modern commercial building at 58 Main Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**89. 60 Main Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

Also known as 25 Weymouth Street, the two-story, four-bay dwelling has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. A central entrance consists of a wood panel door flanked by half-height sidelights under a wide lintel, typical of the Greek Revival style. To the south of the central entrance is a projecting bay window, typical of the Italianate style. To the north are two, two-over-two sash windows. Symmetrically arranged above the first-floor windows are three two-over-two sash windows.

**90. 64 Main Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building at 64 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in metal. A one-story, three-bay parapet roof side addition is located to the north of the gable front building. The walls of the building are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The first floor has been altered by a commercial entry door and replacement fixed sash storefront windows. The few remaining details typical of the Queen Anne style include the decorative truss in the gable end, two-over-two sash window in the gable end, and roof top finials.

**91. 66 Main Street, c1992**

**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay commercial building at 66 Main Street has a gable front roof and rear ell. Building materials include asphalt roof shingles, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation. Small windows are arranged to form large window openings in a Post-Modern style.

**92. Wadleigh's Fuel Co. , 70 Main Street, c1960**

**1 non-contributing building**

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The one-story, four-bay commercial building at the corner of Pleasant and Main Street was built in the modern style with a flat roof. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. An integrated side garage is located on the front (north) elevation. Fenestration includes a large plate glass window, tall narrow sash windows, awning windows and paired one-over-one sash windows. A shed roof portico supported by canted posts protects the entrance on the Pleasant Street side of the building.

**93. Methodist Church Parsonage, 76 Main Street, c1830** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three dormers, two gable roof dormers flanking a central steeply pitched wall dormer, rest on the north slope of the roof. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The central hall dwelling has a recessed wood panel door flanked by three-quarter-height sidelights surrounded by wide pilasters supporting a wide lintel, typical of the Greek Revival style. The steep gable roof and window surrounds are typical of the Gothic Style. A bay window projects from the west elevation and a one-story side ell projects from the east elevation.

**94. Methodist Episcopal Church, 74 Main Street, 1846** **1 contributing building**

The Gothic Revival Church at 74 Main Street has a double entrance reflecting its double aisle plan. Each paired entry door is located under a Gothic arch transom window. Tall paneled pilasters demarcate each bay and with the full pediment, form a gable front. A large Gothic arch window is located in the gable end. The walls are clad in flush sheathing and wood clapboards. The church building rests on a granite foundation. Its gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A two stage steeple rests on the gable roof. The first stage is square in plan and contains a clock face on all four elevations and is capped by a projecting cornice. The second stage, or belfry, is also square in plan, capped by a projecting cornice, and each elevation has an arch louver. A pyramidal roof and weathervane caps the tower roof. A large rear ell extends to the west housing the office and social hall.

**95. 123 Pleasant Street, c1840** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 123 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof with a long, shed dormer on the front (east) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**96. 125 Pleasant Street, c1890** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 125 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story porch wraps around the front (east) and south side of the Queen Anne center hall dwelling. Fenestration is paired narrow one-over-one sash windows. The center entrance is a pair of wood panel doors with tall narrow glass panes. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a brick foundation.

**97. 22 Weymouth Street, c1850** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 22 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by a front addition over the side hall entry.

**98. 20 Weymouth Street, c1890** **1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 20 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch with a shed roof has been added on the front of the dwelling.

**99. 18 Weymouth Street, c1855** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 18 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**100. 16 Weymouth Street, c1850** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 16 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, a projecting side addition and a gable roof dormer.

**101. 14 Weymouth Street, c2010** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, six-bay dwelling at 14 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof with several gable dormers on the front (north) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**102. 10 Weymouth Street, c1820** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The hall and parlor dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**103. 9 Weymouth Street, c1989** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 9 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The chalet style dwelling rests on a granite foundation, perched upon a sloping lot. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**104. 8 Weymouth Street, c1870** **1 contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The half cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**105. 17 Church Street, 1855** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Church Street has a hip roof and cupola sheathed in metal. The center hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The Italianate dwelling retains many character defining details: the cupola, paired cornice brackets, window hoods, the entry portico, wide corner boards, and dentil molding under the deep projecting roofline.

**106. St. Alexander Nevsky Church, 15 Church Street, c1850, 1960 remodel**  
**1 contributing building**

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**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

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The former stable is now an Orthodox Church with architectural details reflecting affiliation with the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia. The one-story, four-bay building has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The walls are clad in aluminum siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The south facing façade has a portico over the entry in the third bay with round top windows on either side. The windows have three-light semicircle sections over nine-light rectangular sash. The rectangular plan dwelling has a tall tower at the southwestern corner. The tower has an open base creating an entry porch for the double door main entry in the first bay. The tower is capped by a pyramidal roof with a small onion dome, spire and Russian Orthodox cross. Below the eaves of the pyramidal roof on all four sides are four-light round top windows with the upper panes rounded.

A low one story ell extends from each gable end of the main block. Siding, roofing and trim match the main block. The west ell has a gable side roof with a single one-light window on the west wall. The east ell is one story in height with a hip roof. There are two round top windows in the east wall which match those on the façade. The north elevation matches the south with a center door flanked by round top windows.

The building interior is divided into narthex, nave and sanctuary from west to east. The narthex is entered through the door under the tower. A door on the east wall of this small room opens to the interior of the main block which is a large room with vaulted ceiling. Three doorways provide access from the nave to the sanctuary. Clear finished pine boards cover the walls and ceiling in the nave. The narthex and sanctuary have painted wallboard. The walls in all three rooms are covered in Russian Orthodox iconography. The gable end walls and side walls of the nave are particularly vivid with the east gable wall which separates the nave from the sanctuary displaying the greatest artistry. The church retains all seven aspects of integrity with little change after the 1960 alteration to a church.

**107. 13 Church Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The one-story, five-bay dwelling at 13 Church Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles.

**108. Calvinist Baptist Church, 11 Church Street, 1833**

**1 contributing building**

The former church at 11 Church Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The two-story, one-bay building has been converted to residential use. The center hall building has a small portico over the primary entrance. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

**109. 9 Church Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 9 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling retains is character defining entry door and surround.

**110. 7 Church Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 7 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall vernacular dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows, doors, and siding. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century connected barn at the rear of the dwelling faces east toward the river and is barely visible from the street. The one-story barn has an English Plan with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards.

**111. 5 Church Street, c1878-c1885**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 5 Church Street has a hip roof with a cupola sheathed in asphalt shingles. The center hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The Italianate dwelling retains several character defining features including the bay window, one-story attached portico, cornice brackets, the hip roof and cupola.

**112. 4 Church Street, c1880**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 4 Church Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in asphalt siding. An attached one-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling.

**113. 6 Church Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The dwelling retains its character defining Greek Revival entry.

**114. 8 Church Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. It retains its Italianate entry hood, corner boards and cornice returns.

**115. 10 Church Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**116-117. 12 Church Street, c1865-1878**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 12 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Italianate dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

The one-story vernacular barn has an English plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. Built 1878-1900, the walls are clad in board and batten siding.

**118-119. 14 Church Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 14 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in metal. The central hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on granite foundations. The walls are



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clad in vinyl siding. An engaged porch with tall Ionic columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment.

The one-and-a-half story vernacular barn has an English plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The barn rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The barn has been converted to a three-bay garage. The three doors are overhead garage doors. A swinging hayloft door is located on the east facing gable end.

**120-121. 134 Pleasant Street, 1878-c1905**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 134 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall brick Queen Anne dwelling and side and rear ells rest on granite foundations. The dwelling retains its Queen Anne tower, bay windows, the one-story attached wrap-around porch and gable wall dormers over the projecting side ells.

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century one-and-a-half story front gable barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The detached Queen Anne barn is clad in wood clapboards and wood shingles. The barn door has been converted by an overhead garage door. Centered above the door is a swinging hayloft door.

**122. 11 Baker Street, 1855, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 11 Baker Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in clapboard siding. The dwelling retains its Italianate cupola, bay windows, the one-story attached porch that connects the two projecting bay windows, and gable wall dormers over the projecting side ells. The dwelling's shed connects to the two-story barn. The two-story, Italianate connected barn has a hip roof with cupola sheathed in asphalt shingles. The barn, built 1878-c1890, is clad in clapboards and rests on a granite foundation.

**123. 9 Baker Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 9 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Doric columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**124. 7 Baker Street**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 7 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An attached full width porch with turned posts supports a hip roof. The side hall vernacular building with Queen Anne details rests on a brick foundation. Queen Anne details include the paired entry doors and the porch details. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**125. Captain David Stearns House, 5 Baker Street, 1851-1855 1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 5 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall octagonal columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

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**126. 3 Baker Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains its Italianate hood, paired entry doors and two-over-two sash windows.

**127-128. Stanwood Alexander House, 1 Baker Street, c1855 2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 1 Baker Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The center hall dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-story enclosed porch is located along the south side of the rear ell. A one-story hip roof porch is located on the front elevation. The dwelling is purported to be a Greek Revival cape raised c1878-1885.

The one-and-a-half story detached gable front barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Built c1878-1885, the barn is clad in wood clapboards. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has an exterior sliding barn door. Other windows and doors have been removed.

**129-130. Charles B Foster House, 2 Baker Street, 1850-1851 2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, four-bay dwelling at 2 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An attached two-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling. The engaged porch has octagonal Doric columns that support the projecting Greek Revival gable pediment. The irregular plan Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in clapboards and flush boards. A bay window projects from the north side of the dwelling.

The early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century detached barn at the rear of the dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood clapboards. The barn has been converted to use as a garage with two overhead garage doors.

**131. 6 Baker Street, early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Baker Street has a side gable roof with a pair of gable dormers connected by a shed roof dormer on the front (east) façade. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has an attached one-story entry porch and an engaged full width secondary porch on the street façade. The engaged porch has fluted Ionic columns that support the projecting Greek Revival gable pediment. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century English plan barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-story connected barn is clad in vinyl siding. A small pair of swinging garage doors is located on the front (east) façade.

**132-133. 8 Baker Street, Early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Doric columns supports the projecting front Greek

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Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

A detached, single car gable front garage sits to the south of the house. It has wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

**134. 10 Baker Street, Early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. Wide corner boards and the deep cornice band are typical of the Greek Revival style.

**135. 136 Pleasant Street, c1860-1878** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 136 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in metal. The Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. Paired cornice brackets, two-over-two wood sash windows, and the door surround with pilasters supporting a projecting hood are typical of the Greek Revival style.

**136. Chesey Sawyer House, 138 Pleasant Street, 1848** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 138 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Ionic columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains its original Greek Revival entry with sidelights and surround. A former mixed-use barn is located to the east of the dwelling (#173). The barn has been converted to a residential use. The two-story connected outbuilding is clad in wood clapboard siding and rests on a granite foundation. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although the barn has lost its traditional openings it retains its hay mow pulley and blocking.

**137-138. 140 Pleasant Street, c1850, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cent.** **1 contributing building**  
**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 140 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall square columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding clapboards. The dwelling retains its original Greek Revival entry with sidelights and surround. A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling.

The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of overhead panel garage doors. The side gable roof outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles. Attached to the garage is a one-story shop with a flat roof.

**139-140. 144 Pleasant Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cen.** **2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 144 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof with a long shed dormer on the front (north) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The cape rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

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A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car garage is located to the north of the dwelling. The one-by-four bay outbuilding has a pair of sliding garage doors on the south façade. The west slope of the roof extends beyond the side of the building to form a covered storage area.

**141. 143 Pleasant Street, c1865-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 143 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling. The dwelling retains several character defining features of its Italianate style including the paired brackets and modillions under the deep projecting eave, the window hoods and surrounds, and the porch posts, brackets, and molding. The dwelling has been altered by a replacement door.

**142-143. 141 Pleasant Street, Early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 141 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two gable roof dormers are located on either side of the steeply sloped gable roof over the center entrance. The cape and side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dormers and gable ends are characterized by their decorative verge boards. The dwelling has been altered by the side addition, replacement siding and windows.

A barn to the north of the dwelling has been converted to a residential use. The one-and-a-half story structure is three-by-two-bays. The front gable structure is clad in wood clapboards and asphalt roof shingles. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century building rests on a concrete foundation.

**144. 139 Pleasant Street, 1887**

**1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 139 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Queen Anne dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in clapboards and decorative wood shingles. A one-story porch extends across the front of the dwelling. The porch features turned posts supporting a shed roof. The northernmost bay of the porch has a gable dormer with geometric patterned molding and diagonal spindlework between the turned posts. The dwelling retains several character defining features of its Queen Anne style including the patterned trim in the gable end, the multiple siding materials, the spindlework porch details and paired entry doors. To the rear of the dwelling is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn. The barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The gable front roof of the one-and-a-half-story barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The barn is clad in wood clapboards. The large interior sliding barn door is located on the north face of the barn. Centered above the large door is a swinging hay loft door.

**145. Hathorn Block, 330 Front Street, c1852**

**1 contributing building**

The four-story, six-bay commercial building at 330 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival building rests on a granite foundation. The brick building has a three-part form facing Front Street with a central projecting gable wall dormer. A roundel is located in the gable end. Fenestration includes paired one-over-one sashes and paired arch windows. Window openings have granite sills and lintels. The brick walls are articulated by paneled pilasters at the corners and cornice returns.

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**146. George Hatch Block, 324 Front Street, c1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, eleven-bay commercial building at 324 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The brick commercial building rests on a granite foundation. Character defining features include the brackets supporting the projecting cornice, the granite sills and lintels, and the granite storefront. The storefront consists of large panes of glass separated by a wide granite columns. A granite lintel above the storefront separates the first and second floors. The brick walls are not articulated.

**147. T.J. Southard Block, 314 Front Street, 1882**

**1 contributing building**

Individually listed on February 23, 1972 (NR id# 72000079)

The three-story, seven-bay commercial building at 314 Front Street has a mansard roof with symmetrically located gable roof dormers and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The brick commercial building rests on a granite foundation. Character defining features include the brackets supporting the projecting cornice, the brick and granite arch lintels, the paired sash window, and the wood storefront. The storefront consists of large panes of glass over a wood panel. Each bay is separated by a narrow column. A projecting wood cornice above the storefront separates the first and second floors. The entrance in the center bay is recessed and retains its original paired wood panel doors with tall narrow panes of glass in each leaf. The brick walls are articulated by brick arches above the second-floor windows and corners.

**148. Southard Tenement, 310 Front Street, 1882**

**1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, four-bay commercial building at 310 Front Street has a front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The commercial building rests on a granite foundation. The brick building has brick hoods with granite keystones and brackets under the deep projecting roof typical of the Italianate style. A two-story porch is located on the north elevation. The building has been altered by one-over-one replacement windows.

**149. The Inn, 2 Church Street, c1860-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The three-story, three-bay commercial building at 2 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The commercial building rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The wide corner boards, window hoods and wide cornice band are typical of its Italianate style. A two-story porch is located on the north elevation.

**150. Campbell Alexander House, 288 Front Street, c1850**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 288 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. It was altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by a Queen Anne porch and bay windows. The full width attached porch has turned posts and sawn brackets supporting a hip roof. It was altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by skylights and dormers. It retains its wide Greek Revival corner boards and full pediment.

**151. 2<sup>nd</sup> Charles B Foster House & Barn, 284 Front Street, c1880** **1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 284 Front Street has a mansard roof sheathed in metal shingles. The center hall Second Empire dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains several character

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defining features of the Second Empire Style including the arch dormers, the bracketed cornice, the ornate window hoods, the attached one-story portico and the tall narrow paired one-over-one sash windows. The connected Italianate carriage barn is two stories in height. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles while the walls are clad in wood clapboards. The barn door has been altered by an overhead garage door. A pair of tall narrow arch windows is located in the gable end above two pairs of six-over-six sash windows.

**152. 281 Front Street, early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 281 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. It has been altered by replacement siding and windows.

**153. 285 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-c1855** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 285 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. Character defining details include the wide paneled corner boards, the full parapet and the two-story engaged porch with tapered Ionic columns. It has been altered by replacement siding and windows.

**154. 289 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-c1855** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 289 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular dwelling with Greek Revival details rests on a granite foundation. The side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**155. Augustus Small House, 291 Front Street, c1900** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, seven-bay dwelling at 291 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Queen Anne dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch projects over the primary entrance. The north end of the dwelling culminated in a tower. The connected Queen Anne carriage barn is two stories in height. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles while the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The barn door has been altered by an overhead garage door.

**156. 299 Front Street, 1960s** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame vernacular residence at 299 Front Street has a gable roof, concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roof. The three-bay dwelling has a small side addition and an interior chimney.

**157. 301 Front Street, 1960s** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame vernacular residence at 301 Front Street has a side gable roof, concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roof. The three-bay dwelling has a small front addition and an interior chimney.

**158. 307 Front Street, 1881** **1 contributing building**

The three-story brick Italianate mill at 307 Front Street is one of the largest buildings in the historic district with rear and side ells. The building form is dominated by a four-story entry

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tower on Front Street and a tall brick exterior chimney stack at the rear of the mill. The building rests on a granite foundation and the flat roof is covered in asphalt roofing. The mill retains its granite lintels and sills, projecting cornice, and cornice brackets. The rear additions are one-story and brick. The additions have low-slope gable roofs with projecting cornices and brackets. Windows in the mill additions are replacement sashes.

**159. 315 Front Street, 1886**

**1 contributing building**

The one-story brick Italianate building at 315 Front Street has a tall hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a brick foundation and has a small center chimney. The building has a projecting brick cornice and arched brick openings for windows, doors, and louvered vents. The doors are pairs of vertical panel doors and the window sashes are 4/4 wood frames.

**160. 2 Water Street, 1878-c1885**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 2 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, cornice returns, and door surround at the recessed entry. The one-over-one windows are replacement sashes.

**161. 4 Water Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 4 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, but has been altered by vinyl siding and loss of entry, window, and cornice details. The one-over-one windows are replacement sashes.

**162. 6 Water Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 6 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form, two-over-two window sashes, and projecting entry hood supported by large brackets.

**163. 8 Water Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 8 Water Street has a gable roof and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It rests on a granite and concrete foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form and the projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. A one-story side addition projects from the west end of the rear of the dwelling.

**164. 12 Water Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story brick residence at 12 Water Street has a hip roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt siding. The contemporary dwelling is characterized by its form and small casement windows.

**165. 16 Water Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story brick building at 16 Water Street has a gable roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building is rectangular in form with minimal details and small casement windows.

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**166. 20 Water Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 20 Water Street has a side gable roof, concrete foundation, and vinyl and clapboard siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular dwelling has a front addition that is likely an enclosed front porch and a shed dormer.

**167. 23 Water Street, early- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**1 contributing building**

The three-story wood frame building at 23 Water Street has a gable roof, granite foundation, and clapboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival building is characterized by its form, corner boards, and full gable pediment.

**168-169. 3 Shed Street, early- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 3 Shed Street has a side gable roof, granite foundation, and clapboard and asbestos siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form as the application of synthetic siding has resulted in the loss of most details.

The detached mixed use barn to the rear of the dwelling is vernacular in style. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-story barn rests on a fieldstone foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The barn door has been replaced by two modern flat panel garage doors.

**170. 4 Shed Street, c1979**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame mobile home at 4 Shed Street rests on concrete piers. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The mobile home is characterized by its form and one-over-one sash windows.

**171. 2 Shed Street, c1975**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame mobile home at 2 Shed Street rests on concrete piers. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The mobile home is characterized by its form and one-over-one sash windows.

**172. 237 Front Street, 1988**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame building at 237 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Post-Modern house is characterized by its form, dormer window and full width porch and rear dormer.

**173. 3 Hagar Street, 1870-1875**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 3 Hagar Street has a mansard roof, granite foundation, and clapboard siding. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Second Empire residence is characterized by its form, central tower, and bay windows. The attached carriage barn to the rear of the dwelling is Second Empire in style. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-and-a-half-story barn rests on a granite foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The barn door has been replaced by two modern flat panel garage doors.

**174-175 9 Hagar Street, c1950**

**2 non-contributing buildings**



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The one-story wood frame vernacular home at 9 Hagar Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rectangular plan has been altered by side, front and porch additions.

A detached garage of the same age is located to the southeast of the house.

**176-177. 11 Hagar Street, c1850, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cent. 2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 11 Hagar Street has a mansard roof, granite foundation, and vinyl siding. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Second Empire residence is characterized by its form, dormer windows, and projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. The house and ell are connected to a barn and a one-car garage is located to the southeast of the barn. The one-and-a-half-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboard siding and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

The one-story, one-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The hip roof outbuilding is clad in wood shingle siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**178. 166 Pleasant Street, c1925 1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 166 Pleasant Street has a concrete foundation and wood shingle siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The bungalow Craftsman residence is characterized by its form, dormer, and full width porch. A late 20<sup>th</sup> century garage was addition to the west of the house.

**179. 164 Pleasant Street, c1870 1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 164 Pleasant Street has a concrete and granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form, recessed entry with sidelights, corner boards and cornice returns. The house is sandwiched between a modern one-story addition on the north side of the house and south facing enclosed one-story porch.

**180. 160 Pleasant Street, c1997 1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame residence at 160 Pleasant Street has a concrete foundation and flush wood sheathing siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The contemporary residence is characterized by its form, modern fixed window pattern, and engaged garage.

**181. 249 Front Street, 1878-c1890 1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 249 Front Street has a concrete and granite foundation and clapboard and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by the application of replacement siding and windows, as well as the rear and side additions.

**182-183. 253 Front Street, c1973 2 non-contributing buildings**

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The one-story wood frame residence at 253 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in metal roofing. The contemporary residence has been altered by the addition of a front porch.

The large garage and attached shop at 253 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in metal roofing. Two paneled overhead garage doors with bands of windows flank a pedestrian door on the primary elevation. A shed roof addition is located at the rear of the garage.

**184. 263 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> cen-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 263 Front Street has a concrete and granite foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by the application of replacement siding and windows, as well as the enclosed porch.

**185. 267 Front Street, 1855-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 267 Front Street has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in metal. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by modern additions and renovations.

**186-187. 273 Front Street, c1830-1855, mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 273 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like the recessed entrance with sidelights, corner boards, and full pediment.

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car garage is located to the rear of the dwelling.

**188. 275 Front Street, c1830-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 275 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its corner boards and full pediment. A one-story portico protects the side hall entrance.

**189. 279 Front Street, c1820-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 279 Front Street has a granite foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full width front porch and full pediment. The two-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**190. 280 Front Street, c1820-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 280 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, corner boards

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and entry surround. The connected two-story stable has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door has been replaced by a modern vinyl clad overhead garage door.

**191. 278 Front Street, c1830-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 278 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its door surround, clapboards, and full pediment. An ell connects the house to its barn. The two-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboard siding and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**192-193. 274 Front Street, c1850-1878**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 274 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate residence is characterized by its form and details like its door surround, paired windows, projecting cornice with brackets, and cupola.

The two-story detached stable has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door has been replaced by a modern overhead garage door with a band of windows. The outbuilding is capped by a cupola.

**194. 266 Front Street, c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 266 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Queen Anne residence is characterized by its form and details like its wrap around porch, variety of windows, projecting bays, cut-away bay windows, and wood trim. The two- and-a-half-story attached mixed use barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and wood shingles and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door. The Queen Anne outbuilding features details like the multiple-siding materials, gable wood trim, and window hoods.

**195-196. 262 Front Street, c1950**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story wood frame residence at 262 Front Street rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The irregular-plan minimal traditional residence is characterized by its asymmetrical form with a forward-facing gable and details like its lack of eaves.

A small one-car garage with an attached carport is located to the south of the house.

**197. 258 Front Street, c1830-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 258 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment.

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**198. 146 Pleasant Street, c1820-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 146 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, corner boards, full width porch, and Doric porch columns.

**199. 148 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 148 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, and recessed entry with sidelights. The two-story attached stable has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The barn door has been replaced by an overhead garage door.

**200. 152 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 152 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, entry with sidelights, and projecting portico with paired columns.

**201-202. 154 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855, mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 154 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, entry with sidelights, and side porch with columns.

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century garage sits to the south of the house. The asphalt shingled, vinyl sided two car garage retains sliding doors.

**203. 156 Pleasant Street, 1855-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 156 Pleasant Street rests on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns and corner boards. The additions and attached garage have altered the original form.

**204. 158 Pleasant Street, 1987**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame residence at 158 Pleasant Street rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular residence has a rectangular form and minimal details. A small one-story attached porch is located at the entrance.

**205-206. 145 Pleasant Street, c1825-1855**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 145 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, full width porch, and two-story Ionic columns.

The one-and-a-half-story detached mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door.

**207-208. 149 Pleasant Street, 1847-1855, c. mid-20<sup>th</sup>**      **1 contributing building**  
**1 non-contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 149 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, full width porch, and two-story Composite columns.

A detached mid-20<sup>th</sup> century three car garage sits southeast of the house. It has an asphalt shingled gable front roof, wide composite clapboard side walls, and two of three openings retain paired side hinged garage doors.

**209. 151 Pleasant Street, 1847-1855**      **1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 151 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, door surround, corner boards, and side hall entry with sidelights. The one-and-a-half-story connected mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The sliding barn door hangs on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**210. 155 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855**      **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 155 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The cross gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and side hall entry with sidelights protected by a one-story porch.

**211. 157 Pleasant Street, c1850**      **1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 157 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its corner boards and cornice returns. Some Italianate influences include the paired entry doors, entry portico, and bay window.

**212. 159 Pleasant Street, c1850**      **1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 159 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its entry door with sidelights, corner boards and cornice returns. The front bay window is an Italianate influence. A three car garage was added to the west of the building in the mid-20 century.

**213. 161 Pleasant Street, c1835-1855**      **1 contributing building**

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The two-story wood frame residence at 161 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its entry door with sidelights, corner boards, and cornice returns.

**214. 167 Pleasant Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 167 Pleasant Street rests on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate residence is characterized by its form and character defining details like the attached porch and wood trim details and the projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. The one-and-a-half-story connected mixed use barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a brick foundation. The sliding barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door.

**215. 169 Pleasant Street c. 1850-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 169 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The dwelling and ells are clad in vinyl siding. A former porch across the front of the dwelling has been enclosed as a front addition.

**216-217. 171 Pleasant Street c. 1878-1890**

**2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 171 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The Italianate dwelling and ells are clad in wood clapboards. An attached one-story porch connects the two bay windows on the first floor. The dwelling retains several Italianate details including the bay windows, two-over-two sash windows, and paired entry doors.

A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is located at the rear of the dwelling and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The one-and-a-half-story barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and walls clad in wood shingles and vertical boards.

**218. 173 Pleasant Street c, 1850-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Wheeler Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival dwelling is clad in composite siding. It was altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by a Queen Anne two-story bay addition. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is connected to the dwelling and rests on a concrete foundation. The one-and-a-half-story barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and walls clad in vinyl siding.

**219. 17 Wheeler Street, c1988**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Wheeler Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The vernacular dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story enclosed porch is located on the west side of the dwelling.

**220. 2 Fuller Street, c1890**

**1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 2 Fuller Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The vernacular dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

**221. 4 Fuller Street, 1878-c1890**

**1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 4 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has a side ell with a large gable wall dormer. The dwelling and side ell rest on a brick foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. Adjacent to the dwelling is a front gable barn. The barn is Italianate in style with an interior sliding barn door with a swinging hayloft door above. A two-over-two sash window is located in the gable end of the barn. The barn is clad in wood clapboards with asphalt roofing shingles.

**222-223. 6 Fuller Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> c.**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has a side ell with a small roof dormer. The dwelling and side ell rests on a brick foundation. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling has been altered by replacement siding, windows, and a one-story porch attached to the side ell.

A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The front gable roof outbuilding is clad in wood board siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**224-225. Huntington House, 10 Fuller St. , c1989**

**2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling at 10 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. A detached two car garage sits to the south and has matching details.

**226. 12 Fuller Street, c1860-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 12 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a granite foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains several character defining Italianate features like the entry portico, the projecting bay windows, the corner boards, and wide cornice band.

**227. 14 Fuller Street, c1865-1878**

**1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 14 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and rear ell rests on a concrete and granite foundation. The side hall dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch extending across the full-width of the dwelling was added in the 20th century.

**228. Casey Nash House, 16 Fuller Street, c1999**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 16 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

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**229. 18 Fuller Street, mid 19<sup>th</sup> cen, altered 2003-2007** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, five-bay dwelling at 18 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A full width shed dormer extends across the full width of the rear roof slope. The dwelling and front entry addition rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

**230. 20 Fuller Street, c1820-1855** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 20 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a brick foundation. The central hall dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. An attached one-story porch extending across the full-width of the dwelling was added in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**231. 21 Fuller Street, c1972** **1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, four-bay dwelling at 21 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The ranch is clad in vinyl siding.

**232. 19 Fuller Street 1878-c1890** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 19 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The side hall plan, corner boards, and entry hood are typical of the Italianate style. The dwelling has been altered by a band of one-over-one sash windows to the south of the entry door and one-over-one replacement sash windows.

**233-234. 17 Fuller Street, 1878-c1900, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.** **2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling at 17 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. A full width porch is attached to the front (south) elevation. The one-story porch features turned posts and sawn brackets supporting a hip roof. The Italianate/Queen Anne dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The window hoods, corner boards, and two-over-two sash windows are typical of the Italianate style. The porch is Queen Anne in style.

A garage is located to the south east of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has an overhead panel garage door. The gable front outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**235. 15 Fuller Street, c1830-1878** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 15 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The side hall entry door with sidelights and a surround with wide lintel are typical of the Greek Revival style. The dwelling has been altered by a bay window to the south of the entry door. A rear ell and two-car garage are attached.

**236-237. 13 Fuller Street, c1830-1878, late 20<sup>th</sup> cent.** **1 contributing building**  
**1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 13 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival



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dwelling is clad in asbestos siding. The corner boards, wide cornice band, side hall entry door with sidelights and a surround with wide lintel are character defining features of the Greek Revival style. The dwelling has been altered by the application of siding and replacement windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a modern gable front two-car garage with asphalt roof shingles and wood panel siding.

**238-239. 11 Fuller Street, c1910**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 11 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Shed roof dormers are located on both slopes of the gable roof. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The 20th century revival dwelling has been altered by the application of aluminum siding. The side hall entry door is covered by a front addition.

A garage is located to the northeast of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has an overhead panel garage door. The gable front outbuilding is clad in aluminum siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**240-241. 3 Fuller Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> cent.**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

A garage is located to the northeast of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The gable front outbuilding is clad in wood shingle siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**242. 30 Spruce Street, c1990**

**1 non-contributing building**

The manufactured mobile home at 30 Spruce Street was moved to this lot in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The vinyl sided one-story dwelling rests on a concrete pier foundation.

**243-244. St. Mattias Episcopal Church, 15 Spruce Street, c1895, 2003**

**1 contributing building**

**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, four-bay Shingle Style church building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the church building are clad in wood shingles and rest on a granite foundation.

To the rear (west) of the church is a one-story meeting hall built in 2003. Like the church the one-story, three-bay gable front building has wood shingle cladding and asphalt roofing shingles.

**245-246. 16 Spruce Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**

**2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 16 Spruce Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall dwelling and ell rests on a granite foundation. The

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walls are clad in asphalt and vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. An enclosed one-story porch extends across the east face of the ell.

A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The hip roof outbuilding is clad in wood clapboard siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**247. Marcia Buker School, 28 High St. , 1950, 1987, 1994      1 non-contributing building  
Normand Associates (1987)**

The Buker School has been expanded twice. The modern double-loaded corridor school building has been altered by two Post Modern additions in 1987 and 1994.

**248. Houdlette Field, High Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> cent.      1 non-contributing site**

The recreation center includes three little league baseball fields enclosed by chain link fencing. The two largest fields have visitor and home team dugouts. In the center of the three fields is a concession stand and storage building.

**249. 168 Pleasant Street, 1855-1878      1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 168 Pleasant Street has a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite and concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. An enclosed one-story porch protects the dwelling's entry.

**250. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park Comfort Station, Front Street, 2010      1 non-contributing building**

The brick structure is set into the hill side in Fort Richmond Park. The roof of the building is flat and can be accessed from the sidewalk at Front Street. The brick building rests on a concrete foundation. The upper level is bounded by a metal rail. The toilet room doors are accessed on the lower level from Fort Richmond Park.

**251. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park Gazebo, c2008      1 non-contributing structure**

The one-story gazebo has an octagonal hip roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**252. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park, 2010      1 non-contributing site**

The Park is a small lawn that slopes east to the river bank. A memorial stone in the center of the park has a brass plaque mounted on the split face of the stone. To the rear of the stone is flagpole.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions. )

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

TRANSPORTATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE / EUROPEAN

**Period of Significance**

1829 - 1920, 1960-1968

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Southard, Thomas Jefferson (1808-1896)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Alexander, Campbell

Ramsdell, William

Blanchard, Davis 1<sup>st</sup>

Blanchard, Davis 2<sup>nd</sup>

Hutchinson, John

Graves, Harvey

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

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

The Richmond Historic District in Sagadahoc County, Maine was listed in the National Register on November 12, 1973. The original nomination (NR id# 73000146) listed fourteen buildings stating they are, "a few of the great buildings in this proposed district." This additional documentation is prepared to provide a complete inventory and update and expand the areas and periods of significance. The expanded period of significance for this historic district reflects Richmond's period of greatest economic and industrial prosperity, which was associated with the shipbuilding industry between 1815 and 1920, when the last ship was built. Both commercial and residential construction in the village expanded rapidly during this period of economic and industrial growth. Few buildings were constructed after 1920. The district was originally listed in 1973 for National Register Criterion A: Commerce, Industry, Transportation, Shipbuilding and Religion; and Criterion C: Architecture. Shipbuilding and Religion are being removed as areas of significance. The original nomination identified Thomas Jefferson Southard's local prominence which is reflected in his house, commercial block, mill and other resources. Criterion B is being added to document Southard's significance. A general period of significance, the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was noted in the original nomination form without specific beginning or ending dates. Based on the age and significance of existing resources within the district and the text of the original nomination, the period of significance is updated to extend from the earliest contributing building constructed in 1829 until 1920. Additional attention is also directed toward the St. Alexander Nevsky Church which both contributes to the district period of significance and is individually eligible in the area of Ethnic Heritage with an additional period of significance from 1960 to 1969.

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

**Evaluation**

The 1973 nomination form listed Architecture, Commerce, Industry, Transportation, Shipbuilding and Religion as the areas of significance. The town's Commercial and Industrial history and development are reflected in its buildings, so these two Criterion A areas of significance remain valid. The strength and variety of the town's architectural inventory also continues to justify Architecture as an area of significance under Criterion C. Transportation as an area of significance is currently represented by limited railway resources but may have been selected to reflect shipping as the dominant mode of moving people and goods within the period of significance. There is nothing left of the historic wharfs, docks or shipyards that convey the "process and technology of conveying passengers or materials" as *Transportation* as an area of significance is defined in Bulletin 16A. Transportation remains a valid area of significance based on railroad resources and the street plan and village layout that reflect the earlier focus on river transport.

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Religion and Shipbuilding would not be chosen as areas of significance if the district was being listed for the first time in 2019. Religious significance references the significance of an organized body of beliefs on a district as a whole. The presence of churches, particularly those of architectural distinction, does not equate to religious significance as applied in the National Register criteria. Shipbuilding, also cited in the 1973 nomination, is not a stand-alone category of significance. While shipbuilding was important to the town, the shipyards and associated buildings and structures are no longer present. The impact of shipbuilding on the town is reflected in the industrial and commercial buildings that remain and in the architecture of ship captain's and ship builder's houses. As a result, both shipbuilding and religion are removed as areas of significance for this district. The choice of Religion and Shipbuilding as areas of significance reflects an earlier application of the National Register criteria, and as such are valuable in an historiographic context. The importance of shipbuilding and its impact on the built environment of the district will be discussed within the context of Richmond's commercial, industrial, transportation and architectural significance.

The district is also significant for its association with Thomas Jefferson Southard. Southard was the preeminent commercial and industrial force in town. His significance is reflected in the architecture of his home as well as his remaining commercial and industrial buildings. While Southard's importance was discussed in the original nomination, Criterion B is added with this additional documentation and Southard's significance discussed further.

As stated earlier, the presence of ship building is no longer reflected by any structures or buildings along the river bank. The potential exists for archaeological sites, but there have been no sites identified to date. Known shipyard sites have not been evaluated regarding disturbance by later uses or by digging test pits. The possibility of significance under Criterion D is acknowledged but undetermined.

Period of Significance

The period of significance was not precisely stated in the original nomination. The 19<sup>th</sup> century was checked as the significant period, but the original nomination's text focused on the dates of the first and last ship built. The first ship was built in 1815, but the oldest existing resource in the district dates to 1829. The original nomination and general history associates Richmond's commercial and industrial prime with its shipbuilding and shipping. While the height of that success lies between 1850 and 1890, the existing resources represent a broader span of years representing both the build-up to and decline after the prime years. While no buildings or structures physically used to manufacture ships remain, the influence of the shipbuilding industry is seen in the ship captains' and ship builders' homes and offices and in several commercial ship supply buildings. A more specific period of significance seems to be implied in the original documentation. That period extends from 1829, the date of the oldest existing building, to 1920, the year the last ship was built. While other industries like the cotton mill and shoe manufacturing continued after 1920, their impact on the district was less significant and also in decline by 1920. There was also little new construction in the district after 1920. In addition to the 1829 to 1920 period of significance, there is an additional, discontinuous period of significance from 1960 to 1969 which results from the individually eligible St. Alexander Nevsky Church.

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National Register Criterion A: Industry

The development and prosperity of the village of Richmond follows closely the history of Richmond's ship building industry. Located on the western shore of the Kennebec River, the village developed linearly along the riverbank. Early industrial development focused on the river with industrial buildings at the riverbank and along parallel Front and Water Streets. During the peak economic years between 1835 and 1857, the town was a major shipbuilding center with support industries including a brass foundry, sawmills, and sail making. With the end of shipbuilding and support industries, the associated built resources were neglected. Few of the manufacturing buildings remain, but the layout of the village, the office buildings, supply buildings, and the high style homes related to the shipbuilding and support industries remain to convey a much larger former industrial presence.

While the village always had small scale production not directly related to ship building, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century larger scale manufacturing was established in the village. T.J. Southard established his cotton mill in 1881 on the bank of the Kennebec River. The Southard Cotton Mill, 307 Front Street (#158), produced seamless cotton bags. By 1921 the mill was renamed the Richmond Worsted Co. Across Front Street sits the Southard block which housed a bank and the office of T.J. Southard. From this location overlooking the river he ran his mill, shipyard, shipping line and other businesses. While many of the other manufacturing buildings are gone, the mill and support buildings remain. The population, which had grown to 2,700 following the Civil War declined to 1,724 by 1920.<sup>1</sup> Building construction declined after 1920 as well leaving most building stock concentrated near the river and of a nineteenth century construction date.

National Register Criterion A: Commerce

Richmond village served as the commercial center for the rural areas of the larger town and for adjacent rural communities. Main Street from the river to High Street and Front Street along the river were the focus of commercial and industrial activity. Banks, hotels, and shops line High Street as it stretches west away from the river and Front Street. Industries lined Front Street around this "T" intersection. Two large brick commercial blocks, the 1852 Hathorn Block and the 1855 George Hatch Block, face each other across Main Street as it meets Front Street. Another large block, the Southard Block at 314 Front Street (#147) was built in 1882 as a bank and counting house by T.J. Southard. The Second Empire commercial block with a cast iron storefront and mansard roof sits almost across Front Street from the Southard Mill. Two more multi-story brick commercial buildings are further from the river at 33 Main Street and the Toothaker Block at 52 Main Street. Each of these buildings incorporated mixed use with bank, post office, or stores on the lower levels and offices and meeting halls above.

As Main Street continues west away from the river wood framed commercial buildings become more prevalent. The buildings are primarily two-story Greek Revival and Italianate in style. Several are large scale buildings like 21 Main Street, a former hotel, but the majority are smaller with stores at the lower level and residential space above. A major downtown fire in 1871 destroyed many commercial and a few residential buildings along Main and Front Streets. The fire led to several new brick buildings, a reorganization of the fire department, and

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<sup>1</sup> 1990 Richmond Comprehensive Plan.

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ultimately the creation of the Richmond Waterworks. Later small fires destroyed portions of Main Street like one in 1935 that destroyed the three-story brick Lake Block and the Opera House. Both buildings were constructed after the 1871 fire east of the Toothaker Block. More recent fires and demolition have led to a number of open lots near the intersection of Main and Front Streets.

The existing buildings convey the thriving commercial downtown from the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The relatively large scale of the buildings and brick construction convey the former prosperity of the village. While the setbacks are uniform the increasing height and massing as the commercial buildings approach the river highlights the focus of commercial activity in that area during the period of significance. The present appearance of the commercial section of the district is significant for its representation of a large thriving community focused on waterfront industry, transportation and commerce. Without the developed downtown and high style architecture that exists as a result of the former riverfront industry, Richmond would retain the feel and have the appearance of a more rural agricultural town.

**National Register Criterion A: Transportation**

Transportation in Richmond is represented by the river, roads and railroad. The importance of the river as a means of transportation is now largely reflected by the placement of buildings in relationship to it. The Southard Mill for instance is located on the river and not at the railroad as one would expect of an 1881 cotton mill not designed to use waterpower. Early mills were placed near water power which was not present at this location on the Kennebec River. Later mills with non-water power sources were often placed near railroads to move raw materials and finished products. The Southard Mill location can be attributed to the owner's deep investment in shipping to move these products. The generally water-focused commercial and residential buildings also point to the prime transportation corridor at the time of their construction.

The 1851 railroad bed runs north and south through the center of the village with the circa 1860 freight shed (#27) the remaining associated building. The four crossings in town have late twentieth century equipment except for the contributing search light signal at Weymouth and Main Streets. The depot was demolished and no other rail or industrial buildings sited to take advantage of the railroad's presence border the tracks.

The established street pattern reflects the importance of river transport on the developing town. State Route 24, Front Street, runs parallel to the river through town and Route 197 branches off and runs west as Main Street. These roads together with the buildings that border them near the intersection at the riverbank reflect the primary transportation hub during the villages formative period. Front Street dips to the waterfront in the village while moving further from shore north and south of the village. Main Street ends on the waterfront providing the corridor from river shipping to interior towns. While the shipping docks and shipyards are gone, public access to the water exists at Waterfront Park with boat access. The use has changed but a visual representation of the waterfront focused transportation remains.



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National Register Criterion B: Significant Persons

The Richmond Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B for its association with Thomas Jefferson Southard (1808-1896) who was a ship builder, ship owner, entrepreneur, and politician. T. J. Southard & Co, later T. J. Southard & Son, was the largest shipyard in Richmond and one of the state's most productive. Southard maintained an ownership interest in many of the ships he built, thereby controlling his own merchant fleet. The firm built their first ship in 1840 and closed the shipyard in 1890.

Southard came to Richmond as a boy and worked briefly in various roles onboard vessels. He quickly shifted to work as a blacksmith's apprentice. After mastering the trade, he operated his own shop. His success as a blacksmith focused on the local shipping industry's needs led to other business ventures also focused on supporting Richmond's shipbuilding industry. He built his first ship around 1838 and ultimately produced at least 57 ships in his Richmond yard. The shipyard included support industries like shipsmith, sail loft and sawmill. None of the manufacturing properties directly associated with his shipyard survive, but Southard's success in ship building and ownership allowed him to invest in other ventures. By retaining partial and sometimes full ownership of the ships he built, he maintained a large merchant fleet which required its own management and served to supply his other stores and industries. Buildings associated with these other commercial and industrial businesses remain.

Three major brick buildings and his home clearly illustrate his central place in the development of the town. T.J. Southard founded the Southard Cotton Mill and built the extant brick mill building at 307 Front Street (#158) for the business in 1881. Across the street, he built a brick tenement building at 310 Front Street (#148) in 1882. The tenement housed mill workers and those employed in his other enterprises. He also built the Second Empire Style Southard Block in 1882 at 314 Front Street (#147)<sup>2</sup> which he used as a bank and counting house. The building has a mansard roof, basement vault, and cast iron storefront. These three brick buildings are grouped near the river and the location of his former shipyard. From his office of the second floor of the Southard Block he ran the mill, shipyard, and other industries. His own high style Italianate mansion at 17 Church Street (#105) was built in 1855.<sup>3</sup> In 1865 Southard's son Charles became a partner in the shipbuilding firm continuing and expanding the family's commercial influence in Richmond. As a wedding gift in 1890, Southard had the c1870 Italianate house and barn at 2 Hathorn Street (#67) updated in the Queen Anne style for Charles and his wife.

Over the course of his life T.J. Southard served briefly as a Representative and a Senator in the Maine legislature and as postmaster of Richmond. He also had numerous rental farms and houses around Richmond and owned a variety of stores supplied by his many ships. Southard's period of prosperity roughly parallels Richmond's. The expansion of shipbuilding and the local merchant fleet influenced the growth of local support industries like Southard's bank and stores. With the accumulated wealth and available transportation, Southard invested in his cotton mill and built the associated tenement to house his employees. Southard was also involved in developing general business infrastructure for the town like railroad and telegraph and encouraging business development in town. Southard is the central figure in Richmond

<sup>2</sup> Documented by Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME -159.

<sup>3</sup> Documented by Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME -149.

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during its golden age and is still represented by the many significant buildings associated with his life and businesses.

National Register Criterion C: Architecture,

The district is especially notable for its group of high style Greek Revival style dwellings. The district contains other individually notable buildings as well as many that lack individual distinction but contribute to the character of the district as a whole. Most of the contributing buildings were built 1850-1890 and followed many of the state and local trends in residential and commercial architecture during that period. The buildings portray the architectural styles and methods of construction typical of the period and convey the significance of the prosperous nineteenth century waterfront village.

*Commercial Architecture*

Main Street commercial architecture is a mixture of brick and wood frame buildings ranging in size from residential scale to a few large three-story brick blocks. The twenty commercial buildings are predominately Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne in style. Larger brick commercial blocks are located near the riverfront. The Italianate George Hatch Block at 324 Front Street (#146) built c1855 and the Greek Revival Hathorn Block at 330 Front Street (#145) built in 1852 are located at the intersection of Front and Main Streets. The Italianate 1876 Toothaker Block is located at 52 Main Street (#86) with 33 Main Street (#78) built across the street in 1872 in the same style. The Second Empire Southard Block at 314 Front Street (#147) was built in 1882 across the street from the three-story Italianate Southard Mill (#158).

Two large two-story frame buildings at 21 and 39 Main Street are gable front vernacular buildings with Greek Revival elements. The former was the Richmond Hotel for years and the latter the James Hagar Building. Across the street, 34 Main Street is the Greek Revival residence formerly owned by Dr. Weeks. Further west on Main Street are small scale wood framed commercial buildings, primarily Italianate or Queen Anne in style. The Queen Anne commercial buildings at 64 Main Street (#90) and 41 Main Street (#75) were owner-occupied shops with residences above. These wood and brick buildings make up what remains of the core of the commercial area. The generally two-and-one-half to three story heights and siting to the sidewalk remain although the streetscape has lost the unbroken wall due to fires and demolition in the later twentieth century.

Civic buildings are represented by the 1846 Greek Revival building at 3 Myrtle Street. The two-story brick building has served as school, town hall and fire station. The one-story brick Richmond Water Company building at the foot of Main Street at 315 Front Street (#159) was built in 1886 in the Italianate style. While civic in nature these brick buildings give the feel of commercial or industrial buildings. The Water Company buildings siting near the commercial Hathorn Block and the waterfront helps retain the feel of industry at the waterfront.

*Residential Architecture*

The wealth of the ship builders and the craftsmanship of the local workforce are exemplified in the large Greek Revival and early Italianate homes in Richmond village. The Greek Revival style spread primarily through architectural pattern books and was usually built to the patterns by local carpenters. Local builders from this period include Campbell Alexander, William

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Ramsdell, Davis Blanchard 1<sup>st</sup>, and Davis Blanchard 2<sup>nd</sup>. Many of the local builders, joiners and carpenters worked on ships as well as houses, Campbell Alexander for one.<sup>4</sup>

The predominate residential style in the district is Greek Revival, and it contains an unusual number of high style temple-front dwellings. These dwellings have a one or two-story engaged colonnade supporting a full pediment front on the street façade. Some of the temple front dwellings are side hall in plan like the Captain David Stearns House, 5 Baker Street (#125) built 1851-1855 and the dwelling at 3 Center Street (#55) built 1820-1850.

More often the dwellings have a back-hall plan, with no entry into the dwelling from the engaged porch. The Captain Frances Theobald House, 149 Pleasant Street (#207) built 1847-1855, the dwelling at 145 Pleasant Street (#205) built 1825-1855, the house with a connected barn at 1 Depot Street (#32), the dwelling at 9 Baker Street (#123) built 1825-1850, and the Chesey Sawyer House at 138 Pleasant Street (#136) built 1848 are examples of this form and style of dwelling. Also typical of this form and style is the John Hutchinson House at 140 Pleasant Street (#137) built c1849 by Hutchinson, a local carpenter and shipwright, and the Charles B Foster House at 2 Baker Street (#129) built 1850-1851 by Campbell Alexander, a local builder.

Most of the temple front dwellings, like those listed above, are two stories in height, but some one-story examples are present. One-story examples of temple front with an engaged porch are extant at 6 Baker Street (#131) and 8 Baker Street (#132). An unusual center hall example of the temple front form is extant at 14 Church Street (#118).

There are a number of modest examples of the Greek Revival style like the side hall Greek Revival at 273 Front Street (#186) and the back hall Greek Revival dwelling and connected barn at 278 Front Street (#191).

Following the Civil War the Italianate and Second Empire Style became the predominate style of dwellings built in the village. High style examples and modest examples of the style are present. High style examples generally are two-story, three-bay dwellings with a hip roof and cupola. Most of these high style dwellings also retain their historic carriage barn like the dwelling at 274 Front Street (#192, 193) and the dwelling at 11 Baker Street (#122). The Italianate barn at 11 Baker Street also has a hip roof and cupola. A notable example of high style Italianate residential design is the side gable Italianate house with a full width front porch at 143 Pleasant Street (#141).

Two high style examples of the Second Empire are the c1880 Second Charles B Foster House at 284 Front Street (#151) and the William S. Hagar House and Carriage Barn at 3 Hagar Street (#173) built 1870-1875. More modest in form, scale and detail is the Second Empire dwelling with attached shed and barn at 27 Gardiner Street (#10).

As the economy of the town declined at the turn of the century, fewer dwellings were constructed in the predominant style of the period. The Bibber-Wade House, 139 Pleasant

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<sup>4</sup> John Daly Fleming. *Richmond On the Kennebec*. Lewiston, ME: Twin City Printery, 1966, 47. And Richmond Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, 1973.

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Street (#144), is a Stick Style home constructed in 1887 for William Bibber. The Noble Maxwell House and Barn, 266 Front Street (#194) is a high style example of the Queen Anne style dwelling and connected barn built c1890. The Queen Anne house at 134 Pleasant Street (#120) is an unusual example of a brick dwelling in the predominately wood framed neighborhood.

The pace of residential construction slowed even more in the early twentieth century. Two examples are the Craftsman Bungalow at 85 Main Street (#59) and the Craftsman Style Harry Tarr House at 166 Pleasant Street (#178).

*Religious Architecture*

The 1833 Calvinistic Baptist Church at 11 Church Street (#108) was built in a Greek Revival style. It was sold in 1865 to T.J. Southard for use by the Universalist Society and was also used by the Swedeborgians. It was remodeled in 1886 and again in 1902 with Queen Anne details. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the church was occupied by the Seventh Day Adventists. It was altered again in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (c2010) for residential use. The building was altered after the period of significance but retains enough integrity to convey its significance.

The Methodist Episcopal Church<sup>5</sup> at 74 Main Street and 121 Pleasant Street (#94) was built in the Gothic Revival style in 1846 for use by the Methodist and Congregationalists. A parish hall was added in 1855 then raised after 1878. In 1855 the church was sold to the Methodists and a church was built for the Congregationalists at the corner of Spruce and Gardiner Streets.

The Richmond Congregational Church (also the Nazarene Church) at 1 Spruce Street (#19) was designed by architect Harvey Graves in 1857 in the Renaissance Revival style. The church was altered with an onion dome on the tower c1890.

The St. Mattias Episcopal Church, 15 Spruce street (#243) was built in c. 1895 in the Shingle Style from a plan book design. The church closed in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century and was recently sold.

St. Alexander Nevsky Church – independently meets National Register criteria A and C  
13 Church Street, (#106), ca. 1850, 1960

**Criterion C: Architecture**

The church in its current appearance and function was described in the original nomination along with the Southard mansion in the contributing buildings section. The extensive renovation from stable to church took place outside the period of significance of the original nomination. The alteration greatly reduced the original stable's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association; however, the building as it now stands after the 1960 alteration continues to be a contributing building. The building is individually eligible for its architecture and Eastern European ethnic history which is visibly identifiable in the aspects of Orthodox church design. The bell tower with cupola at the west with its onion dome surmounted by a Russian cross is identifiably distinct from the exterior. A tower with these characteristics typically stands at the west end of an Orthodox church and serves as the

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<sup>5</sup> Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME-155.

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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entrance porch to the narthex. On the interior, the building is separated into three sections, narthex, nave and alter. There are also no pews or benches in the open nave which is richly covered with icons and distinctly Orthodox art. The alter is placed in accordance with tradition east of the nave and separated from it by a wall with three doors. The separating wall or iconostasis is again richly decorated with religious icons which is typical of the Orthodox tradition.

**Criterion A: Ethnic History, Eastern European**

In the mid-twentieth century, Richmond became the home of a large Slavic-language community. Growing from no Slavic presence in 1950 to a large minority by 1965, the community had a large presence but has left relatively little physical imprint on the current built environment. Although the community has dwindled, one distinctly Orthodox church remains an active parish with services in English and Church Slavonic, the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Alexander Nevsky, at 15 Church Street (#106). This building has not changed since the original nomination mentioned it in the list of contributing buildings within the district. While the scope of the 1960 alteration was extensive, the building is significant in its own right as an individually eligible building for its association with Slavic ethnic history with a period of significance from 1960 to 1969.

An early Russian immigrant and principal developer of the Slavic community in Richmond was Vladimir von Poushental. He was a captain in the Russian army at the time of the 1917 communist revolution and remained in Russia fighting with the White Army. Once the Red Army established control of the country, he immigrated to the United States in 1923. Like most other White Russian immigrants who fled the Bolshevik Revolution, he settled near other Slavs in one of the larger U.S. cities. Around 1950, von Poushental found his way from New York to Maine on a hunting trip along the Kennebec River. Liking the area, possessing some income and having recently been released from his corporate position, he purchased a farm and began selling real estate. His real estate endeavor would eventually lead to the small Slavic community in Richmond.<sup>6</sup>

With farm and home prices depressed in the rural farming community in the 1950s, Von Poushental accumulated property in the area and began advertising real estate in Russian language papers in New York and further afield. Some of the fellow Russian immigrants of his generation were open to the idea of retiring to rural Maine by 1950. At the same time, emigres from Ukraine, Russia, and Poland that had fled the Soviet government during the post-World War II confusion were also searching for a new home. Von Poushental reached out to one large and influential group that helped to jumpstart Richmond's Slavic community. The Russkii Corps, a group of former white army supporters including families, had settled in Yugoslavia in the 1920s after the communist army took complete control of the USSR. The group of anticommunist Russians established a community in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia between the wars. The group chose to fight for the Germans during World War II in hopes a German victory would create an autonomous Russia after the war. With the German defeat and the influence of the USSR spread to Yugoslavia, the remains of the Corps and their families made their way to the United States. Von Poushental seized on the Russkii Corps' uncertain future and offered

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<sup>6</sup> Robert S. Jaster. *Russian Voices on the Kennebec: The Story of Maine's Unlikely Community*. Orono, ME: University of Maine Press, 1999, 12-18.

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION****SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

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the group a 300-acre farm in Richmond as an initial base for the community to build around. Previous to this large influx, von Poushental had been selling homes and farms to individual Slavic families. In addition to the farm, the Corps purchased other buildings for their common use and private homes.

The former Southard mansion was purchased by the group in 1953. The house was used as a boarding house and retirement home for members with one room used as a temporary chapel. By circa 1960 the mansion's 1850s stable was converted into a chapel by the Ruskkii Corps' charitable association the St. Alexander Nevsky Foundation and other Slavic community members.<sup>7</sup> From no Slavic immigrants on the Richmond tax rolls in 1950 to 50 households by 1955, the community grew quickly reaching 130 households by 1965.<sup>8</sup> This was the largest such community of Slavs in the United States outside of a large city. In addition to the Nevsky Church there were two other Orthodox churches in Richmond by 1976. By the late 1980s, the community had largely assimilated and was in decline. Many of the original immigrants had died and many children moved away searching for greater opportunity in a country that now felt familiar. Little of the built environment associated with this period in Richmond's history survives in a form that is recognizably Slavic aside from the St. Alexander Nevsky Church. The homes, boardinghouse and retirement home were existing residential buildings that were not modified with overt ethnic appearance. This church is the best remaining built representation of the eastern European community in Richmond.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate.)**

Reportedly 236 vessels were built in Richmond. Shipbuilding in Richmond lasted from 1815 until 1920<sup>9</sup> and included the construction of ships, barques, brigs, and schooners. However, Richmond was primarily known for the construction of light fast clipper ships. The Thomas Jefferson Southard Shipyard "launched between 75-100 wooden vessels of all types over its 45 year existence"<sup>10</sup> and was Richmond's largest shipyard. The last ship built by the Southard family's yard was the schooner *Edith L Allen* in 1890. During World War I, the shipyard was reactivated by the Crosby Navigation Co. of Bath producing eight schooners and two barges from 1918-1920. Other yards in Richmond included the Marshall S. Hagar Shipyard at the foot of Gardiner Street.

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Richmond also had a small shoe industry. The first shoe factory was built in 1868 by A. E. Small at Darragh and Main Streets. Other factories included one built by J. Clark Flagg in 1886 and located at the corner of Kimball and Southard Streets, and the large W. F. Morgan & Co. factory built before 1890 on Front Street south of the Southard Mill. The Morgan Company like the Southard Mill was built on the river bank and not near the railroad as would typically be expected for transportation of raw and finished materials. As with

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid, 31, 142.

<sup>8</sup> Jaster, 19.

<sup>9</sup> The first ship built in Richmond was the schooner *Portumus* in 1815. Although ship building declined after 1890, the last ship built in Richmond was the schooner *Pheobe Crosby* in 1920.

<sup>10</sup> Historic and Archaeological Resources Chapter of the Richmond Comprehensive Plan (4.1.14 draft)

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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the Southard Mill, it appears the river was a greater transportation draw than the railroad. None of these shoe factories are extant.

The Kennebec River had a large ice industry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century. Ice cutting, storage and shipping in the Richmond area was focused north of the village and outside the historic district. Ice was cut by hand, floated to ice houses on the riverbank, and stored until Spring when it was packed in sawdust and shipped south by boat. The proximity of the river ice to shipping lanes kept costs low. Ice houses were built in association with ice merchants from Boston and New York. The first ice house in Richmond was built in the 1820s. In 1882 two-thirds of the state's 1.5 million tons of harvested ice came from the Kennebec River. Thousands of local men and men from further afield in Maine would converge on the river communities each winter. Eight large ice companies operated along the riverbank in the town all north of the village with no large ice houses located in the current historic district boundaries. Small hamlets grew around the ice companies' industrial complexes. Some like Iceboro just north of Richmond Village had a rail siding and post office. Like the shipbuilders in the village the ice house owners often built large high style homes overlooking the river and their operations. Due to the rise of refrigeration and ice making, the last commercial ice harvest on the Kennebec was in 1919. No ice houses remain on the river.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Key to locations of archival sources: [MHS] Maine Historical Society; [Ga PL] Gardiner Public Library Community Room; [UMO] University of Maine Special Collections; [PFL] Patten Free Library, Bath, ME; [CML] Curtis Memorial Library; Maine Historic Preservation Commission [MHPC]; and [MSL] Main State Library.

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**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

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**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

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[Ga PL] [CML] [MHS]

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[UMO]

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**Other:**

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

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*Richmond Map Surveyed by AlixDerocher, May 1976. A listing of historic homes in Richmond. Typescript. [MHPC]*

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 100+/- per original nomination (110 per current more precise calculation)

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Coordinates are as provided in the original nomination document and as represented on the topo map submitted with that documentation.

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

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- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

List the UTM on record

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundary description is as described in the original nomination without change as follows:

“The Richmond Historic District is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point which is the intersection of the southerly side of South Street and westerly side of High Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of High Street crossing Brown Avenue, Main Street and Chestnut Street to a point at the northerly side of Chestnut Street; then easterly and parallel with Main Street crossing Southard Street, North Pleasant Street, Darrah Street, and North Front Street to a point at the easterly side of North Street; thence southerly roughly following the course of the Kennebec River to a point at the easterly side of Water Street, said point being at the intersection of the easterly side of Water Street and an easterly extension of the southerly side of South Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of South Street to the point of beginning.”

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above is the same as the original nomination’s boundary. Based upon a resurvey of the district and surrounding properties, the original boundary continues to best represent the extent of this cohesive entity.

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Julie Ann Larry / Architectural Historian  
organization: tll-architects  
street & number: 30 Danforth Street, Suite 213  
city or town: Portland state: Maine zip code: 04106  
e-mail: jlarry@tll-architects.com  
telephone: (207) 761-9662  
date: 29 June 2015

**Form Edited By**

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city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065  
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov  
telephone: (207) 287-5435  
date: 20 September 2019

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

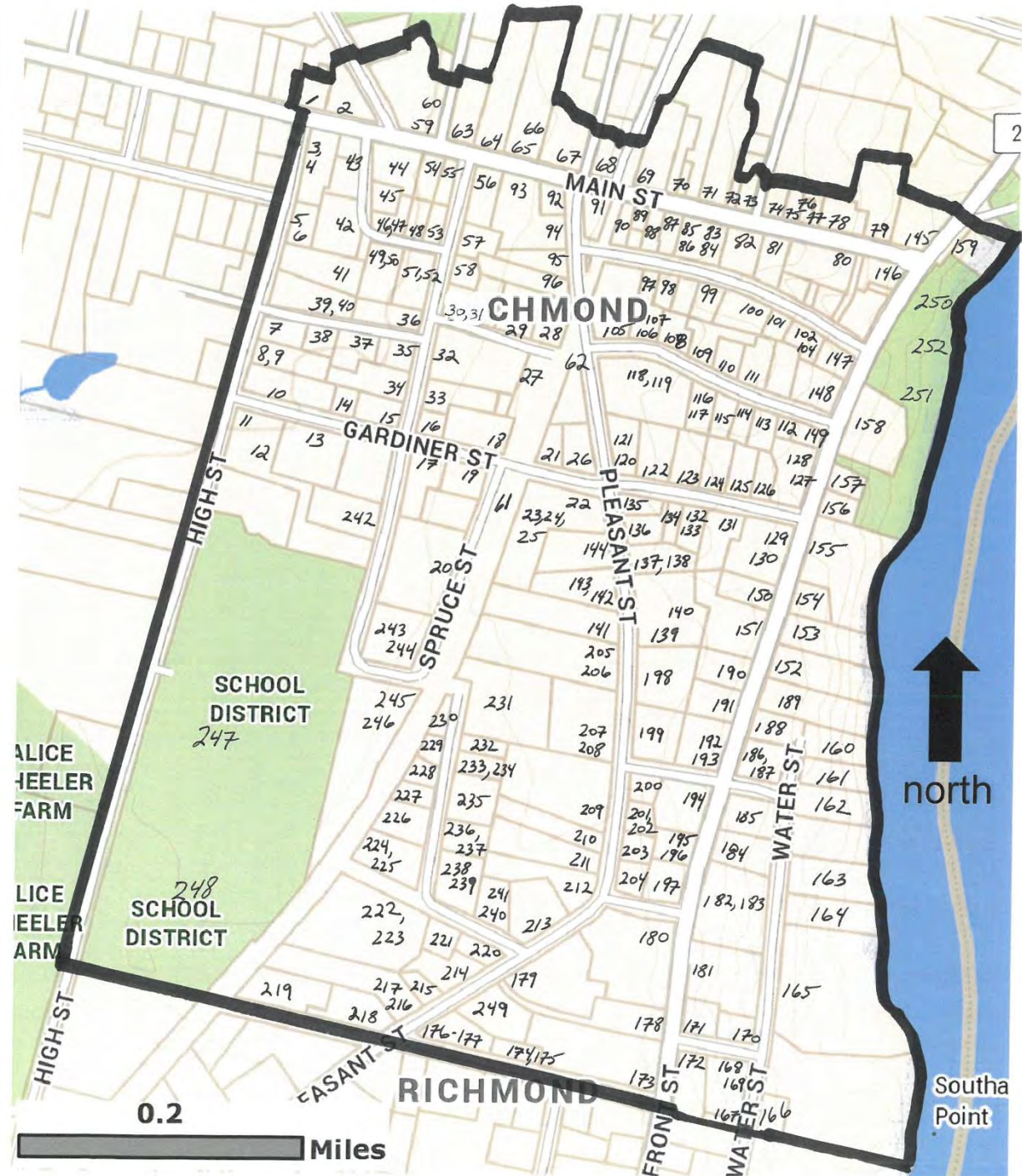
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

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Richmond Historic District map showing boundary and resource locations

National Register of Historic Places  
Memo to File

# Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

PROPERTY Richmond Historic District STATE Me.

WORKING NUMBER 10 11. 73. 3754

TECH REVIEW  
PHOTOS 9  
MAPS 2

Sagadahoc

CONTROL REVIEW  
OK  
Accept  
AML  
10/17/73  
Cm  
10.12  
73

HISTORIAN  
These maps they've started printing are good. Jim Mundy says they're available to public and have created interest in districts. Good idea to suggest at SAPO meeting; good basis for our new requirements in district nominations - with more detail.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN  
Accept  
10-25-73  
C.S.

ARCHEOLOGIST  
No clues here on intrusions.

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF  
Nice properties.  
Accept  
KTC  
11/6/73

BRANCH CHIEF  
Accept  
call  
11/8/73

KEEPER  
Have available at SAPO meeting; for other SAPO's to see  
11/8/73

National Register Write-up \_\_\_\_\_

Send-back \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Register entry 1-1-74

Re-submit \_\_\_\_\_

Entered NOV 12 1973

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE MAINE

Date Entered NOV 12 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Richmond Historic District	Richmond Sagadahoc County

Also Notified

Hon. Edmund S. Muskie  
Hon. William D. Hathaway  
Hon. Peter N. Kyros

Director, Northeast Region

State Historic Preservation Officer  
Mr. James Mundy, Director  
Maine Historical Preservation Commission  
31 Western Avenue  
Augusta, Maine 04330





PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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



KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

14 November 2017

Edson Beall  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed please find two National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine. Of the two, one is a new nomination submitted on disk and one is additional documentation submitted in hard copy.

Hartford Fire Station, Kennebec County – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hartford Fire Station to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Richmond Historic District - Additional Documentation, Sagadahoc County –submitted in hard copy. The additional information is text only with no additional photos included.

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

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain  
Architectural Historian

Enc.

NOV 16 2017

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Richmond Historic District - Additional Documentation  
Other names/site number: N/A  
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: the rectangle created by High St, Kimball St, South St, and the Kennebec River  
City or town: Richmond State: Maine County: Sagadahoc  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A  B  C  D

<i>Kristi Mahoney, SHPO</i>		<i>11/8/2017</i>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.		
Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

**Signature of the Keeper**

**Date of Action**

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply. )

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

**Returned**

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box. )

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

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>22</u>	<u>81</u>	buildings
<u>      </u>	<u>3</u>	sites
<u>      </u>	<u>4</u>	structures
<u>      </u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>22</u>	<u>88</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 182

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- DOMESTIC / Hotel
- DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary structure
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Business
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Financial Institution
- EDUCATION / School
- GOVERNMENT / Fire Station
- GOVERNMENT / Government Office
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility
- TRANSPORTATION / Rail-related

Returned

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC / Secondary structure
- COMMERCE / TRADE / Business
- EDUCATION / School
- GOVERNMENT / Fire Station

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- GOVERNMENT / Government Office
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- RECREATION / CULTURE / Monument/marker
- RECREATION / CULTURE / Outdoor recreations

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions. )

- EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal
- MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival
- MID 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate
- LATE VICTORIAN / Second Empire
- LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne
- LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN / Shingle Style
- LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT / Bungalow

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Returned

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions. )

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundations: STONE/Granite; BRICK; CONCRETE. Walls: WOOD; WOOD/Shingle; BRICK. Roofs: METAL /Aluminum; METAL/ Copper; ASPHALT.

**Narrative Description**

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

**Summary Paragraph**

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Richmond is a town of approximately 3,400 people, located seventeen miles south of Augusta along the Kennebec River in Sagadahoc County. The Richmond Historic District encompasses approximately 100 acres located in an area surrounding the intersection of Main Street and Front Street. The village area encompassed by the district is generally densely developed with dwellings and commercial buildings at or near the sidewalk. There are 204 contributing resources and 88 non-contributing resources within the district. 182 of those resources were previously listed in the National Register and continue to contribute to the current district. All properties described in the 1973 registration are considered contributing, regardless of their present condition. Any property not described in the 1973 document has been evaluated based on the building's integrity, age and significance with reference to the period and areas of significance. Non-contributing resources were either constructed after the period of significance or are older buildings that have undergone documented modern exterior renovations since listing in 1973 and no longer retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the district. Richmond village is a concentration of predominately wood framed residences from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and brick commercial buildings along Main Street and the river that served as the business district for the town. The buildings form a cohesive grouping that conveys the significance of the district as the Richmond's town center from 1829 to 1920.

**Narrative Description**Setting

The Richmond Historic District represents the economic and social center of the Town of Richmond and is located on the western shore of the Kennebec River. Front Street (State Route 24) runs parallel to the river on the east side of the district with High Street forming the west boundary and the Central Maine Railway running north and south through the district's center. Wheeler and Hager Streets form the south boundary and Kimball Street the north boundary. The District consists primarily of residences and their associated outbuildings with some commercial, civic, religious and public buildings or sites. Greek Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne are the most prominent architectural styles. Most resources are wood framed, although some brick and granite commercial and residential buildings are located on the eastern end of Main Street and on Front Street near the Southard Mill. In addition to the mill, the Toothaker, Southard, and Hathorn blocks are prominent near this main intersection and the riverfront.

The village area is generally densely developed with dwellings and commercial buildings at or near the sidewalk, except for resources on the southern end of High Street, which are more suburban in siting and density with large adjacent parking lots. Large areas of parking are also located near commercial resources and former residential resources now utilized for commercial purposes near the intersection of Main Street, Pleasant Street and the right-of-way and tracks for the former Kennebec and Portland Railroad (Maine Central Railroad). The topography of the district slopes generally toward the east becoming steeply sloped near the river. Many high style dwellings are located on prominent lots at the eastern edge of the district with views downhill toward the river. The surrounding residential buildings to the north, west, and south of the district are typically one or two-story frame structures constructed in the mid

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to late 19<sup>th</sup> century and are not included within the historic district boundary as they are usually more scattered or have been highly altered.

Overall the buildings in the Richmond Historic District are in good condition and retain adequate integrity to portray their significance as components of a nineteenth century village. Many resources have lost some architectural integrity with the application of vinyl siding or the installation of replacement windows. Multi-family homes and commercial buildings have been particularly impacted by changes in siding and fenestration and some storefronts have been altered. However, the contributing buildings retain their original form and ornament and continue to portray their original use and design. While many of the buildings have been altered, the district overall retains integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling and association. Few buildings have been substantially altered to the degree that they no longer contribute to the district. The majority of buildings within the district retain their original façades, and there are few modern intrusions.

Individual Building Description's:**1. 3 Alexander Reed Road, c1870****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame Italianate residence at 3 Alexander Reed Road has a gable roof, granite foundation, and metal roof. The original wood siding was covered with vinyl siding in the second half of the twentieth century. Although some details have been lost by the application of synthetic siding, the three-bay dwelling retains its central dormer, bracketed entry portico, and bay window that are typical of its style.

**2-3. 1 Alexander Reed Road, Late 19<sup>th</sup> cen.****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 1 Alexander Reed Road has a gable roof, granite foundation, and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt siding. The side hall Queen Anne dwelling is characterized by its form and the details on the entrance portico. A secondary one-story porch extends across the east façade of the rear ell. Some of the original two-over-two wood windows were replaced by vinyl replacement windows in the second half of the twentieth century. The dwelling retains its hooded window surrounds, cornice returns, and corner board details.

The detached mixed use barn to the rear of the dwelling is vernacular in style. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-and-a-half story barn rests on a field stone foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The exterior rails of the large sliding barn door are protected by a simple wood hood. Above the large door is a swinging hayloft door. Fenestration included six-over-six single hung sash windows and small square operable windows.

**4. 93 Main Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story commercial building at 93 Main Street has a side gable metal roof that ends in a front gable dormer over two large industrial overhead doors. The primary entrance to the west

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of the overhead doors is protected by a portico. The steel framed building is clad in metal siding.

**5. 89 Main Street, c1870****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 89 Main Street has a side gable metal roof, brick and granite foundation, and vinyl siding. The center hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form, bay windows framing either side of the entry porch. A secondary one-story porch extends across the east façade of the rear ell. The dwelling retains its two-over-two wood windows and paired wood panel entry doors.

**6-7. 2 High Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 2 High Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, a brick foundation, and replacement vinyl siding on the north façade. The dwelling retains its clapboard siding on the east, west, and south facades and Italianate details like the two-over-two wood windows, the arched window in the gable end, windows hoods supported by brackets, the wood panel door in the rear ell, corner boards, and two-story projecting bay on the south façade.

To the south of the dwelling is a mixed use vernacular barn. The one-and-a-half story front gable barn has clapboard siding, an asphalt roof and granite foundation. Although the central sliding door has been replaced with an overhead door, the door hood, swinging hay loft door and six-over-six window in the gable end remain.

**8 and 12. 6 High Street, c1960****2 non-contributing buildings**

The manufactured mobile home at 6 High Street was moved to this lot c1960. The aluminum sided dwelling rests on a concrete pier foundation. To the south of the home is a one-story gable front garage.

The one-car detached garage has clapboard siding and an asphalt roof.

**9. 12 Tallman Street, c1880-1900****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 12 Tallman Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. Although altered by replacement windows the dwelling retains its clapboard siding and Queen Anne details like the two-over-two gable end window, window surrounds, cornice trim and eave returns, the entrance portico and doors, corner boards, and two-story projecting bay on the north façade.

**10 and 20. 14 High Street, c1962****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story three-bay dwelling at 14 High Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in clapboard siding. The center chimney cape is built in the Minimal Traditional style of the mid-twentieth century. The dwelling retains its eight-over-eight sash windows and entrance portico.

To the northeast of the dwelling is a small one-car garage with features similar to the house and an overhead garage door in the gable end.



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**11. 27 Gardiner Street, c1870, after 1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay Second Empire dwelling at 27 Gardiner Street features a Mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles on the upper slope and painted wood shingles on the lower slope. Shed roof dormers, each featuring a single two-over-two sash window, are symmetrically arranged on each side of the lower slope. The dwelling retains other character defining details of its style like the hooded two-over-two sash windows, the bracketed entry hood over the central entrance door, the paired panel wood entry door with tall narrow glass panes, and the paired brackets in the wide cornice band. The central hall dwelling is clad in wood clapboards and rests on a granite foundation with a two-story ell to the north. The ell is connected to a shed and carriage barn by a one-story L-shaped porch with round columns, brackets, and railings of flat sawn balusters.

The two-story shed has a side gable roof and connects to the gable end of the barn. The walls of the shed and barn are clad in clapboards and the roof forms are clad in asphalt shingles. The window and door surrounds are capped by hoods. The shed door is a small two-panel door with diagonal boards. The front gable barn features a large interior sliding barn door below a swinging hayloft door and hay pulley.

**13. Richmond Town Hall, 26 Gardiner Street, 1982****1 non-contributing building**

The Post Modern one-story civic building at 26 Gardiner Street has a hip roof and central entry porch with a gable roof. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vertical board siding. The civic building rests on a concrete foundation. The Town Hall shares a parking lot with the adjacent Police Station.

**14. Richmond Police Station, 26 Gardiner Street, c1995****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story four-bay police station at 26 Gardiner Street rests on a concrete foundation. The entrance door with an entry hood is located on the gable end. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Police Station shares a parking lot with the adjacent Town Hall.

**15. 24 Gardiner Street, 1980s****1 non-contributing building**

The Post Modern commercial building at 24 Gardiner Street is U-shaped in plan. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls, which rest on a concrete foundation, are clad in wood clapboards.

**16. 25 Gardiner Street, c1972****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay dwelling at 25 Gardiner Street rests on a concrete foundation. The irregular-plan dwelling has a side gable roof, sheathed in asphalt shingles, which terminates in a front gable dormer over the entrance door and a large multi-pane picture window. The walls are clad in aluminum siding. The dwelling is built in the Minimal Traditional style of the mid-twentieth century. The dwelling retains its one-over-one sash windows.

**17. 23 Gardiner Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story five-bay dwelling at 23 Gardiner Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The central hall dwelling with a rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding. A one-story, two-car garage is

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attached to the rear ell. The front gable roof building is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles and has a pair of overhead panel garage doors.

**18. 21 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story three-bay dwelling at 21 Gardiner Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling with a rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The side entry is recessed from the façade. The door is flanked by half-height sidelights.

**19. 20 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story Greek Revival dwelling at 20 Gardiner Street retains several character defining features including a pronounced pediment on the gable ends with deep entablature band supported by wide paneled pilasters at each corner. On the east façade, a one-story porch over the main entrance has a hip roof supported by fluted Ionic columns. The wood paneled entry door is flanked by full height sidelights. The dwelling also features six-over-six wood sash windows with surrounds topped by pedimented hoods on the first floor and straight hoods on the second floor. The wood clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation.

A narrow two-story shed connects the dwelling to the one-and-a-half story carriage barn. The vernacular mixed use mid-19<sup>th</sup> century barn has a front gable roof and a pair of swinging garage doors on the Wilson Street façade. Like the dwelling its materials include wood clapboard siding, asphalt roof shingles and a granite foundation.

**21. 19 Gardiner Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling has a Greek Revival form with wide flat corner boards, a deep entablature, and wood paneled entrance door with flanking full height sidelights. It also has an Italianate full width front porch with turned posts and paired brackets. The wood clapboard clad walls of the dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation.

**22. The former Nazarene Church, 1 Spruce Street, 1857****1 contributing building**

The former church, designed by Harvey Graves, is Renaissance Revival in style with Greek Revival influences. Each bay on the front features a narrow arched sash window in an arched recess accentuated by a large wood keystone. In the south and north bays a wood panel door is located below the window. In the north and south sides, a similar narrow arched sash window is aligned above a rectangular sash window. The window surrounds are simple flat casings with a slightly projecting arch head with a small central wood keystone. The front (east) façade is clad in flush wood sheathing; the remaining facades are clad in wood clapboards. The corner boards are wide flat boards. The timber framed church rests on a granite foundation.

The three-bay church has a central tower that breaks the gable front roof which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The tower projects beyond the front wall of the main church building and features wide paneled corner boards. The two-story projection has a front gable pediment. Above the pediment the tower extends in three stages. The lowest part is a square base with

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a central arched pediment supported by brackets. The second stage is the belfry which is cross shaped in plan with a central arched opening with a wood keystone. The final stage is a copper onion dome topped by a cross.

**23. 5 Spruce Street, c1880****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 15 Spruce Street has a side ell that rests on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling retains many character defining details of its Italianate style including the front entry portico, the projecting bays, the paired brackets and dentil molding in the cornice, paired entrance doors, and window hoods. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows and the enclosure of the gable end cornice returns. The gable end features dentil molding and a central arch window. The one-story rear ell and attached three-bay garage rests on a concrete foundation. To the south of the dwelling beyond a vegetable garden is a shed and chicken coop constructed 2007-2010.

**24. 15 Gardiner Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-story four-by-one bay hall and parlor dwelling at 15 Gardiner Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a parged stone foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the timber frame dwelling are clad in vinyl siding.

**25. 76 78, 80. 14 Gardiner Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building****3 non-contributing buildings**

The two-story five-bay dwelling at 14 Gardiner Street is rectangular in plan with a side ell that rests on a concrete foundation. A porch extends across the front of the one-story side ell. The porch roof is supported by round tapered columns that rest on a half wall sheathed in clapboard siding. The revival style dwelling has a central hall and symmetrical interior chimneys that pierce the ridge of the side gable roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood clapboard siding. The central entrance wall is a wood panel door flanked by three-quarter height sidelights under a low arch fanlight.

Three gable roof garages from the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century are located to the southwest of the dwelling, as is a small shed with a shed roof.

**26. 135 Pleasant Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story two-bay dwelling at 135 Pleasant Street is Greek Revival in style with late 19<sup>th</sup> century Queen Anne alterations. The side hall front gable form was altered by a wraparound porch, bay window, and corner tower. The wrap around porch has a shed roof supported by round tapered Doric columns resting on a half wall composed of horizontal panels. It retains its entrance door, flanked by sidelights under a rectangular transom. The walls, clad in asbestos siding, rest on a granite foundation. Additional porches include a two-by-one bay second story porch above the wrap around porch and an attached enclosed one-story porch on the north façade. The dwelling was altered in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century by replacement siding and one-over-one sash windows.

**27. Richmond Freight House, Depot Street, c1860****1 contributing building**

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The vernacular one-story building is located adjacent to the former Kennebec and Portland Railroad track on Depot Street. The four by one bay building has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls, clad in wood clapboards, rest on a fieldstone foundation.

**28. 129 Pleasant Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story five-by-two-bay dwelling at 129 Pleasant Street has a central hall plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The dwelling has a one-story rear ell connected to a one-story, one-car garage. The Greek Revival dwelling has been altered by one-over-one replacement sash windows, but retains its Greek Revival entrance. The wood panel entry door is flanked by three-quarter height sidelights and is recessed from the front façade. The entry surround is composed of simple flat pilasters supporting a wide lintel.

**29. 6 Depot Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story three-bay Craftsman dwelling at 6 Depot Street is square in plan with a one-story rear ell. The hip roof has a gable wall dormer on the front elevation supported by long tapered brackets. Below the central gable dormer is a full width one-story porch supported by replacement posts. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation.

**30-31. 2 Depot Street, c1950****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story five-bay ranch house at 2 Depot Street with a side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling's side gable roof is clad in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. Fenestration includes singular and grouped one-over-one vinyl sash windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

A detached two-car garage with overhead doors is located to the south of the dwelling.

**32. 1 Depot Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story four-bay dwelling at 1 Depot Street has a one-story rear ell with an attached porch across the full width of the ell. The back hall plan Greek Revival dwelling features a full front pediment, wide panel corner boards and projecting window lintels. The ell connects to a vernacular mixed use barn. The one-and-a-half story late 19<sup>th</sup> century barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The three-bay barn has a central interior sliding barn door flanked by six-over-six sash windows. Centered above the large door is a small swinging hayloft door and a hay pulley.

**33. 12 Center Street, c1860****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 12 Center Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a granite foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling has a full width porch with turned posts and brackets supporting a hip roof. A bay window with Italianate brackets is located on the west façade. A one-and-a-half story rear ell with a secondary porch with Italianate details and shed connect to a mixed use barn.

The one-and-a-half story connected barn at 12 Center Street has a front gable roof. Like the attached dwelling its materials include asphalt roof shingles, clapboard siding, and a granite

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foundation. The barn's front (west) façade has an interior sliding door consisting of two wood panels over three smaller panels. Centered above the door is a hayloft door and hay mow pulley. Centered on the gable end wall is a one-over-one sash window.

**35. 13 Center Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, five-bay dwelling at 13 Center Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The center hall Queen Anne dwelling has a full width full porch featuring turned posts, sawn brackets and a low rail of turned balusters. Above the porch's shed roof is a gable wall dormer with a single one-over-one sash window. A one-story bay window projects from the west façade. The rectangular plan dwelling rests on a granite foundation, and the ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one sash windows.

The connected one-story barn is vernacular in style and English in form on a fieldstone foundation. It may date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The side gable roof is sheathed in metal and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. It has been altered by a central opening with an overhead garage door.

**37. 11 Center Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story two-bay dwelling at 11 Center Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The wood clapboard clad walls rest on a brick foundation. The Queen Anne dwelling has a side ell with a wraparound porch that is partially enclosed. The open section of the porch has square wood columns resting on a paneled half wall. The side hall entrance has a projecting front addition next to a projecting bay window. Additional character defining details include the gable window lintels and hoods and narrow corner boards. The dwelling's materials have been altered by replacement windows.

**38. 1 Tallman Street, c1870****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 1 Tallman Street is rectangular in plan with a rear ell resting on a granite foundation. The central hall Second Empire has a mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three dormers are centered above the five first floor openings, all consisting of single two-over-two wood sash windows. The projecting cornice between the first and second floors is supported by brackets. The walls of the main dwelling are brick while the one-story rear ell is clad in shiplap siding. The ell ends in a shed with an exterior sliding garage door. The exterior rail hardware is protected by a simple wood hood.

**39. 4 Tallman Street, c1970****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story five-bay ranch has an irregular plan on a concrete foundation. An engaged porch extends across the front (north) façade of the side ell. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**40. 6 Tallman Street, c1978****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay ranch has an irregular plan on a concrete foundation. An engaged porch extends across western half of the front (north) façade. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. A narrow mudroom/shed connects

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the dwelling to the one-story one-car garage. The front gable garage has an overhead door and materials similar to the dwelling.

**41 and 34. 11 Tallman Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 11 Tallman Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rectangular plan building rests on a brick foundation while the one-story rear and side ells rest on a concrete foundation. The walls of the side hall Queen Anne are clad in vinyl siding. The gable wall of the small gable roof portico over the front entrance is clad in decorative wood lattice. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows, vinyl siding and a new front entry door.

To the east of the dwelling is a gable front two car garage with vinyl siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

**42. 5 Myrtle Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 5 Myrtle Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and rests on a brick foundation. The rectangular dwelling has a one-story rear ell and a one-story attached shed roof porch that has been enclosed for a three-season porch. Although the walls of the side hall Greek Revival dwelling are clad in replacement siding and the windows have been replaced with vinyl windows, it retains its character defining entry way with side lights and a wide lintel.

**43. Richmond Town Hall and School, 3 Myrtle Street, 1846****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-by-four-bay former school building at 3 Myrtle Street has been altered for use as a fire station. The Greek Revival brick building has two large overhead door openings on the side (east) elevation. The southernmost opening has been subsequently infilled by windows and a pedestrian door. On the front (north) elevation of the former side hall plan building, the eastern side entrance has been infilled and replaced with a window, the western side entrance has been partially infilled for a smaller door. The center window has been infilled with brick. The building has also been altered by one-over-one sash replacement windows and the removal of the cupola/bell tower. To the south of the building is a late 20<sup>th</sup> century two-bay addition for two fire trucks.

**44. Selectman's Park, Main Street, c2000****1 non-contributing site**

To the north of the fire station at 3 Myrtle Street is an open lot that has been dedicated as a park. Two granite memorial benches, a sign, and small scale plantings are the only features of the small park.

**46. Umerhine Library, 86 Main Street, 2011-2012****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story three-bay library at 86 Main Street was constructed in the Post Modern style with a side gable roof and paired six-over-six sash windows. The entrance to the building is covered by a timber-framed projecting gable roof portico. The building's materials include a concrete foundation, asphalt roof shingles, and clapboard siding. A granite veteran's memorial with a flagpole behind it is located on the library lot at the corner of Main and Myrtle Streets.

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**47. 4 Myrtle Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

One-story two-bay dwelling at 4 Myrtle Street has a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Queen Anne dwelling has a side hall plan with a Greek Revival style entrance. The wood panel entry door is flanked by three-quarter height sidelights under a wide lintel. The walls of the dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a brick foundation. The windows are wide double-hung sash windows with the upper sash divided into six vertical panes. A one-story, one-car garage with an overhead garage door on the gable end wall is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The materials of the garage are similar to the dwelling with wood clapboard siding and asphalt roof shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation.

**48 and 45. 6 Myrtle Street, 1820****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

Possibly moved in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, the one-story five-bay cape at 6 Myrtle Street rests on a fieldstone foundation. The dwelling has been altered by an interior end chimney, a one-story side ell, replacement windows, and replacement siding.

To the west of the dwelling is a mid-twentieth century two-car garage with paneled overhead doors on the gable end facing the street.

**49. 8 Myrtle Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay Greek Revival dwelling at 8 Myrtle Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although altered by replacement siding and windows, the side hall dwelling retains its character defining entry, cornice returns, and wide corner pilasters. The recessed entrance door is flanked by sidelights. The entrance surround has wide pilasters and a deep lintel. The dwelling has a rear ell and an attached secondary porch.

**50-51. 7 Myrtle Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story five-bay cape at 7 Myrtle Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding and one-over-one replacement sash windows. The dwelling is connected to a one-story vernacular mixed use barn. The side gable English plan barn has an asphalt shingle sheathed roof and walls clad in wood shingles. It rests on a fieldstone foundation.

To the west of the barn is a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car gable front garage with wood clapboards and an asphalt shingle roof.

**52-53. 7 Center Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story Second Empire dwelling at 7 Center Street retains several character defining features despite the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. The dwelling has a bay window, entry hood supported by brackets, and dormers in the Mansard roof typically found in the Second Empire style. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling's shed connects to the dwelling to a former stable, now used as a garage.

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The detached two-story Second Empire stable's mansard roof is sheathed in metal. The rectangular plan building is sheathed in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation. It has been converted to a two-car garage with two overhead garage doors. A dormer window is centered above each garage door.

**54. 5 Center Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story two-bay dwelling is Italianate in style with Gothic Revival wall dormers on the side ell. The front gable dwelling has a side hall entrance with a hood supported by large brackets. To the south of the entrance is a projecting bay window. The one-story porch across the front façade of the ell has been enclosed and shed roof dormers have been added on either side. The dwelling has also been altered by replacement siding and windows. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The two-story connected barn has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular barn's walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has been altered by the application of replacement siding, windows, and the installation of two overhead garage doors.

**56. 84 Main Street, 1860s-1880s****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 84 Main Street has a gable front roof sheathed in metal. The rectangular plan dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the side hall Italianate dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and vinyl replacement siding. Although altered by the application of vinyl siding, the dwelling retains its Italianate window hoods, two-over-two sash windows and paired cornice brackets. The attached full-width one-story porch has turned posts that support the hip roof.

**57. 3 Center Street, 1820s-1850s****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Center Street has a temple style Greek Revival façade with a full pediment supported by four two-story octagonal columns. The dwelling also retains its character defining entryway with a recessed panel door flanked by sidelights and an entry surround composed of paneled pilasters and a wide lintel. The first-floor windows are two-over-two while the windows on the upper floors are six-over-six sash windows. On the south side is a secondary one-story porch supported by square posts. The front façade is clad in flush wood siding, while the secondary facades are clad in wood clapboards. The side hall dwelling rests on granite foundation. The rear ell is two stories in height with a Mansard roof. Five shed dormers are located on each side of the lower roof slope. Two of the three rear entrances on the ell have hoods supported by large brackets, typical of the Italianate style.

**58. 80 Main Street, 1860s-1880s****1 contributing building**

The two-story three-bay dwelling at 80 Main Street has a flat roof sheathed in metal. The walls of the dwelling are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a granite foundation. The central hall Italianate dwelling retains the two-story projecting bays, the bracketed projecting cornice, window hoods supported by brackets, and the large brackets on either side of the paired entry doors that are typical elements of the style.

**59. 6 Center Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****1 non-contributing building**



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The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Center Street has a gable front roof with asphalt shingles. The rectangular building rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of aluminum siding, replacement windows, and a large full width shed dormer on the south elevation. A one-story side ell projects from the north side of the dwelling.

**60. 8 Center Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 8 Center Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall vernacular dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, windows, and a two-story side ell. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation.

**61-62. 85 Main Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 85 Main Street is an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Craftsman style bungalow. The dwelling has many character defining details including the exposed rafter tails and beams, knee braces, exterior end wall chimney, tapered porch columns, multipaned windows, and entrance porch. The low slope side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A band of trim extends around the dwelling, connecting the window sills. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles.

To the rear of the dwelling is a non-contributing, one-and-a-half story, two-bay garage built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century in the Craftsman style. The two-car garage's building materials are similar to the dwelling with wood shingle siding, a concrete foundation, and asphalt roof shingles.

**63. 5 Southard Street, c1951****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story utility building at 5 Southard Street has a gable side roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**64. 9 Southard Street, c1952****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, two-bay ranch house at 9 Southard street is L-shaped in plan with a breezeway that connects to the side gable two-car garage to the south of the dwelling. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood shingles.

**65. 12 Southard Street, 1885-1905****1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 12 Southard Street has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling has a projecting bay window, a paired entry door, gable window trim, two-over-two sash windows, and a porch extending across the full width of the side ell that are typical of the dwelling's Queen Anne style.

**66. 44 Kimball Street, 2013****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 44 Kimball Street has a side ell to the east and west of the main side gable roof form. A gable dormer on the north slope of the main roof is centered over the engaged full width porch. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and the dwelling rests on a concrete foundation.

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**67-68. 36 Kimball Street, c1927, c1900****1 non-contributing building  
1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 36 Kimball Street is vernacular in style with exposed rafter tails typical of the Craftsman style. A one-story shed roof porch extends across the full width of the front façade and wraps around the west facade. The side hall dwelling has two side ells with gable roofs that form a cross gable. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

A detached barn is located to the west of the dwelling. The side gable barn with an English form faces west and features an exterior sliding barn door with a swinging hayloft door above. The walls of the barn are clad in wood shingles, while the roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It rests on a concrete foundation.

**69. 32 Kimball Street, 1885-1905****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 32 Kimball Street is a Queen Anne style dwelling with an L-shaped plan on a brick foundation. The dwelling features two-over-two wood sash windows, window hoods, narrow corner boards, and a wide cornice band. The roof has two types of dormers, a gable roof wall dormer and a shed roof wall dormer. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The shed roof porch across the front of the ell has been infilled. A screen porch and deck has been added to the northeast corner of the dwelling.

**70. 18 Hathorn Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 18 Hathorn Street has elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles. Typical of the Greek Revival style are the wide panel corner boards and the remaining Greek Revival lintel above the entry door. Typical of the Italianate style and era are the bay window and brick foundation. The dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, replacement windows, and a modern door. The dwelling is attached to a long one-story addition on a concrete foundation built in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century for the dwellings use as an eldercare facility.

**71-72. 12 Hathorn Street, 1995, c 1930****2 non-contributing building**

The manufactured mobile home at 12 Hathorn Street was moved to this lot c1995. The aluminum sided dwelling rests on a masonry pier foundation. To the south of the home is a one-story gable front garage.

The one-car garage has asphalt siding and an asphalt roof.

**73. 10 Hathorn Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay vernacular dwelling at 10 Hathorn Street has a side gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling and side ell rest on a concrete foundation. The side hall dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding as well as doors and windows, leaving very little original material and detail. The dwelling's ell connects to the one-and-a-half story barn. The gable

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front barn has an overhead garage door. The foundation of the barn is partially fieldstone and partially concrete. Like the dwelling the barn is clad in replacement siding and the roof is sheathed in asphalt.

**74. 6 Hathorn Street, 1840s-1878****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay vernacular dwelling at 6 Hathorn Street dwelling has a side gable roof with a gable wall dormer. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Greek Revival dwelling features wide corner boards and a recessed door with a surround of simple pilasters supporting a wide lintel. Fenestration is two-over-two sash windows. A one-story side ell extends to the south of the dwelling. The ell connects to a shed. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century garage is attached to the south of the residence. The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of overhead panel garage doors. The hip roof addition is clad in wood clapboard siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**75. 5 Hathorn Street, 1860s-1880s****1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay Italianate dwelling at 5 Hathorn Street is L-shaped in plan and has a front gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling and side ell rest on a brick foundation. The side hall dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding as well as doors and windows, but retains its bay window, cornice, corner boards, and portico. The dwelling is connected to an English plan barn with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Like the attached dwelling, the walls are clad in vinyl siding and rests on a brick foundation.

**77. 7 Hathorn Street, 1850s-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay Italianate dwelling at 7 Hathorn Street is L-shaped in plan and has a side gable roof that is sheathed in metal. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling and side ell rest on a concrete foundation. The side hall dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding as well as doors and windows, but retains its wraparound porch, cornice, and corner boards. The hip roof of the porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The dwelling is connected to an English plan barn with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Like the attached dwelling, the walls are clad in vinyl siding and rests on a fieldstone foundation.

**79. 11 Hathorn Street, 1878-1890s****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay Italianate dwelling at 11 Hathorn Street is rectangular in plan and has a front gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The side hall dwelling retains its portico, two-over-two original windows, the window hoods and sill supported by brackets, cornice brackets, eave returns, and corner boards. The attached Italianate two-story barn has a front gable roof. The building's materials include a fieldstone foundation, asphalt roof shingles, and clapboard siding. The barn features singular and paired two-over-two wood sash windows and cornice returns. The large central pair of interior sliding doors are centered below a smaller set of sliding hayloft doors on both the east and west elevations.

**81. 28 Kimball Street, 1878-1890s****1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay Italianate dwelling at 28 Kimball Street is rectangular in plan and has a front gable roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. Although altered by replacement siding and windows, the side hall dwelling retains its portico, paired entry doors, the window hoods, cornice, eave returns and the secondary porch across the west elevation of the rear ell. The rear ell connects to a one-and-a-half story side gable barn. Like the dwelling, the barn's walls are clad in vinyl siding. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn door opening has been infilled with two sash windows flanking a pedestrian door. The sliding door hardware and hood remain as does the swinging hayloft door.

**83. 24 Summer Lane, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The manufactured mobile home at 24 Summer Lane was moved to this lot in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The aluminum sided one-story dwelling rests on a concrete foundation.

**84. 20 Summer Lane, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 20 Summer Lane has a gable front roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete block foundation. The side hall dwelling has little historic material or detail due to the application of replacement siding, doors, and windows.

**85-87. 24 Kimball Street, c1977****3 non-contributing buildings**

The three one-story multi-family dwellings at 24 Kimball Street are similar in form, style and materials. The buildings' materials include concrete foundations, vinyl siding, and asphalt roof shingles. One building contains three apartments, one has four, and the third is a five-unit building.

**88. Central Maine Power Substation, Kimball St., 1960s****1 non-contributing structure**

A small electrical substation is enclosed by a chain link fence. A series of transmission poles head north away from the station. A series of poles to the east transfer electricity to the street grid.

**89. 19 Darrah Street, 1960s****1 non-contributing building**

The manufactured mobile home at 19 Darrah Street was moved to this lot in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The pressed metal sided one-story dwelling rests on a concrete foundation.

**90-91. 12 Darrah Street, 1878-1890s, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 12 Darrah Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete and brick foundation. The center hall dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, doors, and windows as well as porch material. The one-story porch extends across the full width of the front (east) façade. Square posts support the porch's hip roof. The porch is supported by concrete block piers. The main entrance door is encased by a wide surround. Windows include one-over-one and two-over-two sashes.

The one-story, two-bay outbuilding at 12 Darrah Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century building are clad in wood shingle and rest

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on a concrete foundation. The outbuilding has a single off-center overhead garage door on the front (east) façade. Centered on the gable end is a hayloft door. A pedestrian door is located on the north elevation.

**92. 11 Darrah Street, 1878-c1900****1 contributing building**

The two-story, four-bay dwelling at 11 Darrah Street has a gable front roof and two side ells with side gable roofs. The roof forms are sheathed in metal. The walls of the dwelling are clad in asphalt siding and clapboards. It rests on a brick foundation. Across the front of the double side hall dwelling two projecting bays are connected by a three-bay porch. Across the front of each side ell, a one-story porch with square posts supports the hip roofs. The dwelling retains its two-over-two Italianate windows and panel doors with tall narrow glass panes, except on the western ell which has a modern replacement door.

**93. 10 Darrah Street, 1878-1890s****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling at 10 Darrah Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. It rests on a brick foundation. A one-story enclosed porch extends across the full width of the front (east) facade. Although altered by replacement windows and siding the dwelling retains its Italianate style paired brackets under the projecting cornice and the gable-end cornice returns.

**94. 8 Darrah Street, 1878-1890s****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 8 Darrah Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the center hall dwelling are clad in vinyl siding. The main form of the dwelling rests on a brick foundation and the rear ell rests on a concrete foundation. Although altered by replacement windows, doors, and siding the dwelling retains its Italianate style paired brackets under the projecting cornice, the gable end cornice returns, dentil molding, and door hoods supported by brackets.

**95. 81 Main Street, 1830s-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story, four-bay multi-family dwelling at 81 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the center hall dwelling are clad in wood clapboards. The main form of the dwelling rests on a granite foundation. Two-story pilasters and a partial pediment form a temple front on the Greek Revival dwelling. Although altered by six-over-six replacement sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style simple wood surrounds, wide cornice trim, and pilasters. A one-story portico is located on the front of the side ell and at the rear of the side ell. Both porticos are supported by square columns with sawn brackets.

**96. 79 Main Street, 1830s-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 79 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The main form of the center hall brick dwelling and the rear ell rest on a granite foundation. Two interior end chimneys pierce the front slope of the roof. A one-story portico with a flat roof supported by square columns protects the paired entry doors. A short balustrade caps the portico's flat roof. Although altered by late 19<sup>th</sup> century two-over-two sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style granite lintels and sills, wide cornice trim, and cornice returns. A secondary one-story porch is attached to the east gable end.

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An attached barn is located to the rear (north) of the dwelling. The English plan barn has a side gable roof and a central interior sliding barn door with a swinging hayloft door above. The barn's building materials include asphalt roof shingles, wood clapboards, and a fieldstone foundation.

**98, 310. 77 Main Street, 1860s-1878, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 77 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. A one-story porch with a hip roof supported by square posts wraps around the front (south) and east elevations. Although altered by one-over-one sash windows the dwelling retains its Italianate style bay window, deep projecting eave supported by modillions, dentil moldings, wide corner boards, and arch window in the gable end.

The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of unmatched overhead panel garage doors. The front gable roof outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**99. Charles Southard House, 2 Hathorn Street, c1870-1878****1 contributing building**

The three-story, three-bay dwelling at 2 Hathorn Street has a mansard roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and vinyl siding. The center hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the windows have been replaced by one-over-one sash windows. The former Second Empire style dwelling was altered in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. It retains its Second Empire form, roof recessed dormers, and paired cornice brackets. Its Queen Anne alterations include the porch and tower. The one-story porch, with a metal sheathed hip roof supported by paired square columns, wraps around the front (south) and east elevations. Above each porch column is a bracket, between each bracket is a row of spindles. The posts rest on a balustrade of turned and sawn balusters. Above the entry stair is a gable dormer with decorative wood shingles. The Queen Anne style tower features bands of paired one-over-one sash windows and large fixed sash windows separated by wide vertical wood trim. Between the second and third floors of the tower is a wrought iron balustrade supported by wrought iron brackets. Above the tower's third floor is a band of wood panels with a geometric pattern. The tower is capped by a mansard roof with an octagonal window in each facet of the octagonal roof. The rear ell of the dwelling connects to a mixed-use barn. The two-story barn is English in plan with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the barn are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a granite foundation. The central opening is recessed and has been altered to accommodate three hinged pedestrian doors. Above the central entry is a swinging hayloft door. The south slope of the roof has been altered by the application of solar panels and the window replaced by one-over-one sash windows. A fence separates the parcel from the sidewalks on Main and Hathorn Streets.

**101. 69 Main Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The five-bay vernacular commercial building at 69 Main Street consists of two sections, one a two-story gable front and a one-story parapet section. The two façades are connected by a projecting awning across the full width of the front (south) façade. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The building rests on a concrete foundation. A parking lot is located to the rear (north) of the building.

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**102. 65 Main Street, c2000****1 non-contributing building**

The six-bay vernacular commercial building at 65 Main Street has a front gable roof topped by two small cupolas. The roof of the steel framed building is sheathed in metal and the walls are clad in pressed metal. The one-story building rests on a concrete foundation. The eastern storefront is occupied by a hardware store, while the western storefront is occupied by Main Street Fuel. A pair of gasoline pumps on an island is located in front (south) of the building, near the street.

**103. 55 Main Street, 1878-1905****1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 55 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front gable end features verge board with a cross cut-out pattern. The Queen Anne side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A one-story porch extends across the front entrance and engages the adjacent bay window. The porch has a hip roof supported by square posts and sawn brackets. The dwelling has been altered by replacement doors, windows, and siding. A secondary one-story porch with details similar to the front porch is attached to the rear ell.

**104. 53 Main Street, 1878-1895****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay Italianate dwelling at 53 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls of the central hall dwelling are clad in clapboards. The pair of entry doors is protected by a projecting portico supported by square columns. Above the entrance is a two-over-two sash window. To either side of the central bay are two-story projecting bays. Paired brackets in the cornice are typical of the Italianate style.

**105. 49 Main Street, 1865-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay Italianate building at 49 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. A pair of shed dormers extends across the full width of the roof slopes. The mixed-use building rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the irregular plan building are clad in vinyl siding. On the first floor a central entrance door accesses the storefront, while a door to the east leads to the upper floors. An awning extends across the full width of the first floor and is supported by braced brackets. Windows include the large plate glass storefront window and six-over-six replacement sashes.

**106. 47 Main Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay building at 47 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls of the central hall building are clad in vinyl siding. A central entry door has a Colonial Revival surround and is flanked by half height sidelights. Symmetrically arranged windows are six-over-six sashes. The cornice features a band of dentil molding. The five-bay façade on Darrah Street is similar to the Main Street façade, except for the six upper story windows and a pair of gable end dormers above the cornice.

**107. Alexander/Small/Preble House, 43-45 Main St., 1829-1830 1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay multi-family dwelling at 43-45 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Attached to the three-bay form is a three-bay side addition with a flat roof. The buildings rest on granite foundations. The front façade's first floor walls of the central hall building are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards. The central entry door has a replacement revival style entry door flanked by sidelights. On the first floor are paired sliding sash windows while other fenestration is symmetrically arranged windows six-over-six sashes. The cornice of the side addition features a band of brackets. A one-story hip roof porch supported by round columns extends across the full width of the front facade.

**108. 41 Main Street, 1890-1905****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay mixed use building at 41 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. Attached to the three-bay form is a two-bay side addition with a flat roof. The Queen Anne style building rests on a granite foundation, while the addition rests on a concrete foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboard, wood shingle, and vertical wood siding. The front façade's first floor walls are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards, except for the gable end, which is clad in wood shingles. On the first floor a central entrance door accesses the storefront, and is flanked by modern storefront windows.

**109. 37 Main Street, 1878-1885****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building at 37 Main Street has a parapet gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The Italianate style building rests on a brick foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboards and vertical wood siding. The front façade's first floor walls are clad with vertical board siding, while the remaining walls are clad in clapboards. On the first floor a recessed central entrance door accesses the storefront and is flanked by modern storefront windows. Pairs of brackets are symmetrically arranged at the cornice and an arch louver is located in the upper front wall.

**110. 39 Main Street, 1878-1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, six-bay commercial building at 39 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed with asphalt shingles. The vernacular building rests on a high brick foundation. The walls of the building are clad in clapboards. A projecting cornice and band of trim extends across the front façade above the first-floor windows and entry door. Below each first-floor window opening is a wood panel. Upper story windows are one-over-one sash, while the first-floor windows are multi-pane fixed sash replacement windows.

**111. 33 Main Street, 1872****1 contributing building**

The two-story, four-bay commercial building at 33 Main Street has a flat roof sheathed with asphalt. The Italianate brick building rests on a brick foundation with granite piers beneath each pilaster on the front facade. A granite band extends across the front façade above the first-floor windows and entry door. The door is located in the western bay of the front façade between two square pilasters. To the east are three bays of tall paired casement windows under a fixed transom window. Between each window is a cast iron column. Below each first-floor window opening is a brick panel. Upper story windows are paired casements under an arched transom. Above each upper window is a brick arch, ending at a granite spring stone.



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Above the upper windows is a band of articulated bricks. A brick parapet the width of two bays caps the façade.

**112. 21 Main Street, before 1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-by-five-bay vernacular commercial building at 21 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central entrance door is flanked by sidelights under a transom. Centered above the door is a second entrance door, also flanked by sidelights under a fanlight panel. Fenestration is six-over-six sash windows. A one-story hip roof porch extends across the full width of the front façade. The porch roof is supported by turned posts.

**113. 34 Main Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 34 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the side hall Greek Revival dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a granite foundation. Although altered by one-over-one replacement sash windows the dwelling retains its Greek Revival style porch, wide cornice trim, and pilasters. Two-story pilasters and a partial pediment form a temple front on the Greek Revival dwelling. A full width one-story porch extends across the front of the dwelling. A two-story secondary porch is located to the rear (southeast) corner of the dwelling. Entrance to the dwelling is through a pair of paneled doors with large rectangular glass panes.

**114. 44 Main Street, c1930****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 44 Main Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century dwelling are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. A one-story side ell is located to the west of the dwelling. The front of the side ell appears to be an enclosed former porch. The vernacular dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding as well as doors and windows, leaving very little original material and detail.

**115. 48 Main Street, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building was constructed of concrete block. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The single storefront has a recessed center door flanked by large fixed plate glass commercial windows. Above are four one-over-one sash windows. The front of the dwelling is clad in vinyl siding, while the concrete block walls are exposed on the side of the building.

**116. Richmond Street Clock, Main Street, c2008 structure****1 non-contributing**

The new dual face clock was moved to the site in early 21<sup>st</sup> century as part of street improvements funded by a 2007 CDBG Community Enterprise Grant.

**117-118. 50 Main Street, c1950, late 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story, three-bay commercial building at 50 Main Street is a large hip roof structure with two small cupolas. The roof extends over a small building with a take-out window and an open-air seating area. The south end of the roof structure is supported by posts.

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To the rear of the commercial structure is a one-and-a-half story three-bay garage. The central opening accesses the upper story of the garage, which has a residential use. Two steeply pitched gable roof dormers rest on the north slope of the steeply pitched side gable roof. The building's materials include a concrete foundation, vertical board siding, and asphalt roof shingles.

**119. Toothaker Block, 52 Main Street, 1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, seven-bay commercial building at 52 Main Street is constructed of brick. The first story of the Italianate structure is separated from the upper level by a projecting cornice band supported by brackets. Each bay of the first-floor storefront is separated by fluted cast iron columns. Above the seven first floor openings are six one-over-one sash windows in arched brick openings. Brick brackets support the cornice of the metal clad flat roof. A plaque between the middle second floor windows is inscribed with "Toothaker, 1878".

**120. 54 Main Street, c1897****1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, six-bay commercial building at 54 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a granite foundation. The first story of the Queen Anne structure is separated from the upper level by a projecting cornice band supported by brackets. The original storefronts consist of large plate glass bays over wood panel flanking a recessed pair of wood panel doors. Each door has a tall narrow glass pane. The upper walls and side walls are clad in vinyl siding. Remaining Queen Anne details include the corner boards and the scallop wood shingles in the upper half of the front gable end.

**121. 58 Main Street, 2007  
building****1 non-contributing**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay Post Modern commercial building at 58 Main Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**122. 60 Main Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

Also known as 25 Weymouth Street, the two-story, four-bay dwelling has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. A central entrance consists of a wood panel door flanked by half-height sidelights under a wide lintel, typical of the Greek Revival style. To the south of the central entrance is a projecting bay window, typical of the Italianate style. To the north are two, two-over-two sash windows. Symmetrically arranged above the first-floor windows are three two-over-two sash windows.

**123. 64 Main Street, late 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay commercial building at 64 Main Street has a front gable roof sheathed in metal. A one-story, three-bay parapet roof side addition is located to the north of the gable front building. The walls of the building are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The first floor has been altered by a commercial entry door and replacement fixed sash storefront windows. The few remaining details typical of the Queen Anne style include the decorative truss in the gable end, two-over-two sash window in the gable end, and roof top finials.

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**124. 66 Main Street, c1992****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay commercial building at 66 Main Street has a gable front roof and rear ell. Building materials include asphalt roof shingles, vinyl siding, and a concrete foundation. Small windows are arranged to form large window openings in a Post-Modern style.

**125. Wadleigh's Fuel Co. , 70 Main Street, c1960****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, four-bay commercial building at the corner of Pleasant and Main Street was built in the modern style with a flat roof. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a concrete foundation. An integrated side garage is located on the front (north) elevation. Fenestration includes a large plate glass window, tall narrow sash windows, awning windows and paired one-over-one sash windows. A shed roof portico supported by canted posts protects the entrance on the Pleasant Street side of the building.

**126. Methodist Church Parsonage, 76 Main Street, c1830****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Three dormers, two gable roof dormers flanking a central steeply pitched wall dormer, rest on the north slope of the roof. The clapboard clad walls rest on a granite foundation. The central hall dwelling has a recessed wood panel door flanked by three-quarter-height sidelights surrounded by wide pilasters supporting a wide lintel, typical of the Greek Revival style. The steep gable roof and window surrounds are typical of the Gothic Style. A bay window projects from the west elevation and a one-story side ell projects from the east elevation.

**127. Methodist Episcopal Church, 74 Main Street, 1846****1 contributing building**

The Gothic Revival Church at 74 Main Street has a double entrance reflecting its double aisle plan. Each paired entry door is located under a Gothic arch transom window. Tall paneled pilasters demarcate each bay and with the full pediment, form a gable front. A large Gothic arch window is located in the gable end. The walls are clad in flush sheathing and wood clapboards. The church building rests on a granite foundation. Its gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A two stage steeple rests on the gable roof. The first stage is square in plan and contains a clock face on all four elevations and is capped by a projecting cornice. The second stage, or belfry, is also square in plan, capped by a projecting cornice, and each elevation has an arch louver. A pyramidal roof and weathervane caps the tower roof. A large rear ell extends to the west housing the office and social hall.

**128. 123 Pleasant Street, c1840****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 123 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof with a long, shed dormer on the front (east) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**129. 125 Pleasant Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 125 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A one-story porch wraps around the front (east) and south side of the Queen Anne center hall dwelling. Fenestration is paired narrow one-over-one sash windows. The center entrance is a pair of wood panel doors with tall narrow glass panes. The walls are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a brick foundation.

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**130. 22 Weymouth Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 22 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by a front addition over the side hall entry.

**131. 20 Weymouth Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 20 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch with a shed roof has been added on the front of the dwelling.

**132. 18 Weymouth Street, c1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 18 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**133. 16 Weymouth Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 16 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof with asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of replacement siding, a projecting side addition and a gable roof dormer.

**134. 14 Weymouth Street, c2010****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, six-bay dwelling at 14 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof with several gable dormers on the front (north) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**135. 10 Weymouth Street, c1820****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The hall and parlor dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**136. 9 Weymouth Street, c1989****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 9 Weymouth Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The chalet style dwelling rests on a granite foundation, perched upon a sloping lot. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**137. 8 Weymouth Street, c1870****1 contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Weymouth Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The half cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**138. 17 Church Street, 1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Church Street has a hip roof and cupola sheathed in metal. The center hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The Italianate dwelling retains many character defining details: the cupola, paired

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cornice brackets, window hoods, the entry portico, wide corner boards, and dentil molding under the deep projecting roofline.

**140. St. Alexander Nevsky Church, 15 Church Street, c1850, c1950 remodel****1 contributing building**

The former stable, now a vernacular church structure, is influenced by the Russian Orthodox style. The one-story, four-bay building has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The walls are clad in aluminum siding and rest on a concrete foundation. The rectangular plan dwelling has a tall tower at the southwestern entry. The tower is capped by a pyramidal roof with a small onion dome, spire and cross.

**141. 13 Church Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The one-story, five-bay dwelling at 13 Church Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The cape rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles.

**142. Calvinist Baptist Church, 11 Church Street, 1833****1 contributing building**

The former church at 11 Church Street is rectangular in plan and rests on a concrete foundation. The two-story, one-bay building has been converted to residential use. The center hall building has a small portico over the primary entrance. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

**143. 9 Church Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 9 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling retains its character defining entry door and surround.

**144. 7 Church Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 7 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall vernacular dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by replacement windows, doors, and siding. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century connected barn at the rear of the dwelling faces east toward the river and is barely visible from the street. The one-story barn has an English Plan with a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards.

**146. 5 Church Street, c1878-c1885****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 5 Church Street has a hip roof with a cupola sheathed in asphalt shingles. The center hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The Italianate dwelling retains several character defining features including the bay window, one-story attached portico, cornice brackets, the hip roof and cupola.

**147. 4 Church Street, c1880****1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 4 Church Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in asphalt siding. An attached one-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling.

**148. 6 Church Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood shingles. The dwelling retains its character defining Greek Revival entry.

**149. 8 Church Street, 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. It retains its Italianate entry hood, corner boards and cornice returns.

**150. 10 Church Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate dwelling and rear ell rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**151-152. 12 Church Street, c1865-1878****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, two-bay dwelling at 12 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Italianate dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

The one-story vernacular barn has an English plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. Built 1878-1900, the walls are clad in board and batten siding.

**153-154. 14 Church Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 14 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in metal. The central hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on granite foundations. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An engaged porch with tall Ionic columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment.

The one-and-a-half story vernacular barn has an English plan with a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The barn rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The barn has been converted to a three-bay garage. The three doors are overhead garage doors. A swinging hayloft door is located on the east facing gable end.

**155-156. 134 Pleasant Street, 1878-c1905****2 contributing buildings**

The two-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 134 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall brick Queen Anne dwelling and side and rear ells rest on granite foundations. The dwelling retains its Queen Anne tower, bay windows, the one-story attached wrap-around porch and gable wall dormers over the projecting side ells.

The late 19<sup>th</sup> century one-and-a-half story front gable barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The detached Queen Anne barn is clad in wood clapboards and wood shingles. The barn door

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has been converted by an overhead garage door. Centered above the door is a swinging hayloft door.

**157. 11 Baker Street, 1855, 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 11 Baker Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in clapboard siding. The dwelling retains its Italianate cupola, bay windows, the one-story attached porch that connects the two projecting bay windows, and gable wall dormers over the projecting side ells. The dwelling's shed connects to the two-story barn. The two-story, Italianate connected barn has a hip roof with cupola sheathed in asphalt shingles. The barn, built 1878-c1890, is clad in clapboards and rests on a granite foundation.

**159. 9 Baker Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 9 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Doric columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**160. 7 Baker Street****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half story, three-bay dwelling at 7 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An attached full width porch with turned posts supports a hip roof. The side hall vernacular building with Queen Anne details rests on a brick foundation. Queen Anne details include the paired entry doors and the porch details. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

**161. Captain David Stearns House, 5 Baker Street, 1851-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 5 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall octagonal columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards.

**162. 3 Baker Street, 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains its Italianate hood, paired entry doors and two-over-two sash windows.

**163-164. Stanwood Alexander House, 1 Baker Street, c1855****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 1 Baker Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The center hall dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. A two-story enclosed porch is located along the south side of the rear ell. A one-story hip roof porch is located on the front elevation. The dwelling is purported to be a Greek Revival cape raised c1878-1885.

The one-and-a-half story detached gable front barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Built c1878-1885, the barn is clad in wood clapboards. It rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn has an exterior sliding barn door. Other windows and doors have been removed.

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**165-166. Charles B Foster House, 2 Baker Street, 1850-1851 2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, four-bay dwelling at 2 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An attached two-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling. The engaged porch has octagonal Doric columns that support the projecting Greek Revival gable pediment. The irregular plan Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in clapboards and flush boards. A bay window projects from the north side of the dwelling.

The early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century detached barn at the rear of the dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the walls are clad in wood clapboards. The barn has been converted to use as a garage with two overhead garage doors.

**167. 6 Baker Street, early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century 1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Baker Street has a side gable roof with a pair of gable dormers connected by a shed roof dormer on the front (east) façade. The roof forms are sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has an attached one-story entry porch and an engaged full width secondary porch on the street façade. The engaged porch has fluted Ionic columns that support the projecting Greek Revival gable pediment. The mid-19<sup>th</sup> century English plan barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-story connected barn is clad in vinyl siding. A small pair of swinging garage doors is located on the front (east) façade.

**168-169. 8 Baker Street, Early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, mid-20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 8 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Doric columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

A detached, single car gable front garage sits to the south of the house. It has wood shingle siding and asphalt shingle roofing.

**170. 10 Baker Street, Early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century 1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 10 Baker Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. Wide corner boards and the deep cornice band are typical of the Greek Revival style.

**171. 136 Pleasant Street, c1860-1878 1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 136 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in metal. The Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. Paired



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cornice brackets, two-over-two wood sash windows, and the door surround with pilasters supporting a projecting hood are typical of the Greek Revival style.

**172. Chesey Sawyer House, 138 Pleasant Street, 1848** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 138 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall fluted Ionic columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains its original Greek Revival entry with sidelights and surround. A former mixed-use barn is located to the east of the dwelling (#173). The barn has been converted to a residential use. The two-story connected outbuilding is clad in wood clapboard siding and rests on a granite foundation. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Although the barn has lost its traditional openings it retains its hay mow pulley and blocking.

**174, 311. 140 Pleasant Street, c1850, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cent.****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 140 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. An engaged porch with tall square columns supports the projecting front Greek Revival gable pediment. The back hall Greek Revival dwelling and rear ell rest on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding clapboards. The dwelling retains its original Greek Revival entry with sidelights and surround. A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling.

The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of overhead panel garage doors. The side gable roof outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles. Attached to the garage is a one-story shop with a flat roof.

**175-176. 144 Pleasant Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 144 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof with a long shed dormer on the front (north) slope of the roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The cape rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car garage is located to the north of the dwelling. The one-by-four bay outbuilding has a pair of sliding garage doors on the south façade. The west slope of the roof extends beyond the side of the building to form a covered storage area.

**177. 143 Pleasant Street, c1865-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, five-bay dwelling at 143 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch extends across the full width of the dwelling. The dwelling retains several character defining features of its Italianate style including the paired brackets and modillions under the deep projecting eave, the window hoods and surrounds, and the porch posts, brackets, and molding. The dwelling has been altered by a replacement door.

**178-179. 141 Pleasant Street, Early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****2 contributing buildings**

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The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 141 Pleasant Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Two gable roof dormers are located on either side of the steeply sloped gable roof over the center entrance. The cape and side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dormers and gable ends are characterized by their decorative verge boards. The dwelling has been altered by the side addition, replacement siding and windows.

A barn to the north of the dwelling has been converted to a residential use. The one-and-a-half story structure is three-by-two-bays. The front gable structure is clad in wood clapboards and asphalt roof shingles. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century building rests on a concrete foundation.

**180. 139 Pleasant Street, 1887****1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 139 Pleasant Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Queen Anne dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in clapboards and decorative wood shingles. A one-story porch extends across the front of the dwelling. The porch features turned posts supporting a shed roof. The northernmost bay of the porch has a gable dormer with geometric patterned molding and diagonal spindlework between the turned posts. The dwelling retains several character defining features of its Queen Anne style including the patterned trim in the gable end, the multiple siding materials, the spindlework porch details and paired entry doors. To the rear of the dwelling is a late 19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn. The barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The gable front roof of the one-and-a-half-story barn is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The barn is clad in wood clapboards. The large interior sliding barn door is located on the north face of the barn. Centered above the large door is a swinging hay loft door.

**182. George Miliken House, 2 Kimball Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 2 Kimball Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Queen Anne dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached two-story enclosed porch extends across the full width of the dwelling. A projecting two-story bay in the south side of the dwelling is capped by a gable wall dormer supported by large brackets.

**183. John Avery House, 346 Front Street, c1847****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 346 Front Street has a hip roof sheathed in tile. The back hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. An attached one-story porch wraps around the east and south elevations. The dwelling has been altered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by the addition of the porch, windows, side sunroom and the tile roofing. An early 19<sup>th</sup> century carriage house is connected to the rear of the dwelling. The one-story barn with the English plan and side gable roof sheathed in tile is topped by a cupola. The walls of the building are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a granite foundation.

**185. James Hathorn House, 342 Front Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 342 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The central hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling was altered by the two Italianate bay windows prior to 1878 and by the porch and dormers after 1878. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is

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connected to the rear of the dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story barn has an English plan and side gable roof sheathed in metal. The walls of the building are clad in wood clapboards and rest on a fieldstone foundation.

**187. Carlton Houdlette House, 340 Front Street, mid-19<sup>th</sup> cent 1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 340 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in metal. The side hall Greek Revival rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling was altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the addition of the projecting bay windows. Despite the application of vinyl siding, the dwelling retains its Greek Revival corner boards and original door surround. A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is connected to the rear of the dwelling. The one-and-a-half-story barn has an English plan and side gable roof sheathed in metal. The walls of the building are clad in vinyl siding and rest on a fieldstone foundation.

**189. Hathorn Block, 330 Front Street, c1852 1 contributing building**

The four-story, six-bay commercial building at 330 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival building rests on a granite foundation. The brick building has a three-part form facing Front Street with a central projecting gable wall dormer. A roundel is located in the gable end. Fenestration includes paired one-over-one sashes and paired arch windows. Window openings have granite sills and lintels. The brick walls are articulated by paneled pilasters at the corners and cornice returns.

**190. George Hatch Block, 324 Front Street, c1855 1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, eleven-bay commercial building at 324 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The brick commercial building rests on a granite foundation. Character defining features include the brackets supporting the projecting cornice, the granite sills and lintels, and the granite storefront. The storefront consists of large panes of glass separated by a wide granite columns. A granite lintel above the storefront separates the first and second floors. The brick walls are not articulated.

**191. T.J. Southard Block, 314 Front Street, 1882 1 contributing building**

Individually listed on February 23, 1972 (NR id# 72000079)

The three-story, seven-bay commercial building at 314 Front Street has a mansard roof with symmetrically located gable roof dormers and is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The brick commercial building rests on a granite foundation. Character defining features include the brackets supporting the projecting cornice, the brick and granite arch lintels, the paired sash window, and the wood storefront. The storefront consists of large panes of glass over a wood panel. Each bay is separated by a narrow column. A projecting wood cornice above the storefront separates the first and second floors. The entrance in the center bay is recessed and retains its original paired wood panel doors with tall narrow panes of glass in each leaf. The brick walls are articulated by brick arches above the second-floor windows and corners.

**192. Southard Tenement, 310 Front Street, 1882 1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, four-bay commercial building at 310 Front Street has a front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The commercial building rests on a granite foundation. The brick building has brick hoods with granite keystones and brackets under the deep

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projecting roof typical of the Italianate style. A two-story porch is located on the north elevation. The building has been altered by one-over-one replacement windows.

**193. The Inn, 2 Church Street, c1860-1878** **1 contributing building**

The three-story, three-bay commercial building at 2 Church Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The commercial building rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The wide corner boards, window hoods and wide cornice band are typical of its Italianate style. A two-story porch is located on the north elevation.

**194. Campbell Alexander House, 288 Front Street, c1850** **1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 288 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. It was altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by a Queen Anne porch and bay windows. The full width attached porch has turned posts and sawn brackets supporting a hip roof. It was altered in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by skylights and dormers. It retains its wide Greek Revival corner boards and full pediment.

**195. 2<sup>nd</sup> Charles B Foster House & Barn, 284 Front Street, c1880** **1 contributing building**

The two-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 284 Front Street has a mansard roof sheathed in metal shingles. The center hall Second Empire dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains several character defining features of the Second Empire style including the arch dormers, the bracketed cornice, the ornate window hoods, the attached one-story portico and the tall narrow paired one-over-one sash windows. The connected Italianate carriage barn is two stories in height. The gable front roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles while the walls are clad in wood clapboards. The barn door has been altered by an overhead garage door. A pair of tall narrow arch windows is located in the gable end above two pairs of six-over-six sash windows.

**197. 281 Front Street, early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 281 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. It has been altered by replacement siding and windows.

**198. 285 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-c1855** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 285 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. Character defining details include the wide paneled corner boards, the full parapet and the two-story engaged porch with tapered Ionic columns. It has been altered by replacement siding and windows.

**199. 289 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-c1855** **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 289 Front Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular dwelling with Greek Revival details rests on a granite foundation. The side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding.

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- 200. Augustus Small House, 291 Front Street, c1900**      **1 contributing building**  
The two-story, seven-bay dwelling at 291 Front Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Queen Anne dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch projects over the primary entrance. The north end of the dwelling culminated in a tower. The connected Queen Anne carriage barn is two stories in height. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles while the walls are clad in vinyl siding. The barn door has been altered by an overhead garage door.
- 202. 299 Front Street, 1960s**      **1 non-contributing building**  
The one-story wood frame vernacular residence at 299 Front Street has a gable roof, concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roof. The three-bay dwelling has a small side addition and an interior chimney.
- 203. 301 Front Street, 1960s**      **1 non-contributing building**  
The one-story wood frame vernacular residence at 301 Front Street has a side gable roof, concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and asphalt roof. The three-bay dwelling has a small front addition and an interior chimney.
- 204. 307 Front Street, 1881**      **1 contributing building**  
The three-story brick Italianate mill at 307 Front Street is one of the largest buildings in the historic district with rear and side ells. The building form is dominated by a four-story entry tower on Front Street and a tall brick exterior chimney stack at the rear of the mill. The building rests on a granite foundation and the flat roof is covered in asphalt roofing. The mill retains its granite lintels and sills, projecting cornice, and cornice brackets. The rear additions are one-story and brick. The additions have low-slope gable roofs with projecting cornices and brackets. Windows in the mill additions are replacement sashes.
- 205. 315 Front Street, 1886**      **1 contributing building**  
The one-story brick Italianate building at 315 Front Street has a tall hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building rests on a brick foundation and has a small center chimney. The building has a projecting brick cornice and arched brick openings for windows, doors, and louvered vents. The doors are pairs of vertical panel doors and the window sashes are 4/4 wood frames.
- 206. 8 Swan Island Landing, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.**      **1 contributing building**  
The one-and-a-half-story wood frame Colonial Revival residence at 8 Swan Island Landing has a side gable roof, fieldstone foundation, and metal roof. The building is set on a steep hillside and accessed from Front Street by a steep staircase or from the Swan Island Landing parking lot. The original wood siding was covered with asphalt siding in the second half of the twentieth century. Most details have been lost by the application of synthetic siding and the enclosure of the rear porch.
- 207. 349 Front Street, c1853**      **1 contributing building**  
The one-and-a-half-story wood frame Gothic Revival residence at 349 Front Street has a gable roof, granite foundation, and asphalt roof. Although some details have been lost by the enclosure of the porch, the house retains its characterizing features and form. The clapboard

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siding and original materials that are typical of its style like the hooded window surrounds, gable brackets, and narrow dormers are extant. The attached mixed use barn to the rear of the dwelling is vernacular in style. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-and-a-half story barn rests on a granite foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The barn door opening has been replaced by a modern paneled garage door with a band of windows.

**208-209. 353 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-1855, mid-20<sup>th</sup>**      **1 contributing building**  
**1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame residence at 353 Front Street has a side gable roof, granite foundation, and asphalt roof. The Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, cornice returns and corner board details. A secondary one-story porch extends across the west façade of the rear ell. The dwelling's entrance features a projecting hood supported by brackets.

A detached garage is located to the west of the dwelling.

**210-211. 357 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> century-1855**      **2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 357 Front Street has a gable roof, granite foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, cornice returns, and corner board details. A one-story front addition at the main entrance protects and extends from the main entrance.

The detached mixed use barn to the rear of the dwelling is vernacular in style. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The two-story story barn rests on a fieldstone foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The central bay door with interior rails is located below a swinging hay mow door.

**212. 2 Water Street, 1878-c1885**      **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 2 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, cornice returns, and door surround at the recessed entry. The one-over-one windows are replacement sashes.

**213. 4 Water Street, early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century**      **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 4 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is characterized by its form, but has been altered by vinyl siding and loss of entry, window, and cornice details. The one-over-one windows are replacement sashes.

**214. 6 Water Street, 1878-c1890**      **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 6 Water Street has a gable roof, brick foundation, and asphalt roof. The side hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form, two-over-two window sashes, and projecting entry hood supported by large brackets.

**215. 8 Water Street, 1878-c1890**      **1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 8 Water Street has a gable roof and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. It rests on a granite and concrete foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is characterized by its form and the

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projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. A one-story side addition projects from the west end of the rear of the dwelling.

**216. 12 Water Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story brick residence at 12 Water Street has a hip roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt siding. The contemporary dwelling is characterized by its form and small casement windows.

**217. 16 Water Street, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story brick building at 16 Water Street has a gable roof, concrete foundation, and brick walls. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building is rectangular in form with minimal details and small casement windows.

**218. 20 Water Street, early 20<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 20 Water Street has a side gable roof, concrete foundation, and vinyl and clapboard siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular dwelling has a front addition that is likely an enclosed front porch and a shed dormer.

**219. 23 Water Street, early- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century****1 contributing building**

The three-story wood frame building at 23 Water Street has a gable roof, granite foundation, and clapboard siding. The gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival building is characterized by its form, corner boards, and full gable pediment.

**220-221. 3 Shed Street, early- mid 19<sup>th</sup> century****2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 3 Shed Street has a side gable roof, granite foundation, and clapboard and asbestos siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form as the application of synthetic siding has resulted in the loss of most details.

The detached mixed use barn to the rear of the dwelling is vernacular in style. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-story barn rests on a fieldstone foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The barn door has been replaced by two modern flat panel garage doors.

**222. 4 Shed Street, c1979****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame mobile home at 4 Shed Street rests on concrete piers. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The mobile home is characterized by its form and one-over-one sash windows.

**223. 2 Shed Street, c1975****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame mobile home at 2 Shed Street rests on concrete piers. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The mobile home is characterized by its form and one-over-one sash windows.

**224. 237 Front Street, 1988****1 non-contributing building**

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The one-and-a-half-story wood frame building at 237 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Post-Modern house is characterized by its form, dormer window and full width porch and rear dormer.

**225. 3 Hagar Street, 1870-1875****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 3 Hagar Street has a mansard roof, granite foundation, and clapboard siding. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Second Empire residence is characterized by its form, central tower, and bay windows. The attached carriage barn to the rear of the dwelling is Second Empire in style. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The one-and-a-half-story barn rests on a granite foundation and is clad in clapboard siding. The barn door has been replaced by two modern flat panel garage doors.

**227, 318 9 Hagar Street, c1950****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story wood frame vernacular home at 9 Hagar Street rests on a concrete foundation. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The rectangular plan has been altered by side, front and porch additions.

A detached garage of the same age is located to the southeast of the house.

**228 and 312. 11 Hagar Street, c1850, mid 20<sup>th</sup> cent.****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 11 Hagar Street has a mansard roof, granite foundation, and vinyl siding. The mansard roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Second Empire residence is characterized by its form, dormer windows, and projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. The house and ell are connected to a barn and a one-car garage is located to the southeast of the barn. The one-and-a-half-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboard siding and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

The one-story, one-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The hip roof outbuilding is clad in wood shingle siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**230. 166 Pleasant Street, c1925****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 166 Pleasant Street has a concrete foundation and wood shingle siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The bungalow Craftsman residence is characterized by its form, dormer, and full width porch. A late 20<sup>th</sup> century garage was addition to the west of the house.

**231. 164 Pleasant Street, c1870****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 164 Pleasant Street has a concrete and granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form, recessed entry with sidelights, corner boards and cornice returns. The house is sandwiched between a modern one-story addition on the north side of the house and south facing enclosed one-story porch.



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**232. 160 Pleasant Street, c1997****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame residence at 160 Pleasant Street has a concrete foundation and flush wood sheathing siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The contemporary residence is characterized by its form, modern fixed window pattern, and engaged garage.

**233. 249 Front Street, 1878-c1890****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 249 Front Street has a concrete and granite foundation and clapboard and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by the application of replacement siding and windows, as well as the rear and side additions.

**234-235. 253 Front Street, c1973****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story wood frame residence at 253 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in metal roofing. The contemporary residence has been altered by the addition of a front porch.

The large garage and attached shop at 253 Front Street has a concrete foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in metal roofing. Two paneled overhead garage doors with bands of windows flank a pedestrian door on the primary elevation. A shed roof addition is located at the rear of the garage.

**236. 263 Front Street, early 19<sup>th</sup> cen-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 263 Front Street has a concrete and granite foundation and vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by the application of replacement siding and windows, as well as the enclosed porch.

**237. 267 Front Street, 1855-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 267 Front Street has a brick foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in metal. The side hall residence has been significantly altered by modern additions and renovations.

**238, 319. 273 Front Street, c1830-1855, mid 20<sup>th</sup> c.****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 273 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like the recessed entrance with sidelights, corner boards, and full pediment.

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century one-car garage is located to the rear of the dwelling.

**239. 275 Front Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 275 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its corner boards and full pediment. A one-story portico protects the side hall entrance.

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**240. 279 Front Street, c1820-1855****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 279 Front Street has a granite foundation and vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full width front porch and full pediment. The two-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in vinyl siding and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**242. 280 Front Street, c1820-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 280 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, corner boards and entry surround. The connected two-story stable has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door has been replaced by a modern vinyl clad overhead garage door.

**244. 278 Front Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 278 Front Street has a granite foundation and clapboard siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its door surround, clapboards, and full pediment. An ell connects the house to its barn. The two-story mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboard siding and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door slides on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**246-247. 274 Front Street, c1850-1878****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 274 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Italianate residence is characterized by its form and details like its door surround, paired windows, projecting cornice with brackets, and cupola.

The two-story detached stable has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The wooden barn door has been replaced by a modern overhead garage door with a band of windows. The outbuilding is capped by a cupola.

**248. 266 Front Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 266 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall Queen Anne residence is characterized by its form and details like its wrap around porch, variety of windows, projecting bays, cut-away bay windows, and wood trim. The two- and-a-half-story attached mixed use barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and wood shingles and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door. The Queen Anne outbuilding features details like the multiple-siding materials, gable wood trim, and window hoods.

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**250, 320. 262 Front Street, c1950****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-story wood frame residence at 262 Front Street rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The irregular-plan minimal traditional residence is characterized by its asymmetrical form with a forward-facing gable and details like its lack of eaves.

A small one-car garage with an attached carport is located to the south of the house.

**251. 258 Front Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 258 Front Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment.

**252. 146 Pleasant Street, c1820-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 146 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, corner boards, full width porch, and Doric porch columns.

**253. 148 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 148 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, and recessed entry with sidelights. The two-story attached stable has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a granite foundation. The barn door has been replaced by an overhead garage door.

**255. 152 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 152 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, entry with sidelights, and projecting portico with paired columns.

**256, 321. 154 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855, mid-20<sup>th</sup> c.****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 154 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns, corner boards, entry with sidelights, and side porch with columns.

A mid-20<sup>th</sup> century garage sits to the south of the house. The asphalt shingled, vinyl sided two car garage retains sliding doors.

**257. 156 Pleasant Street, 1855-1878****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 156 Pleasant Street rests on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

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The side hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its cornice returns and corner boards. The additions and attached garage have altered the original form.

**258. 158 Pleasant Street, 1987****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story wood frame residence at 158 Pleasant Street rests on a concrete foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The vernacular residence has a rectangular form and minimal details. A small one-story attached porch is located at the entrance.

**259-260. 145 Pleasant Street, c1825-1855****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story wood frame residence at 145 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, full width porch, and two-story Ionic columns.

The one-and-a-half-story detached mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door.

**261-262. 149 Pleasant Street, 1847-1855, c. mid-20<sup>th</sup>****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 149 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard and flush board siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, full width porch, and two-story Composite columns.

A detached mid-20<sup>th</sup> century three car garage sits southeast of the house. It has an asphalt shingled gable front roof, wide composite clapboard side walls, and two of three openings retain paired side hinged garage doors.

**263. 151 Pleasant Street, 1847-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 151 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its full pediment, door surround, corner boards, and side hall entry with sidelights. The one-and-a-half-story connected mixed use barn has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a fieldstone foundation. The sliding barn door hangs on exterior rails protected by a wood hood.

**264. 155 Pleasant Street, c1830-1855****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 155 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The cross gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and side hall entry with sidelights protected by a one-story porch.

**265. 157 Pleasant Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

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The two-story wood frame residence at 157 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its corner boards and cornice returns. Some Italianate influences include the paired entry doors, entry portico, and bay window.

**266. 159 Pleasant Street, c1850****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 159 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has vinyl siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its entry door with sidelights, corner boards and cornice returns. The front bay window is an Italianate influence. A three car garage was added to the west of the building in the mid-20 century.

**267. 161 Pleasant Street, c1835-1855****1 contributing building**

The two-story wood frame residence at 161 Pleasant Street rests on a granite foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The Greek Revival residence is characterized by its form and details like its entry door with sidelights, corner boards, and cornice returns.

**268. 167 Pleasant Street, 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story wood frame residence at 167 Pleasant Street rests on a brick foundation and has clapboard siding. The front gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall Italianate residence is characterized by its form and character defining details like the attached porch and wood trim details and the projecting entry hood supported by large brackets. The one-and-a-half-story connected mixed use barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls are clad in clapboards and the barn rests on a brick foundation. The sliding barn door is located beneath a swinging hay mow door.

**270. 169 Pleasant Street c. 1850-1878****1 contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 169 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The dwelling and ells are clad in vinyl siding. A former porch across the front of the dwelling has been enclosed as a front addition.

**271-272. 171 Pleasant Street c. 1878-1890****2 contributing buildings**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 171 Pleasant Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The central hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The Italianate dwelling and ells are clad in wood clapboards. An attached one-story porch connects the two bay windows on the first floor. The dwelling retains several Italianate details including the bay windows, two-over-two sash windows, and paired entry doors.

A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is located at the rear of the dwelling and rests on a fieldstone foundation. The one-and-a-half-story barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and walls clad in wood shingles and vertical boards.

**273. 173 Pleasant Street c, 1850-1878****1 contributing building**

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The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Wheeler Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival dwelling is clad in composite siding. It was altered in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by a Queen Anne two-story bay addition. An early 20<sup>th</sup> century mixed use barn is connected to the dwelling and rests on a concrete foundation. The one-and-a-half-story barn has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and walls clad in vinyl siding.

**275. 17 Wheeler Street, c1988****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 17 Wheeler Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The vernacular dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story enclosed porch is located on the west side of the dwelling.

**276. 2 Fuller Street, c1890****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 2 Fuller Street has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The vernacular dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

**277. 4 Fuller Street, 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 4 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has a side ell with a large gable wall dormer. The dwelling and side ell rest on a brick foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. Adjacent to the dwelling is a front gable barn. The barn is Italianate in style with an interior sliding barn door with a swinging half door above. A two-over-two sash window is located in the gable end of the barn. The barn is clad in wood clapboards with asphalt roofing shingles.

**279, 311. 6 Fuller Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> c.****2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 6 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling has a side ell with a small roof dormer. The dwelling and side ell rests on a brick foundation. The side hall Greek Revival dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling has been altered by replacement siding, windows, and a one-story porch attached to the side ell.

A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The front gable roof outbuilding is clad in wood board siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**280 and 278. Huntington House, 10 Fuller St. , c1989****2 non-contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling at 10 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in metal. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. A detached two car garage sits to the south and has matching details.

**281. 12 Fuller Street, c1860-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 12 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a granite foundation. The side hall Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The dwelling retains several character defining Italianate

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features like the entry portico, the projecting bay windows, the corner boards, and wide cornice band.

**282. 14 Fuller Street, c1865-1878****1 contributing building**

The two-story, three-bay dwelling at 14 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and rear ell rests on a concrete and granite foundation. The side hall dwelling is clad in vinyl siding. An attached one-story porch extending across the full-width of the dwelling was added in the 20th century.

**283. Casey Nash House, 16 Fuller Street, c1999****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, three-bay dwelling at 16 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

**284. 18 Fuller Street, mid 19<sup>th</sup> cen, altered 2003-2007****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, five-bay dwelling at 18 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A full width shed dormer extends across the full width of the rear roof slope. The dwelling and front entry addition rests on a concrete foundation. The dwelling is clad in vinyl siding.

**285. 20 Fuller Street, c1820-1855****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, five-bay dwelling at 20 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and side ell rests on a brick foundation. The central hall dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. An attached one-story porch extending across the full-width of the dwelling was added in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**286. 21 Fuller Street, c1972****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, four-bay dwelling at 21 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The ranch is clad in vinyl siding.

**287. 19 Fuller Street 1878-c1890****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 19 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The Italianate dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The side hall plan, corner boards, and entry hood are typical of the Italianate style. The dwelling has been altered by a band of one-over-one sash windows to the south of the entry door and one-over-one replacement sash windows.

**288, 314. 17 Fuller Street, 1878-c1900, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen.****2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, four-bay dwelling at 17 Fuller Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a brick foundation. A full width porch is attached to the front (south) elevation. The one-story porch features turned posts and sawn brackets supporting a hip roof. The Italianate/Queen Anne dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The window hoods, corner boards, and two-over-two sash windows are typical of the Italianate style. The porch is Queen Anne in style.

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A garage is located to the south east of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has an overhead panel garage door. The gable front outbuilding is clad in vinyl siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**289. 15 Fuller Street, c1830-1878****1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 15 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival dwelling is clad in wood clapboards. The side hall entry door with sidelights and a surround with wide lintel are typical of the Greek Revival style. The dwelling has been altered by a bay window to the south of the entry door. A rear ell and two-car garage are attached.

**290, 324. 13 Fuller Street, c1830-1878, late 20<sup>th</sup> cent.****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 13 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling rests on a granite foundation. The Greek Revival dwelling is clad in asbestos siding. The corner boards, wide cornice band, side hall entry door with sidelights and a surround with wide lintel are character defining features of the Greek Revival style. The dwelling has been altered by the application of siding and replacement windows.

To the rear of the dwelling is a modern gable front two-car garage with asphalt roof shingles and wood panel siding.

**291, 315. 11 Fuller Street, c1910****2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 11 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Shed roof dormers are located on both slopes of the gable roof. The dwelling rests on a concrete foundation. The 20th century revival dwelling has been altered by the application of aluminum siding. The side hall entry door is covered by a front addition.

A garage is located to the northeast of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has an overhead panel garage door. The gable front outbuilding is clad in aluminum siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**292, 316. 3 Fuller Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> cent.****2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 3 Fuller Street has a front gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The side hall dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows.

A garage is located to the northeast of the dwelling. The one-story, one-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The gable front outbuilding is clad in wood shingle siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**293. 30 Spruce Street, c1990****1 non-contributing building**

The manufactured mobile home at 30 Spruce Street was moved to this lot in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The vinyl sided one-story dwelling rests on a concrete pier foundation.



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**294-295. St. Mattias Episcopal Church, 15 Spruce Street, c1895, 2003****1 contributing building****1 non-contributing building**

The one-story, four-bay Shingle Style church building has a hip roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The walls of the church building are clad in wood shingles and rest on a granite foundation.

To the rear (west) of the church is a one-story meeting hall built in 2003. Like the church the one-story, three-bay gable front building has wood shingle cladding and asphalt roofing shingles.

**296, 317. 16 Spruce Street, 1855-1878, early 20<sup>th</sup> cen. 2 contributing buildings**

The one-and-a-half-story, three-bay dwelling at 16 Spruce Street has a side gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The back hall dwelling and ell rests on a granite foundation. The walls are clad in asphalt and vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. An enclosed one-story porch extends across the east face of the ell.

A garage is located to the southeast of the dwelling. The one-story, two-car garage has a pair of swinging garage doors. The hip roof of the building is clad in wood clapboard siding with asphalt roof shingles.

**297. Marcia Buker School, 28 High St. , 1950, 1987, 1994 1 non-contributing building  
Normand Associates (1987)**

The Buker School has been expanded twice. The modern double-loaded corridor school building has been altered by two Post Modern additions in 1987 and 1994.

**298. Houdlette Field, High Street, late 20<sup>th</sup> cent. 1 non-contributing site**

The recreation center includes three little league baseball fields enclosed by chain link fencing. The two largest fields have visitor and home team dugouts. In the center of the three fields is a concession stand and storage building.

**299. 168 Pleasant Street, 1855-1878 1 contributing building**

The one-and-a-half-story, two-bay dwelling at 168 Pleasant Street has a cross gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The dwelling and rear ell rests on a granite and concrete foundation. The walls are clad in vinyl siding. The dwelling has been altered by the application of vinyl siding and replacement windows. An enclosed one-story porch protects the dwelling's entry.

**300. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park Comfort Station, Front Street, 2010****1 non-contributing building**

The brick structure is set into the hill side in Fort Richmond Park. The roof of the building is flat and can be accessed from the sidewalk at Front Street. The brick building rests on a concrete foundation. The upper level is bounded by a metal rail. The toilet room doors are accessed on the lower level from Fort Richmond Park.

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**301. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park Gazebo, c2008** **1 non-contributing structure**

The one-story gazebo has an octagonal hip roof. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles.

**302. Fort Richmond Waterfront Park, 2010** **1 non-contributing site**

The Park is a small lawn that slopes east to the river bank. A memorial stone in the center of the park has a brass plaque mounted on the split face of the stone. To the rear of the stone is flagpole.

**303. Maine Central Railway, Kimball to Wheeler Streets, Late 20<sup>th</sup> c.****1 non-contributing structure**

The former Kennebec and Portland Railway is now operated by the Maine Central with railway tracks run north and south through the district from Kimball Street to Wheeler Street. There are four grade crossings in the district. The Kimball and Weymouth crossings each consist of two signals, one on the west and one on the east side of the tracks. The Pleasant Street crossing consists of two signals, one on the north and one on the south side of the tracks. The Main Street crossing consists of two signals, one on the west and one on the east side of the tracks. The signal on the west side has a barrier arm for cars and pedestrians. A second pedestrian barrier arm is located on the southeast side of the crossing.

**306. Kennebec & Portland Railroad Searchlight Signal, Weymouth Street, 1870-1925****1 contributing structure**

The searchlight signal is located between the Weymouth Street and Main Street crossings. It is adjacent to a wooden platform with a ramp.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

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

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions. )

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- INDUSTRY
- TRANSPORTATION
- RELIGION/PHILOSOPHY
- OTHER: SHIPBUILDING

**Period of Significance**

1829 - 1920

**Significant Dates**

N/A

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

Southard, Thomas Jefferson (1808-1896)

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

- Alexander, Campbell
- Ramsdell, William
- Blanchard, Davis 1<sup>st</sup>
- Blanchard, Davis 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Hutchinson, John
- Graves, Harvey

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

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

The Richmond Historic District in Sagadahoc County, Maine was listed in the National Register on November 12, 1973. The original nomination (NR id# 73000146) listed fourteen buildings stating they are, "a few of the great buildings in this proposed district." This additional documentation is prepared to provide a complete inventory and update and expand the areas and periods of significance. The expanded period of significance for this historic district reflects Richmond's period of greatest economic and industrial prosperity, which was associated with the shipbuilding industry between 1815 and 1920, when the last ship was built. Both commercial and residential construction in the village expanded rapidly during this period of economic and industrial growth. Few buildings were constructed after 1920. The district was originally listed in 1973 for National Register Criterion A: Commerce, Industry, Transportation, Shipbuilding and Religion; and Criterion C: Architecture. The original nomination did not identify Criterion B for association with Thomas Jefferson Southard whose local prominence is reflected in his house, commercial block, mill and other resources. Discussion of Southard's significance was a central part of the original nomination's statement of significance, and as a result, Criterion B is being added with this additional documentation. A general period of significance, the 19<sup>th</sup> century, was noted in the original nomination form without specific begin or end dates. Based on the age and significance of existing resources within the district and the text of the original nomination, the period of significance is updated to extend from the earliest contributing building constructed in 1829 to 1920.

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

**Evaluation**

The 1973 nomination form listed Architecture, Commerce, Industry, Transportation, Shipbuilding and Religion as the areas of significance. Under Criterion A the town's commercial and industrial significance remain as defining elements in understanding its history and development. The strength and variety of the town's architectural inventory also continues to justify Architecture as an area of significance under Criterion C. Transportation is represented by limited railway resources but was presumably chosen to reflect shipping as the dominant mode of moving people and goods within the period of significance. Yet there is nothing left of the historic wharfs, docks or shipyards that convey the "process and technology of conveying passengers or materials" as *Transportation* is described as an area of significance in Bulletin 16A. However, Religion and Shipbuilding would not be chosen as areas of significance if the district was being listed for the first time in 2017. Religious significance references the significance of an organized body of beliefs on a district as a whole. The presence of churches, even those of architectural distinction, does not equate religious significance as applied in the National Register criteria. Shipbuilding, also cited in the

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1973 nomination, is not a stand-alone category of significance, rather it falls under industry and perhaps maritime history.

The choice of Religion and Shipbuilding as areas of significance reflects an earlier application of the National Register criteria, and as such are valuable in an historiographic context. With that understanding, they are not being removed as areas of significance, but no further analysis of them is developed in this Additional Documentation.

Period of Significance

The period of significance was not precisely stated in the original nomination. The 19<sup>th</sup> century was checked as significant period, but the original nomination's text focused on the dates of first and last ship built. The first ship was built in 1815, but the oldest existing building in town dates to 1829. The original nomination and general history associates Richmond's commercial and industrial prime with its shipbuilding and shipping. While the height of that success lies between 1850 and 1890, the existing resources represent a broader span of years representing both the build-up to and decline from the prime years. While nothing directly remains of the shipbuilding or ice harvesting industries, their influence is seen in the ship captain's and ship builder's homes and supporting commercial buildings. A wider period of significance is appropriate and seems to be implied in the original documentation. That period extends from 1829, the date of the oldest existing building, to 1920, the year the last ship was built and the end of the ice harvesting industry. While other industries like the cotton mill and shoe manufacturing continued after 1920, little new construction occurred after that date.

National Register Criterion A: Industry

The development and prosperity of the village of Richmond follows closely the history of Richmond's ship building industry. Located on the eastern shore of the Kennebec River, the village's success was in large part due to its location on the river. Historically the Town was primarily a shipbuilding and seafaring community with the focus of early development established linearly along the shore of the Kennebec River including a civic and commercial center at White's Landing, now Richmond village. During the peak economic years between 1835 and 1857, the town was a major shipbuilding center with additional industry including a brass foundry, sawmills, and sail making.

Reportedly 236 vessels were built in Richmond. Shipbuilding in Richmond lasted from 1815 until 1920<sup>1</sup> and included the construction of ships, barques, brigs, and schooners. However, Richmond was primarily known for the construction of light fast clipper ships. The Thomas Jefferson Southard Shipyard "launched between 75-100 wooden vessels of all types over its 45 year existence"<sup>2</sup> and was Richmond's largest shipyard. The last ship built by the Southard family's yard was the schooner *Edith L Allen* in 1890. During World War I, the shipyard was reactivated by the Crosby Navigation Co. of Bath producing eight schooners and two barges from 1918-1920. Other yards in Richmond included the Marshall S. Hagar Shipyard at the foot of Gardiner Street.

<sup>1</sup> The first ship built in Richmond was the schooner *Portumus* in 1815. Although ship building declined after 1890, the last ship built in Richmond was the schooner *Pheobe Crosby* in 1920.

<sup>2</sup> Historic and Archaeological Resources Chapter of the Richmond Comprehensive Plan (4.1.14 draft)

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In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Richmond also had a small shoe industry. The first shoe factory was built in 1868 by A. E. Small at Darragh and Main Streets. Other factories included one built by J. Clark Flagg in 1886 and located at the corner of Kimball and Southard Streets, and the large W. F. Morgan & Co. factory built before 1890 on Front Street south of the Southard Mill.

While the village always had small scale milling, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century larger scale manufacturing was established in the village. T.J. Southard established his eponymous cotton mill in 1881 on the shore of the Kennebec River. The Southard Cotton Mill, 307 Front Street (#204), produced seamless cotton bags. By 1921 the mill was called the Richmond Worsted Co.

Another industry along the riverfront was the ice industry. The Kennebec River had a large ice industry in the last quarter of the nineteenth century and early decades of the twentieth century. Ice was cut by hand, floated to ice houses on the riverbank, and stored until Spring when it was packed in sawdust and shipped south by boat. The proximity of the river ice to shipping lanes kept costs low. Ice houses were built in association with ice merchants from Boston and New York. The first ice house in Richmond was built in the 1820s. In 1882 two-thirds of the state's 1.5 million tons of harvested ice came from the Kennebec River. Thousands of local men and men from further afield in Maine would converge on the river communities each winter. Eight large ice companies operated along the riverbank in the town all north of the village with no large ice houses located in the current historic district boundaries. The ice companies created small hamlets around their industry. Some like Iceboro to the north had a rail siding and post office. Like the shipbuilders in the village the ice house owners often built large high style homes overlooking the river and their operations. Due to the rise of refrigeration and ice making, the last commercial ice harvest on the Kennebec was in 1919. No ice houses remain on the river.

The decline of the ice and ship building industries eroded the economic base of the Town in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The population, which had grown to 2,700 following the Civil War declined to 1,724 in 1920.<sup>3</sup>

National Register Criterion A: Commerce

Richmond village served as the commercial center for the rural areas of the town and adjacent rural communities. Main Street from the river to High Street and Front Street along the river were the focus of commercial and industrial activity. Banks, hotels, shops and industries lined the streets leading to this "T" intersection. Two large brick commercial blocks, the 1852 Hathorn Block and the 1855 George Hatch Block, face each other across Main Street as it meets Front Street. Another large block, the Southard Block at 314 Front Street (#191) was built in 1882 as a bank and counting house by T.J. Southard. The Second Empire commercial block with a cast iron storefront and mansard roof sits almost across Front Street from the Southard Mill. Two more multi-story brick commercial buildings are further from the river and 33 Main Street and the Toothaker Block at 52 Main Street. Each of these buildings incorporated mixed use with bank, post office, or stores on the lower levels and offices and meeting halls above.

<sup>3</sup> 1990 Richmond Comprehensive Plan.

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As Main Street continues west away from the river wood framed commercial buildings become more prevalent. The buildings are primarily two-story Greek Revival and Italianate in style. Several are large scale buildings like 21 Main Street, a former hotel, but the majority are smaller with stores at the lower level and residential space above. A major downtown fire in 1871 destroyed many commercial and a few residential buildings along Main and Front Streets. The fire led to several new brick buildings, a reorganization of the fire department, and ultimately the creation of the Richmond Waterworks. Later small fires destroyed portions of Main Street like one in 1935 that destroyed the three-story brick Lake Block and the Opera House. Both buildings were constructed after the 1871 fire east of the Toothaker Block. More recent fires and demolition have led to a number of open lots near the intersection of Main and Front Streets.

National Register Criterion B: Significant Persons

The Richmond Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B for its association with Thomas Jefferson Southard (1808-1896) who was a ship builder, ship owner, entrepreneur, and politician. T. J. Southard & Co, later T. J. Southard & Son, was the largest shipyard in Richmond and one of the state's most productive. Southard maintained an ownership interest in many of the ships he built, thereby controlling his own merchant fleet. The firm built their first ship in 1840 and closed the shipyard in 1890.

Southard came to Richmond as a boy and worked briefly in various roles onboard vessels. He quickly shifted to work as a blacksmith's apprentice. His success as a blacksmith focused on the needs of the local shipping industry led to other business ventures initially focused on Richmond's shipbuilding industry. He built his first ship around 1838 and ultimately produced at least 57 ships in his Richmond yard. The shipyard included support industries like shipsmith, sail loft and sawmill. None of the properties directly associate with his shipyard survive, but Southard's success in ship building and ownership allowed him to invest in other ventures. By retaining partial and sometimes full ownership of the ships he built, he maintained a large merchant fleet which required its own management and served to supply his other stores and industries. Buildings associated with these other commercial and industrial businesses remain.

Three major brick buildings and his home clearly illustrate his deep involvement in the town. T.J. Southard founded the Southard Cotton Mill and built the extant brick mill building at 307 Front Street (#204) for the business in 1881. Across the street, he built a brick tenement building at 310 Front Street (#192) in 1882. The tenement housed mill workers and those employed in his other enterprises. He also built the Second Empire Style Southard Block in 1882 at 314 Front Street (#191)<sup>4</sup> which he used as a bank and counting house. The building has a mansard roof, basement vault, and cast iron storefront. These three brick buildings are grouped near the river and the location of his former shipyard. His own high style Italianate mansion at 17 Church Street (#138) was built in 1855.<sup>5</sup> In 1865 Southard's son Charles became a partner in the shipbuilding firm continuing and expanding the family's commercial influence in Richmond. As a wedding gift in 1890, Southard had the c1870 Italianate house

<sup>4</sup> Documented by Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME -159.

<sup>5</sup> Documented by Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME -149.



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and barn at 2 Hathorn Street (#99) altered in the Queen Anne style for his son Charles and his wife.

Over the course of his life T.J. Southard served briefly as a Representative and a Senator in the Maine legislature and as postmaster of Richmond. He also had numerous rental farms and houses around Richmond and owned a variety of stores supplied by his many ships. Southard's period of prosperity roughly parallels Richmond's. The expansion of shipbuilding and the local merchant fleet influenced the growth of local support industries like Southard's bank and stores. With the accumulated wealth and available transportation, Southard invested in his cotton mill and built the associated tenement to house his employees. Southard was also involved in developing general business infrastructure for the town like railroad and telegraph and encouraging business development in town. Southard is the central figure in Richmond during its golden age and is still represented by the many buildings associated with his life and businesses.

National Register Criterion C: Architecture.

The district is especially notable for a group of high style Greek Revival style dwellings. The district contains a number of individually notable buildings as well as many that lack individual distinction but contribute to the character of the district as a whole. Most of the contributing buildings were built 1850-1890 and followed many of the state and local trends in residential and commercial architecture during that period. The buildings portray the architectural styles and methods of construction typical of the period, but also convey the significance of the 19<sup>th</sup> century waterfront village of mixed used resources.

*Commercial Architecture*

Main Street commercial architecture is a mixture of brick and wood frame buildings ranging in size from residential scale to a few large three-story brick blocks. The twenty commercial buildings are predominately Greek Revival, Italianate and Queen Anne in style. Larger brick commercial blocks are located near the riverfront. The Italianate George Hatch Block at 324 Front Street (#190) built c1855 and the Greek Revival Hathorn Block at 330 Front Street (#189) built in 1852 are located at the intersection of Front and Main Streets. The Italianate 1876 Toothaker Block is located at 52 Main Street (#119) with 33 Main Street (#111) built across the street in 1872 in the same style. The Second Empire Southard Block at 314 Front Street (#191) was built in 1882 across the street from the three-story Italianate Southard Mill (#204).

Two large two-story frame buildings at 21 and 39 Main Street are gable front vernacular buildings with Greek Revival elements. The former was the Richmond Hotel for years and the latter the James Hagar Building. Across the street, 34 Main Street is the Greek Revival residence formerly owned by Dr. Weeks. Further west on Main Street are small scale wood framed commercial buildings, primarily Italianate or Queen Anne in style. The Queen Anne commercial buildings at 64 Main Street (#123) and 41 Main Street (#108) were owner-occupied shops with residences above.

Civic buildings are represented by the 1846 Greek Revival building at 3 Myrtle Street. The two-story brick building has served as school, town hall and fire station. The one-story brick

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Richmond Water Company building at the foot of Main Street at 315 Front Street (#205) was built in 1886 in the Italianate style.

*Residential Architecture*

The wealth of the ship builders and the craftsmanship of the local workforce are exemplified in the large Greek Revival and early Italianate homes in Richmond village. The Greek Revival style spread primarily through architectural pattern books and was usually built to the patterns by local carpenters. Local builders from this period include Campbell Alexander, William Ramsdell, Davis Blanchard 1<sup>st</sup>, and Davis Blanchard 2<sup>nd</sup>. Many of the local builders, joiners and carpenters worked on ships as well as houses.

The predominate residential style in the district is Greek Revival, and it contains an unusual number of high style temple-front dwellings. These dwellings have a one or two-story engaged colonnade supporting a full pediment front on the street façade. Some of the temple front dwellings are side hall in plan like the Captain David Stearns House, 5 Baker Street (#161) built 1851-1855 and the dwelling at 3 Center Street (#57) built 1820-1850.

More often the dwellings have a back-hall plan, with no entry into the dwelling from the engaged porch. The Captain Frances Theobald House, 149 Pleasant Street (#261) built 1847-1855, the dwelling at 145 Pleasant Street (#259) built 1825-1855, the house with a connected barn at 1 Depot Street (#32), the dwelling at 9 Baker Street (#159) built 1825-1850, and the Chesey Sawyer House at 138 Pleasant Street (#172) built 1848 are examples of this form and style of dwelling. Also typical of this form and style is the John Hutchinson House at 140 Pleasant Street (#174) built c1849 by Hutchinson, a local carpenter and shipwright, and the Charles B Foster House at 2 Baker Street (#165) built 1850-1851 by Campbell Alexander, a local builder.

Most of the temple front dwellings, like those listed above, are two stories in height, but some one-story examples are present. One-story examples of temple front with an engaged porch are extant at 6 Baker Street (#167) and 8 Baker Street (#169). An unusual center hall example of the temple front form is extant at 14 Church Street (#153).

There are a number of modest examples of the Greek Revival style like the side hall Greek Revival at 273 Main Street (#238) and the back hall Greek Revival dwelling and connected barn at 278 Front Street (#244).

Following the Civil War the Italianate and Second Empire Style became the predominate style of dwellings built in the village. High style examples and modest examples of the style are present. High style examples generally are two-story, three-bay dwellings with a hip roof and cupola. Most of these high style dwellings also retain their historic carriage barn like the dwelling at 274 Front Street (#246-247) and the dwelling at 11 Baker Street (#157). The Italianate barn at 11 Baker Street also has a hip roof and cupola. Two notable examples of high style Italianate residential design are the house and barn at 11 Hathorn Street (#79) and the side gable Italianate house with a full width front porch at 143 Pleasant Street (#177).

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Two high style examples of the Second Empire are the c1880 Second Charles B Foster House at 284 Front Street (#195) and the William S. Hagar House and Carriage Barn at 3 Hagar Street (#225) built 1870-1875. More modest in form, scale and detail is the Second Empire dwelling with attached shed and barn at 27 Gardiner Street (#11).

As the economy of the town declined at the turn of the century, fewer dwellings were constructed in the predominant style of the period. The Bibber-Wade House, 139 Pleasant Street (#180), is a Stick Style home constructed in 1887 for William Bibber. The Noble Maxwell House and Barn, 266 Front Street (#248) is a high style example of the Queen Anne style dwelling and connected barn built c1890. The Queen Anne house at 134 Pleasant Street (#155) is an unusual example of a brick dwelling in the predominately wood framed neighborhood.

The pace of residential construction slowed even more in the early twentieth century. Two examples are the Craftsman Bungalow at 85 Main Street (#61) and the Craftsman Style Harry Tarr House at 166 Pleasant Street (#230).

*Religious Architecture*

The 1833 Calvinistic Baptist Church at 11 Church Street (#142) was built in a Greek Revival style. It was sold in 1865 to T.J. Southard for use by the Universalist Society and was also used by the Swedeborgians. It was remodeled in 1886 and again in 1902 with Queen Anne details. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the church was occupied by the Seventh Day Adventists. It was altered again in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century (c. 2010) for residential use.

The Methodist Episcopal Church<sup>6</sup> at 74 Main Street and 121 Pleasant Street (#127) was built in the Gothic Revival style in 1846 for use by the Methodist and Congregationalists. A parish hall was added in 1855 then raised after 1878. In 1855 the church was sold to the Methodists and a church was built for the Congregationalists at the corner of Spruce and Gardiner Streets.

The Richmond Congregational Church (also the Nazarene Church) at 1 Spruce Street (#22) was designed by architect Harvey Graves in 1857 in the Renaissance Revival style. The church was altered with an onion dome on the tower c1890.

The St. Mattias Episcopal Church, 15 Spruce street (#294) was built in c. 1895 in the Shingle Style from a plan book design. The church closed in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century and was recently sold.

Richmond became in the mid-twentieth century the home of a large Slavic-language community. Émigrés from Ukraine, Russia, and Poland fled the Soviet government and settled in Richmond. These immigrants were joined by White Russians who fled the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 and had previously settled in larger cities before retiring to Maine. Although the community has dwindled, one Russian church is an active parish with services in English and Church Slavonic, the Russian Orthodox Church of St. Alexander Nevsky, at 15 Church Street (#140). The former Southard mansion was purchased by the Russian community, and the 1850s stable was converted into a chapel by the St. Alexander Nevsky Foundation c1953.

<sup>6</sup> Historic American Building Survey, HABS ME-155.

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The church in its current appearance and function was described in the original nomination as a contributing building. The extensive stable to church renovation took place outside the period of significance affecting its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association; however, it continues to be a contributing building as it has not changed since the original nomination determined it a contributing building within the district.

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


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**9. Major Bibliographical References**
**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Key to locations of archival sources: [MHS] Maine Historical Society; [Ga PL] Gardiner Public Library Community Room; [UMO] University of Maine Special Collections; [PFL] Patten Free Library, Bath, ME; [CML] Curtis Memorial Library; Maine Historic Preservation Commission [MHPC]; and [MSL] Main State Library.

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**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGADAHOC 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
- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**RICHMOND HISTORIC DISTRICT - ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION**

**SAGadahoc COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Form Prepared By**

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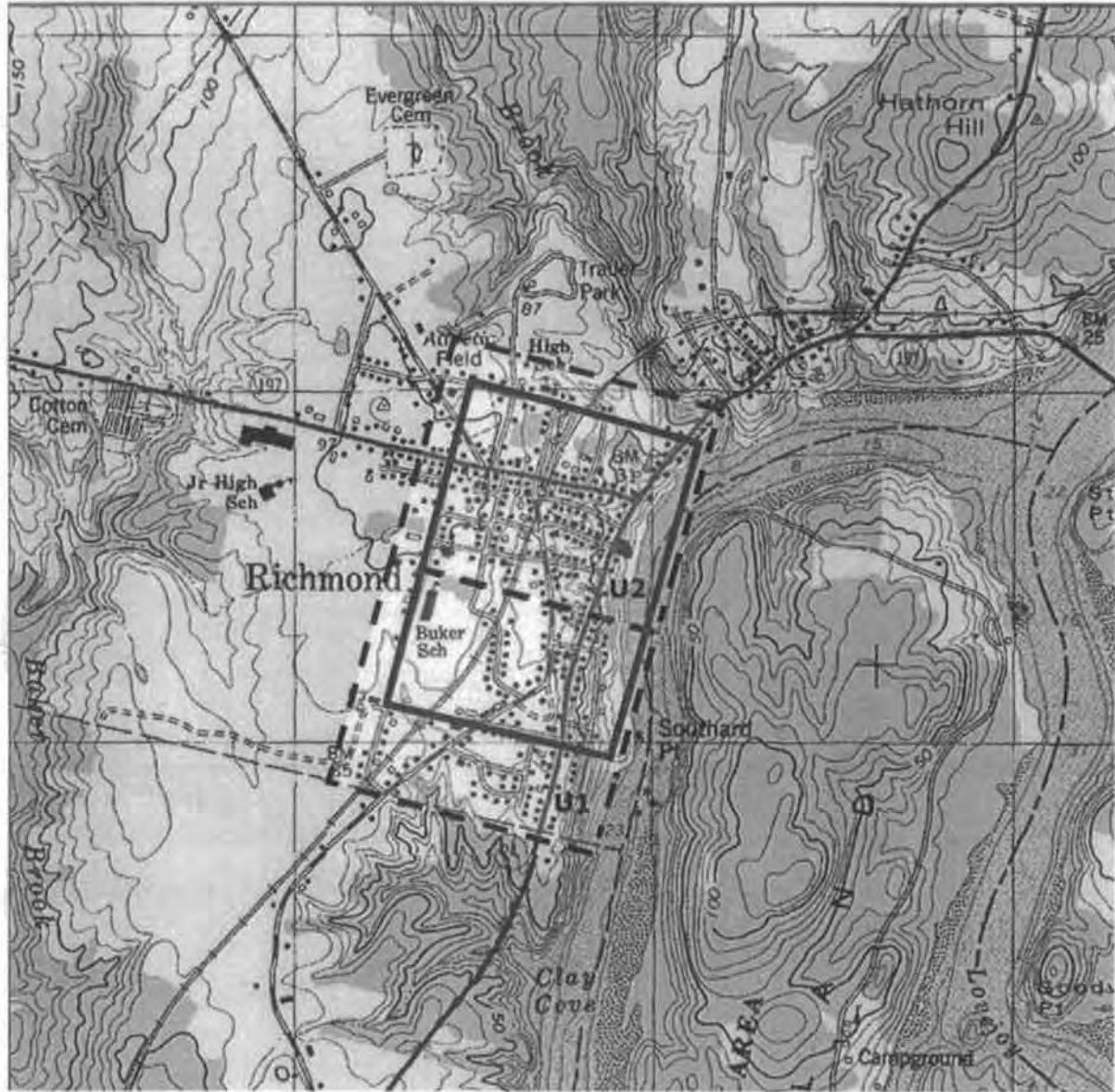
Returned

**Form Edited By**

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 date: 20 September 2017

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

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



Returned

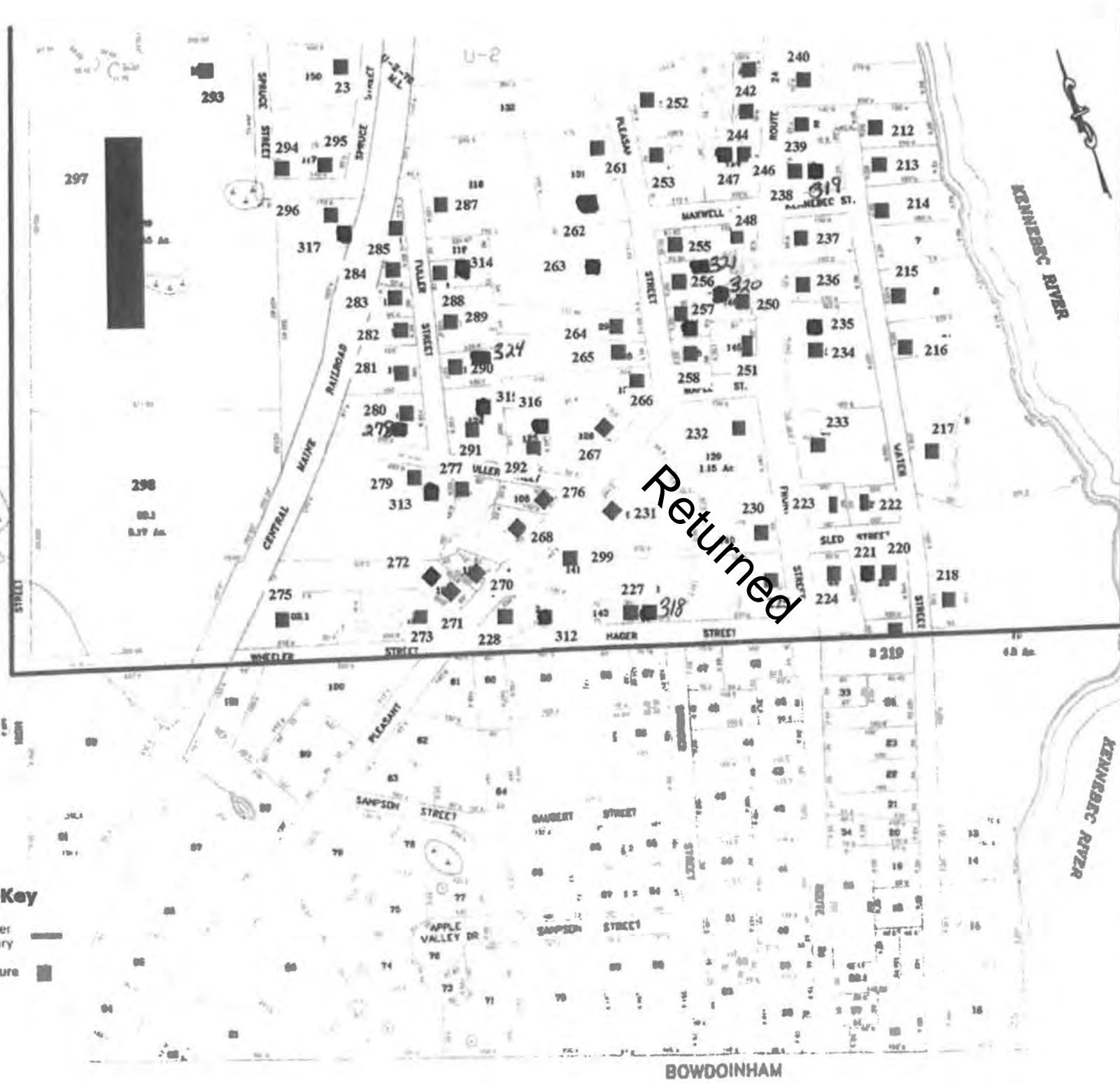
**Map Key**

- National Register District Boundary ———
- Building/Structure ■

Richmond Historic District – Additional Documentation  
September 20, 2017



J-8

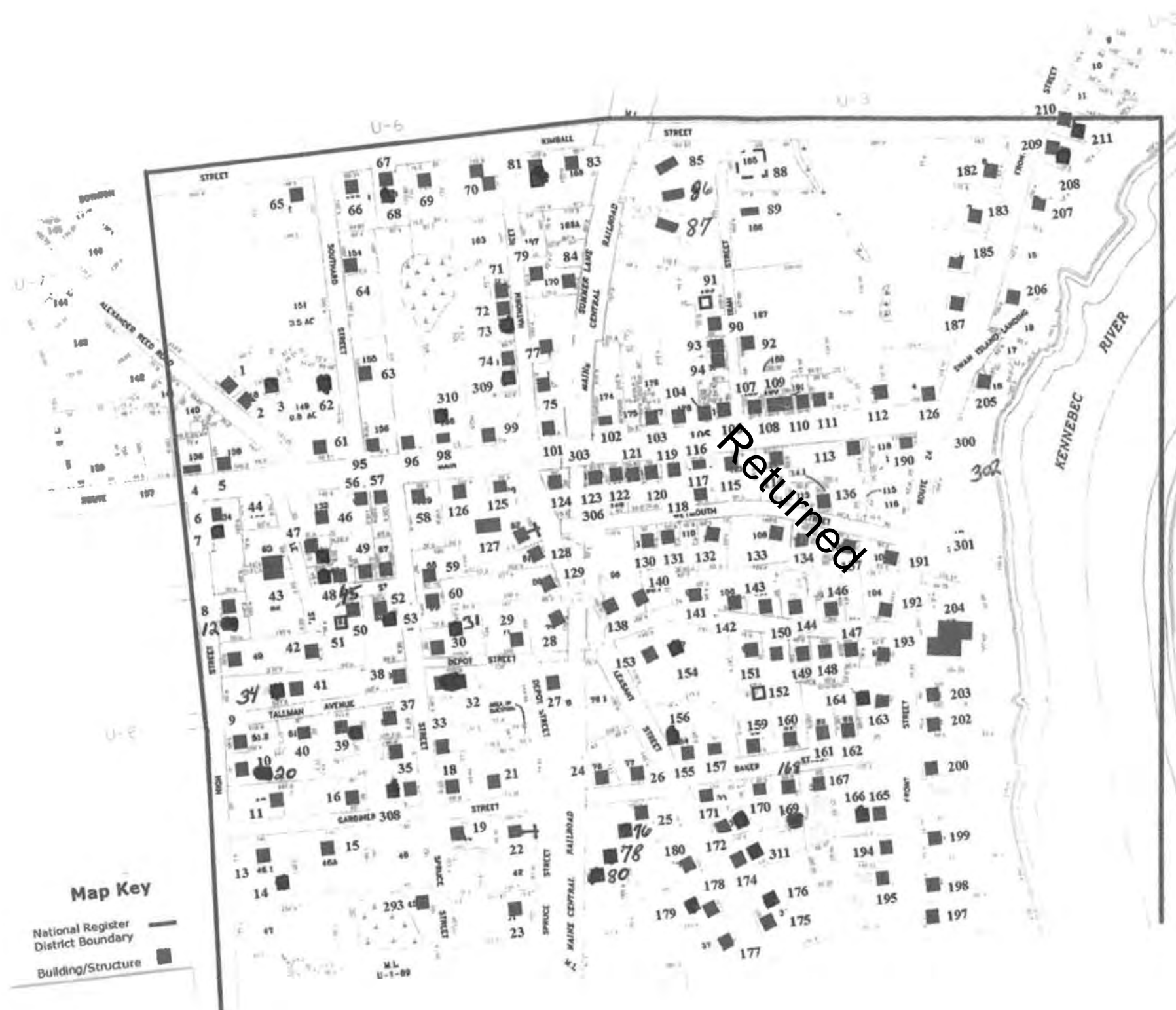


**Map Key**

- National Register District Boundary ———
- Building/Structure ■

Richmond Historic District – Additional Documentation  
September 20, 2017

**U1**



Richmond Historic District – Additional Documentation  
 September 20, 2017

U2



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

JANET T. MILLS  
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

18 November 2019



Alexis Abernathy, Control Unit  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find four new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine and one nomination form with Additional Documentation for the previously listed Richmond Historic District.

Otisfield Town Pound, Oxford County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Otisfield Town Pound to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Thomas B. Reed School, Cumberland County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Thomas B. Reed School to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

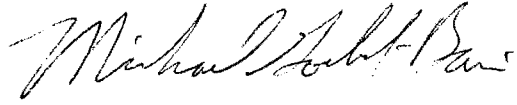
Farwell Brothers Store, Waldo County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Farwell Brothers Store to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Old Red Store, Hancock County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Old Red Store to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Richmond Historic District – Additional Documentation, Sagadahoc County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Richmond Historic District – Additional Documentation to the National Register of Historic Places. No additional photos are being provided with the additional documentation. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Michael Goebel-Bain".

Michael Goebel-Bain  
Architectural Historian

Enc.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/20/2019      Date of Pending List: 12/12/2019      Date of 16th Day: 12/27/2019      Date of 45th Day: 1/6/2020      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      12/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date 12/30/19

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

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