

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: Whitney Farm
Other names/site number: Applemount
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: 215 Whitney Road
City or town: Appleton State: Maine County: Knox
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

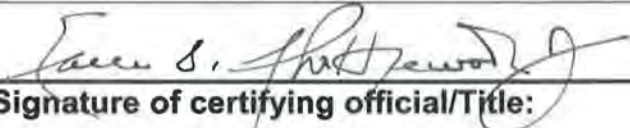
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional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

	<u>1/29/15</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:)

Jon Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

3.17.15
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	_____	buildings
<u>1</u>	_____	sites
<u>3</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- AGRICULTURE/Agricultural fields
- DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
- AGRICULTURE/ Animal facility
- DOMESTIC / Secondary structure
- AGRICULTURAL / Agricultural outbuilding
- INDUSTRY / Manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

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

The Whitney Farm is a small historic district consisting of agricultural and domestic properties in Appleton, Knox County, Maine. Established between 1825 and 1830 the 206 acre property on the side of Appleton Ridge functioned as a family farm for over 150 years, during which time it was never wired for electricity nor had indoor plumbing installed. Throughout its history the number and type of buildings on the farm increased and changed as different crops, livestock, and agricultural methods were developed. The property is named for the Whitney family, who owned the farm from 1878 to 2008. There are ten contributing resources within this district: one is the farmstead site, one is the main house, and the remainder are outbuildings ranging from an ice house to chicken barns. The setting of the property is rural and the overall integrity of the district is good, although some of the individual resources are in poor condition.

A note on condition.

Many of the outbuildings on the Whitney Farm are distressed. This was a working farm into the early 1960s but for the most part the buildings deteriorated thereafter. At this point the main house and main barn are in good condition and the corn crib has been restored. Each of the remaining buildings and structures are suffering from structural issues – some severe. It is likely that the addition to the barn will be removed in the near future, and the future of the

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poultry house and the hen house is questionable. As with so many farms, if there is no reason to maintain the outbuildings-if they no longer have an integral function with regard to farm operations- it is difficult for owners, especially those advanced in years, to justify maintaining the buildings. In the face of continued decline it is especially important to document these buildings and understand their historic function within the property's historic agricultural past.

Narrative Description

The Whitney Farm is a hill farm located on the north slope of Appleton Ridge. The ridge is the dominant geological formation in the town and its southwest to northeast orientation essentially divides the town into two halves. The southern portion of town contains the St. George River and several villages, and the top of the ridge was developed into large family farms. North of the ridge the land descends into a swampy middle region before rising again toward the northern edge of town. This area is much less developed and contains only a few roads and scattered residential properties. The Whitney Farm is located at the far eastern edge of Appleton and is reached via Whitney Road, which travels down the slope for close to half a mile before splitting into east and west branches. To the east is the farm and to the west the dirt road leads to three residential properties over the next mile. Although there are cleared fields along the upper part of the road there are few visible buildings other than the farm.

1. Farmstead

1 contributing site

The property that became known as the Whitney Farm consists of a large, rectangular lot, first delineated as Lot XX (ten) on the Malcom(b) survey map of Appleton drawn in 1786, and two smaller parcels in Searsmont. The platting of this area of lots was laid out so that the length of the lots paralleled the town line between Searsmont and Appleton. This political boundary runs northwest to southeast, and as such so does the 156.98 acre portion of the Whitney farm in Appleton. The parcels in Searsmont are oriented on the same angles but consist of a squat "L" shape parcel of 44.24 acres and a discontinuous 5.24 acre gore along an unnamed stream that runs between the St. George River and the Whitney Bog, so called. (The distance between the boundaries of these two parcels, at their nearest point is just over 96 feet.)

The orientation of the farmstead reflects the topology of the property. The farm descends in elevation as it stretches to the northwest and east. Historically there was a succession of fields below (i.e. to the northwest and the east) of the farmyard, alternating with woodlots. A large bog, called the Whitney Bog, crosses the northern end of the farm and extends onto adjacent properties in Appleton and Searsmont. The buildings are grouped together on the highest part of the property, and they are built on a generally northeast to southwest orientation, which is essentially parallel to the prevailing topography. (See Figure 1.) For ease of description in the remainder of this nomination the farm will be described as if the highest elevation is in the south, the lowest elevation (swamp area) is in the north, and the farmstead oriented to the west.

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The land adjacent to the primary farm buildings consists of four sections. Between the house and the west border of the property is a 1.4 acre front field containing a small orchard, two poultry structures and a scattering of mature hardwood trees. Stone walls run along the portions of the southern and western boundary lines closest to the house, and a well is located between the road (driveway) and the south boundary line. The farmyard consists of a compact group of buildings including the house, barn, ice house, corn crib, wood shed and cooper shop/chicken house. To the north of this cluster is a large, chisel shaped mown field of 3.7 acres. East of the farmyard is the poultry house and another smaller, 1 acre field. The remainder of the farm is a mixture of woodlot, overgrown fields and swamp land.

2. House, C. 1825-1830, altered c. 1880

Photographs 1, 2, and 3.

1 contributing building

The farm house at the Whitney Farm is a one-story, side gable, timber-framed cape with two ells. The house sits on a stone foundation below grade and has parged timbers instead of foundation stones above grade. The five bay façade faces west. A side-gable, one-story ell extends off the rear bay of the south elevation and stretches east; a second ell attaches to the rear bay of the north elevation and has its side-gable roof oriented east-to west. (This structure will be referred to as the "new" ell as the original woodshed in this location has been rebuilt as domestic space.) A new, enclosed staircase has been built at the southeast junction of the house and the first ell (replacing a smaller one-story shed) and a porch spans the rear of the house from ell to ell. The ell and the front and south side of the house are clapboarded but the new ell, and the north and east elevations of the house are clad in wood shingles. A stout brick chimney rises from the center of the roof. All the roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. The edges of the roofs extend past the side walls and gables by approximately 10 inches and there is no boxed soffit. A second chimney is positioned through the south end of the ell ridge.

The front façade is symmetrically composed with a centered door flanked by two six-over-six windows on either side. The door does not have a decorative surround and a batten storm door covers a Victorian style etched-glass front door. The windows and doors are trimmed with a plain architrave but at the top is a slightly heavier lintel and small hood. Narrow boards on the corners and narrow rake trim are the only other decorative elements.

The south elevation contains one six-over-six window on the first floor, two two-over-two windows on the second floor and a small nine-light sash under the gable. A ground level bulkhead under the first floor window leads to the cellar. The west elevation is similarly configured with the addition of an additional, new six-over-six window on the first floor. The rear elevation contains three nine-over-six windows, one of which shares an architrave with a back door.

The kitchen ell has the same roof slope and overhang as the main house (as does the new ell). The west elevation is three bays wide, with the northern bays containing six-over-six windows and the southern bay containing a raised panel and glass door and a new batten storm door. The south elevation has a six-over-six sash on each floor, and the east elevation contains two more examples of this window. At the north edge of this elevation a one-bay

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cross gable dormer extends through the first floor eaves. A series of windows consisting of a six-light sash, a six-over-six window and a nine-light sash extend vertically up the face of this two-story wall and provide light to the stairwell inside. The north side of the ell has an entrance door on the first floor and a six-over-six sash under the gable.

The new ell has three irregularly spaced six-light sash on the south elevation, a nine-over-six window on the first floor and under the gable on the east elevation and a door and a six-over-six sash on the north elevation. The front of the new ell has a nine-light sash under the gable peak, and four six-over-six windows on the first floor. Three of these are in a narrow connector attached to the façade that provides access from the main house to the basement. A wood deck is attached to the north elevation of this ell.

The interior of the Whitney Farm house is built on a center chimney plan. The front door opens into a small hall off of which open two parlors, each with rebuilt fireplaces. The southwest parlor has the larger firebox and was probably originally the kitchen fireplace. Each parlor extends the width of the house: the original partition walls between the front rooms and what were probably three small rooms in the narrower back of the building have been removed. A narrow hall connects the north and south sides of the house and a new half bath has been built off this space.

The kitchen ell is one large space with contemporary cupboards and island. A large woodstove, original to the house, is attached to the chimney at the south end of the room. The new ell on the north side of the house is just a little bit larger than the woodshed it replaced. This is a timber frame structure with cathedral ceiling, a bedroom and a bathroom. Below the new ell is a full concrete cellar and under the main house is a fieldstone cellar. The upper floor of the main house contains a large bedroom and closet in the north and a hall and a new bath in the south – this space was formerly a second bedroom. There is also a bedroom in the garret over the kitchen ell.

The finishes in the house are new, with the exception off the window and door trim. Most, but not all of the plaster walls and ceilings have been replaced with plasterboard. Floors throughout are wide pine boards. The mantels over the fireplaces and the fireboxes are also new, but the mantels are restrained and appropriate for a house of this era.

This house has been altered over time. An historic photograph of the Whitney family was taken in front of the house. Based on the ages of the subjects the date of the image is circa 1900. In this picture the ell has not yet been constructed. In addition, the chimney is a narrow stove-type chimney (one or two flues only) and the eaves of the roof overhang the side walls by a width substantially greater than was characteristic of a vernacular building constructed c. 1825-1830. According to one of the last residents of the house (son and grandchild of the people in the picture) the house was in poor condition when the Whitney family purchased the property and it had to be repaired. Evidence in the house suggests that the rafters were re-angled and extended, creating a greater slope to the roof. Likewise, the chimney in the photograph is not characteristic of the multi-flue units that were generally constructed in center-chimney capes of this period. There are signs of alterations on the interior of the house as well: a steep staircase was inserted next to the narrow chimney and a long thimble passed under the

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staircase to connect one of the downstairs fireboxes (or more likely, a stove) to the stack in the other front room. It is also possible, but so far unsubstantiated, that before the original chimney was removed a third, small fireplace had existed in the back room on the first floor, and that access to the garret was originally either via a ladder or staircase in the northeast or southeast corner of the house.

There is no information available that indicates when the ell was constructed. Tax assessments on the property are fairly consistent from 1890-1960, rising only twice from \$700 to \$800 in 1905 and from \$800 to \$900 in 1920 and then back to \$800 in 1940. The only large changes in assessment came between 1955 and 1960 when the value of the buildings jumped from \$450 to \$1,800. An increase of this magnitude might indicate a large building campaign (which does not seem to be the case) or a town-wide real estate re-evaluation. From a social history perspective it would seem logical, however, that the ell was built in the years between 1915, when the matriarch of the family died, and 1920. In that later year two families were enumerated in the house: one consisted of the siblings George and Maud Whitney and the other consisted of their brother Burton and his wife Katie and two young children. This would be a logical point at which to expand the footprint of the house and add another bedroom upstairs and newer kitchen area downstairs.

The second remodeling campaign started in 2008. At that time electricity was installed via underground lines and the house was plumbed with toilets for the first time (replacing a hand pump in the kitchen). A multi-flue chimney was erected and the steep stairs from the front hall to the second floor were removed and the cellar stairs (across the bathroom) were blocked behind a closet. The stair hall sandwiched between the main house and the ell was constructed and a staircase that had led from the kitchen ell to its garret was removed. On the second floor the southern bedroom was divided into a hall and bathroom, and the woodshed was removed and replaced with the current timber-frame structure. However, the house still retains enough of its interior plan and overall integrity to be considered a contributing historic building within this farm district.

The date of the house is based on a mortgage deed issued to John Tole in 1825 and a census record that places he and his family on a farm in this location in 1830. This range of dates is consistent with the overall size and scale of the house, as well as some of the remaining trim and windows, etc.

3. Main Barn and Garage addition, c. 1830-50, 1920s 1 contributing building

Photographs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 21.

The barn is the largest structure on the property. Erected shortly after the house, it is a New England style gable-front building with two principal additions. Attached to the front (west) elevation is a one-story, side-gable, three bay shed that faces south into the farm's dooryard, and attached to the north side of the barn is a shed roof addition, half the length of the barn, that meets and continues the north elevation of the shed. Each section will be described individually.

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Barn

The two-story main barn sits on a stone foundation and due to grade changes to the east and north the foundation is higher on these elevations than at the front. The eight-bay timber framed building measures fifty feet along the ridge and forty feet wide. The structure is built of mostly sawn, but some hewn, timbers utilizing mortise and tenon joinery and a major-rafter, common purlin, ridge pole roof system. The exterior roof is asphalt shingle and the siding is wood shingle. There are narrow boards at the corners and the roof barely overhangs the rake trim. The doors and windows and trim are painted red.

The front elevation contains three unequally sized bays. On the ground level the northernmost bay contains a six-light sash window hung vertically and the southernmost bay has a similar window hung horizontally. At the center is a large batten door that slides to the south under a flared pent roof. There are two openings in this door: a six-light sash and a batten and glass pedestrian door. The only other fenestration on this elevation is a six-over-six sash in the attic gable. The east elevation of the barn is similarly configured, although there are two windows in the sliding door instead of a window and door, and there is no window in the northern bay.

The south elevation includes four window bays and, at the far western end, a narrower, sliding batten door under a pent roof. The window bays on this elevation are an unusual mix of four-light transom sash positioned over wooden panels that could be removed from the interior of the tie-up. On the north elevation is just one eight-light sash on the ground floor: the addition obscures any other windows on this wall. However, an intentional break in the foundation close to the northeast corner of the barn provides access to the hay stored in the hay mow.

The interior is divided into three longitudinal bays. The north bay is split between a grain room and a hay mow, the former of which has a hay loft above and the latter of which extends to ground level. The addition, described below, is affixed to the former grain room.

The middle longitudinal bay has a wooden floor and two scaffolds above. The first scaffold (in the first and second bays from the west) currently holds lumber and the second scaffold (in the eastern most two bays) currently holds hay or straw. A hay fork is attached to a rail under the ridgepole.

The southern bay is the tie-up and stable. There are thirteen wood stanchions in the tie-up and stalls for two oxen and two horses at the east end. An old faucet, gravity fed from a well up slope, is located in the tie-up and provided water for the livestock.

Barn addition, early 20th century.

A four-bay, shed-roof addition measuring approximately 18 by 14 feet is attached to the westernmost bays on the north elevation of the main barn. This addition has shingle siding and a high shingled foundation supported on posts. Because the roof of this addition has collapsed and the foundation is unstable further access was inadvisable.

Shed, date unknown.

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Attached to the front northwest corner of the main barn is an one-story three bay equipment shed. This wood frame building has an asymmetrical side-gable roof with the north slope wider than the south slope. On the south elevation are three equipment doors that slide on external hinges. The west elevation contains a pair of nine-over-six windows under the gable, two fixed nine-light sash and a two-leaf hinged door at the north end. The north elevation is substantially collapsed abut appears to have had four fixed sash windows and a batten door. The front part of the east end butts into the main barn and the rear elevation joins with the addition. On the interior the wood posts rest on elevated concrete pads and there is a dirt floor in the three bays. A staircase leads to an upper level which may have been another workshop at one time. As with the addition the north half of this building is in a state of collapse, although the front half is stable and solid. Among the items stored in this shed is a grain thresher.

4. Cooper Shop/Chicken House, by 1900

Photographs 9, 10, and 11.

1 contributing building

This is one of the more interesting buildings on the farm. Measuring 40 feet long and fifteen feet wide it has a side gable roof and has three bays on the long north elevation. The roof is clad with asphalt shingles, the foundation is fieldstone and the sidewalls are covered with wood shingles. The grade drops slightly to an intermittent stream on the south side of the building and as such the foundation is higher on the east and south sides. The building has corner boards, a very narrow soffit and rake trim and the roof barely extends past the side walls. The door and window trim feature old red paint. On the roof a ceramic stove pipe has fallen over from its chimney vent on the south elevation; another former opening in the western third of the roof has been shingled over.

The front elevation has a large, sliding door located in the center of the building. To the west two six light sashes are set within one horizontal frame and to the east is a window with a two-light sash positioned over a six-light sash. The east gable end has a nine-over-six wood sash under the gable peak and a covered over opening in the lower north corner that previously was a poultry door. The south wall is in poor condition: there were three window bays: the westernmost held a horizontal window of unknown configuration and the wall below this opening has deteriorated to the point that the drawers and shelves of a workbench located against the wall are now exposed to the weather. The middle bay has a six-over-six window, again with deterioration in the wall below. There are remnants of a larger frame, perhaps for a sliding door, surrounding the window. The easternmost bay contains a trio of square window openings without sash. The west elevation has a six-over-six window under the peak, a wide, sliding batten door at the north corner and a six light fixed sash to the south.

On the interior the building is divided into three rooms. The central door opens into a relatively narrow, middle room that contains storage shelves and a wooden ladder that leads to the garret space. There is a six-over-six window in the western partition wall of this room. The westernmost room is two bays wide and contains work benches along the walls and a series of axles, wheels, pulleys and belting hanging from ceiling. The belts extend into the garret space, where there is another set of wheels and axles, and a wooden box that may contain additional

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gears and motors. This appears to have originally been the cooper shop but the function of the mechanical systems is unclear. The easternmost room, used for raising poultry, has whitewashed walls and ceiling and a poultry door in the eastern wall.¹ In the garret there is a partition wall with a door between the eastern and middle section of the building, and storage space over the cooper shop.

This building appears to have been built in two stages. The cooper shop is a timber framed structure with a rafter-purlin roof system with a ridge pole and hewn and sawn large timbers. The sash window between the cooper shop and the middle room was likely an exterior window. The two other sections are framed with a mixture of dimensional studs and larger sawn timbers, and the roof has common rafters and no ridgepole. Mortise and tenon joinery is evident in the Cooper Shop but not in the remainder of the building. The building has traditionally been referred to as the cooper shop by the Whitney family, but the first verifiable identification of Burton Whitney as a cooper is in the 1900 census; the western portion of the building appears to be substantially older based on its frame.

5. Poultry House, date unknown (1920s)

Photographs 12, 13, and 14.

1 contributing building

The poultry house is the only building not located in the immediate dooryard or front yard of the house. It is located one hundred and twenty feet to the east, and somewhat downhill, of the cooper shop/chicken house. The one-story frame building faces west under a long, side-gable roof. The walls are covered with wood shingle, except the south end which is covered with tar paper and asphalt shingles, and the roof is clad with asphalt shingle. The building straddles a small stream (the same that runs behind the cooper shop/chicken house) and the field stone foundation supporting the building also channels the stream under its middle section. The dimensions are forty by eighteen feet, and the height from sill to eave is not much more than six feet.

The front elevation contains eight irregular bays. Both the first and last bay contain pedestrian doorways, although the southern opening no longer contains a door and the northern opening has been filled in with a partial batten door. In addition to the end doors, moving from south to north, the pattern of openings are a window with an irregularly fitting two-over-two sash, followed by a large opening retrofitted with a two-over-two and a six-over-six light sash, followed by two separate six-over-six windows, a batten door, and a wide opening without sash. All of the windows are large and extend to within one foot of the floor level. On the roof two pieces of sheet metal cover the locations of former small skylights. A tall, narrow, eight-light sash is located high in the south end wall and the north elevation has a high, narrow batten door located just under the gable peak. There are no windows in the west wall, although there is a narrow opening with an unknown function and a low poultry door.

¹ A Whitney family photograph from in the late 1950s or early 1960s and taken in front of this building includes a chicken sitting in the easternmost window.

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On the interior there is a long corridor from doorway to doorway inside the front wall. Sheets of canvas hang from wooden rollers over each of the windows. The west wall of the corridor is formed by floor to ceiling chicken wire attached to posts. Longitudinal walls formed of either chicken wire or of wood divide this space into three rooms. At the south end of the corridor the room is accessed by a hinged wood door made of slats on a light wooden frame. In this room there are two large nesting boxes set upon a raised platform, and a small sliding door leads through the east wall. The middle room has a similar wood slat door, located approximately behind the exterior batten door. The northern most room has whitewashed walls and ceiling (the other rooms do not) and a series of built-in bookshelves separate this room from the middle room. A staircase to the garret is located adjacent the north wall. The garret is divided into two rooms; one containing several barrels and the other has hay covering the floor.

The rooms are quite cluttered with various items ranging from wire baskets to trunks and file cabinets, benches and work tables and books and shelving. This and the poor condition of the back wall makes it difficult to further describe the design of the rooms. The stream runs under the building and is clearly channeled by stone retaining walls. At one point the floor has a diagonal ramp that descends to the west foundation area and appears to access a small poultry door set into the east foundation wall. It appears that this allowed the poultry to access the exterior in the front of the yard, and perhaps the stream. Historic photographs show that a large, fenced in yard – which included probably 75 feet of the stream bed, was present in front of the poultry house. Geese can be seen in one photograph.

6. Hen House, date unknown (1920s)

Photographs 15, 17.

1 contributing building

The hen house is located on the west lawn approximately 125 feet west of the house. The wood frame building measures approximately twelve by ten feet and sits on concrete pads and has wood shingle siding. It faces west and has an asphalt-covered single-pitch roof that slopes down to the south. The façade contains a window holding the remains of a two-over-two sash and a batten pedestrian door. Under the window is a rectangular opening framed with wood that appears to have provided access for the hens to reach the yard. On the south side of the building is another batten door that has fallen off its hinges. On the interior a floor to ceiling partition of chicken fencing runs from east to west, and forms a separation between the birds' quarters and the access doors. Currently this building is used for storage. Its condition is deteriorated, and the front wall is listing to the west.

7. Brooder House, date unknown

Photographs 16, 17.

1 contributing building

The brooder house is located on the lawn, approximately 85 feet west-northwest of the house and 90 feet northeast of the hen house. This small agricultural building measures approximately eight feet square and is built on a platform frame. Wood shingles are used as siding and it rests on low concrete foundation blocks. The shingle pitch roof slopes from south to north and it is covered with rolled asphalt. There is a pedestrian doorway on the west

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elevation, and a window opening with the remains of a six-over-six sash on the tall south elevation. Just below and to the side of the window is a circular opening ringed with sheet metal that formerly held a vent pipe attached to the small stove that was used to keep the young chicks warm. The interior stores bales of chicken wire and some old boards. The condition of this building is poor, but it appears to be stable.

8. Wood Shed, date unknown

1 contributing structure

Photograph 10.

The wood shed is a frame building measuring approximately 12 feet square with a front facing gable roof. The ridge runs north to south and the building is almost adjacent to the southwest corner of the cooper shop/chicken house. The roof is clad in slate shingles, and the sidewalls are a mixture of wood shingles, tar paper, asphalt shingles and sheathing boards. The foundation material is not visible but it is most likely field stone or concrete pads. The north elevation contains a batten door and it appears that another door was covered over on the south elevation. The condition of this building is poor and portions of the rear foundation are collapsing and pulling the frame out of square.

There were two woodsheds at the Whitney Farm. A much larger woodshed was attached to the main house where the new timber-frame addition is today. The smaller shed next to the cooper shop most likely stored wood for a forge or stove in that building, and possibly supplied wood for the brooder house on the front lawn.

9. Corn Crib, date unknown

1 contributing structure

Photographs 18, 19, and 21.

The corn crib is located east of the driveway and 35 feet west of the main barn. Its gable roof parallels that of the barn. The length of the structure is about 18 feet and it is approximately ten feet across at its widest. The structure is diamond shape in profile with splayed walls that flare out from a narrow platform to meet the rafters at about 6 feet in height. Asphalt shingles are on the roof and the sills rest on concrete pads. The west elevation has a batten door and the east elevation has a door opening but no door. Both gable end walls are finished with narrow strips of wood sheathing and have wire vents under the gable peak. Similar strips of wood form the side walls and are attached to the horizontal members of the frame. The floor is wood. This structure has recently been repaired and is in excellent condition.

10. Ice House, date unknown

1 contributing structure

Photographs 19, 20, and 21.

The ice house is located just beyond the southwest corner of the corn crib. This structure has a single-pitch roof that slopes from west to east, and the only door is located on the west elevation. It is about ten feet wide and eight feet deep with walls that are at least eight inches thick. The front elevation contains a doorway centered on the wall and a small window opening above. The batten door is off its hinges and laying inside the building and the window lacks a sash. Another small, two-over-two window opening and partial frame is located on the

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north wall. The roof is covered with slate singles applied over wood shingles and the sidewalls are primarily wood on the north, slate on the west and reveal layers of wood shingles interspersed with slate and asphalt shingles on the other two sides. The interior has a wood floor and all the walls are sheathed with wood. It is assumed that the walls are insulated but the material used is not known. Stacks of unused slate shingles are stored in the ice house. This building is in fair to poor condition with some signs of foundation movement.

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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.)

Agriculture

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1825-1965

Significant Dates

c. 1925

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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 Whitney Farm is a moderately sized farm of 206 acres in Appleton and Searsmont, Maine with a long history of agricultural use. Established circa 1825 by John Tole, the house, ell, barn and shed, poultry houses, cooper shop, corn crib and ice house have worked in concert to support the farm's residents even as the demography and the products of the farm changed. The most significant evolution at the farm occurred circa 1925 when the Whitney family started to raise poultry in greater numbers and constructed or altered several buildings on the property for that purpose. Owned and occupied by members of the Whitney family from 1878 to 2004 the farm was never modernized nor did it have electricity until recently. It is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a good example of a residential and agricultural complex which contains a number of smaller outbuildings that seldom survive on farms in Maine. In addition, the farm has significance under Criterion A for the manner in which it reflects patterns of changing agricultural practices through its fields and set of agricultural buildings that are associated with both a diversified, traditional approach to farming, including orcharding, the production of crops, and animal husbandry, and which reflect an increased interest in poultry production during the twentieth century. The period of significance begins c. 1825 when the farm was established and ends fifty years before the present.

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

Criterion A: Agriculture

The extant buildings on the Whitney Farm demonstrate several broad patterns of agricultural practices from the early 19th through the mid-twentieth century. First they represent an initially diversified approach to agriculture, with structures that include manufacturing (cooper shop), animal husbandry (barn) and agricultural storage (barn, corncrib, ice house) and an ancillary building for the maintenance of the farm's machinery. This pattern altered in the second quarter of the twentieth century when the family followed local trends and erected buildings constructed specifically for raising poultry.

The earliest incarnation of the farm included two buildings – the main house (with or without the woodshed) and the barn. According to Lawrence Whitney, interviewed in 1982, the New England style barn was one of “three barns constructed on this road, all built at the same time by a roving contractor – at \$500 each...”² The barn contained a central floor, a large hay mow, raised scaffolds, a grain room, and a stable/tie-up that had 13 stanchions and stalls for two

² Jane Day, “Appleton's Whitney Farm – Passed by Time” *Camden Herald*, May 13, 1982, page 11.

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oxen and two horses. The plan and size of the barn was common in the pre-Civil War period and perfectly adapted to a diversified subsistence farm.

For Maine farmers the middle decades of the 19th century were a period of general successes and periodic failures. Experimentation with new breeds of sheep and cattle led to higher production of wool and beef; crops such as potatoes and hops gained regional prominence, while wheat, corn, and hay provided relatively stable sustenance and income all over the state. According to the agricultural historian Clarence Day, nearly all Maine farms were small – averaging about 103 acres with 49 acres cleared in 1860. “Mr. Average Farmer in 1860 had a horse or a yoke of oxen or both, 3 milch cows, 3 other cattle, 8 sheep, and a hog. He raised 5 bushels of wheat, 2 of rye, 4 of beans, 15 of barley, 28 of corn, 54 of oats, 114 of potatoes, 17 tons of hay and apples worth about \$10. He also produced about 26 pounds of wool, 210 pounds of butter, 32 pounds of cheese and meat products worth \$50.”³

Agricultural census, tax assessment records and a probate inventory exist for Peter Collamore who owned the farm between 1845 and his death in 1866. They suggest that Collamore was somewhat more successful than the average farmer, although his stock of animals was inconsistent. The earliest information comes from the Appleton tax assessment record of 1849. In this year the farm bought for \$1,000 in 1845 was appraised at having 2 buildings valued at \$240 and 100 acres valued at \$ 650. His livestock included 1 horse, 2 oxen, three cows, and 3 young cattle. He also raised 13 pigs. The next year the Federal non-population agricultural census indicated that 40 of his acres had been cleared, that he now had 13 sheep and only one pig, and that he raised 6 bushels of wheat, twelve of rye, sixty of corn and oats. His sheep produced 30 pounds of wool, his three cows gave 300 pounds of butter and seventy five pounds of cheese and he harvested 16 tons of hay from his fields. The farm garden yielded 16 bushels of peas or beans and 200 bushels of potatoes.

Ten years later he had added 75 more acres to the farm, the number of improved acreage increased to sixty and the value of the farm increased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The number of cows and oxen stayed more or less steady but his cattle herd had increased to 12 and he had only two pigs and no sheep. His wheat harvest increased by 4 bushels, his oats by 20 bushels and he added 40 bushels of barley. The potato and pea/bean harvest of that year both decreased by 25 percent, but his production of butter increased to 500 pounds, cheese rose to 100 pounds and his hay yield increased to forty tons. Both the butter and cheese were probably used on the farm as this census pre-dated the advent of the state's commercial butter and cheese industry. The large amount of hay reflect Collamore's purchase of acreage in Searsmont in 1856 (and also 1847, which was not reflected in the 1850 census or tax assessment) which included a significant amount of pasture and meadow ideal for hay production, but it also reflected the increased number of cattle.

The probate inventory for Peter Collamore taken in November of 1866 later provides a fuller picture of the farm. To the 5 oxen, two cows and two heifers were added 10 sheep, 3 swine, 14 geese and 30 hens. In storage he had 10 tons of hay, 150 bushels of potatoes, 25 of oats, 12 of rye, 5 of beans, 25 of corn, 2 ½ of peas and 2 ½ barrels of “croust” (sauerkraut). He also had on hand 6,250 wood shingles - most likely manufactured on the farm – and \$23.00 worth

³ Clarence Day, *Farming in Maine, 1860-1940*. Orono: University of Maine Press, 1963: 2,3.

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of hardwood joists and board. These were most likely manufactured on the farm and could suggest that another building was planned for the future. His relative success was also reflected by the fact that he had \$50 cash on hand.

After Collamore's death the land was purchased by John and Emily Conant. They were young farmers, in their early 20s, and evidently concentrated on cattle as evidenced by the herd of 20 they had in 1870. The quantity of produce they recorded was less than that of Collamore – only 20 bushels of barley, 40 bushels of potatoes, and half the amount of hay. For the first time the apple orchard was recorded as producing 15 dollars' worth of orchard products – suggesting that trees Collamore planted had finally matured. In 1878 the Conants sold the property to Martha Whitney, who with her husband Hezekiah and children and grandchildren occupied the property for the next 126 years.

The Whitney family also initially ran a diversified farm: they produced 40 dozen eggs from 15 chickens and \$140 in forest products from their 50 acre woodlot. Forty acres were mown in 1880 (for hay) and 40 acres tilled by their 4 oxen or two horses. They had 6 cows (2 for milk), made 400 pounds of butter and had sold four live cattle. They didn't grow much – 75 pounds of potatoes were their only other reported crop, but that may have been an anomaly. According to Lawrence Whitney, his grandfather, and later his father Burton, had a "truck route" that he ran selling garden and farm produce, including butter, vegetables and eggs.

The farm belonged to Martha, which was important as all of Hezekiah's assets were seized when he was declared insolvent in 1891. After Martha's death in 1915 it passed to her children Maud, Burton and George, all of whom remained on the farm for the rest of their lives.⁴ Both Burton and George were identified as farmers in the censuses; Lawrence Whitney indicated that his father Burton "was never cut out to be a farmer" that instead he worked as a cooper making barrels for the potato trade in Aroostook County. Indeed, in 1900 that is how he is identified in the census.⁵

Burton's practice of supplementing the farm income with a skill that generated cash was common. In Thomas Hubka's study of connected farm complexes he found that over two-thirds of the farms he studied had at least one home industry shop – an outbuilding dedicated to a process that either supported agricultural economy or housed a non-agricultural trade.⁶ Among the shops that he identified were blacksmiths shops, tanneries, carpentry shops or shingle shops, cooper shops, or slaughterhouses. In addition, many farmers in Maine had a small building in which they cut leather for shoes on a piecework basis in the winter. Hubka notes that the function of many of these buildings are hard to discern if the tools have been removed as they were often housed in older barns or converted buildings that didn't feature any distinguishing characteristics other than the presence of a stove.

The Whitney Farm has a building referred to as the cooper shop, and a large number of barrel hoops are still found on the farm. The cooper shop appears to have been located in the west end of a building that also, eventually, housed poultry. The shop room is timber framed and a

⁴ George died in 1922, Maud in 1970 and Burton in 1961.

⁵ Jane Day, 1982.

⁶ Thomas Hubka, *Big House, Little House, Back House, Barn* (Hanover: University Press of New England, 1984): 61.

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window in what is now a partition wall, as well as empty mortise pockets, indicates that this was most likely a stand-alone structure at one time – and quite likely was repurposed to become the shop. Burton Whitney worked as a cooper in 1900, and between 1910 and 1930 he was taxed as the owner of a 6 horse power gasoline engine. The mechanical wheels, axels, gears and belting that are still installed the shop were probably powered by this engine although it remains uncertain whether they were used for the manufacture of barrels or for some other home industry.

While the details are murky, this building supports Hubka's assertion that "the continuous practice of outbuilding construction demonstrated the extent to which a changing agricultural context forced New England farmers to diversify their farm production system and constantly readjust their building organization."⁷ This statement also provides the backdrop for the poultry facilities erected on the farm, presumably in the second quarter of the twentieth century.

The Whitney family had 15 chickens in 1880 – a quantity not inconsistent with other family farms of the period, and an amount that does not indicate a commercial interest in poultry. This changed, however, by 1925, if not a bit earlier.⁸ In that year Burton Whitney was recorded as owning 110 domestic fowl. This reflects a state-wide interest in poultry production that was particularly manifest in mid-coast Maine. Clarence Day wrote that, "as for poultry, even as late as World War One poultry keeping in Maine was definitely on a "pin money" basis. Nearly every farmer had a small flock of hens, but very few farmers made poultry a major enterprise."⁹ This changed, however, by World War II, as Day continues...

... poultry production had become the third largest source of cash income for Maine farmers as a group and ranked next to potatoes and dairying in that respect. In 1940 census enumerators reported 1,542,092 hens on 20,127 farms.¹⁰ During the previous ten years the hen population had increased while that of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine had declined. The increase had been most pronounced in the coastal counties of Knox, Lincoln, Cumberland and York. Poultry had its greatest concentration in Knox and Lincoln Counties, where Waldoboro and twelve neighboring town had an average of some 230 birds per flock, a large flock for that time in Maine.

Maine was producing eggs for two distinct purposes, market eggs for human consumption and hatching eggs from flocks certified as free from pullorum disease. Since most eggs of both classes were marketed in New England, which preferred brown eggs rather than white, the chief breeds kept in Maine were Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, with Rhode Island Reds far in the lead.

⁷ Hubka, 61.

⁸ Review of the 1880 agricultural census shows that all the farms enumerated had poultry. The lowest number recorded was two. The highest quantities were 50, 55, 75 and 80 but most farms had between 10 and 20.

⁹ Day: 267.

¹⁰ This averages out to 76 hens per farm.

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Cash income from poultry and eggs amounted to several million dollars a year. The amount greatly increased with the boom in the broiler business after World War Two.¹¹

1925 was the first year that the Town of Appleton's tax assessor recorded the quantities of poultry on town farms. The manner in which the numbers were recorded are telling: one column noted the number of poultry "in excess of 50" and another column recorded the number of poultry "up to 50." The first fifty poultry were exempt from tax but any number over that was taxed. This suggests that fifty poultry was the dividing line between a family's home flock and one that was income producing.

Between 1925 and 1955 the tax assessment for the Whitney Farm consistently recorded between fifty and 125 domestic fowl.¹² Although the type of fowl were not recorded, one photograph from c. 1961 shows that the large poultry building had been fenced in for geese, and in another a chicken is visible in the chicken house attached to the cooper shop. After 1955 no poultry were recorded for the Whitneys, so it is likely that the numbers they kept were relatively small. But the facilities they erected earlier in the century attest to a greater interest in raising fowl. There was a small shed especially for hatching and raising chicks (a brooder), a hen house in the front yard, the chicken house attached to the cooper shop and the large poultry house with multiple rooms at the east end of the farmyard. Either of these last two buildings may have housed geese, turkey or other poultry in addition to layers or meat birds.

The poultry business in Knox, Lincoln and Waldo County Maine exploded after World War II. The number of birds kept by the Whitneys were dwarfed by the quantities raised in new four and five story high, hundred-plus feet long mechanized poultry barns. In the 1950s Belfast, only 13 miles away from the Whitney Farm, had two of the state's largest poultry processing facilities and received from local farms 200,000 chickens per day into the 1970s. The tax assessments after 1955 show that the Whitney's poultry production waned and then stopped (or was not at a taxable level); it may not be coincidental that this decline paralleled the last years of Burton Whitney's life. During this time the overall number of livestock also decreased. The last residents of the farm, Lawrence and his sister Cecilia, did not describe themselves as farmers although Cecilia kept a cow or two for milk and meat at least into the 1980s.

Criterion C: Architecture, Historic District

As a farm of over 200 acres the Whitney Farm forms a small historic district consisting of buildings, structures and fields united historically by development and function. This farm is a good example of a hill farm consisting of cropland, orchard, fields and woodlot as well as domestic and agricultural buildings representative of a long tenure of agricultural production. The Whitney house, a vernacular cape with an ell and

¹¹ Day: 280-281.

¹² Tax assessment records were consulted in five year increments between 1880 and 1965. The quantities of livestock referenced herein are not absolute, but represent a cross section of the figures recorded in the tax assessments.

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woodshed, is characteristic of many rural houses from the first half of the nineteenth century and the barn is a good, if not unique, example of a timber-framed New England mixed use barn from the same period. The historic setting of this farm – lacking modern intrusions including electric poles – is virtually unaltered. Although some of the fields in the outer parcels have started to fill in the views, lack of neighboring buildings, and sense of rural privacy remains intact.

One of the distinctive elements of the Whitney farm is the quantity and type of its component facilities. In contrast to the many farms in Maine now containing only a farmhouse and barn, the collection of outbuildings at the Whitney Farm is notable. Their significance is that they help to present a fuller understanding of the range of agricultural and domestic activities that characterized nineteenth and early twentieth century farms.

Two of the buildings are particularly interesting survivals: the corn crib and the ice house. Corn cribs were constructed with slatted sides to allow corn on the cob to dry evenly; their distinctive flared side walls functioned to dissuade rodents and other pests from gaining access. Corn cribs became common as corn production grew after the Civil War, and the small crib at the Whitney Farm probably held corn for the pigs or poultry.

Ice houses were constructed with sawdust insulation in thick walls. In the days before electric or gas refrigeration the ice harvested on a farm pond was carefully stacked in an ice house and packed with more sawdust in order to last through the year and provide blocks of ice for an icebox or to cool dairy products. According to Hubka, these buildings were also built in great numbers after the Civil War as farms increased their production of milk, cheese or butter. Although he notes that these were one of the most common outbuildings in New England they have become rare. The melting ice had a tendency to rot the structure over time and after refrigeration became available there was little reason to maintain these buildings. The ice house at the Whitney Farm survived in part because the farm did not receive electricity until 2008. When it was last stocked with ice is unknown, but it was clearly re-shingled multiple times over the year.

Finally, the large poultry house is a building noteworthy for its size and location straddling an intermittent stream. This building is larger than most family chicken coops or hen houses, and yet it isn't nearly the size of the commercial facilities that developed in the area in the mid-twentieth century. Its design may reflect nothing more than the materials on hand, but it was an important component on the farm and is again an example of a relatively rare type of outbuilding.

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.)

Appleton Comprehensive Plan Committee. *Town of Appleton Maine "History"*. 1992.
<http://www.tayvaughan.com/appleton/town/about/history.html> (accessed January 8, 2015).

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Day, Jane. "Appleton's Whitney Farm – Passed by Time," *Camden Herald*, May 13, 1982. Page 11.

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Hubka, Thomas C. *Big House, Little House, Back House, barn*. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England, 1984.

Lanteigne, Aimee N. "'No Blood, No Fowl!': Teh End of Chicken Farming in Maine." *Memories of Maine*, Spring Edition 2013: 29-31.

Twenty Associates Map of Appleton Plantation. [Boston, c. 1786]. Copy annotated by Hiram Farrow, c. 1819 in the collections of the Appleton Historical Society, Appleton, Maine.

Varney, Geo. J. *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*. Boston: B.B. Russell, 1882.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 previously listed in the National Register

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- 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: Appleton Historical Society, Appleton, Maine

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 206

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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1. Zone: 19	Easting: 481484	Northing: 4910276
2. Zone:19	Easting: 482278	Northing: 4909230
3. Zone:19	Easting: 481566	Northing: 4908576
4. Zone:19	Easting: 480743	Northing: 4909440

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

The boundary of the Whitney Farm conforms to the Town of Appleton tax map number 12 lot 6, and the Town of Searsmont tax map 3 lot 28 and 32.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These bounds represent the full extent of the Whitney Farm as purchased by Martha Whitney between 1878 and 1892; they continue to be the bounds of the property today.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-1454
date: 15 January 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

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- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Whitney Farm

City or Vicinity: Appleton

County: Knox State: Maine

Photographer: See description

Date Photographed: See description

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0001.TIFF
Whitney farmhouse; facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 2 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0002.TIFF
Whitney farmhouse and ell; facing north. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 3 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0003.TIFF
Whitney farmhouse, interior, former kitchen; facing west. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 4 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0004.TIFF
Whitney barn and equipment shed; facing east. C. Glass photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 5 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0005.TIFF
Whitney Barn, facing west-southwest. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 6 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0006.TIFF
Equipment shed attached to main barn; facing north. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.

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- 7 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0007.TIFF
Interior of barn in the tie-up; facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 8 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0008.TIFF
Interior of barn, showing scaffold over center aisle; facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 9 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0009.TIFF
Cooper shop/chicken house on left, woodshed on right; facing south. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 10 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0010.TIFF
Cooper shop on left, woodshed on right; facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 11 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0011.TIFF
Interior of cooper shop showing extant wheels and axles; facing southwest. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 12 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0012.TIFF
Poultry house, facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 13 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0013.TIFF
Poultry house showing location of stream under building. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 14 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0014.TIFF
Interior of poultry house; facing south. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 15 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0015.TIFF
Hen house; facing east. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 16 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0016.TIFF
Brooder house and view north; facing north. C. Glass photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 17 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0017.TIFF
Hen house (left) and brooder house (right); facing north.
- 18 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0018.TIFF
Corn crib; facing southeast. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 19 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0019.TIFF
Ice house; facing northeast. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.
- 20 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0020.TIFF
Interior of ice house; facing northeast. C. Mitchell photographer, 11/29/2011.
- 21 of 21 ME_KNOX COUNTY_WHITNEY FARM-0021.TIFF
Barn, corn crib and ice house, facing north. C. Mitchell photographer, 12/22/2014.

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.).

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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

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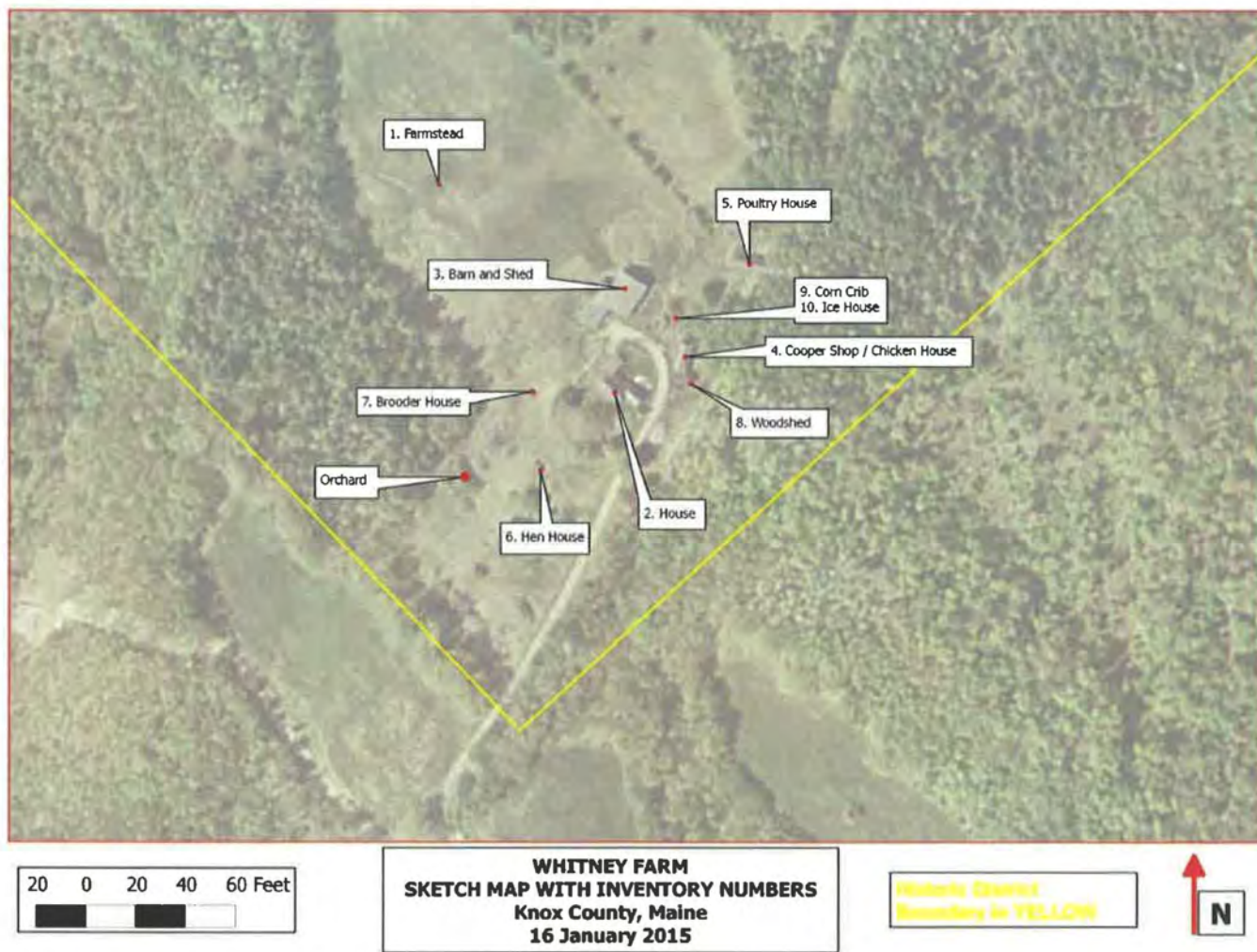
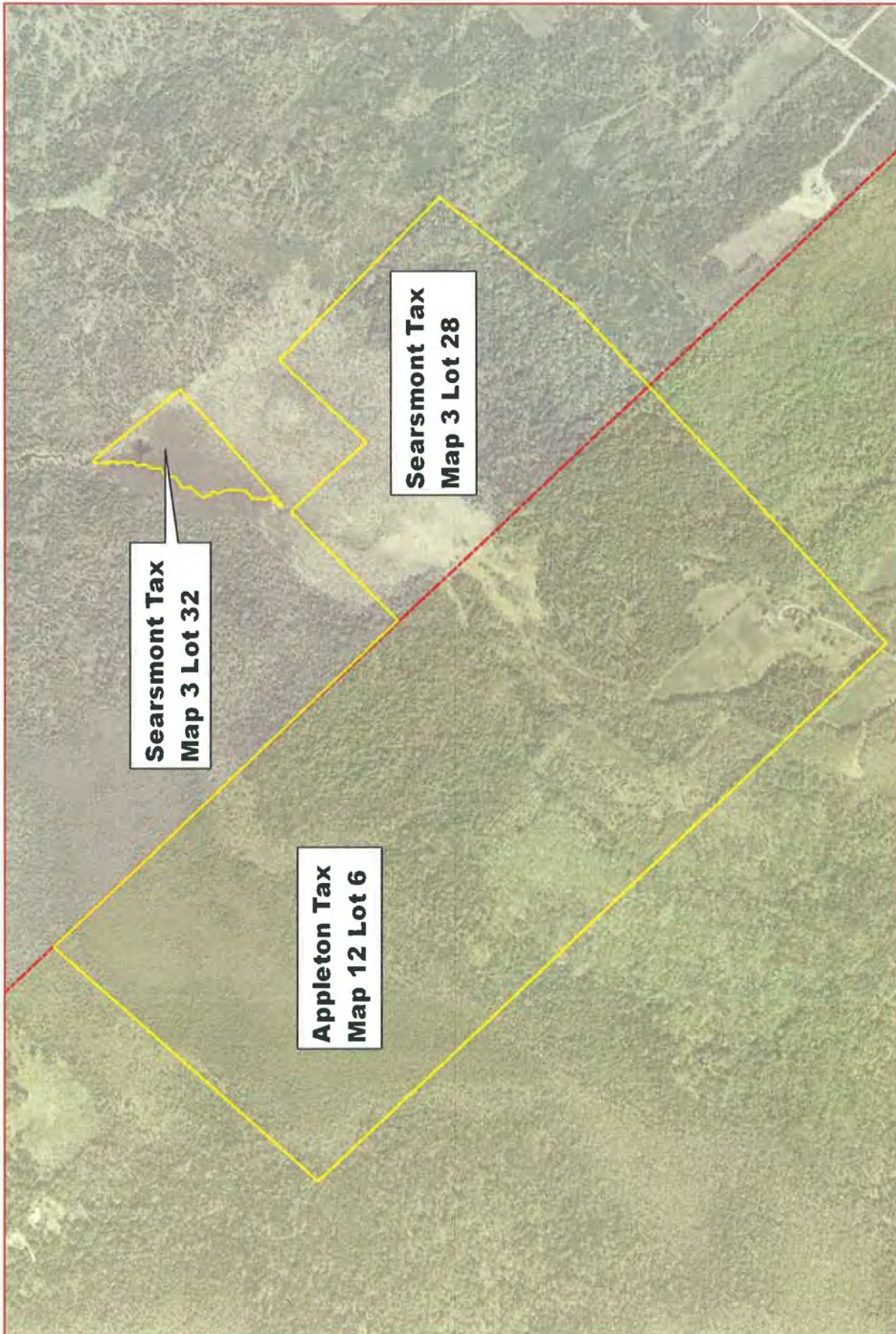


Figure 1. Sketch map of the Whitney Farm in the vicinity of the buildings.

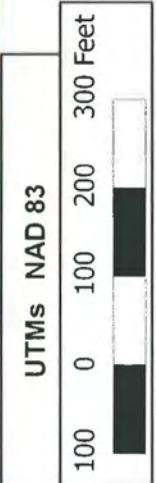
WHITNEY FARM
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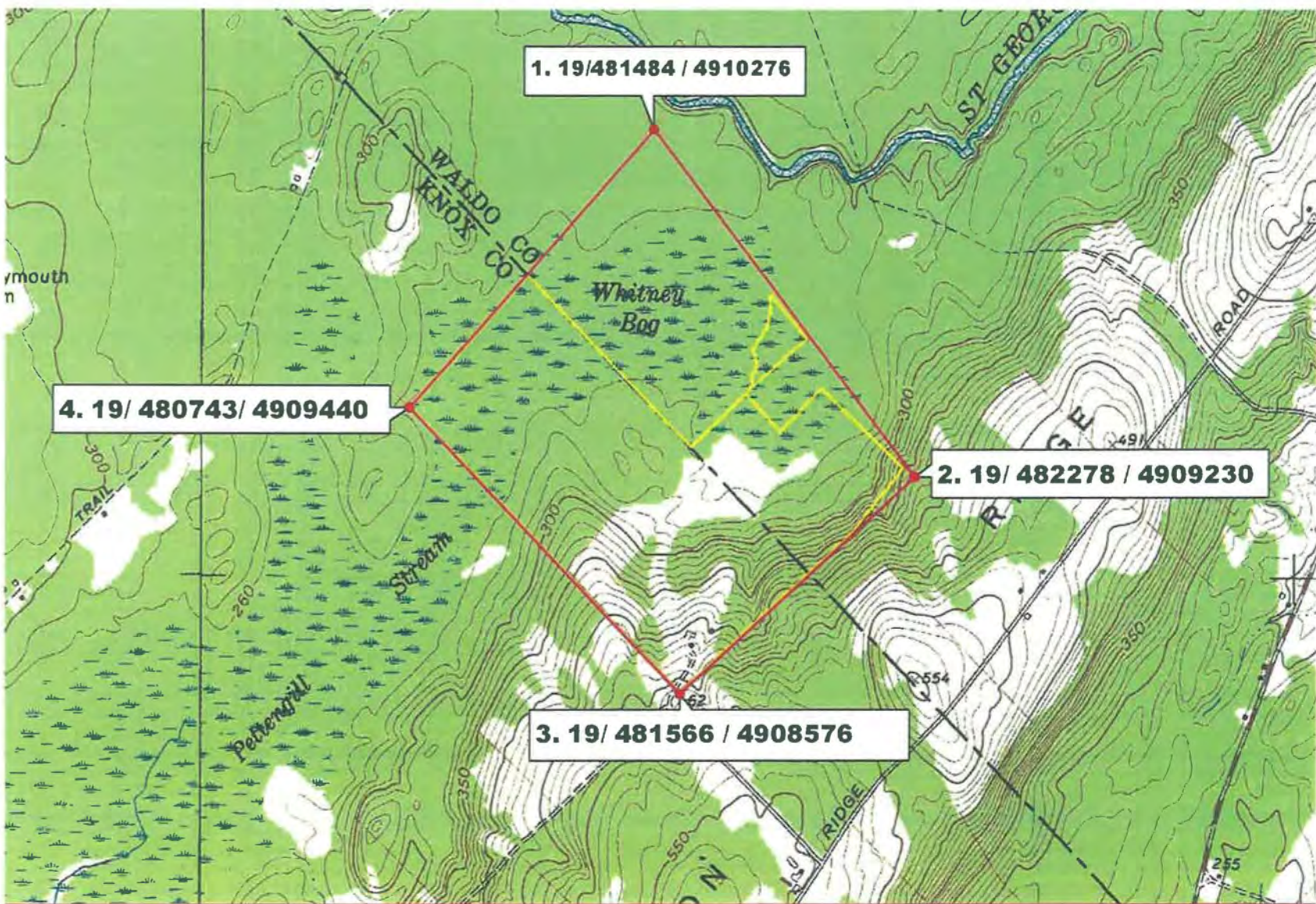
Historic District
Boundary in Yellow

WHITNEY FARM
HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY
Knox County, Maine
16 January 2015

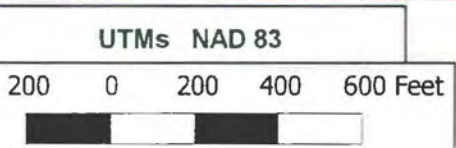


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WHITNEY FARM HISTORIC DISTRICT
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
16 JANUARY 2015

UTM Boundary in PINK

Historic District Boundary in YELLOW



WHITNEY FARM

Name of Property

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

County and State



Historic District
Boundary in YELLOW

WHITNEY FARM
PHOTOGRAPHIC KEY
Knox County, Maine
16 January 2015











































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Whitney Farm
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Knox

DATE RECEIVED: 1/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/05/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/20/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000087

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3/17/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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



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



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

29 January 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Whitney Farm, Knox County
Judson Record House, Androscoggin County

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.