



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name 84-96 Hammond Street

other names/site number Albert and Edmund Dole Block, Albert and Edmund Dole Steam Mill Block

2. Location

street & number 84-96 Hammond Street N/A not for publication

city or town Bangor N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Penobscot code 019 zip code 04401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/20/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

[Signature] 8/5/05
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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE / Specialty Store

INDUSTRY / Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE / TRADE / Specialty Store

COMMERCE / TRADE / Business

COMMERCE / TRADE / Restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

/ Second Empire

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Granite

walls BRICK

roof STONE / Slate

other (See Continuation Sheet)

Narrative Description

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

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Materials, continued

Foundation: Brick
Walls: Wood / Weatherboard
Metal / Tin
Roof: Tar and Gravel
Other: Brick (Chimney)

DESCRIPTION

This nomination to the National Register of Historic Places consists of three adjacent buildings located in the business district of Bangor, Maine. The north-facing structures are located on the south side of Hammond Street, across from the Penobscot County Courthouse and approximately two blocks from the center of the downtown. The street rises in grade from east to west, and as such, the three buildings step up the hill; the fenestration of the facades reflect the staggered grade from building to building. Parking lots surround the buildings to the west and south, and a concrete retaining wall provides grade adjustment between the parking lots behind 96 Hammond Street and those behind 84-88 Hammond Street. The brick block at 84 Hammond Street and frame block at 88 Hammond Street have been functionally and structurally linked since the latter building was erected in 1843. The origins of the frame structure at 96 Hammond Street are more obscure: a rambling frame structure with significantly different footprint appears on local maps by 1875. The mass of the building as seen presently emerged between 1884 and 1894. In view of the structure's consistent use of ship's knees to provide structural support on each floor, and the lack of an interior staircase to the third and fourth floors, it is likely that the earlier building was demolished rather than renovated. An enclosed courtyard (former loading dock) links the structures at 88 and 96 Hammond Street, which were also connected via an elevated walkway by 1895. From this date forward, the history, function and design of the three buildings revolved around their joint commercial use as a furniture dealership.

84 Hammond Street, by 1834, with alterations c. 1912,
(also referred to as Albert and Edmund Dole Block)

The A. & E. Dole Block, the eastern-most section of the three buildings is a five story brick structure with a molded cornice above the fourth story and a more elaborate bracketed pressed metal cornice at the roof. The roof is flat with a tar and gravel finish. A massive chimney is recessed from the front and located near the adjacent wall of the taller brick building to the east. The brick of the facade is painted a dark red. The building has an irregular footprint. It measures 34 feet across the facade, about 53 feet in depth along the common partition wall with 88 Hammond Street, 13 feet in width across its back wall, and then 59 feet in length on its angled east side wall. The short rear

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elevation of this building is of painted brick, like the facade. The structure sits on a granite block foundation which has been capped and patched with brick on the interior. Examination of the interior of the two upper stories shows that the facade is merely brick-veneered, while at the rear, in the area around the chimney, above it is structural brick. The fourth floor was added under a gable roof between 1889 and 1895, while the fifth floor was added when City ordinances required that commercial buildings be converted to non-flammable flat roofs after 1911.

Designed as a commercial structure and finished initially by 1843, the building is five bays wide with plate glass one-over-one-light wood-framed sash in all the facade openings above the first floor. The windows have granite lintels and sills. The granite lintels above the first story are painted white. At street level, the first floor shop is defined by a recessed central entrance with granite threshold, flanked by single-pane glass windows set into wooden frames. The windows and entryway are unified under a wide granite lintel, and separated by decorated wooden pillars. The paneled pillars have stylized capitols with raised diamonds carved in their tops and halfway down the posts, imitating elements more typically executed in cast iron. At the upper stories, the two facade cornices are painted white, and they continue unbroken onto the adjacent building at 88 Hammond Street to the west. The single windows in the short rear elevation have two-over-two lights, with larger single windows on floors four and five.

In addition to the cornices, several other features are shared between the buildings at 84 and 88 Hammond Street. For instance, on the interior, the two basements have been integrated. Each floor of this building is linked via steps through varnished trimmed openings with paneled reveals, matching door, window and mopboard trim, to 88 Hammond Street. There is a difference in floor height between the two buildings on all the upper floors except floor five, where they are on the same level. Likewise, their placement on a steep hill means that their windows are at different levels in each story. There is also a sharp difference between the height of the brick 'lintel' at 84 Hammond Street and that of the wooden molded lintel at 88 Hammond Street, the latter being quite a bit higher than the former.

The Dole Block basement is reached by a varnished stair with elaborate balustered railing on its angled side wall of a turn-of-the-century type; the wall beside it is finished in varnished wainscoting, and there is a heavy maple support column at its base instead of a newel post. A lavatory is opposite the base of the stair, and a small space near it with an acoustic tile ceiling contains a kitchen sink. The main part of the basement is on the front of the building. A wood floor has been laid over the brick floor of this basement, and there is also a plank ceiling. The lowest courses of the walls are granite block and ledge stone, which has been capped with concrete in places. Above the foundation the walls of 84 Hammond Street are brick. There is a brick support column in this basement.

The first floor of the Dole Building houses a small café. Previously the interior, which had an open floor plan, was finished with acoustic tile ceiling, exposed sprinkler pipes, exposed wiring, linoleum floors, and temporary paneling in the front screening off the shop window. The tile ceilings, linoleum, and paneling have been removed, and the space now features the original fir floors, brick

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walls, exposed framing, and varnished wainscoting on the walls. A small framed and sheet-rocked partition in the southern third of the first floor, next to the stair case, encloses the commercial kitchen. The Colonial Revival window and door trim is fluted with corner blocks and varnished. The balustered stair to the upper floors has turned maple newels and is enclosed by varnished wainscot. The Colonial Revival varnished mopboards are all preserved. All windows on the upper floors have the same varnished, fine quality Colonial Revival fluted trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. Much of the flooring is hardwood on the upper floors, and the varnished mop boards also continue on upper floors. The original beaver-board ceilings on the upper stories were damaged by a sprinkler system failure and have been replaced with sheet rock. On each floor, the original open-space floor plan has been subdivided into offices or apartments.

All the facade double-hung windows of the Dole Block contain plate glass in one-over-one wooden sash. The single windows in the short rear elevation have two-over-two lights, with larger single windows on floors four and five.

88 Hammond Street, 1843, alterations c. 1911.
(Also referred to Albert and Edmund Dole Steam Mill Block)

Adjacent to and integrated with the brick A. & E. Dole Block is the A. & E. Dole Steam Mill Block to the west. As it now appears, the building contains five stories with a molded cornice between stories four and five, and a bracketed Italianate cornice at the roof. The latter is flat and finished with tar and gravel. These two cornices are identical to those on the brick A. & E. Dole Block with which this building is joined, making the facades appear as one unit. However, the windows of each story except the fifth are at different levels, since the brick Dole Block is lower on Hammond Street hill. The facade of this building, which is located at 88 Hammond Street, has three well spaced bays with triple double-hung plate glass windows in each bay above the first floor. The footprint of the building is roughly rectangular, however what commonly would be the southwest corner is clipped, creating an angled, two-plane southern wall.

The facade and west elevations are sheathed in metal siding with a brick finish, which has been painted red. Below a molded lintel the first-floor store front consists of a recessed entrance between paneled wood pillars. There are three additional plate-glass shop windows of varying widths to the west of the entrance, and a single shop window to the east. All the facade enframements are the same wood paneled pillars with raised diamond motif found on 84 Hammond Street. Faceted wooden panels rest on the granite foundation below the windows, and as with 84 Hammond Street, a granite lintel stretches across the top of the windows. The recessed door is reached by five steps, the first of which is granite, the rest wood. The door itself is a mid-twentieth century tempered glass element with a chromed steel frame. The entrance retains its original cast-iron door sill.

Windows on the west side of the upper floors are of the same plate glass one-over-one sash as on the facade. A regular fenestration pattern is prevented by the passages on floors two, three and

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four to the later mill building located to the west at 96 Hammond Street. There are four windows on this wall in stories 2-4, but in story 5, the first side bay contains a triple window like those of the facade. The elaborate facade roof cornice extends onto this elevation over the first side bay with the triple window on the top floor, and over the first two windows on stories 2-4. A plainer roof cornice continues from this point to the back (angled) wall. The windows on the first and second floors are enclosed within in the courtyard between these two buildings except where irregularities have altered the plan. For example, in the courtyard, a projection with an angled wall contains a matchboard double door leading to the workroom and basement stair of 88 Hammond Street. The irregular rear elevation is finished with un-painted faux-brick pressed tin siding, which replaced a previous slate wall siding. Here the windows are short plate glass replacement sash set into the wall of the rear stair well. The rear elevation parallel with the facade contains three window bays on each floor.

The basement of 88 Hammond Street can be entered from 84 Hammond Street through a passage with granite steps in the front section of the building's basement, as well as down a set of granite stairs accessed by a door in the west elevation of the structure. This door is located within the courtyard (see following description) and has a handsome molded cornice and a transom. The doors themselves are white painted matchboard. This doorway projects slightly from the wall and has painted clapboard sidewalls and an asphalt clad hipped roof. The basement is divided in a lengthwise manner by a brick partition wall into two main compartments, which are further subdivided into a pair of larger front spaces and smaller rear spaces, which have been finished with frame walls and sheet rock and serve as office, hallways, and laundry facilities. There is a grade difference between the two parts of the basement, with granite steps front and back in the main dividing wall. The fuel tanks are located in the westerly rear space, and the elevator room and stairs in the south of the basement. The basement floors are brick, and there is an additional row of wood and steel support columns in the front northerly space. There is no plank ceiling in the lower part of the basement; the wood underfloor and joists of the first story are visible. However, the uphill portion of the basement does have a plank ceiling.

The twelve-step granite stairs at the rear of the uphill section of the building lead to a former workshop beside the courtyard. Walls here are of matched plank, and a new glass and wood door leads to the courtyard. From this workspace, which is now a foyer, the rear staircase continues up to the roof. The configuration of the stair has been modified to meet health and safety codes, except above the fifth floor. Here, a handsome varnished maple five panel door gives access to the original staircase to the roof. It is this stairwell which has the square one-light windows visible from the rear of the building. The stair shaft ('doghouse') on the roof is sided with plain metal sheathing and it has a small double light sash window. The metal-sheathed rectangular elevator shaft beside it holds the recently updated elevator equipment.

The first floor of 88 Hammond Street has been subdivided into commercial and utility spaces. The front half of the building contains a large open retail shop with exposed ceiling beams and sprinklers, sheet-rocked walls and the original fir floor. Partition walls separate the southern portion of the floor from an east-west running corridor that provides access to a pair of bathrooms, the

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elevator and the stairs in the southwest corner. This corridor also links the courtyard to the west to the rear section of 84 Hammond Street. The upper floors of the two buildings share a similar corridor on each floor, and the spaces above the retail shop have been subdivided into apartments and office. Varnished, turn-of-the-century trim remains around all original windows and doors, and new trim on the partition walls matches the earlier examples. For structural support, two rows of steel support columns were used in the large front rooms on floors 2 through 4. On the fifth floor these were executed in wood and are especially attractive because their lower sections were left varnished, and the wood grain matches the other trim. There is hardwood flooring throughout the upper stories, most of which is original. Beginning on the second floor, 88 Hammond is joined to its neighbor to the west by a ramped passageway over the courtyard. Since the fifth floor of 96 Hammond Street is an attic, there are actually only three such passageways. Each is finished in matched planks and has a window on either side.

Constructed initially by 1843, this structure functioned as a manufacturing facility for home furnishings. The chimney stack in 84 Hammond Street fed a furnace, and steam was routed through the building to aid with bending wood elements. As originally built, the structure did not have the full array of shop windows on the first floor. A small central door was flanked by nine-over-six windows on the first floor, while regularly spaced six-over-six windows were distributed over the six-bay upper stories. A c. 1870 photograph indicates that at this date the northwest corner on the first floor had been partitioned off, and provided retail space (with narrow shop windows) to a jeweler. A long storehouse was adjacent to the 'clipped', angled southwest corner of the building, which accounted for this unusual feature. (The northwest corner walls of this warehouse continue to be represented in the rear elevation of the courtyard.) Photographs indicate that the present shop windows were installed by 1891, and, as with its neighbor to the east, the roof line was altered between 1911 and 1914. Again, based on available photographs, the current triple windows were in place by the 1930s, however, they may have been changed any time after approximately 1896.

COURTYARD

Between 88 and 96 Hammond Street is a covered courtyard or passage way, with an elaborate raised skylight in the front, and another two in the angled passage at the rear. The courtyard bridges the space between 88 and 96 Hammond Street, and first linked the buildings together by 1895. The courtyard is accessed at the street front through a new recessed glass door flanked by two plate-glass side-lights and topped with a glass transom. The facade of the courtyard entry is set back slightly from the plane of the adjacent buildings and the windows have been trimmed with wooden pillars to simulate the entrances at 88 and 84 Hammond Street. Due to the rising grade, the entry is at a slightly higher level than the last shop window at 88 Hammond Street and its painted wood roof cornice is therefore slightly higher as well. The roof of this courtyard structure is flat and covered in tar and gravel. The west side wall of the courtyard, which is the east wall of 96 Hammond Street, is of clapboard. Three pyramidal skylights have been restored and their original steel frames reconditioned. The courtyard extends along the narrow passage between the two buildings until it

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reaches the southeast corner of 96 Hammond Street, where it expands to meet the east wall of the ell of this structure. The rear walls of the enclosed courtyard angle from the basement entrance towards the southwest corner of the ell. Stairs along this angled wall lead to a deck adjacent to the east side of the ell. Formerly used as an enclosed loading dock, the floors have been laid in brick and granite, and the rear walls are newly clad with clapboards and studded with two ranks of two-over-two sash windows.

96 Hammond Street, 1884-1894

The building at 96 Hammond Street is a four-story six-bay frame double mansard block with a 20 x 24 feet rear ell, the latter adjacent to the west side of the courtyard. It is sheathed with clapboard. The building has slate on the two-slope mansard roof, which defines the fourth story. The lower hip of the mansard is open on the east and west sides and is sided here with clapboards. There are six projecting dormers with flat caps on the front and rear elevations. A molded wood cornice runs under the dormers and continues around the western corner. The brick chimney for this building is set below the ridge near the partition between the halves of the building on the north side. There is a trap door in the plane of the roof below the chimney. The front plane of the roof has metal snow stops. The structure, which attained its current footprint by 1894, sits on a granite foundation.

The two first floor shop entrances contain double doors set in recessed and adjoining central bays, with a wooden post between them which supports the molded lintel which defines the ground floor. The lintel continues into the corner molding at the west facade corner. The doors each contain one large light and are set below simple four-light transoms. Each shop front has two large glass windows. They are framed by simple wood pilasters. There is handsome wood paneling below the windows with some of the basement brick exposed below it.

All the wooden window sash contain two-over-two lights. On the west elevation are seven bays of two-over-two light wood sash, all of which were reproduced after the originals were removed and the original siding covered with Masonite, now also removed. There is one original louvered attic window. A double, diagonally-matched boarded door opens to the first floor from the driveway. On the elevation overlooking the courtyard structure, the second floor has four windows in the front and one behind the passage, while the third floor has three windows in front of the passage overlooking the courtyard structure, and the fourth floor has no windows on that elevation.

The main front room of 96 Hammond has a fir floor with linoleum in the front half of the space, near the shop windows, and fir flooring behind. There are two support columns in the center of the northern half of this space, while the middle of the rear of the room contains bathrooms for the restaurant that occupies the first floor. The kitchen of the restaurant is located in the ell and contains matchboard ceilings, a feature that recurs on the fourth floor. A back staircase connects the kitchen to the basement, which is divided by a brick partition wall into two longitudinal sections. Original

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features on the first floor include the fir floor, and ships knees used to increase the structural load bearing capacity of the building. These knees are also found on the upper stories.

The upper floors of 96 Hammond Street are reached by the ramped passage from 88 Hammond Street. There was formerly a stair in the two-story ell which has been blocked. The upper stories of the building, which originally had an open floor plan, have been subdivided into two apartments on each floor. The apartments retain their original matchboard walls, fir flooring, plank or matchboard ceilings, original windows and ship's knees supports.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1830s - 1954

Significant Dates

By 1834, 1843, C.1894

C. 1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

84-96 Hammond Street has, in its various permutations, been used for the manufacture and sale of furniture in Bangor from the 1830s through the 1980s. Comprised of two contiguous blocks which are linked by way of a passageway to a third freestanding building, this complex of brick and frame buildings has an important historic association with the early development of manufacturing enterprises in the city that catered to a burgeoning market for domestic products. Subsequently, when external market forces made local furniture making less profitable in the late nineteenth century, a new entrepreneur used the buildings to introduce modern retailing methods to the business of selling and repairing furniture. The nineteenth and early twentieth century history of manufacturing and selling a single type of product that is represented by this group of buildings renders them eligible for nomination to the National Register under Criterion A.

The origins of the furniture business at 84-96 Hammond Street have been traced to 1822 when the brothers Albert and Edmond Dole, both of whom were cabinetmakers by trade, established a furniture manufactory on this site. (Thompson, p. 218). The initial building that housed their operation was replaced in the 1830s by a three-story brick block that constitutes the lower section of the present 84 Hammond Street. By 1843, a major expansion of their enterprise had taken place with the construction of a steam mill which was housed in the contiguous four-story frame block (88 Hammond). According to the May 25, 1843 edition of the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* this building had been:

recently...fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety ... in a style of elegance and durability equal to any ... and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured ... are Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas-Centre Tables with marble, mahogany, maple and other tops -- French Secretaries and others of all varieties Bureaus &c.

BEDSTEADS

Elegant French and Common Mahogany, Bird's-eye maple, and other varieties in every conceivable style.

TABLES

Grecian, Card, Work, Centre, Dining, Dressing and Common Tables

WASH STANDS

Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Common

LOOKING GLASSES

A rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS

Mahogany stuffed rocking -- a luxurious article, Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

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The Dole brothers must have prospered in their business, because in 1855 they established the Bangor Planing & Moulding Mill on Front Street. (Leading Businessmen). This facility was subsequently enlarged, although no trace of it survives today.

Between 1820 and 1860, the population of Bangor had grown exponentially, from a figure of some 1,200 persons to more than 16,000. Both the expansion of the Dole Brothers' operations and the variety of their offerings reflect this population boom, as does the fact that according to the 1857 edition of the Maine Register, no fewer than eight furniture manufacturers and dealers were located in Bangor. By the mid 1880s, however, business directories reveal that only two local furniture manufactures were still in business, one of which was the Dole Brothers.

On September 17, 1889, the Dole Brothers company was purchased by James A. Chandler and George H. Oakes, although the buildings at 84 and 88 Hammond Street and the land on which they stood were acquired two months later by Thomas U. Coe. The firm of Oakes & Chandler appears to have discontinued the manufacture of furniture, while substantially enlarging the retail sales operation and maintaining the repair and upholstery services. By 1891, Oakes & Chandler (or Thomas U. Coe as owner) had made several alterations to the complex of buildings, including remodeling the storefronts of both 84 and 88 Hammond and adding new dormers to the latter. Further alterations were made within the next several years. A mid 1890s photograph reveals that a fourth floor and a mansard roof with dormers had been added to the original brick block, thereby matching the earlier alterations that had been made at 88 Hammond. Furthermore, a comparison between the 1889 and 1895 editions of the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicate that a three-story frame building on an adjacent lot (the present 94 Hammond Street) was connected in this period to 88 Hammond by way of a third floor covered passage. The maps show that this building had been either enlarged or replaced so that its setback matched those of the other buildings, and the aforementioned photograph reveals that it was given a mansard roof similar to its neighbors.

In 1896, the firm Oakes & Chandler became Chandler & Co., and this company remained in business until the mid 1920s. On the occasion of the company's thirty-third anniversary, the September 15, 1922, edition of the *Bangor Commercial* carried a long article about the firm's history and the innovative marketing techniques that it had introduced to the retail furniture business in Bangor. In particular it noted that:

The Chandler company is distinctive in several ways and in that connection is farther advanced and more modernized than many of the furniture concerns of the larger cities. One of its distinctive characteristics is its stock of furnishings, the greater part of which is reproductions of the best of past years, while another is the method employed in the displaying of its stock, large space being given over to groupings of suites and piece sets in order that they may be seen to the best advantage and in reality the only way that enables one to gain a true idea of appearance.

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The 1922 article stated that the 'two larger buildings [84 and 88 Hammond] have been twice rebuilt'. The precise year in which the second remodeling took place has not been ascertained, but a comparison of the 1908 and 1914 editions of the Sanborn maps shows that sometime between these two dates, 84-88 Hammond had been raised to five stories and 88 Hammond was sheathed in tin. It is likely that the existing Neo-Classical cornices were installed at this time, as well as the trios of double hung windows in 88 Hammond. Throughout this period, the real estate itself remained in the possession of the Coe family (as it would until 1946).

Annual editions of the *Maine Register* indicate that Chandler & Co. remained in business until 1925-26. In the following year's edition 84-96 Hammond Street was unoccupied, but by 1927-28 the Bangor Furniture Company (incorporated in February, 1927) had moved into the complex. Bangor Furniture acquired the real estate in 1964, and remained in business on this site until December, 1989. Rehabilitation of the three buildings commenced in 1998.

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Directories

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The Bangor, Brewer and Penobscot County Directory. (Boston : Littlefield Directory Publishing Co.), 1892.

Directory of Bangor, Brewer and Hampden. (Portland, Maine: Portland Directory Co.) 1921, 1923, 1925.

Directory of Bangor, Brewer and Hampden. (Portland, Maine: Fred Tower and Co.) 1928, 1930

The Maine Register, and business directory. (South Berwick, Maine: Edward C. Parks), 1865 and other years.

Manning's Bangor, Brewer, Old Town, Orono and Veazie, Maine directory. (Springfield, Massachusetts: H.A. Manning Co.), 1935.

Maps

Walling, Henry F. *Map of the City of Bangor*. (Boston, 1853).

Comstock & Cline. Atlas of Penobscot County, Maine. (New York: Comstock and Cline), ,1875.

Stonor, J.J.. *Bird's Eye View of the City of Bangor*. (Madison, Wisconsin, J.J. Stonor), 1875.

Fire insurance maps from the Sanborn Map Company Archives. [Maine]. Microfilm. (Bethesda, MD.: University Publications of America), 1992.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .54

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 9	5 1 7 9 4 4	4 9 6 0 6 6 9
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 9		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

3	1 9		
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 9		
	Zone	Easting	Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah Thompson, PH.D., Architectural Historian, Bangor Maine, 2000; revised and edited by Amy Cole Ives and Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historians, MHPC

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 23 November 2004

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

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

84-96 HAMMOND STREET

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The property contains three buildings, located at 84, 88 and 86 Hammond Street in Bangor, Maine. The acreage of the three structures and surrounding parking lots totals .54 acres, are fully described by the City of Bangor tax map 42, lot 89.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the above described property reflect all the land that has been historically associated with these three buildings, and are now owned by the Hammond Street Courtyard, L.P. , as acquired in 1998 by deeds recorded in Book 6735 page 177 and 179 at the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, Bangor, Maine.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

84-96 HAMMOND STREET

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Section number ____ Page ____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 November 2004
Facades of 84, 88, and 96 Hammond Street, facing south.

Photograph 2 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 November 2004
Facades of 84, 88, and 96 Hammond Street, facing southeast.

Photograph 3 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 November 2004
Rear elevations of 96 and 88 Hammond Street, facing northeast.

Photograph 4 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 November 2004
Interior of Courtyard between 88 and 96 Hammond Street, facing south.

Photograph 5 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
18 November 2004
Interior, third floor of 84 Hammond Street, facing north.