

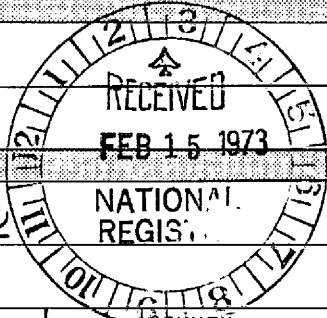
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maine
 COUNTY: Penobscot
 FOR NPS USE ONLY
 ENTRY NUMBER: _____ DATE: MAY 7 1973

1. NAME:
 COMMON: Broadway Historic District
 AND/OR HISTORIC: _____

2. LOCATION
 STREET AND NUMBER: Various
 CITY OR TOWN: Bangor
 STATE: Maine CODE: 23 COUNTY: Penobscot CODE: 019



3. CLASSIFICATION

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

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
 OWNER'S NAME: Various
 STREET AND NUMBER: Various
 CITY OR TOWN: Bangor STATE: Maine CODE: 23

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Penobscot County Courthouse
 STREET AND NUMBER: Hammond Street
 CITY OR TOWN: Bangor STATE: Maine CODE: 23

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
 TITLE OF SURVEY: None
 DATE OF SURVEY: _____
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: _____
 STREET AND NUMBER: _____
 CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Maine
 COUNTY: Penobscot
 ENTRY NUMBER: 2
 DATE: _____
 FOR NPS USE ONLY

PH 4
 Z 19
 HB
 950
 225
 010
 4
 519400
 1400
 4961450

7 DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the southerly side of Garland Street with the easterly side of Center Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of Garland Street crossing Broadway and Pine Streets to a point at the intersection of the southerly side of Garland Street with the westerly side of Essex Street; thence southerly along said westerly side of Essex Street crossing Cumberland, Somerset and Penobscot Streets to a point at the intersection of the westerly side of Essex Street with the northerly side of State Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of State Street, crossing Pine Street, Broadway and French Street to a point at the intersection of the northerly side of State Street with the easterly side of Center Street; thence in a northerly direction crossing Penobscot, Somerset and Cumberland Streets to the point of beginning.

The boundaries herein described encompass an area of 50 acres ±.

1. The Hayward Pierce-Moses Giddings House, designed by Col. Benjamin S. Deane, a prominent Maine architect, was built in 1851 for Hayward Pierce, a partner in the lumber firm of W.T. & H. Pierce. The house was purchased by Moses Giddings of Mary Ann G. Pierce for \$10,000 on July 17, 1858. This Italian style bracketted mansion contains eighteen rooms and is two stories high. The house, when constructed, had a commanding view of the Penobscot River and bustling waterfront below.

Col. Deane, the architect, designed many of Bangor's fine houses as well as some of the finest Greek Revival Churches in Eastern Maine, most notably the Sedgwick Baptist Church built in 1837.

2. The George K. Stetson House, was built in 1847 for one of Bangor's and the State's leading citizens: Mr. Stetson arrived in Bangor in 1834 and entered into a partnership known as Brown & Stetson. After several partnerships and much success, this company evolved into Stetson and Company, wholesalers, importers, manufacturers and shippers of lumber.

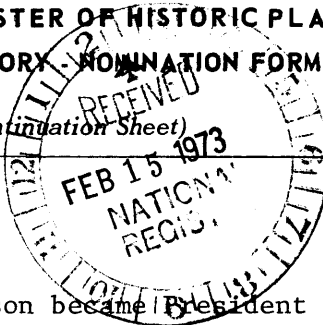
(See Continuation Sheet)



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In 1858, Mr. Stetson became President of Market Bank and in 1863 President of the First National Bank which soon absorbed the Market Bank. Mr. Stetson also represented his district in the State Legislature for two terms.

Mr. Stetson's handsome, Greek Revival structure, at first, ~~glance~~, was obviously designed for a man of stature in the community. It is a large two story structure with a large two story ell and a small barn. On the southern side of the house is a two story projecting bay. The house sets on a granite foundation and four doric pilasters frame the corners. Framing the main entrance and two windows on the second story are two beautifully carved ionic pilasters.

Even though the original matched boarding has been covered with asphalt, the lines indicate a house that springs forth from the pages of Shaw's Rural Architecture. This house is now an apartment house but is in excellent condition.

- 3. The Daniel B. Hinkley House, a gable roofed, late Federal house, built in the 1820's, probably for John Ham. The house was acquired from Mary Ham, the widow of John Ham, for \$250.00. Daniel B. Hinkley was a partner in the firm of the Hinkley and Egery Iron Foundry. This firm was one of the largest in Maine, specializing in fittings and equipment for the lumbering industry.

The house is a brick duplex with attached ell and is in very good condition. At one time, there was a barn connected to the house. The main entrance is composed of two single doors topped by a decorative fan. There are four six over six windows on the first floor facade and five six over six windows on the second floor facade. There is also a projecting bay on the south side of the house.

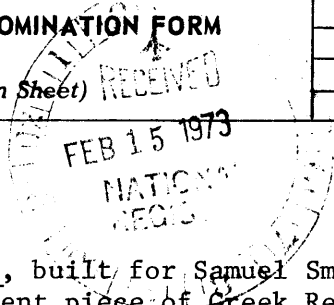
- 4. The Philo A. Strickland House is a well preserved, Second Empire house built in 1866 for a branch of one of Bangor's leading families in the lumber business. The house is set upon a granite foundation and is a two and a half story dwelling topped with a bell cast mansard roof with center gable. The house is almost an exact copy of the William A. Blake House on Court Street in Bangor. (National Register 10/31/72)

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- 5. The Smith-Boutelle House, built for Samuel Smith ca. 1831 by Lyman Seavey. It is an excellent piece of Greek Revival architecture. This two story, flat roofed house sets on a granite foundation and has doric pilasters at the four corners of the main house.

The main entrance of the house consists of a single door framed by decorative side lights. Above the door and side lights is a panel of very decorative carving. All of this is framed by doric pilasters reaching to a projecting entablature supported by four fluted doric columns. Above each column is a decorative wreath which seems to be a very common feature on Greek Revival buildings in the Bangor area.

This excellent structure has had several occupants since its construction, the most well known was the Hon. Charles A. Boutelle. After service as a Naval Officer in the Civil War, he took a post as managing editor of the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier. He later served as the Representative to Congress from his district. Presidents Garfield, Harrison and McKinley were extended the hospitality of Mr. Boutelle in this house.

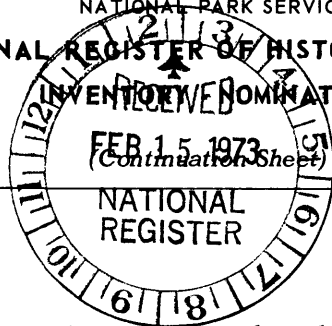
- 6. The Fred Dickey House, built in 1807, is an elegant Federal style dwelling of a simple proportions. It is a two story structure set on a granite foundation and topped with a simple parapet. The main entrance is a set of double doors opening into an enclosed portico.

The house is done in clapboard style and is in excellent condition. It is presently occupied and used as offices for Kolman Timberlands, Inc.

- 7. The First Methodist Episcopal Church is a very impressive Greek Revival Church constructed of brick and set upon a granite foundation. The plans for the congregation to move out of their original wooden frame structure into this much larger edifice were begun in 1835 with the purchase of the land. Construction was started in 1836 and the plans, as drawn up by Charles G. Bryant Esq., were beautifully executed. All the carpenter and joiner work was done by Cyrus Brown and David Rice, two local housewrights. The church was finally completed in 1837 and was placed in the hands of its first Pastor, the Rev. Stephen Lowell.

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



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The main section of the church has a gable roof which is supported at all four corners by doric pilasters. The projection, which has most of the ornamentation and doric pilasters at the corners, is topped by a pediment with sculptured tymponum. This in turn is crowned with tower and belfry. An early photograph of this church reveals the fact that the church had a spire with clock which was removed sometime after 1911.

The entrance to the church are two side doors on the facade, one on each side of granite archways. Above this are three stained glass windows, a large center window framed by fluted doric columns and two small side windows framed on the out side by doric pilasters. Above each column and pilaster is an ornate wreath.

This church is basically sound but has undergone some changes over the years. The memorial stained glass windows were not introduced until 1883 to replace the plain glass.

- 8. The Dwinel-McCrillis House is outstanding as a fine example of a large, brick, duplex done in the Greek Revival style. This gable roofed, three story residence has projecting bays at both ends of the facade. Two sets of granite steps lead up to recessed doors with side lights and are framed by fluted doric columns.

This elegant structure was the home of Rufus Dwinel, one of the greatest and most colorful of Bangor's lumber-barons. William McCrillis, who occupied the house following Dwinel, was a founder of the Republican Party in Maine and one of the leading spokesmen in the state for abolition and the union.

The house is thought to have been built for Dominicus Parker and others who purchased the land in 1832 on the condition that any dwelling erected there shall be of brick and at least two stories high.

- 9. Kent-Cutting House, is unique in New England as there is none other quite like it. The house was built for Edward Kent and Jonas Cutting, well known law partners in Bangor. Kent later became Governor of Maine.

This Greek Revival Duplex sets upon a granite foundation. Both

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doors and all the windows are recessed. The recesses are established by five matched board pilasters with Doric moulding.

The first story facade has two single doors with side lights and two double sash windows with side lights. On each side of these doors and windows is a Doric column at the front of the recesses with a carved wreath above its capital. Above these wreaths is a band of dentile molding with a shelf above the molding. Above each door there is an intricate wood carving of high relief. In front of both windows is a portico railing.

The second story facade has four matching double sash windows with an ornate portico railing in front of each. A standard Greek Revival molding frames these windows and matched boarding is used within the recesses.

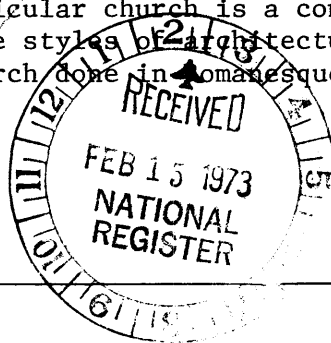
The ends of the house, one of which faces Pines Street, are as interesting as the facade. The first story comprises a semi-circular bay with a large double sash window and side lights. At the crest of this bay, there is a railing of decorative iron work. These bays compensate for the lack of oval interior rooms. On the second story appears double sash windows with side lights above the bays.

Above the second story is a plain matched boarded frieze with dentile molding which lightens the heavier lines of the roof. Between the dentile molding and roof cornice, there is a section of matched boarding supplemented with small rectangular windows covered by an ornate piece of metal work. The house is capped by a low pitched hip roof.

Two ells project from the rear of the house and were probably added later. They are done in clapboards, not matched boarding like the main building. The left rear of the house has a two story ell, while the right rear ell is a story and a half.

- 10. The Free Will Baptist Church, built in 1856-57, designed by Harvey Graves of Boston, who designed two other Bangor churches, is done in two architectural styles. This particular church is a combination of the Greek Revival and Romanesque styles of architecture. The spire is the one section of the church done in Romanesque.

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Entrance to the church is gained through a center door framed by arches. Above the main entrance is a central window framed by four ionic pilasters. Above this section of the projection is the Romanesque spire done in three sections and topped with an onion shaped dome.

The church is finished in clapboards and is kept in excellent condition by the congregations.

11. The Brothers is a two story Second Empire house with a bell cast mansard roof which has a center gable. The house with its two story ell, also with bell cast mansard roof, sets upon a granite foundation. To the left of the house there is a circular bay. This house is done in matched boarding and is in excellent condition. For years this dwelling served as the residence for the religious order of Xaverian Brothers who once taught at John Bapst Catholic High School. It now serves as an apartment house and is maintained in very good condition.

12. The John Huckins House is a good example of a Greek Revival dwelling built in the mid-nineteenth century. This is a two story dwelling set on a granite foundation and has an attached ell. All corners of the house are adorned with Doric pilasters and the wide portico is supported by six Doric columns. As evidenced by a photo taken in 1880, both the roof and the portico were topped with a balustraded parapet.

John Huckins acquired the property on January 4, 1852 from David W. and Seth H. Barnes, both merchants of Boston.

13. The W. H. Strickland House is an excellent two and a half story Second Empire dwelling with mansard roof. It sets on a granite foundation and is done in a matched board style with some Italianate trimming.

It is in good condition and now houses several doctor's offices.

14. The Hastings Strickland House, built around 1830, is a simple two and a half story, frame house with gable roof done in the Greek Revival style. It is in excellent condition and remains to this

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day the property of a direct descendent of Hastings Strickland. This house was built for a member of the same family as numbers 4 and 13.

15. The George W. Ladd House is a very simple two story dwelling done in clapboard style with double bay windows on the facade. Mr. Ladd, a man of simple tastes, was a wholesale grocer, and lumber merchant in the nineteenth century Bangor. Arriving in Bangor in 1839, he spent the first ten years in the drug and apothecary business. The Honorable George W. Ladd was elected to the 46th and 47th Congresses from the fourth district as a Greenbacker. He also owned over thirty houses and several stores in Maine, all of which he built himself.

16. The S. V. Lord House sets on a lot at the corner of Somerset Street and Broadway. This is a two story frame house done in clapboard style with an attached barn. This house retains all of its original charactor and is typical of the several houses of this type which fall within this district.

17. The Veazie-Brown House, a large three story, brick dwelling with a two and a half story ell, was at one time a duplex but at present is an apartment house. It also houses several doctor's offices on the first floor.

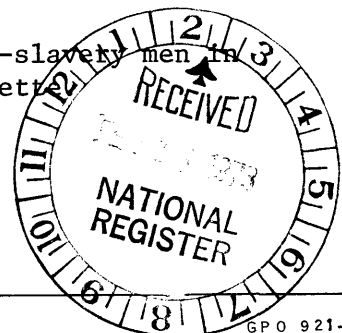
The main entrance to the house consists of two sets of double doors and above these, arches with keystones. There is a bay at the left facade of the house. At one time a handsome portico overlooked a lovely lawn and gardens. The portico has since been closed in and is used as part of an office.

Jones P. Veazie, a son of General Samuel Veazie, owned half of this house in the mid-nineteenth century. Mr. Veazie was born in 1811 and died in 1875. He was a well known and respected Bangor merchant in the firm of Lord & Veazie.

In partnership with Levi Young, he founded a large lumbering business in Ottawa, Canada.

Mr. Veazie was one of the most outspoken anti-slavery men in Bangor and established in 1842 the Bangor Gazette.

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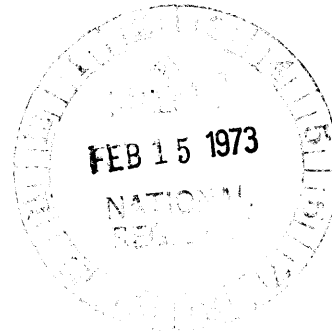
STATE	Maine	
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18. The Blake-Peters House, at the corner of Broadway and Penobscot Street, is a large two story brick dwelling. At one time this house was a duplex but at present is an apartment house. Entrance to the house is gained through either of two single doors. At each side of the facade is a large round bay. This house remains in good condition and is structurally sound.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

The Broadway area of Bangor is a classic example of an upper class residential section in mid-nineteenth century New England. The district is composed of a variety of architectural styles although predominantly Greek Revival in character. The architectural composite is made up of Federal, Greek Revival and Second Empire residential structures with some designed as individual family dwellings and others as duplexes.

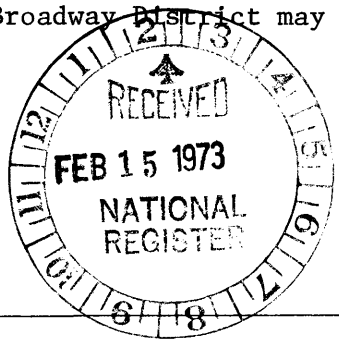
To Bangor's merchant princes, Broadway was "a little bit of Boston" transposed into the center of a rough frontier boom town of the mid-nineteenth century. If prosperity was gained from the stands of white pine on the branches of the Penobscot River, at least some of the profits were lavished on the street "that lumber built".

It was only natural that the leading citizens of Bangor would ape the styles of Boston, for that city was the source of most of their imports in both the material and cultural sense. Broadway became the showplace for Bangor's elect; a symbol of the "Queen City's" faith in a future of continued economic and cultural progress.

The inhabitants of Broadway made up the social and economic register of Bangor at mid-century and were so envied by the new rich of the 1870's and 1880's that the latter group, finding themselves unable to erect their imposing Victorian houses on Broadway, named their street West Broadway even though it was located on the other side of town.

The Broadway District is historically significant by nature of the state and local figures who lived there: Governor Edward Kent, Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, Lumber-Barons Rufus Dwinel and Samuel Veazie to mention only a few. Beyond these social, political and environmental considerations, however, the Broadway District may be justified on its architectural merits alone.

(See Continuation Sheet)



9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bangor Daily Commercial. Various articles appearing throughout 1934.

Bangor Weekly Mercury. August 19, 1851.

Leading Business Men of Bangor Rockland and Vicinity. Boston: Mercantile Publishing Co., 1888.

McIntyne, Philip W. and Blanding, William F., eds. Men of Progress, in and of the State of Maine. Boston: New England Magazine, 1897.

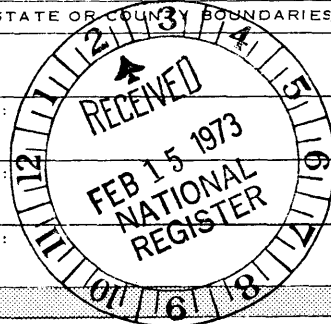
10 (See Continuation Sheet) GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
NW	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NE	44°	48'	28"	68°	46'	19"			
SE	44°	48'	30"	68°	46'	03"			
SW	44°	48'	14"	68°	46'	58"			
	44°	48'	08"	68°	46'	11"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 50 ±

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: James H. Mundy and Richard D. Kelly, Jr.

ORGANIZATION: Maine Historic Preservation Commission DATE: November, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 31 Western Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Augusta STATE: Maine CODE: 23

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National State Local

Name: James H. Mundy

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: February 12, 1973

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

Robert M. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 5/7/73

ATTEST: [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date: 4 26 73

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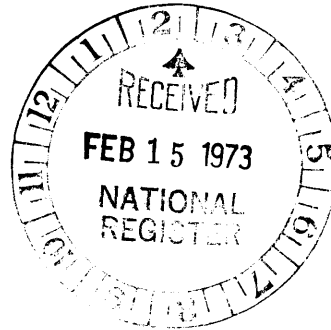
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Talbot Hamlin, in his classic work, Greek Revival Architecture In America, paid tribute to the beauty of Broadway in the following paragraph:

Bangor...grew up as an essentially Greek Revival community, with impressive brick houses richly finished, freely designed, and magnificently furnished. It called chiefly upon Boston architects - on Rogers for its grand hotel, on Upjohn for several houses and its epoch making Gothic Episcopal Church. But the local designers must have been apt pupils, and the great houses that line Broadway in Bangor are eloquent of the beauty of their work...



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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
MAY 7	1973

(Number all entries)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

2

Pamphlet published for Centennial Anniversary; First Methodist Episcopal Church. Bangor, Maine: 1937.

Penobscot County Registry of Deeds. Bangor, Maine: References from several volumes.

Vickery, James B., ed. Bangor, Maine; an illustrated history. Bangor, Maine: 1969.

