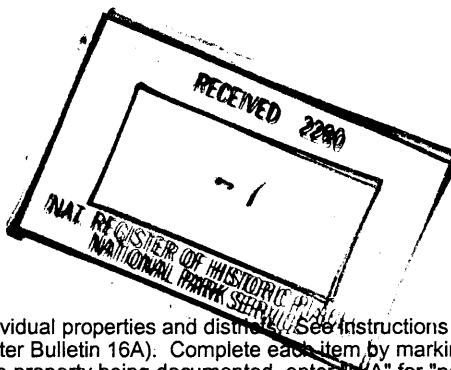


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1441

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 Timothy and Jane Williams House
other names/site number Col. Timothy Williams House, Bolac Farm

2. Location

street & number 34 Old County Road N/A not for publication
city or town Rockland N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Knox code 013 zip code 04841

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] 11/2/05
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] 12.21.05
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson Beall

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	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	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)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Italianate

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Granite

walls WOOD / Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

BRICK

Narrative Description

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

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The Timothy and Jane Williams House is a two story, Italianate structure erected c. 1859 for a prosperous family with ties to the lime industry in Rockland, Maine. The building is located on Old County Road, a perimeter road that circumvents the City of Rockland two miles west of its harbor-front center, and leads from Camden and Rockport on the north to Thomaston on the south. At the time the Williams homestead was constructed this road bisected productive farm lands that were rapidly being usurped by quarrying operations. Presently, the road (which functions as an informal bypass) is lined with vernacular capes with Greek Revival influences, twentieth century trailers, and modest post- World War II frame houses. Lining the west and east sides of the road are numerous abandoned quarries, some stretching for over 3700 feet in length.

The Williams House is located on the west side of Old County Road. Directly across the street to the east is the mid-point of the mammoth Williams Quarry. Immediately adjacent to the south and north property boundaries are two smaller, un-named quarries, while the land to the west slopes gradually across low grassland, for approximately 1000 feet to Meadow Brook. The Williams House is located at the center of the homestead lot and faces southeast. (For ease of reference this will be referred to as east in this nomination.) The main mass of the house is rectilinear in form with a projecting center gable on the facade. An ell extends off the southwest elevation; to this in turn is appended another south-stretching ell, which connects to an L-shaped barn that extends to the west and south. The homestead lot is relatively flat, and landscaping includes lilac hedges at the northeast and southeast corners of the property, low stone walls that border Old County Road and mark the property boundaries on the north and south, and several old apple trees in the rear yard. An old, overgrown foundation with some intact fieldstones and granite blocks marks the location of an earlier barn at the north central edge of the property.

The design and construction of the Williams House is attributed to the Thomaston, Maine joiner James Overlock, who was known locally for his Italianate commissions in the 1850s. Based on tax records the house was erected in 1859 and the ell, which is less ornate, was probably completed by 1865. The main house is very high posted, two stories high, sits on a granite foundation, and is capped by a low pitched but broadly overhanging side-gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. Two brick chimneys straddle the ridgeline dividing it into thirds. The facade of the building is three bays wide. The first and third bays contain large six-over-six wood sash set under bracketed moulded crowns. Another pair of these windows line the south and west side walls of the projecting cross gable entry bay. Forming the focal point of the house, this bay features an elaborate molded enframing with elongated side lights, fielded panels, and an etched-glass ovoid window over the wooden door. The door itself is an early example of a five panel door with an integral, large pane glazed window. Capping these features is a segmental crown with complex mouldings and small modillions that mimic decorative dentils in their repetition and spacing. Above the entrance are a pair of arched topped four-over-four windows set under a single, slightly less exuberant, closed segmented hood. At the uppermost level, elongated cornice returns part in the middle of the pedimented gable. Here, a hand-painted and fired semi-circular glass window is set into a hooded

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

frame. The house is further embellished with wooden quoins set at all the visible corners as well as the center bay. The quoins, which are painted green to match the trim, form a dominant contrast to the white flush board siding on the front and side elevations. The broad overhanging cornice is supported by highly ornamental scrolled brackets, and runs of modillions chase the rake trim up the gable ends.

The north side of the house contains two original window bays on each floor (the windows and hoods match those on the facade) and a smaller six-over-six window set under a full arched crown at attic level. However, the insertion of a twentieth-century one-over-one window at the center of the elevation, and the replacement of the western window with a twentieth-century door disrupt the original fenestration pattern. Due to the placement of the ell, the south elevation of the main house contains only one window on each level, as well as an arched and hooded sash in the attic. Unlike the primary elevations, the western elevation is covered in clapboard siding. Three original window bays are equally distributed across the rear wall, however, the windows are set in much simpler trim without crowns, and a run of modillions decorate the cornice line instead of brackets. Two small, twentieth century windows, one on each floor, have been inserted between the original window bays.

On the interior, the Williams House contains several significant architectural and decorative features. A full length center hallway bisects the house. The massive turned and faceted newel post and turned banisters appear to be of mahogany. The stairs run straight for 18 risers before meeting a landing. At this point the main staircase doubles back and climbs another three risers towards the east, while at the back of the landing an unusual set of broadly arched risers span the rear of the hall and provide access to the western rooms. The northern half of the first floor contains a double parlor with a monumental, deeply recessed, cove shaped plaster cornice, and a plaster medallion with applied acanthus leaves on the ceiling. The southeast parlor retains a white marble chimney surround, and each of the rooms in the main house feature deeply profiled Grecian trim on doors, windows, mop boards and chair rail.¹ An original fragment of gold leaf wall paper is preserved in a newer closet in the double parlor.

The most important interior feature of the Williams House is the tromp l'oeil painting that decorates the two-story entry hall as well as the vestibule and the second floor room in the center gable projection. Executed most likely in distemper, by an as yet unknown artist, the detailed painting depicts molded panels, crown molding, decorative cornices above the doorways and medallions on the ceilings. The quality of the tromp l'oeil is excellent, and presents a realistic illusion of three dimensional molding and decorative elements. The monumental scale of the painted

¹ There were at least three marble chimney pieces in the house. One, installed in the southeast parlor, remains in situ, while a gold flecked-black marble surround was just returned to the house after having been transferred to another property when the Williams House was rented out by the Rockport-Rockland Lime Company. The third surround is similarly possessed by another local resident and it may be returned and reinstalled in the near future.

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

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panels as they promenade up the stairwell serves to further enhance the eloquence of the entryway. Although partially damaged by leaking water, ill-advised cleaning, and generations of hands, the condition of the tromp l'oeil is very good overall. A careful restoration of the damaged areas is currently underway.

The first ell, which is attached to the southwest corner of the main house, also contains two full stories, however, due to the twelve foot high ceilings on each floor in the main house, the ell is significantly lower in comparison. The south elevation is three bays wide, of which the furthest north on the first floor contains a wooden door with paired glass panes set into a simple door surround which features full length sidelights. As with the main house, the ell has a granite basement and asphalt roof, with decorative brackets on the front, however the exterior cladding is uniformly of clapboards and the six-over-six windows are set in plainly trimmed frames. A single chimney rises through the ridge near the southern edge of the roof. The southern elevation is marked by two symmetrically placed window bays on each floor and an attic window centered under the ridge. On the interior, this ell contains a large kitchen on the first floor (with pantry areas featuring dark varnished finishes characteristic of the late 19th century), and two plain rooms on the second floor reached by a back (servant's) staircase. The cellar under this ell has both a cement clad brick cistern and a stone lined spring. Scars and shadow lines on the kitchen floor indicate that the latter is located directly under the former location of a hand pump and dry sink. The kitchen fireplace has been rebuilt to house a wood stove, and it appears that it once held a set kettle on the north side of the stack.

The second south-stretching ell is appended to the western wall of the first ell. This structure, which originally functioned as a summer kitchen, continued through a series of buildings in a direct line to a now missing barn. This ell was recently extensively reconstructed after almost totally collapsing in recent decades. While the footprint and proportions reflect the original structure, the three window bays and central door, as well as the siding, roof, and wall framing are entirely of new materials. The final segment of the Williams property is currently referred to as the barn. At least three different building episodes (and differing framing technologies) are evident in the L shaped structure. The front of the 'L' is comprised of a stud-framed, cement floored section at the north where it adjoins the new ell, and a small, squarish timber framed section on the south. This area has been identified by former residents as a milk room. The narrow and long, west stretching section of the barn building is an amalgam of re-used hewn posts and beams under a common rafter roof. Historic photographs indicate that the complex originally terminated on the south with a large, ground-level gable-fronted barn: it may be the remnants of this structure that were used to form the western extension of the present structure. Comparison with historic photographs indicate that the two eastern sections of the present structure retain their original pattern of equipment doorway, pedestrian doorway and window running from north to south, although the largest of these is now fitted with an overhead garage door.

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

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As originally designed and constructed the facade of the Williams House was graced with one-story porches on either side of the projecting cross gable. This porch continued around the south side of the main house and spanned the facade of the primary ell. Designed without a railing, the narrow porch supports terminated under a flat, overhanging roof. The edge of the roof top was ornamented with a delicate iron balustrade. Correspondence on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission states that these porches were extant into the 1930s. Photographs from the 1970s, (before the Williams House received its most recent exterior paint job), clearly indicate the position of the porch as it attached to the house. The present owners plan to reconstruct this important stylistic component based on the physical and photographic evidence.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1839 -1880

Significant Dates

1859

1864-6

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Williams, Timothy (1804 - 1880)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Overlock, James (1813 - 1906) Architect

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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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Timothy and Jane Williams House is among the finest mid-nineteenth century homes in Rockland Maine, and quite possibly the most significant Italianate style structure in this seaside city. The house, which has been attributed to the local joiner and builder James Overlock, was erected in 1859, and features high-style exterior elements including quoins, brackets, flush-board siding, an elaborate entryway and decorative crowns over the large windows. On the interior, the formal rooms feature nicely executed plaster and wood moldings, original floors, marble fireplace surrounds, and an incredible run of high-quality tromp l'oeil painting in the two-story central hallway. Overlock designed this elaborate home for one of Rockland's most successful citizens, Timothy Williams, a farmer, politician, Colonel in the militia, business investor, and most of all, an important player in Rockland's lime industry in the decades prior to its corporate consolidation. The Timothy and Jane Williams House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as an important example of Italianate architecture in the local area, and under Criterion B, as the home of Timothy Williams, one of Rockland's most prominent citizens in the mid 19th century.

The history of the lime industry in the State of Maine is of local, state, and national importance. For over a century, Maine lime, produced for use as mortar and finishing plaster, dominated New York and other east coast markets. Almost all of Maine's lime was produced in the Knox County towns of Rockland, Thomaston, Rockport, and Camden. Knox County kilns were capable of producing over 2,000,000 casks of lime annually in the 1880s and 1890s, the bulk of which was manufactured in Rockland. The economic effects of this industry were far reaching: communities in the region made barrels and casks, and shipbuilding in the port towns prospered as vessels were needed both to transport the finished lime and to import the wood needed to fire the kilns. After existing essentially as a series of family-owned business ventures through the 1860s, the first effort to consolidate the industry was made by F.E. Cobb under the name of the Cobb Lime Company. In 1900 this company evolved into the larger Rockland-Rockport Lime Company, which was capitalized at \$2,000,000. Among the important properties it acquired at the time were the Limerock Railroad and the Williams Quarry on Old County Road in Rockland. In the face of increasing competition from other lime producing states and the introduction of new building materials in the twentieth-century, today the industry is represented on the Maine landscape by water-filled quarries, abandoned rail tracks, crumbling lime kilns, and a large, modern, cement plant in Thomaston.

Timothy Williams was born in 1804 in Woolwich, Maine, and lived in Starks, Maine during his teenage years. According to his obituary he arrived in Thomaston in 1825, and the genealogist George Thomas Little suggests that he started his working career in the area as a 'lime burner' (Little, p. 2240). Although Williams does not appear in the Maine Decennial Census in 1840, the year earlier he purchased "one undivided fourth part of the Blackinton Farm or quarry so called." (Vol. 3 Page 518, Eastern Lincoln County Deeds). The Blackington family settled in the Meadow Brook section of Thomaston, where they purchased three adjoining lots in 1777; this land was later found to

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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contain a great deal of limestone.² How Williams came to purchase a quarter interest in the Blackington Farm is not known, but his relationship to the family was cemented three years later when he married Jane Blackington (1819 - c, 1887), granddaughter and daughter of Benjamin Blackington Sr. and Jr., respectively. The same year, Williams purchased a lot of land on Old County Road from James Ulmer, the nephew of George Ulmer, who was the first person to begin processing lime in what became the City of Rockland. This lot, which had previously belonged to Benjamin Gallop, contained a brick house into which the Williams family moved. Over the next ten years Williams continued to purchase land along Old County Road, at times holding and then collecting the mortgages on them. Due to the frequency of his property transactions, and the difficulty of firmly tracing their property boundaries, it is difficult to state the extent, in acreage, of his holdings at mid-century. However, during this period he obtained the rights to several pieces of land on which valuable quarries had been, or would be established.

Although at the time of his death Williams was referred to as "a worthy man and a prominent citizen", his career, business interests, and livelihood are as difficult to piece together as his land transactions. (Little, p. 2240). According to the 1850 census, Timothy Williams identified himself as a farmer, and his estate was valued at \$12,000; yet his name does not appear in the Agricultural census for the same year. In 1851, the first year for which the newly formed City of Rockland conducted tax assessments, Williams' real estate was valued at a total of \$500 (\$300 in land, \$100 in house and \$100 in barn), and his personal estate was placed at \$3943; a considerable amount but nowhere near the \$12,000 recorded in the census. However, the Industrial and Labor census for 1850 indicates that the Blackington Farm Company mined 60,000 casks of lime rock for a value of \$5,200. Of the four Industrial censuses for Maine, this is the only year in which the Blackington Farm Company is listed. Twenty years later, however, Timothy Williams is again found in this census, under his own name, quarrying in that year 75,000 casks of limestone at a value of \$11,250. During that year he employed 15 men for ten months, in what was the third most profitable quarry (other than the dominant Cobb Quarry operations) of the 24 extraction facilities in Rockland.³ The historian Cyrus Eaton places Timothy Williams and a Mr. E. Smith at the helm of the Lime Rock Company, overseeing the Blackington quarry in 1865, although no other references to this company have been found.

While Williams' precise interests in the lime rock industry are difficult to identify, the documentary record indicates that throughout the 1850s and 1860s his business interests were diversified and often profitable. Tax valuation records indicate that he held stock in at least 13 vessels between 1851 and his death in 1880. Among these were the schooners *O.H. Perry* and *Melbourne*, which carried lime to New York City in the 1850s, and the ships *Martha Cobb*, *Charles A. Farwell*, *Alice Thorndike*

²Both spellings, Blackinton and Blackington are used with reference to this family.

³Frances Cobb, who by 1872 bought out many of the family owned quarries, was the most dominant of the lime manufacturers in Rockland starting in the 1850s.

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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and *Otago*, of which the last two were designed to sail to the "Australian gold fields." (Grindle, p. 50). Other investments enumerated in the tax records include shares in the local gas company, a steamship company, a telegraph company and several local banks. Upon his death, Williams' probate inventory also identified significant investments in municipal bonds for the City of Rockland, the Rockland Water Company, the Little Androscoggin Water Power Company and the Union Pacific Company. According to the City of Rockland tax rolls, in 1863 his personal estate was valued at a high of \$20,130, and three years later his assessed real estate holdings reached \$3725. However, his real estate was valued at \$15,000 and his personal estate at \$69,658.27 according to the probate inventory taken in 1880. In addition to farming, investing, and extracting lime rock from his quarries, Williams served as the Rockland Representative to the State legislature in 1859, 1860 and 1878. He was on the board of directors of two Rockland banks, and attained the rank of Colonel in the militia for "having raised a regiment for service in the Aroostook War, which regiment he commanded in camp, the war ending before it had an opportunity to engage in actual service." (Little, p. 2240).

The design and erection of the Williams House is attributed to James Overlock, a Thomaston joiner who flourished in the area between 1840 and 1865. According to the research of architectural historian Roger Reed, twenty-one properties in Thomaston, Warren, Rockland and Rockport are attributed to Overlock during this period. The earliest of these, including the George Washburn (1848) and William Flint, Jr. (1850) houses, were executed in the Greek Revival style; however, the majority of his work reflects the emerging Italianate aesthetic. He popularized the side-hall plan in Thomaston, and praise for Overlock's Italianate designed houses often focuses on the unusual porch brackets, in the form of great volutes, found on several of his Thomaston designs.

The following background information on Overlock is extracted from his entry in [A Biographical Dictionary of Maine Architects](#):

[James] Overlock's training was typical for coastal communities. Born in Waldoboro in 1813 of German decent, he apprenticed as a ship carpenter and house joiner in his native town. In 1836 he moved to Thomaston to work for Robert Thaxter Cushing, who occupation included shipbuilding as well as house construction. After Cushing's death in 1840, Overlock established his own business as a house builder.....The houses attributed to James Overlock derive their distinction more from exterior ornamentation than from an innovative arrangement of internal spaces. Overlock's exploitation of the latest advances in woodworking machinery enabled him to exhibit a special flair for decorative treatment, particularly in the Italianate style. Jig saws and circular saws, which were available locally by 1853, provided access to elaborately fashioned mass-produced mouldings which could be applied to both exteriors and interiors.

The majority of Overlock's buildings are located in Thomaston, the next community to the

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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south of Rockland.⁴ Here, during the mid 1850s Overlock engaged in a speculative development enterprise along Knox Street where he built and owned (at least temporarily) four houses in a row. In addition to being a talented joiner, Overlock was also a lumber dealer, which helped him to easily and economically acquire necessary building materials. After he ceased working as a builder by 1868, he continued in his lumber business for another 35 years. The Williams House, constructed near the end of his design career, illustrates Overlock's grasp and personal interpretation of Classicism. His combination of brackets, dentils, projecting gable entry, quoins and flush-board siding on the Williams House combined to form a notable structure that was meant to reflect the success of its owner. While its scale and setting suggests an Italianate Villa, its excellent and not over-exuberant ornamentation allows the building to blend into its landscape without ostentation. Today, as it overlooks the abandoned Williams Quarry, the Timothy and Jane Williams House provides an important physical connection to the heady years of lime production in Rockland, and the men who guided the industry from infancy to maturity.

⁴Rockland was a part of Thomaston until 1848, when it was separated out as East Thomaston, and then changed its name to Rockland in 1850. Many of Overlock's commissions are located in the National Register listed Thomaston Historic District (NR: 74000176).

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

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Grindle, Roger L. Quarry and Kiln: The Story of Maine's Lime Industry. (Rockland, Maine: Courier-Gazette, Inc.), 1971.

Harden, Brian R., ed. The Shore Village Album. (Rockland, Maine: Shore Village Historical Society), 1977.

Harden, Brian R., et al, eds. Shore Village Story. (Rockland, Maine: Rockland Bicentennial Commission), 1976.

Green, Samuel M. "The Architecture of Thomaston, Maine" in *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. X, No. 4. (December, 1951), p. 24-32.

Little, George Thomas. The Geneology and Family History of Maine. Volume IV. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing), 1909.

Reed, Roger. "James Overlock, 1813 - 1906" in *A Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine*. Vol. II, Number 8. Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr. editor. (Augusta, Maine: Maine Historic Preservation Commission), 1985.

"Rockland" in The Old Maps of Lincoln County Maine in 1857. (Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley Printing), 1985.

"Rockland in the Days of Long Ago," originally published in the *Courier Gazette* (Rockland, Maine), December 26, 1893. Copy viewed was bound in [Rockland Reminiscences 1872-1902] at the Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

"Timothy Williams" in the *Courier Gazette*, (Rockland, Maine). September 18, 1880. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Manuscript and Documentary Materials

Deeds, various years. Knox County Register of Deeds, Knox County Courthouse, Rockland, Maine.

Federal Non-population Censuses--Maine, 1850-1880 (Agricultural, Industrial and Social Statistics). Available on microfilm at the Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

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WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 3

Probate Records for Timothy Williams; docket numbers 2009 and 2840. Knox County Registry of Probate. Knox County Courthouse, Rockland, Maine.

Tax Valuation Books: "Inventory of the Polls and Estates of Residents Liable to be Taxed."
Assessors Office, Rockland City Hall, Rockland, Maine. Volumes examined as follows: 1850-1859;
1863, 1865, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1873, 1875, 1878-1881, 1888, 1900.

United States Decennial Population Census, 1790 - 1930. Lincoln and Knox Counties Maine.
Copies on microfilm, Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY AND JANE, HOUSE
Name of Property

KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.2 acres, more or less

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	9	4	8	8	5	8	0	4	8	8	3	0	3	7
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Zone Easting Northing

3

1	9													
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Zone Easting Northing

2

1	9													
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4

1	9													
---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 8 July 2005

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

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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National Park Service

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Timothy and Jane Williams House are described on the northeast, the northwest and southwest by City of Rockland tax map 83A 11-1. The southwest boundary of the nominated property runs along a stone wall that parallels the southwest edge of the above described parcel, at a distance of approximately 60 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The homestead lot of the Timothy and Jane Williams property was purchased by Williams from James Ulmer in 1842; it laid adjacent to an earlier land purchase known as the 'one undivided fourth part of the Blackinton Farm or quarry.' This second parcel was sold by the heirs of Timothy and Jane Williams in 1900 to the Rockport-Rockland Lime Company. A portion of the cultural landscape associated with the Williams House, namely a driveway and stone wall located immediately to the Southeast of the homestead lot, was located on the land conveyed to the Rockport-Rockland Lime Company. The current owners purchased this historically associated section of land, which measures approximately 60' x 176' from the Rockport-Rockland Lime Company in 2004; however, the City Tax Maps have not yet been updated to reflect this change.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

25 June 2005

Williams House, east facade; facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 5

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

25 June 2005

Interior, front hall. Detail of tromp l'oeil painting over door to parlor; facing north.

Photograph 3 of 5

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

25 June 2005

Interior, second floor hall; facing west.

Photograph 4 of 5

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

25 June 2005

Interior, first floor hall; facing west.

Photograph 5 of 5

Christi A. Mitchell

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

25 June 2005

Interior, southeast parlor fireplace surround; facing west.