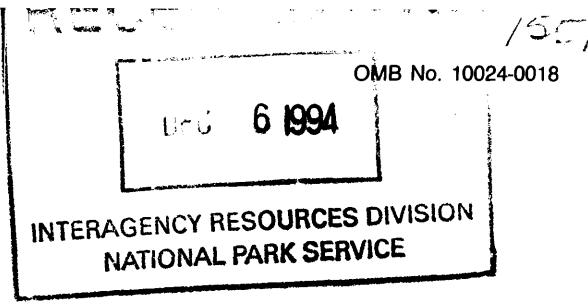


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Farmington Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly Bounded By High, Academy, Anson, and Grove Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Farmington, vicinity

state Maine code ME county Franklin code 007 zip code 04938

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.)

Eileen S. Peterson 11/30/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State of 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 the 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.) _____

Booth L. Savage 1/30/95
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	
130	19	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
132	19	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

8

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Commerce/Trade/Department Store
- Commerce/Trade/ Financial Institute
- Government/Courthouse
- Landscape/Plaza
- Education/Library
- Religion/Religious Facility
- Industry/Manufacturing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Commerce/Trade/Department Store
- Commerce/Trade/Financial Institute
- Government/Courthouse
- Landscape/Plaza
- Education/Library
- Religion/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone/Granite
- walls Brick
- roof Wood/Weatherboard
- other Asphalt

Narrative Description

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

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 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Commerce
- Community Planning & Development
- Education
- Industry
- Landscape Architecture
- Politics/Government

Period of Significance

c. 1800-1943

Significant Dates

1875
1886

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Abbott, Jacob

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Coombs, George M.
Lewis, Edwin E.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 85

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3	1 9	4 0 8 9 7 0	4 9 4 6 0 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 9	4 0 8 2 0 0	4 9 4 7 2 7 0

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 Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date October, 1993

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/287-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine 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.*)

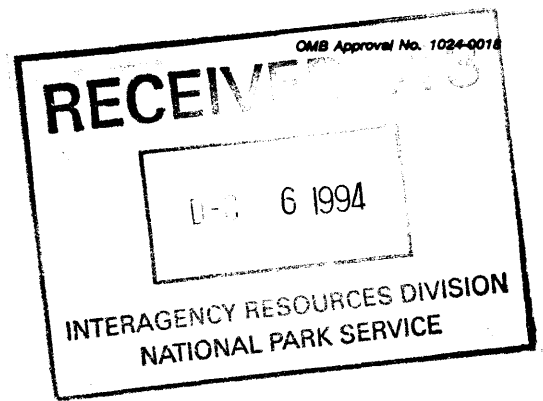
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

FARMINGTON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Section number 7 Page 2



The Farmington Historic District is an irregular T-shaped area of some 85 acres. Its boundary embraces the community's greatest concentration of significant historic resources ranging in date from the first quarter of the nineteenth century through the second quarter of the twentieth century. They include an architecturally diverse group of residential, commercial, religious, governmental, industrial, fraternal, and institutional buildings of both wood and brick construction in addition to two notable public parks. In sum, the district contains 132 contributing resources and 19 non-contributing properties (indicated respectively by the capital letters C and NC, in the accompanying inventory list). Eight of these properties are individually listed in the National Register.

Historically, Farmington has been the principal village in Franklin County as well as its county seat, and an important regional educational center. The district contains, therefore, a substantial commercial district located around the Main Street/Broadway corridor; a State University campus anchoring the southern end of the district; and residential areas lying to the north and east as well as a small but significant grouping along Main Street between the commercial area and the campus. In addition, three of the district's four historic religious buildings are located along or are immediately adjacent to the Main Street corridor as are both of the public parks.

Farmington's streets do not form a regular grid pattern. While Main and High are roughly parallel, Broadway, Perham - and to a greater extent Anson - meet them at an angle with a resultant irregular pattern among the other streets in the northern half of the district. Academy and Church, on the other hand, form right angles with Main and High. Historically, Main Street has been the widest artery, reaching a width of some seventy feet in the heart of the commercial district at the turn of the century. Recent widening of the street along its southern end has magnified the physical impact of this corridor. Broadway is only slightly narrower, with Perham, High, and Anson assuming a more residential character in their reduced widths.

The district's characteristic areas are further defined by the variations found in lot sizes, setbacks, and landscaping features including both plant materials and fencing. In a typical fashion, the commercial district is developed with store buildings separated from the curb only by sidewalks and without any intervening plant material. Farther to the south, the west side of Main Street is occupied primarily by residential properties with much larger lots and more generous setbacks, whereas the east side has a more irregular pattern fostered by the presence of three large institutional buildings deeply set back from the road but interspersed among several houses and a church. However, the presence of mature leaf-bearing trees along both sides serve to unify the somewhat disparate elements found

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FARMINGTON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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here. Lot sizes and setbacks in the residential areas in the balance of the district are considerably more uniform, although there are some notable exceptions along the northeastern side of Court Street where the lots are quite large, particularly that of "Greenacre" (134) which extends between Court and Orchard. With the exception of High Street, along which there are several non-residential buildings, the outlying streets are entirely residential in character. These streets are generally shaded with mature deciduous trees although there are gaps in the streetscape, particularly along High Street. Perham and Court have a more uniform pattern. In addition, Court Street is distinguished from all other areas of the district by the presence of a series of boundary walls constructed of quarry-faced granite slabs with dressed corner posts. This feature occurs at eight properties, principally along the northern side of the street. Documentary references in the local newspaper indicate that the construction of these "improvements" was taking place in the late 1870s and early 1880s, some years after the related houses had been erected.

The historic district contains a representative sample of every popular architectural style in America from the Federal period through the Colonial Revival. These building fashions may be represented in both commercial and/or institutional structures as well as in domestic examples, or they may be exclusive to one class of resource. For example, there are a variety of striking Queen Anne commercial blocks and houses, whereas the Romanesque Revival is confined to non-domestic properties. Additionally, there are distinct patterns in the choice of materials with both brick and wood representing options for all classes of properties up to about 1860. Thereafter, residential buildings were universally constructed of wood while brick was reserved for commercial, religious, and other non-domestic applications.

Although several buildings in the district have origins in the Federal period, only two or three retain sufficient architectural characteristics to link them to this first period of settlement. They include "Fewacres" (1), a one-and-a-half story cape with a central chimney; the former Free Will Baptist Church (10) with its double entries surmounted by louvered fanlights; and the Joseph Titcomb House (29), a two-story dwelling with a center chimney that survived at least one subsequent remodeling. Greek Revival and to a lesser extent Gothic Revival stylistic characteristics are widely evident and are often found together on domestic buildings and one former church. The Greek Revival is represented in a variety of ways from classic, fully unified designs such as in the Bullen House (86) with its broad corner pilasters and entablature and the Dr. Edmund Russell House (119), a two-story brick residence with a handsome corbeled cornice. The Hiram Ramsdell House (108) employs Greek Revival details, particularly in the main entrance, corner pilasters, and corbeled cornice, but is distinguished by the fact that it is

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Continuation SheetFARMINGTON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICTSection number 7 Page 4

the only octagonal building in Farmington, and one of less than a dozen in Maine. A large number of houses exhibit a combination of Greek and Gothic Revival features including one-and-a-half story capes (57, 122) with steeply pitched gables over the central entries, and several houses (122, 117) with elaborately sawn vergeboards. While high style Gothic houses are non-existent, the brick Louis Voter House (120) illustrates a common interpretation of the form through its steeply pitched gable roof with broad eaves and decorative vergeboard.

The Italianate style first appears in domestic construction in a transitional form with the Greek Revival, and it is not until the late 1860s and 1870s that the form reaches its fullest expression. Bracketed cornices, bay windows, and porches on expansive two and two-and-a-half story buildings characterize the style as it appears in Farmington. Among the notable examples are the Dr. John Richards House (89), the David Hansen House (132), and the Hansen-Gerry House (133). Several surviving commercial buildings including the Dolbier-Pilsbury Block (41) and Sarah S. Belcher Block (42), employ Italianate style details to create striking facades. The related Second Empire style is rare in the district, but two of the examples, the Capt. Alvin Neal House (137) and the Daniel M. Bouney House (125), are fine representatives.

Several late nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural fashions are represented in the district by only a handful of buildings or the details employed on them. They include the Abbott Belcher Block (20) with its Victorian Gothic style second story windows; the Richardsonian Romanesque People's Trust Company Bank (14); and the Shingle Style William F. Belcher House (9). A notable early twentieth century building is the Beaux-Arts style Cutler Memorial Library (56).

Queen Anne - and to a lesser extent Romanesque Revival style - buildings are among the most numerous single style architectural forms in the district, and include a range of domestic and non-domestic properties. Following a disastrous fire in 1886, much of the commercial district and the residential area along Main Street was rebuilt in these popular new fashions. Although several of the commercial blocks have since been altered, the Romanesque Revival style still finds expression in the Jeremiah B. Knowlton Block (17), the Holt-Bonney (63) and similar Butterfield-Bonney (62) blocks, and the Savings Bank Block (73). The Romanesque was also employed in the Franklin County Courthouse (36) and the First Congregational Church (5). The Queen Anne style is evident in the intricate facade detail of the Knowlton-McLeary Block (16) and the Music Hall Block (74). Expansive, asymmetrically-massed dwellings with corner towers and broad porches characterize the Queen Anne houses which appear in the district. Among the most notable are the Tarbox-Newell House (3), the Frank L. Butler House (7), and the Fred G. Paine House

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FARMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

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(51).

Twentieth century architectural styles are chiefly Colonial Revival in nature, although there are examples of Craftsman inspired designs, "square houses", one stuccoed house, and a Moderne style governmental building (93). Expressive, and reasonably intact Colonial Revival buildings include the Franklin Journal Building (19), the Farmington Post Office (45), and the remodeled Dr. Lafayette Perkins House (31). Houses with Craftsman details include the Henry C. Russell House (30) and the Bungalow style Charles A. Gould House (148), whereas among the extant square houses is the William A. Titcomb House (94).

The two parks in the district include the Farmington Common (23) and the World War Monument Park (24). The former is a square plot of land which was improved in 1903 into an ornamented space bisected north/south by a slope and east/west by a path which intersects a Civil War monument. An iron fence encloses the Common and a bandstand occupies its northeast corner. The World War Monument Park is located on a triangular space at the intersection of two roads. Its principal feature is the granite monument whose form recalls the Triumphal Arch. A gravel path bisects the park and several perennial beds occupy the surrounding landscape.

Inventory List

MAIN STREET

1. "Fewacres," Jacob Abbott House, c. 1819 - C
121 Main Street
N.R. 11/26/73

"Fewacres," the home of the famous nineteenth century juvenile writer Jacob Abbott, began as a house built about 1819 by Benjamin Brainerd. Brainerd operated a large farm on the adjacent property. The house and land were purchased by the author's father Jacob Abbott in 1836. The writer spent summers there with his family until 1870. That year he began permanent residence there, which continued until his death nine years later. The nucleus of "Fewacres" is a typical Maine story-and-a-half, gable roofed farm house of the early nineteenth century. The dwelling has a granite foundation and is of wooden construction with a large brick central chimney. Most windows have six-over-six sash and shutters. A long three part ell extends to the right of the house.

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FARMINGTON NEW OLD SOUTH HISTORIC DISTRICT

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2. Cutts-Farrar House, c. 1840-42, c. 1868 - C
115 Main Street

This two-and-a-half story, five-bay frame house appears to have originally been built by Joseph B. Harmon after his purchase of the land in 1840 and before its sale with a house on it in 1842. Its present Italianate style appearance seems to date to its ownership by James Cutts who purchased it in 1868. The 1878 bird's-eye-view of Farmington shows the house much as it appears today. It was partially destroyed in the fire of 1886, but was subsequently repaired by its then owner Byron Farrar. It is one of a handful of houses on the lower end of Main Street that survived the fire, and it has a history of alteration similar to that of the adjacent house (3). The house features a decorative entry porch, pronounced window hoods, two-over-two sash, and interior end chimneys.

3. Tarbox-Newell House, 1842, 1896 - C
111 Main Street
Dr. Austin Reynolds, Architect (1896)

An extraordinary Queen Anne-style house designed by a local amateur architect, this house was originally built in 1842. It was remodeled by 1896 for a later owner, Mrs. Maria H. Newell, who was the owner of the local telephone exchange. The architect of the remodeling was Mrs. Newell's neighbor, Dr. Austin Reynolds, whose now-demolished house stood immediately to the south and whose site is now incorporated into the grounds of 111 Main Street. Reynolds also designed the remodeling of his own dwelling. The Newell House displays a full range of Queen Anne motifs including multiple patterns of shingling, an asymmetrical silhouette and multi-story towers (including one on the facade which contains a two-story porch).

4. Scott Hall, 1960 - NC
101-103 Main Street

This large U-shaped brick dormitory building is composed of two long flat roofed, three-story blocks connected by a one-story hyphen. The principal mass of the building lies perpendicular to Main Street with its three-bay end elevations facing the street.

5. First Congregational Church, 1887-88 - C
97 Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect
N.R. 7/25/74

Aside from important local historical associations, the chief significance of the New Old South Congregational Church in Farmington is its

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FARMINGTON MAINE DISTRICT HISTORIC DISTRICT

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architecture. It ranks as the most distinctive and well-preserved late nineteenth century church edifice in northwestern Maine. Designed in 1887 in the Romanesque Revival manner, the handsome brick building is the work of George M. Coombs, a leading Maine architect of the late nineteenth/early twentieth century. The church was built to replace an earlier building on the site which was destroyed in the 1886 fire. Shortly after the fire, a building committee was formed and subscription papers were circulated. The church is composed in a classic manner with the gabled nave fronted by a pair of unequally sized entrance towers and with short transepts projecting at the rear. A steeply pitched, slate roof covers the building and a large rose window is located in the nave endwall.

6. Joseph Holman House, 1897 - C
95 Main Street
Coombs, Gibbs and Wilkinson, Architects

Constructed in 1897 from designs by a leading Lewiston architectural firm, the Holman House was erected on the site of a building destroyed in the 1886 fire. The large two-and-a-half story three-bay residence reflects the transitional nature of early Colonial Revival designs, particularly with its use of a Queen Anne style corner tower. Nonetheless, with its expansive hip roof, gabled dormers, pedimented entry porch, and clapboard sheathing, the house is clearly evocative of the emerging new taste in architecture.

7. Frank L. Butler House, 1897 - C
93 Main Street

This elaborate two-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne-style dwelling was built to replace a house destroyed in the 1886 fire. It features a three-stage corner tower, asymmetrical silhouette, two-story porch on the front elevation, and an attached two-story carriage barn. The house is sheathed in weatherboards and wood shingles. It is notable as the home of twentieth century historians, Benjamin and Natalie Butler.

8. Daniel W. Pratt House, 1887 - C
91 Main Street

This unusual two-story double residence is notable for its Queen Anne-style detailing including front porch with turned posts below an inset porch on the second story, decorative wood shingles covering a pent roof projecting at the inter-story level, and recessed, angled windows at the first story corners. It was built for Farmington Village postmaster Daniel W. Pratt on the site of a dwelling destroyed in the fire of 1886.

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FARMINGTON FREE CHURCH HISTORIC DISTRICT

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9. William F. Belcher House, 1888 - C
89 Main Street
Stevens and Cobb, Architects

Designed by the noted Portland architectural partnership of Stevens and Cobb, the Belcher house exhibits an unusual blend of Shingle Style massing with Colonial Revival details. Described by the local newspapers at the time of its construction as "a different architecture from any here," the two-and-a-half story dwelling features an expansive gable roof which engages a broad corner entry porch and wraps around a tall gabled bay. It is clad in weatherboards, and has a telescoping rear ell. The site was formerly occupied by a c.1835 brick house used as the parsonage for the Congregational Church. Remodeled in 1869 it was destroyed in the fire of 1886. In 1897 the former Free Will Baptist Church (10) was added to the property and has long been used as a stable and garage.

10. (Former) Free Will Baptist Church, 1835 - C
Main Street
N.R. 8/28/73

The handsome (Former) Free Will Baptist Church, exhibiting late Federal style characteristics, was erected in Farmington in 1835 at a total cost, including site, of \$1,250.00. The church is constructed of brick and has a gable roof. Entrance is gained through a pair of doors, each decorated with side lights and a decorative fan. Above each door is a shuttered window with twelve-over-eight lights. Over the windows, in the pediment of the gable is a single decorative fan. The former meeting house is now part of the property of 89 Main Street.

11. Franklin County Savings Bank, c. 1950 - NC
85-81 Main Street

The sprawling one-story brick complex which comprises this property consists of a broad three-bay Colonial Revival block with a pedimented entrance pavilion and mansard roof connected by a drive-through colonnade to a more recent rectangular office block with large street side windows and a partial mansard roof. This latter block occupies the site of the former Exchange Hotel.

12. Metcalf Auto Company Block, c. 1916 - C
73 Main Street

This large two-story, seven-bay brick block is noteworthy for its reasonably intact storefronts, paneled and corbeled brickwork on the upper story, and the row of segmentally-arched panels and windows in the parapet

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FARMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT

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containing Queen Anne sash in alternate openings. A pronounced corbeled cornice carries across the facade. The building is named for the company which advertised its storage, repair and supply service in the 1918 edition of the Maine Automobile Road Book. The company was also the local agent for Buick and Reo cars.

13. People's Trust Company Block, 1887, c. 1970 - NC
65-67 Main Street
E. E. Lewis, Architect (1887)

Prior to its late twentieth century "colonialization" this two-story block was one of the most architecturally elaborate row of stores in Farmington. It was built as an investment by the Peoples Trust Company Bank whose headquarters were in the next block north to replace buildings destroyed in the fire of 1886. The architect, E. E. Lewis of Gardiner, also designed at least two other Farmington buildings after the 1886 fire - the Masonic Block and Methodist Episcopal Church.

14. People's Trust Company Bank, 1887 - C
63 Main Street
Cummings & Sears, Architects

The People's Trust Company Bank was built to replace a c. 1840 brick building erected by the Franklin Company and destroyed in the fire of 1886. It has been used continuously for banking purposes since it was built. People's Trust Company also built the adjacent block of stores (13). As originally built, it was a restrained yet evocative example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and the finest example of its type in Franklin County. The building's large round-arched first floor windows with their quarry-faced brownstone surrounds contrast sharply with the paired double-hung sash on the second story. The brick walls rise from a pronounced granite foundation to a restrained but handsome corbeled cornice. Its entry was remodeled in the 1980s.

15. Boardman Block, 1887 - C
55 Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect

A modestly detailed three-story brick commercial block occupying a corner lot, this building was erected by Mrs. Leander Boardman to replace an earlier building destroyed in the fire of 1886. Notable features include the segmentally-arched windows and the corbeled detailing between the upper two stories.

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FARMINGTON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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16. Knowlton-McLeary Block/Odd Fellows Hall, 1887 - C
53 Main Street
Fassett and Thompson, Architects

An elaborate three-story Queen-Anne style commercial block built for prominent Farmington printers and designed by the Portland architectural firm of Francis Fassett and Frederick Thompson. The Odd Fellows Hall is on the third floor. Its notable elements include decorative terra cotta panels between the second and third stories, long round-arched windows in the upper level framed by patterned brickwork, and a highly embellished cornice below a center gable on the parapet. The storefront and second story windows have been altered.

17. Jeremiah B. Knowlton Block, 1887 - C
51 Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect

One of a row of architecturally significant three-story brick commercial structures built on Main Street after the fire of 1886. This structure is of Romanesque Revival styling similar to the Coombs designed Franklin County Courthouse (36), especially in its use of terra-cotta in-fill to decorate the arches. The block was built to contain a public hall on the third floor, and it was finished off in 1893 for use by the local Knights of Pythias.

18. Masonic Block, 1887 - C
45 Main Street
E. E. Lewis, Architect

A modest Romanesque Revival three-story, three-bay block built after the 1886 fire, this building originally housed the Farmington Chronicle newspaper offices and Masonic Hall. It was designed by Gardiner architect E. E. Lewis who also designed the Farmington Methodist Church (49) and a block of stores for the People's Trust Company (13), replacing earlier buildings burned in the fire.

19. Franklin Journal Building, c. 1880, rebuilt c. 1910-15 - C
Main Street

The Franklin Journal Building is Franklin County's finest surviving example of a three-story brick block in the Colonial Revival style. It features large granite pilasters and lintels at the three-bay first story level, flat-arched second story openings, and round-arched windows in the third story. The facade is crowned by an open wooden balustrade.

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FARMINGTON MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

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20. Abbott Belcher Block, 1876 - C
39 Main Street
J. T. Smart, Builder

Built by a prominent local entrepreneur to replace an earlier store burned in 1874, the two-story Abbott Belcher Block is an excellent and well-preserved example of a small 1870s commercial block and is one of the finest of its type in Farmington, if not all of Franklin County. Its use of granite structural members and trim and string course of ornamental brickwork suggest the hand of a professional architect; but no one has as yet been identified. Its cast iron columns are the most elaborate of their type in the area. The use of alternating contrasting materials in the pointed arches of the second floor windows give a hint of the Victorian Gothic style.

21. William Tarbox Block, 1876 - C
37 Main Street

Built in 1876 to replace an earlier brick building destroyed by fire in 1874, this two-story, two-bay block was originally occupied by William Tarbox, a harness maker. Although built by separate individuals, this building shares a continuous cornice with its neighbor to the south (20). The storefront was badly altered about 1980.

22. Thomas H. Adams Block, c. 1850, 1875 - C
35 Main Street
Alvan Neal, Builder

The present three-and-a-half story building dates to 1875 and is an enlargement and rebuilding of a c. 1850 two-story brick structure gutted in the 1874 fire. It was rebuilt by Thomas H. Adams, a furniture dealer and undertaker. It is the only historic mansard-roofed commercial building in Farmington and one of the oldest extant structures of its type. Master builder Alvan Neal was in charge of the 1875 work. Prominent local builder, Louis Voter, was one of the masons and this was one of his last jobs. The storefront was badly altered about 1980 to match that of its neighbor (21).

23. Farmington Common, 1802, 1903 - C
Main Street

Land was deeded to serve as a town common in 1802, but little appears to have been done to improve the property for many years thereafter. In 1874 the present bandstand was constructed by carpenter Henry Sprague. In the summer of 1903 George W. Ranger, a wealthy Fairbanks sawmill owner, offered to present a Civil War monument if the town would spend some money in beautifying the park. In July of the same year, at a special town meeting,

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the citizens of Farmington voted several hundred dollars to lay out concrete walks, refence the lot, provide iron seats, and build granite steps leading from the lower levels to the upper levels of the park. On June 17, 1904, a granite monument was presented to the town by Mr. Ranger in memory of the comrades with whom he had served during the Civil War in the Fifty-third Massachusetts Infantry, the Sixth Maine Battery Light Artillery, and in memory of Farmington soldiers who fought during the Civil War. On June 15, 1945, the Honor Roll was dedicated and erected on the Common. The roll is eight feet high and 18 feet in length.

24. World War Monument Park, 1924 - C
Junction of Main and Upper Main Streets

The World War Monument Park occupies a slightly elevated triangular plot of land whose edges blend into the gravel shoulders of the two roads which frame it. However, the southern end of the park is embellished with a low granite retaining wall that has a step midway which leads to a gravel path. This path bisects the park and leads to the granite war memorial in the form of a triumphal arch. Its polished posts support the arch whose spandrels have American flags in relief, and a keystone with the dates 1917/1918. The arch is capped by a broad denticulated cornice. The memorial was erected in 1924 by John M. and Henrietta (Hildreth) Teague (he was a veteran of the Civil War), "In memory of the soldiers and Sailors from Franklin County, Maine who Served in the World War."

25. Enoch E. Richards House, 1908 - C
6 Upper Main Street

This architecturally interesting early twentieth century residence exhibits a mix of Colonial Revival and Shingle Style elements. The one-and-a-half story dwelling occupies an elevated site. Its enclosed front porch is reached by way of a long flight of exterior stairs, and a large dormer with a palladian window dominates the upper half of the facade.

26. Hannibal Belcher House, c. 1850 - C
10 Upper Main Street

This L-shaped two-story frame house appears to have originally consisted of only the five-bay section facing Upper Main Street. It was enlarged and reoriented with a new front and a gable roof running perpendicular to the older section. This new front features a prominent facade gable and bay windows. The change was made before 1874 when the house is illustrated on the map of Farmington village published that year. The house was built by local lawyer Hannibal Belcher. In 1871 Belcher built a large mansard-roofed structure in the rear as a private girls' school - the "Willows School." The

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school was a failure and in 1887 it became a hotel - "The Hotel Willows" - which was later used by Farmington Normal School. It has been demolished.

27. House, c. 1910 - C
14 Upper Main Street

This one-and-a-half story Colonial Revival frame residence features a gambrel roof and side porches (one of which has been enclosed) with modillion block cornices. A shed roof dormer spans much of the front elevation and a gambrel roofed ell projects to the rear. The house is sheathed in weatherboards.

28. Moses P. Tufts House, 1888 - C
16 Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect

This sizeable two-and-a-half story Queen Anne style residence was built for local builder Moses P. Tufts as his own home, from designs by Lewiston architect George Coombs. It is one of only two known surviving residential commissions by Coombs in Farmington. Coombs was also the architect of the Franklin County Courthouse (36) and the Congregational Church (5), as well as several business blocks. The house features cross gables, a shed roof front porch, a side bay window, and an attached carriage barn.

29. Joseph Titcomb House, c. 1810 - C
18 Main Street

Though altered, this two-story, five-bay center-chimneyed house is one of the oldest at Farmington Village. Owned by one of Farmington Village's first store-operators, the house has embellishments in the Greek Revival and Italianate styles including a front porch and side bay windows.

30. Henry C. Russell House, 1917 - C
20 Main Street

This handsome, well-preserved Colonial Revival house with Craftsman-inspired detailing is one of the finest early twentieth century residences in Farmington. Clad entirely in wood shingles, the house is covered by a high hip roof with broad eaves supported by large brackets. The facade contains a corner entry porch, a centrally-located gabled dormer, and a porch on the south end.

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31. Dr. Lafayette Perkins House, c. 1820, c. 1900 - C
26 Main Street

This substantial two-and-a-half story, five-bay house, rebuilt about 1900 in a Colonial Revival vein from an early nineteenth century structure, was once the home of Dr. Lafayette Perkins, a prominent local physician and wealthy Franklin County landholder. Except for missing balustrades over the porches, the house appears much as it did at the turn of the century. It features an entry porch, dormers, and an ell which extends to a carriage barn.

32. Childs-Waugh House, c. 1820, c. 1880 - C
28-30 Main Street

This two-story, five-bay house was originally built by Captain Ebenezer Childs about 1820. Childs was a well-known local abolitionist and the house has the reputation of having served as a "station" on the underground railroad. It was later owned by Farmington entrepreneur James Waugh who enlarged and embellished it c. 1880 with bay windows and an elaborate two-story entry porch. Waugh was one of the original owners of the Farmington Music Hall on Broadway. He later built a house at 104 Main Street.

33. House, c. 1900 - NC
32 Main Street

This two-and-a-half story, two-bay dwelling is covered in vinyl siding and has been altered for commercial purposes. It has a bracketed hood over the corner entry, and a shed roofed addition along the south side. A two-story ell connects the front block to a rear carriage barn.

34. William Kennedy House, c. 1910 - C
34 Main Street

This two-story, three-bay building has been identified as the Timothy Johnson Store built c. 1815, although there is no apparent evidence that this is true. The present structure may have been built by William Kennedy who is shown as the owner of the property in 1910. Architecturally, the house is a mixture of Colonial Revival and Craftsman elements seen in Farmington houses in the 1905-1930 period, and features a pedimented entrance porch as well as a side porch.

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35. Charles G. Allen House, 1867 - C
36 Main Street

A two-story, three-bay, hip roofed Italianate house with distinctive sawn brackets on the front door hood, this house is one of several 1860s houses in Farmington with sawn ogee decoration in window heads. It was built by a prominent merchant to replace an earlier house which burned in 1864.

36. Franklin County Courthouse, 1885, 1917 - C
Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect (1885)
Harry S. Coombs, Architect (1917)
N.R. 10/6/83

This handsome and impressive Romanesque Revival/Queen Anne block represents the work of one of Maine's foremost architects, George M. Coombs of Lewiston. It reflects sophistication in design yet avoids Victorian pretension and complexity. It is clearly Coombs' finest work in Franklin County. Interestingly, the courthouse annex, built in 1917 was designed by his son, Harry S. Coombs. The Franklin County Courthouse is a three-and-a-half-story brick building with centrally-placed cupola. Stylistically, it combines the shape and bearing of a High Victorian Italianate building with Queen Anne surface treatment and some floor plan irregularities. Like most county buildings of the period, its basic plan is rectangular with the entrances on the short ends.

37. Commercial Block, c. 1980 - NC
42 Main Street

This modest one-story frame building features a four-bay storefront of recent origin. Its "corbeled" parapet cornice masks the shallow gable roof behind. The rear wall is connected to a small gabled frame building which was formerly a separate shop. Photographs indicate that the building standing on this site in the 1960s had a more steeply pitched gable roof. It is unclear how much of that building exists today.

38. Barrows Block, 1952 - NC
44 Main Street

Built of concrete block with a brick facade, this two-story commercial building has a recently altered storefront comprised of multiple small windows, and a second story pierced by four pairs of double-hung sash.

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39. Dr. C. D. Tuck Block, c. 1850 - C
48 Main Street

Probably originally built about 1850, the building was raised up and remodeled for use as a drug store in 1869 by Dr. C. D. Tuck. The two-and-a-half story frame building has a gable front facade and a recently remodeled storefront comprised of four paneled bays and a central entry.

40. Abbott W. F. Belcher Block, 1876, 1904, 1963 - C
60 Main Street
J. T. Stewart, Builder (1876)
George M. Coombs, Architect (1904)

This two-story brick commercial block was built to replace an earlier structure which burned in the 1875 fire. It originally housed the Sandy River Bank (chartered 1853), the first bank in Franklin County which was reorganized in 1890 as the First National Bank. Used continuously for banking purposes since its construction, the block is architecturally significant for its elaborately patterned brick and stone work in the upper floor parapet similar to contemporary "panel brick style" work in Boston. The first floor was altered for the First National Bank in 1904 by Lewiston architect George Coombs, and subsequently altered in 1963 to its present appearance.

41. Dolbier-Pillsbury Block, 1876, c. 1950 - C
64 Main Street

This two-story Italianate commercial block was built to replace an earlier structure on the site which was destroyed in the 1875 fire. The second floor is notable for its elaborate brick and stone decoration. Its original bracketed cornice has been removed and the storefront altered about 1950.

42. Sarah S. Belcher Block, 1876 - C
70 Main Street

A striking two-story Italianate commercial block, this building was erected to replace a structure which burned in 1875. During the 1950s it housed a Chevrolet dealership. The finest surviving building of its type in Franklin County, the Belcher Block is especially noteworthy for its elaborate polychromed brickwork and intact bracketed cornice with a center gable. The storefront was altered about 1980.

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43. Commercial Block, c. 1930 - C
72 Main Street

This two-story brick block features three large storefront windows and two doors on the first story as well as five double-hung windows on the upper level. A 1950s photograph of Main Street indicates that this was an automobile garage and gas station where Pontiac cars were sold.

44. McLeary Block, 1935 - C
76 Main Street

This modest two-story frame Colonial Revival business block is one of the newest structures on Farmington Village's Main Street. Its storefront was altered about 1970.

45. Farmington Post Office, 1935 - C
78 Main Street
Louis A. Simon, Supervising Architect
Neal A. Melick, Supervising Engineer

The Farmington Post Office is typical of many Maine buildings raised during the same time and for the same purpose. The one-story, five-bay, brick building employs a modest number of Colonial/Georgian/Federal design elements, notably the large pair of Palladian windows at the center of the facade. A well balanced design, the Farmington Post Office is an important focal point along this section of Main Street.

46. Robert Goodenow House, 1834, c. 1875 - C
80 Main Street

Built for prominent lawyer Robert Goodenow (1800-1874) who came to Farmington in 1832, this two-and-a-half story, five-bay brick house was built on a lot purchased in 1833 from Isaac Tyler, who's store originally occupied part of the property. It was substantially altered, probably after Goodenow's death, by its second owner D. W. Austin. It served briefly as a boarding house for students at the short-lived Wendell School during the 1870s. The house was probably originally a two-story structure with a hipped roof. The present mansard roof and verandah were added c. 1875. It still retains its Federal period splayed granite lintels. It is the oldest and largest surviving brick residence in Farmington Village.

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47. **Merrill Hall, 1888, 1898 - C**
86 Main Street
George M. Coombs, Architect (1898)
N.R. 1/23/80

The Western State Normal School first opened its doors to students in 1864 in a new building completed the same year and attached to a smaller wood frame structure which had housed the Farmington Academy. After surviving a financial crisis in 1883, the Farmington State Normal School as it was now called developed a serious space problem owing to rapidly increasing enrollment. In 1888 the old wooden Academy building was removed and in its place was erected a two-and-a-half story brick ell larger than the 1864 main building. Overcrowding continued as a recurrent difficulty and in 1898 the State Legislature appropriated \$20,000.00 to repair and enlarge the older part of the Normal School building. However, it was soon discovered that this 1864 structure was in such bad condition as to warrant no further expenditures upon it. Consequently, in 1897 it was torn down and the following year the present Merrill Hall was completed on its site with the 1888 ell attached to its rear. Merrill Hall is a long, three-and-a-half story, rectangular brick building which features corner towers of unequal height (the taller north one is capped by a polygonal belfry) on the front elevation. It has a high hipped roof and an entry porch on the facade which has a trio of arched openings.

48. **Brinkman House, c. 1950 - NC**
88 Main Street

This two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival style house features a gable roofed entrance hood and a recessed one-story wing. It is sheathed in vinyl siding.

49. **Methodist Church, 1887 - C**
Main Street
E. E. Lewis, Architect

The Methodist Church is a local landmark designed to resemble an earlier structure which, though only a few years old, was destroyed in the fire of 1886. The architect for the present church was E. E. Lewis of Gardiner. The structure's main significance is its Queen Anne styling in a wooden church structure of its scale. As the third Methodist Church on this site, the property also holds an important place in the religious history of Farmington. The church is composed of a low-hipped roof block which intersects a much taller gabled segment abutting the corner tower. This latter feature has a profusion of ornament including decorative shingles, a bracketed pent roof above the second stage, and an open belfry stage with

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sawn detailing.

50. Deacon Joseph P. Thwing House, 1895 - C
98 Main Street

The Thwing house is one of several large late nineteenth century dwellings on Main Street which were built on the site of houses destroyed in the 1886 fire. This two-and-a-half story example was built by Deacon Joseph P. Thwing, a wealthy tanner who had previously built an extensive dwelling, "Greenacre" (134), on Court Street in 1880. His second house has a hip roofed main block with a projecting gabled bay on the south side and an engaged porch at the northwest corner. It is sheathed in vinyl siding.

51. Fred G. Paine House, 1898 - C
100 Main Street

This well-preserved example of a large Queen Anne/Colonial Revival residence was built in the late nineteenth century to replace a house destroyed in the 1886 fire. Its distinctive Queen Anne features include the asymmetrical silhouette with multiple roof forms, a three-story corner tower, a wraparound porch, and the combination of clapboard and shingle siding.

52. Lorilla Sweet House, by 1858 - C
102 Main Street

The Sweet house was probably built in the late 1850s by Lorilla Sweet on land deeded to him by his father, Ellis Sweet, in 1844. It is mentioned in a division of land as the result of a lawsuit dated April, 1858. The house is one of several distinctive one-and-a-half-story vernacular Gothic Revival cottages with a single facade gable which were built in Farmington throughout the middle of the nineteenth century. Its Queen Anne style veranda extending along part of the facade and south side is also typical of late nineteenth century Farmington uniting in one building two significant eras in the community's historic architecture. The Sweet House is also significant as one of a handful of houses to survive the fire of 1886 on Main Street which destroyed the house to its north.

53. James H. Waugh House, 1884 - C
104 Main Street
Charles H. Kimball, Architect

This elaborate two-story, three bay Italianate residence with its distinctive detailing was designed by Charles H. Kimball of Portland. Kimball also designed the Daniel M. Bonney House (125). James H. Waugh began his career as a grocer. He became one of Farmington's leading late

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nineteenth century entrepreneurs. With his partner Amos Dolbier he erected the Music Hall Block and adjoining Savings Bank block on Broadway. Waugh occupied the house until he removed to Portland in 1890. The Waugh residence occupies the site of the Franklin House Hotel, one of Farmington's leading mid-nineteenth-century hostelries which was demolished to provide a site for the present structure. Its important decorative features include first floor bay windows, entry porch, pronounced window hoods, and a broad bracketed cornice and center gable with truss-shaped ornamentation.

54. John Kempton House, c. 1841 - C
106 Main Street

This two-and-a-half story three-bay house was probably built in 1841 or soon after by John Kempton, who purchased land as part of a larger lot on August 12, 1841. It descended to Kempton's widow's nephew Samuel O. Tarbox in 1883, and he added the present wraparound porch in 1887. It survived the 1886 fire and is the only existing nineteenth century brick residence on lower Main Street.

ACADEMY STREET

55. Alumni Gymnasium, 1931 - C
Academy Street

This symmetrically arranged one-story, three-bay building of brick and stone is an interesting local example of Colonial and Georgian Revival design utilized for educational purposes. Though it was quickly outgrown, Alumni Gymnasium remains almost wholly intact, making it an important study piece of pre-WWI tastes in academic architecture. The gymnasium's most notable architectural feature is its projecting entry bay containing a Palladian style entrance with columns set in antis and a domed arch with bas relief panels.

56. Cutler Memorial Library, 1901-1903 - C
Academy Street
William R. Miller, Architect
N.R. 11/2/73

The Cutler Memorial Library is an unspoiled example of a small early twentieth century library in the Beaux-Arts classical style. Erected between 1901 and 1903 from designs by William R. Miller, the building is constructed of North Jay, Maine granite. It was given in memory of the Hon. Nathan Cutler by his son Isaac. The overall plan of the Cutler Memorial Library is "L" shaped with the facade on Academy Street and the left side at a 90 degree angle to it on High Street. These two sections are joined together by a

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circular section with a low tower. The facade possesses two major elements, a classical portico and a doorway at the left and a group of three identical, vertical windows at the right.

57. Stoyall-Titcomb House, c. 1846-1852 - C
Academy Street

Built between 1846 and 1852, this one-and-a-half story, five-bay frame house was substantially altered during its ownership by the Titcomb Family (1852-1908). Although the present appearance suggests a nineteenth century design, the facade is a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth century features including a steeply-pitched center gable sheltering a bay window and an Italianate entry porch. Nevertheless, the Stoyall-Titcomb House is an unusually attractive example of the type of vernacular Gothic-Revival cottage so common in mid-nineteenth-century Farmington. It was purchased for use as the Congregational Church parsonage in 1908.

58. Henderson Memorial Baptist Church of Farmington, 1939 - C
Academy Street

The third Baptist Church to occupy this site since 1836, the Henderson Memorial Baptist Church is a modestly designed example of a Colonial Revival church built in brick. Its traditional form includes a gabled nave fronted by a tower. decorative work reflecting many neo-Federal and neo-Georgian motifs, pedimented doorways, and multi-paned round-headed windows. A large classroom wing projects to the west of the sanctuary.

FRONT STREET

59. Greenwood Ear Protector Factory, 1900, c. 1903 - C
2 Front Street

Built for noted Farmington businessman and manufacturer Chester Greenwood - the inventor of the earmuff. This two-story, rectangular brick building has a mid-twentieth century storefront and a relatively recent recessed garage addition. Its south elevation contains seven original segmentally-arched six-over-six windows. The second story was added after 1903.

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BROADWAY

- 60. Wilfred McLeary House, 1903 - C**
1 Broadway
Theodore L. Stewart, Builder

Built in 1903 for Wilfred McLeary, a prominent Farmington hardware dealer, this substantial two-and-a-half story Queen Anne style house occupies a conspicuous lot where three of Farmington Village's busiest streets intersect. According to a description which appeared in the Farmington Chronicle of November 4, 1903, this house was one of the most well built and handsomely appointed dwellings in the village. Among its significant features are a wraparound porch and paired bay windows on the facade.

- 61. Chester Greenwood Block, 1899 - C**
5 Broadway
Theodore L. Stewart, Builder

Built as offices for Chester Greenwood's manufacturing company, this two-story, three-bay brick block was the headquarters of the company with the manufactory (59) nearby on Front Street. The storefront and windows were altered about 1985.

- 62. Butterfield-Bonney Block, 1887 - C**
7 Broadway
Cummings & Sears, Architects

A brick commercial block built to replace structures lost in the 1886 fire, it has unusual louvered insets in the tops of second floor windows. The four-bay building once had separate brick parapets over its end bays. The storefronts were altered about 1960. It is similar to the adjoining structure to the east (63) which was built at the same time. J. A. Bonney owned interest in both structures.

- 63. Holt-Bonney Block, 1887 - NC**
15 Broadway
Cummings & Sears, Architects

Built to replace a block destroyed in the fire of 1886, this three-bay structure is similar to the adjoining building (62), also half-owned by J. H. Bonney. Cornices of the buildings are now continuous but were originally separate and of different design. The present storefront was built about 1985, and a mansard roof added in 1988.

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- 64. T. Frank Davis Block, 1876 - C**
23 Broadway
Thomas Williams, Builder

This small two-story, two-bay brick commercial block with Italianate cornice was built to replace a wooden building demolished in efforts to prevent the spread of the 1875 fire that destroyed adjoining buildings on Main Street. Architecturally, it is most notable for its well-preserved enclosed wooden stairway on the west side of the building. External stairways were a common means of accessing floors in the nineteenth century commercial buildings. This is the only surviving example of its type in Farmington Village. The existing storefront was added about 1920.

- 65. Albert J. Gerry Block, 1888 - C**
Broadway

A modest two-story brick commercial block built to replace an earlier wooden building on the site. It is particularly noteworthy for its corbeled brick parapet. Albert J. Gerry was a stone and tinware dealer. The building's present storefront was added about 1980.

- 66. Commercial Block, 1979 - NC**
33 Broadway

One-story, concrete block building with a wooden facade sheathed in weatherboards and decorated with paneled corner boards and window and door surrounds. It contains two commercial spaces with paired center entrances and flanking four unit display windows.

- 67. Commercial Block, c. 1890 - C**
33-43 Broadway

This wooden commercial building features a three-story block with a bracketed parapet as well as a broad one-story segment which carries the cornice detailing. Both facades have been extensively remodelled leaving little of the original fabric or fenestration pattern.

- 68. Odd Fellows Block/State Theatre, 1920 - C**
Broadway

The Odd Fellows Building is unique as the only remaining historic movie theater in the village of Farmington. The building is also unusual in that it retains its original early twentieth century first floor storefronts, as well as much of its exterior decoration. It is a substantial two-story, three-bay brick structure with paneled divisions.

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69. Commercial Block, 1900 - C
48 Broadway

Built as an investment by Bates College to replace an earlier building ordered demolished because it projected into the right-of-way of High Street. Originally, the two-story, three-bay frame building housed a steam laundry on the ground floor with a hall above. It is sheathed in weatherboards. Although built approximately thirty years apart, the detailing of its window hoods matches that of the Levi Brown Block (70) to the west. The one-story section between these two buildings was added after 1903. Large plate glass windows occupy the first story.

70. Levi Brown Blacksmith Shop, c. 1870 - C
44 Broadway

This two-and-a-half story gable front building may have been built by A. D. Taylor, c. 1870, who is shown as the owner of a building on the site in 1874. It was occupied for many years by Levi Brown, a prominent blacksmith. It is significant as one of the few late nineteenth century wooden commercial buildings surviving in Farmington Village. The storefront was altered about 1920.

71. Wheeler's Fishing Rod Factory, c. 1879 - C
42 Broadway

A building is shown on this site on the 1874 map of Farmington Village owned by A. G. Wheeler, and an 1879 newspaper reference refers to the "new shop" of A. G. Wheeler which may mean that the present building on the site was built then. The building is significant as the home of Charles E. Wheeler's fishing rod manufactory. Wheeler (1847-1916) manufactured split-bamboo fishing rods from 1868 until his death. He was the son of Albert G. Wheeler, a gunsmith. The modestly detailed, and now much altered, two-and-a-half story wooden commercial building is an important symbol of the significance of sport hunting and fishing that has been a prominent feature of the Franklin County economy since the late nineteenth century. The first story now contains a pair of large garage doors.

72. Commercial Block, c. 1890, c. 1990 - NC
38 Broadway

Recently remodeled with a storefront design that is significantly more compatible than the one which preceded it, this narrow one-story, two-bay frame block has a facade clad in weatherboards. Historic photographs indicate that this building originally featured a parapet with a shallow central gable and false second story windows. No trace of that storefront

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remains.

- 73. Savings Bank Block, 1887 - C**
28-36 Broadway
George M. Coombs, Architect
Cyrus Thomas, Builder

One of the finest late nineteenth century commercial blocks in western Maine, this two-story, five-bay block was built by entrepreneur partners Amos E. Dolbier and James H. Waugh, who had built the Farmington Music Hall next door in 1882. The second story originally housed the Franklin County Savings Bank of which Dolbier and Waugh were principal owners. Architecturally, the building is most notable for its elaborately patterned brickwork in a sophisticated Romanesque Revival mode. It is one of the few brick commercial structures in Farmington not built to replace buildings lost in the fire of 1886. The storefronts were altered about 1975.

- 74. Music Hall Block, 1882-1883 - C**
24 Broadway
George M. Coombs, Architect
Cyrus Thomas, Builder

An imposing three-and-a-half-story, three-bay Queen Anne commercial building that dominates the commercial district, this handsome block was built to house stores and offices with a public hall - "Franklin Hall" - on the third floor. It was built by James H. Waugh and Amos E. Dolbier, prominent Farmington businessman. Waugh's grocery store occupied the west store on the lower story. Waugh and Dolbier also constructed the Savings Bank Block to the east. The Music Hall Block was designed by Lewiston architect George Coombs who received several prominent commissions in Farmington. The cast iron columns of the lower story were produced by the Lewiston Iron Foundry. The shingled canopy over the altered storefronts was added about 1980.

- 75. Commercial Block, c. 1990 - NC**
20 Broadway

A one-story brick block whose facade is articulated by a series of four broad segmentally-arched display windows. It occupies the site of a former nineteenth century hotel building.

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**76. Commercial Block, by 1885, c. 1960 - NC
14 Broadway**

Behind the monolithic appearing c. 1960 ribbed metal facade of this building is a two-and-a-half story frame structure which appears to have been standing on this site as early as 1885.

**77. Commercial Block, by 1885, c. 1920 - NC
12 Broadway**

This two-story frame commercial block has a modern storefront and paired double-hung windows on the second story below a parapet. Although the building has apparently been standing on this site since at least 1885, its historic appearance is much changed.

**78. Ferrari Clothing, by 1885, c. 1950 - NC
8 Broadway**

Although a two-story wooden commercial building existed on this site in 1885, it was heavily altered several times in the mid-twentieth century until it achieved its present appearance. This includes a shingled pent roof over the first story, unpainted weatherboards with modern windows above, and a large metal parapet along both the Broadway and Main Street elevations.

CHURCH STREET

**79. F. E. McLeary Auto Warehouse, 1928 - C
3 Church Street
John P. Thomas, Architect**

This unusually shaped commercial block is the headquarters of one of Farmington's oldest businesses. Designed by a noted Portland architect and originally housing part of the McLeary Ford dealership, the two-story, five-bay brick building features banks of large show windows in the middle of both stories, the lower ones of which are probably original.

**80. Commercial Block, 1973 - NC
11 Church Street**

This small one-story, three-bay brick building has a pedimented entry porch and a shallow gable roof.

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- 81. John C. Church House, 1866-67 - C**
4 Church Street
John C. Church, Builder

Large, modestly detailed late vernacular Greek Revival house built by local builder John C. Church as his own residence. It was the first house to be built on Church Street, and is one of the earliest houses erected in the post-Civil War expansion of Farmington Village onto the slopes of Prescott Hill (the Court Street neighborhood). The two-and-a-half story frame dwelling features a bay window on the facade, a twentieth century side porch, and a two-story ell which connects to a carriage barn.

CONY STREET

- 82. John C. Church Speculative House, 1876 - C**
2 Cony Street
John C. Church, Builder

Small late vernacular Greek Revival house built by local builder as an investment property adjoining his own dwelling (81). The one-and-a-half story, three-bay frame house features a pair of dormers on the front elevation and a two-story ell. It is sheathed in weatherboards.

ANSON STREET

- 83. Centre Burying Ground, 1803 - C**
Anson Street

The cemetery lot was apparently set aside at the same time as an adjacent meeting house was being erected in 1803. Containing a variety of tombstones, the grounds are enframed by a simple wrought iron fence and punctuated by large leaf bearing trees.

- 84. Prescott-Church House, c. 1805 - C**
7 Anson Street

This two-story, three-bay house is one of the oldest surviving structures in Farmington Village. It was built between 1805 and 1817 by storekeeper Timothy Johnson who sold it to Dr. Josiah Prescott (1785-1864), a prominent local physician who was a delegate to the 1816 Brunswick Convention to consider the question of Maine's statehood. Later, as a legislator, Prescott was instrumental in the building of the Maine Hospital for the Insane in Augusta. The house was occupied by Josiah's nephew, Joseph D. Prescott (1799-1883), a businessman and trader. It was acquired in the 1850s by the Church family and was altered at that time. It appears to have

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originally been a central chimney house. The rear ell first appears on the 1874 map of Farmington and has been considerably altered as well.

85. John S. Kempton House, 1874-77 - C
15 Anson Street

A well preserved example of a two-and-a-half story gable-ended Italianate house of a type built in large numbers in Farmington Village in the 1860-1890 period. The house appears on the 1874 map of Farmington but was not finished until early in 1877 according to a newspaper source. It has a full width front porch and an ell which extends to a large carriage barn.

HIGH STREET

86. Bullen House, c. 1840 - C
1 High Street

A one-and-a-half story Greek Revival cape with wide vertical-board corner boards which was moved from its original site on Main Street in 1886 to make way for the George W. Wheeler House (now demolished) and later the University of Maine at Farmington President's House. Deed research suggests that the house was in existence as early as 1840 and was owned by Joshua Bullen, a New Sharon mill owner who held several properties in Farmington. It is a rare surviving Greek Revival cape of a type that seems to have been fairly common in Farmington. Its present site was formerly occupied by a house belonging to Thomas Mayo, a harness maker, which had disappeared from the site by 1874.

87. Herbert A. Morton House, c. 1899 - C
3 High Street

A small one-and-a-half-story vernacular frame house from the turn of the century. It is sheathed in weatherboards.

88. James W. Withee House, c. 1889 - C
5 High Street

A vernacular Queen Anne style house built by James W. Withee after his purchase of the lot in 1889. The two-and-a-half story house was probably built as an investment since Withee is known to have occupied a house on Anson Street adjoining this house lot to the rear. It features a two-story facade bay window and a wraparound porch.

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- 89. Dr. John A. Richards House, 1869 - C**
7 High Street
Oliver Fales and Daniel Battles, Builders

One of the few fully developed Italianate style residences in Farmington Village, this two-and-a-half story, two-bay frame house features a front bay window, intact side porch, bracketed cornice, and a one-story ell connected to a carriage barn. It was built on speculation by contractors Oliver Fales and Daniel Battles and sold to Dr. John A. Richards, a prominent Farmington physician.

- 90. Daniel Clark House, 1866 - C**
11 High Street

Built as a combination residence and livery stable for Daniel Clark who operated the most extensive business of its type in Farmington in the latter part of the nineteenth century. The present north ell of the structure was built in 1901 by the next owner, James Russell, who continued the livery business. The two-story, three-bay house is one of the finest mid-nineteenth century brick dwellings in Farmington and closely resembles the c. 1856 E. G. Wyman House (123). Its Queen Anne style veranda is one of the best of its type in the area. A two-story frame ell with a shed porch extends to the rear.

- 91. Maine Consolidated Power Company Service Building, 1946 - NC**
Corner of High and Church Streets

This large one-story brick building occupies the former site of several nineteenth century houses. Built primarily for the storage of vehicles and other equipment, the structure has seven large multi-pane steel casement windows and a bank of five vertically oriented windows at the southeast corner of its High Street elevation.

- 92. Charles W. Keyes House, c. 1890 - C**
19 High Street

The Keyes house is a well preserved two-story Queen Anne style dwelling exhibiting typical features of the style including asymmetrical massing, mixed sheathing materials, and a highly decorative porch.

- 93. Farmington Village Corporation Building, 1940 - C**
21 High Street

A one-story, four-bay brick building with a flat roof, the office block of the Farmington Village Corporation water department is a modest yet

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evocative expression of the Art Moderne style. Its architectural style is achieved through the surface texture of the stone facade veneer, rounded edges leading to the recessed entry with glass block panels, porthole window and projecting metal hood over the side entry, and metal lettering.

94. William A. Titcomb House, c. 1925 - C
23 High Street

A hip-roofed, two-story, three-bay Colonial Revival house with craftsman overtones. One of a number of similar houses built in Farmington Village in the period 1905-1930, it is sheathed in wide clapboard siding, and features a bay window, entrance porch, and center dormer on the front elevation.

95. Perez F. Bonney House, 1862 - C
25 High Street

A well preserved example of a type of vernacular Gothic Revival cottage with a central facade gable built in significant numbers in Farmington in the 1850-1875 period. The one-and-a-half story, three-bay house has a side bay window and a rear ell with porch.

96. Carleton P. Merrill House, 1896 - C
27 High Street
Theodore L. Stewart, Builder

A well preserved Queen Anne house built by prominent local builder Theodore L. Stewart, this two-story, two-bay building is sheathed in weatherboards and shingles. Its gabled facade frames a trio of bay windows. Attached to the southeast corner is a large Colonial Revival style carport with Tuscan columns that support a tall parapet. There appear to be remnants of formal garden features on the property. The house's original occupant was treasurer of the Franklin County Savings Bank from 1894-1908 and a long-time trustee of the Maine Normal School.

97. South School, 1857, 1877 - C
44 High Street
Fred C. Perkins, Builder (1877)

Originally built as a public school (the South School) in 1857, this two-story, two-bay house was moved to the streetline of the lot and remodeled into a double residence in 1877 by contractor F. C. Perkins. It is one of three dwellings in Farmington Village that are converted nineteenth century schoolhouses. The front elevation features a pair of two-story bay windows and a shed roof entry porch. A large ell extends to the rear.

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98. Henry McKeen House, c. 1866 - C
42 High Street
Henry McKeen, Builder

A vernacular late Greek Revival house with characteristic paired windows associated with builder Henry McKeen. The two-and-a-half story house was built as an investment property by McKeen whose own residence stands behind this one at 3 Middle Street. A long one-and-a-half story rear ell extends to a carriage barn.

99. American Legion Post 28, 1930 - C
38 High Street

A modest, well-designed one-story brick building erected for the local American Legion post replacing a nineteenth century dwelling on the same site. It is a good example of twentieth century fraternal and civic group architecture contrasting with late nineteenth century fraternal halls on Main Street. Its important features include a corner entry with pedimented porch, front bay window and steel casement windows.

100. Elbridge G. Wyman House, c. 1844-1845 - C
36 High Street

One of the earliest extant houses on High Street, it was originally built by Elbridge G. Wyman, a blacksmith, who later built a substantial brick house at 48 Perham Street (123). It was later owned by Stillman Tarbox (1867-1886), a druggist. The one-and-a-half story house is a fairly typical gable-entrance Greek Revival form, but is set with its broad side towards the street although its door now faces Middle Street which was laid out in 1867. Its Queen Anne porch was probably added after Tarbox's sale to Almus F. Butterfield in 1886, a local builder.

101. Epaphrus Johnson House, 1844 - C
32-34 High Street
Epaphrus Johnson, Builder

Built by a prominent local builder, probably on speculation, this one-and-a-half story frame structure is an example of a double house or duplex rarely constructed in Farmington in the nineteenth century. It closely resembles the house at 26 High Street and shares with it the use of unusually large "eyebrow" windows on its twin facades set at floor level on the second story. The house (at least the northern half, owned and occupied by members of the Rice Family in the latter half of the nineteenth century) was known as "Woodbine Cottage." It was considerably enlarged towards the rear after 1874, and has differing late nineteenth century porch treatments on each half

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typical of the evolution of duplexes.

102. Timothy H. Belcher House, 1859 - C
30 High Street

This two-story, four-bay house was built for prominent merchant Timothy F. Belcher and appears to have been under construction in 1859 when he was deeded the land by his father whose residence stood just to the north where the Ingalls School stands today. Architecturally, the house is significant as one of only a handful of brick residences in Farmington Village where brick houses were only constructed for a brief period c. 1830-1870. It is vernacular Italianate in style with three arched wooden bay windows and the same unusual cased rafter ends supporting its projecting gable roof seen at houses at 11 High Street and 48 Perham Street. A turn-of-the-century, one-story porch spans two-thirds of the facade.

103. Farmington High School, 1905-06 - C
High Street
Cooper and Bailey, Architects

A handsome Georgian Revival brick school building designed by the firm of Cooper and Bailey of Boston and Providence, Rhode Island, it is one of several late nineteenth century/early twentieth century educational buildings in Farmington forming an important body of examples of this building type in a major educational center in western Maine. The two-story, hip roofed building features recessed corner entrances between which is a projecting wall, the upper half of which is surmounted by a broad pediment supported by eight columns with Ionic capitals.

104. George F. Soule House, c. 1845 - C
26 High Street

Probably built by cabinet maker George F. Soule on land he purchased originally in 1841 and enlarged in 1845 after the laying out of High Street. It is one of the oldest structures on the street. The first evidence of its use as a double house is in 1853 when it was sold by its second owner, Archibald Talbot. It has subsequently been converted into a single family residence. The one-and-a-half story frame house closely resembles the Epaphrus Johnson duplex (101), and is a less altered example of this rare housing type in nineteenth century Farmington. Its one-story ell extends to a large barn.

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105. Isaac W. Stevens House, c. 1904 - C
22 High Street

The early history of this house is unclear. There was a house on the lot in 1904 when it was purchased by Isaac W. Stevens from the heirs of Timothy F. Davis. The house was probably built by Stevens, but may have been erected by Davis who owned the lot as early as 1875. Architecturally, it is a vernacular two-story, three-bay Queen Anne style dwelling with detailing similar to a number of c. 1890-1905 houses in Farmington. A pedimented projecting entrance pavilion occupies the center bay of the facade.

106. House, c. 1920 - C
20 High Street

This early twentieth century, four-square Colonial Revival house is important as a very little altered example of its type. The two-story, three-bay house features a pedimented entrance porch and an enclosed side porch.

107. Telephone Company Exchange, 1948 - NC
16 High Street

A well-designed late Georgian Revival brick commercial building built as the local telephone company exchange. The main entrance with its pedimented "Gibbs Surround" is a particularly noteworthy architectural feature. The two-story, five-bay building replaced a mid-nineteenth century frame residence on the site.

108. Hiram Ramsdell House, 1858 - C
High Street
Cyrus Ramsdell, Builder
N.R. 12/4/73

This architecturally important octagonal brick house was built in 1858 by Cyrus Ramsdell, a local brick-maker. He sold the house in 1868 to his brother Hiram Ramsdell, a dry and fancy goods dealer. Hiram and his wife Sarah occupied lived in the house until their deaths in 1903 and 1910 respectively. The two-story dwelling features modest Greek Revival style ornamentation, a cupola, and a later enclosed porch which terminates in an octagonal sun porch. A two-story wooden ell projects to the rear of the brick block.

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109. Office Block, 1975 - NC
High Street

Set back from High Street, this long, low one-story brick building has a broad gabled entry porch centrally located on the facade between two large bowed windows. Its gable roof lies parallel to the street.

110. New North (Unitarian) Church, 1870-73 - C
12 High Street
Eaton and Brown, Architects and Builders

The second oldest extant church structure in Farmington Village, and one of only two churches to survive the fire of 1886. It is significant architecturally for its distinctive blend of Greek and Gothic Revival elements. The lower portion of the building closely resembles the Phillips Methodist Church of 1867-68. Eaton and Brown of Phillips were the contractors and were identified as the "architects" of the structure in contemporary newspaper accounts. It is now the home of the Farmington Historical Society. The lancet-arched windows contain a high percentage of original c. 1870 etched and stained glass. The decoration of the sanctuary from 1899 is largely intact. Its tower has lost the original highly decorative upper stage with spire.

111. Floramand E. Voter House, c. 1870 - C
8 High Street

A vernacular late two-story Greek Revival frame house with Italianate door hood. Built sometime between 1865 and 1873 by insurance agent Floramand E. Voter on the rear portion of his father, Louis Voter's, house lot. The large detached hip roofed stable on the same property was extant by 1910 and seems to have served this house as well as, perhaps, other houses on the same street.

112. Otis Butler House, c. 1827 - C
2 High Street

The Butler house was in existence as early as 1827 when it is mentioned in a deed. It was extensively rebuilt in 1876 by a later owner, Otis Butler. In its remodeled form it is one of the latest examples of a one-and-a-half-story, five-bay house with single frontal gable that was a popular, distinctive local house type in Farmington in the 1855-75 period.

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PERHAM STREET

- 113. Tufts-Jacobs House, c. 1853 - C**
47 Perham Street
William Tufts, Builder

Conservative double-chimney plan, two-story, five-bay Greek Revival House with an unusual "dropped" window on rear of house at stair landing. Constructed by builder William Tufts, it was later owned by Isaac S. Jacobs, a prominent Farmington carpenter who added the present bay window on the street side. Clad in weatherboards, the house has a flat roofed porch which shelters a Federal style fanlight.

- 114. William T. Goodwin House, c. 1870 - C**
51 Perham Street

The early history of this property is confused by the presence of a c. 1830 one-and-a-half story house on the site previous to the present structure. It appears to have been built about 1874 by William T. Goodwin who is shown as its owner on the 1874 Farmington Village map. Architecturally, the two-and-a-half story, two-bay house is an example of the persistence of the Greek Revival style in Farmington into the post-Civil War era. It has a side porch and rear ell connected to a carriage barn.

- 115. Daniel J. Coney House, c. 1855 - C**
53 Perham Street

This modest one-and-a-half story gable-ended house stands on land purchased by Daniel J. Coney as early as 1833, but the present structure probably dates to the 1850s. It can first be documented in an 1860 mortgage deed (F.C.R.D. 45/279) and is described as the "stand occupied by Daniel J. Coney." The present front porch was probably added in 1885 and the entire house appears to have been largely remodeled about 1900.

- 116. W. Hiscock House, C. 1855 - C**
55 Perham Street

This tall two-and-a-half story, two-bay house is named for its 1874 occupant, W. Hiscock. Sheathed in weatherboards, the gable front house has an enclosed twentieth century front porch and a one-story ell which is linked to a carriage barn.

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117. Ira Kilgore House, c. 1856 - C
57 Perham Street

Small one-and-a-half story, two-bay Gothic Revival cottage erected for Ira Kilgore, a blacksmith. Its detailing is similar to a number of houses in Farmington built in the period 1855-1875, and is an integral part of the Perham Street area which contains the best preserved grouping of pre-Civil War era residences in Farmington. The house was later owned by Solomon R. Leland, a local orchardist. It has a bay window on the facade and decorative sawn vergeboards. A two-part ell extends to a carriage barn.

118. Thomas C. Eaton House, c. 1857-60 - C
58 Perham Street

One-and-a-half-story, two-bay, gable-ended Greek Revival house with Italianate door hood. Built by Thomas C. Eaton between 1857, when he purchased the lot, and 1861 when it is shown on the Franklin County map of that year. A deed of September 4, 1861 also mentions a house on the property. The house has a side porch, front bay window and a one-story ell and connected carriage barn. It was later owned by Dr. Franklin O. Lyford, who remodeled it in 1889.

119. Dr. Edmund Russell House, c. 1860 - C
56 Perham Street
Louis Voter, Mason
Cyrus A. Thomas, Builder

This two-story, two-bay brick dwelling is oriented with its gable end to the street and has a pair of bay windows on the facade, and a pronounced brick cornice. It was built for prominent local physician and real estate developer Edmund Russell. The barn on the adjoining lot (58 Perham Street) was once attached to this house. It has a one-story ell and an attached modern garage.

120. Louis Voter House, c. 1858 - C
54 Perham Street
Louis Voter, Builder

Brick Gothic Revival cottage built and occupied by noted local builder Capt. Louis Voter, one of the area's principal mason-contractors of the mid-nineteenth century. The one-and-a-half story, three-bay house has a gable front orientation and handsome sawn vergeboards. Its ell with porch extends to a carriage barn now sheathed in aluminum siding.

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121. Leonard Keith House, 1857 - C
52 Perham Street

This one-and-a-half story, five-bay house was apparently built for merchant Leonard Keith. However, the lot was owned and continued to be owned by Mrs. Katherine Stewart, a widow with extensive land holdings in nineteenth century Farmington. The house is a simple Greek Revival cottage with end chimneys and a rear ell connecting to a stable. Although somewhat altered, it is an important component of the lower Perham Street complex of pre-Civil War residences that constitute the earliest surviving grouping of residences in Farmington Village.

122. Isaac Tyler House, c. 1855-56 - C
50 Perham Street
Epaphrus Johnson, Builder

This one-and-a-half story, five-bay frame house is a fine example of a Gothic Revival cottage with a prominent central gable of a type common in Farmington in the mid-nineteenth century. It was built by a prominent local builder and sold to Isaac Tyler, a blacksmith, in 1856. It is part of a row of residences of similar date on Perham Street which form a major part of Farmington's surviving inventory of pre-Civil War era residences. The house has a wraparound porch, decorative sawn vergeboard, and a one-story ell joined to a carriage barn.

123. Elbridge G. Wyman House, 1856-57 - C
48 Perham Street
Louis Voter, Mason
Cyrus Thomas, Builder

A handsome two-and-a-half story, four-bay, brick, gable end to the street house with later Victorian embellishments. It was built in 1856-57 by Elbridge G. Wyman, a blacksmith. Wyman purchased the lot in 1855, and the deed to an adjoining lot dated April 12, 1856 mentions that Wyman "is now building a house." Architecturally, it is significant for its projecting gable roof with cased rafter ends similar to houses at 11 and 28 High Street, a motif unique to Farmington Village. The twin-gabled ell and attached barn make it an excellent example of the local mid-nineteenth century vernacular. Its porches are among the most elaborate of their type in Franklin County.

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COURT STREET

124. Gammon House, c. 1884 - C
4 Court Street

Named for a turn-of-the-century owner, this two-and-a-half story, two-bay frame house has Italianate style detailing in its bracketed cornice and irregular plan. A one-story ell projects to the rear. Recent facade alterations include replacement of the front door and installation of a bow window.

125. Daniel M. Bonney House, 1880 - C
8 Court Street
Charles H. Kimball, Architect
Theodore L. Stewart, Builder

Sophisticated Mansard residence with characteristic detailing associated with the work of Portland architect Charles H. Kimball. Kimball also designed the James H. Waugh house at 104 Main Street. Daniel M. Bonney was a prominent Farmington flour, grain, and coal merchant in partnership with his brother James as J. H. Bonney and Company. The two-and-a-half story, two-bay Bonney House is among the most elaborate surviving examples of its style in Franklin County. Among its significant features are a two-story bay window and an entry porch on the facade, highly decorative window hoods, and a slate roof. A flat roofed two-story ell projects to the rear. It is currently vacant and deteriorating while its grounds are used for storage.

126. House, c. 1915 - C
Court Street

This small one-and-a-half story hip-roofed house was once the carriage house for the Bonney House to the west. It was moved and redesigned about 1915.

127. Simon Collins House, 1872 - C
14 Court Street

Modest two-story vernacular Italianate house covered with vinyl siding. It is three bays wide and has a one-story ell connected to a stable.

128. Caroline W. Titcomb House, c. 1895-96 - C
16 Court Street

One of two houses on Court Street built by Caroline W. Titcomb on a parcel she purchased in 1895. Two houses are mentioned on the lot in 1897

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(see 18 Court Street). This house appears to have replaced an earlier one on the site that is shown on the 1874 map of Farmington Village. What became of this earlier house is not known, but it does not appear that the present asymmetrically massed one-and-a-half story dwelling on the site is a remodeling of this, but an entirely new structure, that was built by Titcomb as her own residence.

129. Caroline W. Titcomb Rental House, c. 1895-96 - C
18 Court Street

One of a pair of houses built at about the same time (see 16 Court Street). This two-story, three-bay house is a small, well-preserved vernacular Victorian residence and a contributing part of the Court-Orchard neighborhood containing a high percentage of Farmington's surviving late nineteenth century houses. It is sheathed in weatherboards.

130. E. Marie Barker House, c. 1915 - C
27 Court Street

Built about 1915 on the eastern part of the lot once belonging to 23 Court Street, the house is a large, modestly detailed example of an early twentieth century "four square" residence of which a number were built in Farmington. The two-story, three-bay house has a hip roof, enclosed front porch, and it is sheathed in wide aluminum siding.

131. Frank C. Foss House, c. 1868 - C
23 Court Street

Late Gothic Revival-detailed multi-gabled house with pierced vergeboards. Attached stable has unusual "corbled" clapboarding in front gable. The one-and-a-half story, two-bay dwelling features a bay window and an entry porch on the facade, as well as a one-story ell linked to a carriage barn.

132. David Hanson House, c. 1872 - C
21 Court Street

This handsome two-story, two-bay Italianate residence occupies an impressive site at the crest of "Court Street Hill." It features bracketed cornices and entry porch, a two-story bay window on the facade and an ell which extends to a carriage barn. Recent alterations include the enclosure of the ell porch and installation of replacement windows.

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19 Court Street

Originally built by Silas Hanson on a lot he purchased in 1870, the two-story, two-bay house was somewhat remodeled by its second owner Albert J. Gerry. It is one of a number of extant examples of an Italianate residence built in large numbers in the 1860s and 1870s on Court Street. The entrance porch and east side porch are particularly fine examples of Italianate detailing with open-work arches. Its two-story ell features a Queen Anne porch, and it extends to a carriage barn.

134. "Greenacre," 1880 - C
17 Court Street
Alvin Neal and Theodore Stewart, Builders
N.R. 10/29/82

At the time Joseph P. Thwing moved to Farmington from New Sharon in 1872, he was running a successful tannery in the latter town. However, he and his wife decided that a better education could be provided for their children if they moved to Farmington, so he bought land in the town where he built the first steam-powered tannery in the area. For \$1,500 Thwing also purchased a one-acre lot from Isaac Cutler on which the expansive two-story Italianate homestead was erected. The Thwing home was built on a slightly eminence by master builders Alvin Neal and Theodore "Thede" Stewart in 1880. In 1894, Deacon Thwing, as he was familiarly known because of his almost sixty years of serving the Congregational Church in New Sharon and later the Old South Church in Farmington in that capacity, sold his home to Franklin J. Clark of East Wilton for \$6,000. Mr. Clark proceeded to add to the wings on either side of the original building. In 1919, the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, as trustee under the will of Franklin J. Clark, sold the homestead to Harold A. Titcomb for \$5,500. Mr. Titcomb, a world travelled mining engineer and international archery enthusiast who had wed Ethel Brignall, an Englishwoman, divided his time between England and Farmington. He maintained headquarters in London for many years, and he and his family usually spent only their summers in the homestead, and the Titcombs spent more time at "Greenacre," the name they had given their residence.

135. House, c. 1880 - C
15 Court Street

Although now a separate property, this modest one-and-a-half story building was originally associated with the nearby estate of J. P. Thwing (134). It appears to have been a barn or stable building. Sheathed in weatherboards, it has a gable front orientation and a modern fenestration pattern.

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136. Rev. Jonas Burnham House, 1878 - C
13 Court Street

One of the latest examples of the type of simplified vernacular Greek Revival styling in Farmington used for even large houses in the post-Civil War era. The two-story, two-bay dwelling features a turn-of-the-century wraparound porch and a one-story ell.

137. Capt. Alvin Neal House, c. 1870 - C
11 Court Street
Alvin Neal, Builder

A sophisticated mansard roof house built by prominent local builder Capt. Alvin Neal as his own residence. The two-story, three-bay house ranks as one of the best examples of its style in the county. Its features include a projecting entrance pavilion with a handsome porch, decorative window hoods, and a slate roof.

138. Samuel S. Hersey House, 1868 - C
9 Court Street
Samuel S. Hersey, Builder

Good example of the type of modest late vernacular Greek Revival styling still used in Farmington in the post-Civil War era for several large houses. The two-story, two-bay house has a gable front orientation front bay window, enclosed side porch, and a two-story ell which extends to a carriage barn.

139. Greenwood-Belcher House, 1866 - C
7 Court Street

Elaborate vernacular Italianate residence with unusual two-story hip-roofed tower and a porch of later vintage. The house may have been enlarged since it was built in 1866, but it appears to have its present irregular outline on the 1874 map of Farmington Village. A two-story bay window is located on the facade. The house is sheathed in asbestos siding.

140. House, c. 1920 - C
5½ Court Street

This modest two-story, three-bay frame dwelling is covered by a high hip roof and has a full width front porch. The house is sheathed in weatherboards.

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- 141. Jewett-Austin House, 1866, 1885, c. 1900 - C**
5 Court Street
Joseph Matthiew, Builder (1885)

Vernacular gable-fronted two-story, two-bay house of the 1860s, embellished in 1885 and enlarged around the turn of the century. Important part of the Court Street complex of large late nineteenth century residences. It features an enclosed front porch and a rear ell connected to a carriage barn.

- 142. Almas S. Butterfield House, 1866 - C**
3 Court Street
Almas S. Butterfield, Builder

One of a row of 1860s-70s residences on the north side of Court Street (laid out in 1866) that form one of the largest and best preserved groupings of post-Civil War houses in Farmington. This two-story, gable front example features a turn-of-the-century wraparound porch and a one-story ell.

- 143. Louis Voter House, 1868 - C**
1 Court Street
Louis Voter, Builder

The last home of Capt. Louis Voter (1804-1882), one of Farmington's leading builders. Originally a farmer and a mason, he later worked as a general contractor and is credited with a dozen houses built in Farmington in the 1850s and 1860s. The two-story, five-bay house is notable for the curvilinear sawn ornaments on its windowheads, a distinctive local feature found on several area houses of the 1860s. Its facade has a gable over the center bay and a broad bay window on the first story. A one-story ell and enclosed porch extend to a carriage barn.

CUTLER LANE

- 144. Prescott-Cutler House, c. 1820 - C**
Cutler Lane

This rambling two-story frame house is reputed to have been built by Dr. Josiah Prescott (1785-1864) (see 7 Anson Street) on land purchased in 1817. If so, it must date to before 1824 when Dr. Prescott removed to Belfast, Maine. In 1827, Prescott sold the property to Nathan Cutler (1775-1861). Cutler was a prominent Farmington lawyer who was a delegate to the Maine Constitutional Convention of 1819. He later served in the Maine legislature and was Acting Governor of the state from 1829 to 1830, following the death of Governor Lincoln. It was later the home of Nathan's son, Reuben Cutler.

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The Cutler Memorial Library in Farmington was built by his sons in memory of Nathan Cutler. The house has been much altered but is essentially an L-shaped two-story Federal style house. It is illustrated on the border of the 1861 map of Franklin County.

ORCHARD STREET

145. Martelle L. Alden Double House, 1878 - C
10 Orchard Street

Two-story, four-bay hip roofed Italianate double house, the largest and most detailed structure of its type surviving in Farmington. It was the first house to be built on Orchard Street, and features a pair of two-story bay windows and center porch on the facade, as well as a two-story ell.

146. Martelle L. Alden House, 1896 - C
12 Orchard Street
Joseph M. Matthiew, Builder

Unusual eclectic 1890s dwelling built by M. L. Alden who built the double house directly adjoining to the west. This two-story, two-bay house is distinguished by the ornamentation of its enclosed side porch and small tower which is located between two dormers on the east side.

147. David H. Knowlton House, 1878 - C
14 Orchard Street

Unusual Italianate house with Stick Style detailing built for David H. Knowlton, editor, publisher, and founder of Knowlton-McLeary Printing Company. The two-story dwelling, which is sheathed in wooden shakes, features bay windows, an enclosed corner sun porch, cornices detailed with shaped rafter ends, and an ell which extends to a square hip roofed carriage barn.

148. Charles A. Gould House, c. 1915 - C
21 Orchard Street

Excellent example of a one-story, hip roofed early twentieth century Bungalow in nearly original condition. It is among the largest and finest of its type in Farmington and is indicative of the continued appeal of the Court-Orchard Streets area as a well-to-do residential neighborhood.

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149. **J. Prentice Flint House, c. 1905 - C**
15 Orchard Street
Oliver P. Stewart, Builder

Handsome two-story four-square Colonial Revival residence with Craftsman overtones. One of the most distinctive early twentieth century houses in Farmington, particularly with its use of river stone as a first floor veneer and in the round posts of the wraparound porch.

150. **Walter J. Titcomb House, 1909 - C**
3 Orchard Street

Modest two-story, gable front frame building sheathed in wood shingles. It features a pedimented enclosed entrance porch, and a side porch.

GROVE STREET

151. **House, 1950 - NC**
4 Grove Street

This modest one-story dwelling is sheathed in aluminum siding and is oriented with its gable roof parallel to the street. It has an asymmetrical fenestration pattern and an exterior chimney on the north end.

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The Farmington Historic District comprises the bulk of this central Maine community's significant and contiguous historic resources. From its initial development as a trading center at the turn of the eighteenth century, Farmington village experienced a rapid period of growth before and after the commencement of the Civil War as a result of its designation as the shire town of Franklin County, the establishment of a handful of manufactories, and the founding of several educational institutions. The district's numerous residential, commercial, religious, educational, governmental, and industrial resources - eight of which are already listed in the National Register - clearly illustrate this pattern of development. Applicable National Register criteria include criterion A for the district's important historical associations; criterion B for the association with significant persons; and criterion C for significance in design. Criteria Considerations A, B and D also apply by virtue of the presence, respectively, of religious properties, moved properties, and a cemetery.

c.1800-1861

The Town of Farmington was initially settled in the late 1770s, with the lots now forming Farmington village taken up early in the following decade. At the outset, and for many years thereafter, the principal area of settlement was concentrated around Farmington Falls village, located about five miles south of the subject community. Originally designated as Sandy River Township, the present corporate boundary of the Town of Farmington was fixed on February 1, 1794.

According to local historians, the settlement of Farmington village - or Center Village as it was originally called - did not begin in earnest until the first years of the 1800s. A general store is said to have been established in 1792 in one of the settler's log houses, but a second store was not opened until 1799. By 1800 it has been estimated that there were only four buildings at the present village (Butler, p. 76). At the time, the existing street pattern was virtually non-existent. The County Road (which was laid out in 1793) passed to the west of present day Main Street although its course was altered slightly in 1797 to follow a path along what is now Front and Pleasant streets. Two years earlier Perham Road (now Street) was located along its present course, thereby providing a link to the eastern part of the Town. Anson Street, which defines part of the district's northern boundary, also appears to be of relatively early origin since it served as the property edge of the meeting house erected in 1803 on the present site of the courthouse (36). In 1805 the construction of a bridge was begun over the Sandy River at the extension of Perham Road. The precise date of the development of Main Street is uncertain, although the construction and siting of "Fewacres" (1) about 1819 indicates its existence by then.

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The nucleus of a village which appears to have existed in 1800 quickly grew during the succeeding years. In 1803 the above-referenced meeting house was built and an adjacent cemetery lot (83) was set aside. John Church's grant of land for this purpose also included space for a town common (23), an ancillary property to the meeting house used for a variety of purposes but not improved in any significant way until the early twentieth century. Four years after the construction of the meeting house, the Farmington Academy was incorporated and the construction of a building begun. This institution formally opened on January 1, 1812. The only extant buildings from this first decade of growth are the c.1810 Joseph Titcomb House (29) with its overall shape and center chimney being the most tangible reminders of its age, and the much altered Prescott-Church House (84) erected sometime between 1805 and 1817.

During the years leading to the formation of Franklin County and the selection of Farmington Village as the county seat, the community had firmly established itself as the area's principal trading, religious, and educational center. Although the precise number of mercantile establishments and dwellings in existence during this period has not been determined, it is possible to measure the growth of the village by the number of church buildings erected. The meeting house built in 1803 had served the several denominations until the 1830s when separate church buildings were constructed in 1835 by the Free Will Baptists (10) and Baptists, as well as one by the Congregationalists in 1836.

Several other important developments during this early period include the construction in 1821 of the first store on the Square (Main Street/Broadway intersection) by Joseph Johnson; the establishment of a tannery in 1828; and the founding in 1831 of the Sandy River Yeoman, the community's first, albeit short-lived newspaper (only one volume was published). Following the designation of Farmington in 1838 as the new county seat, the upper floor of the meeting house was remodeled for use as a courtroom and the lower story was converted to town offices. It served this purpose until replaced by the existing courthouse (36) in 1885.

The quarter century between the formation of Franklin County and the beginning of the Civil War was a time of considerable change in Farmington. Its growth and prosperity are evident in numerous ways including the laying out of High, Academy, and South streets in the 1840s; the founding of the Abbott School for boys in 1844; and the destruction by fire in 1850 of a significant portion of the commercial district followed by its reconstruction with more substantial brick blocks. The nineteenth century historian Francis Butler noted that in the decade between 1840 and 1850, "The village... grew perhaps more rapidly than at any time in its history" (Butler, p. 182). He further stated that there were about one-hundred houses in the village by

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1850, and that:

the number of stores was about fifteen, including two grocery stores, three millinery establishments, two tailor shops, one apothecary, one boot and shoe, and one hardware store, besides several grocery and dry goods stores. There were also eighteen mechanic shops, including four blacksmiths, four cabinet makers, three saddle and harness makers, two workers in tin, one carriage maker, one tanner, and one printer. Seven lawyers were ready to settle disputes, three physicians, to heal diseases; a dentist also followed his profession, and an artist was prepared to take daguerreotypes. Four churches sustained stated worship in houses dedicated to this purpose. One newspaper was published. The Franklin Register was established in 1840, by Rev. J. S. Swift (Butler, pp. 182-83).

Further evidence of the village's development in the 1850s is witnessed by the founding of the Sandy River Bank in 1853, the publication of the Franklin Patriot beginning in 1858, and the issuance in 1860 of a new charter for the Village Corporation which, unlike previous efforts, led to the purchase of Farmington's first fire engine.

Unlike the paucity of resources from the earliest years of Farmington's settlement, its mid-nineteenth century period of growth is reasonably well represented in the district, if largely through residential buildings. The above-noted development of High and Academy streets as well as the subdivision of property along Perham Street resulted in the construction of numerous extant buildings. These range in style and scale from modest one-and-a-half story Greek Revival capes (86, 101, 104) erected in the 1840s, to several houses (57, 117, 122) blending Greek and Gothic Revival styles, and a handful of substantial brick structures (102, 119, 120) including a rare octagonal dwelling (108). Their original occupants represent a cross-section of the community's business and professional class among whom were carpenter/builders Epaphrus Johnson (101) and Louis Voter (120), merchants Timothy F. Belcher (102) and Hiram Ramsdell (108), physician and real estate developer Edmund Russell (119), and blacksmith Ira Kilgore (117). Further evidence of Farmington's commitment to providing educational facilities is evident in the construction along High Street in 1857 of both the South School (97) on High Street (a building which was subsequently remodeled into a dwelling) as well as the erection of the North School along Anson Street.

An article that appeared in Drews Rural Intelligencer and which was reprinted in the October 29, 1857, edition of the Farmington Chronicle provides an insightful contemporary account of Farmington's appearance on the eve of the Civil War:

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A stranger in walking around Farmington Village, cannot but be struck with the evidences of prosperity everywhere manifested. There is not a poor house or other mean building in the village. Nearly every dwelling and the grounds around, are ornamented and embellished with shrubbery, plants, flowers, and trees. There are no dilapidated front fences, or gardens overgrown with weeds. There are no squalid and ragged children in the streets. There seems to be no second class. Mechanics live in as good style as merchants and lawyers, dress as well, and no doubt know as much.

1861-1886

The twenty-five year interval between 1861 and 1886 is bounded by significant historic events, although at vastly different scales and effect. On the one hand, the Civil War "... robbed the town of the lives of no less than fifty men in the prime of life, as well as the fruits of the industry of four times that number, for more than a third of a decade" (Butler, p. 252). At a more localized level, Farmington's most destructive fire occurred in 1886, a conflagration which resulted in the rebuilding of most of the commercial and residential area along Main Street. Butler characterized the decade between 1860 and 1870 as one "marked by improvements, rather than by the increase of population" (p. 252), but termed the succeeding decade's growth "... as considerable as in any period of its [Farmington's] history" (p. 258).

This period witnessed several events which would have a long-term impact on Farmington's subsequent history and physical appearance. The first of these was the State Legislature's decision to locate a Normal School in the village, a decision whose outcome was certainly influenced by the offer of the trustees of Farmington Academy to turn over their property and funds to the State. Late in 1863 the old frame building was moved and subsequently attached to a substantial new brick structure designed by the noted Boston architect Gridley J. F. Bryant and built on the site of the present Merrill Hall (47). Further development of the street pattern took place in 1866 with the construction of Church and Court streets as well as the extension of High Street from Perham to Anson (Butler, p. 253). On September 15, 1870, Farmington Village welcomed the first Maine Central Railroad train, an event which had been forestalled for a decade when the line was terminated across the river at West Farmington. The period saw further expansion of the community's educational facilities with the founding of the May School For Girls in 1868 and "The Willows" school on Upper Main Street in 1870. In the mid-1870s two fires occurred in the commercial district, the latter one in the fall of 1875 resulting in the loss of property valued at \$10,000. Finally, several significant industries were established including Charles Wheeler's split bamboo fishing rod manufactory and a large corn canning

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plant. Wheeler's enterprise would earn him a medal at the Centennial Exhibition, and as late as 1884 he would have the distinction of being the only manufacturer of this type of rod in Maine. In a broader context, however, Wheeler's success underscores the importance of Farmington's location at the gateway to the increasingly popular Rangeley lakes region which, with the construction in 1879 of the Sandy River Railroad between Phillips and Farmington made this nationally noted fishing area even more accessible.

There are numerous buildings in the district which represent the growth and prosperity of the 1860s, 1870s, and early 1880s. Among them are the first group of relatively unaltered brick commercial buildings on Main Street including the strikingly detailed, post 1875 fire, Abbott Belcher Block (20), Bolbier-Pillsbury Block (41), and Sarah S. Belcher Block (42). Along Broadway, a pair of extant frame buildings (70, 71) dating from the 1870s housed, respectively, the blacksmith shop of Levi Brown and the fishing rod manufactory of Charles E. Wheeler. Residential construction in this period took place throughout the district, but particularly along newly opened Court Street and the extension of High Street. Court Street appears to have been the most fashionable area to build. This fact is revealed not only by the names of the new residents including prominent merchant Daniel M. Bonney and tannery owner Joseph P. Thwing, but also by the scale and architectural expression of their houses and lots. Bonney's sophisticated Second Empire style dwelling (125) was erected in 1880 from designs by Portland architect Charles H. Kimball. An equally impressive Second Empire house (137) was built and occupied by Alvin Neal, a local contractor associated with several properties in the district including the nearby Thwing house (134). Neal was not the only builder to select Court Street as his residence. In 1866, Almas S. Butterfield erected his house (142), and two years later Louis Voter built a new house (143) on an adjacent lot. Voter's activities are particularly interesting since he was moving from the Perham Street dwelling (120) which he had put up less than a decade earlier, and he was building in wood rather than masonry. This latter point underscores the fact that postwar residential buildings in the district were almost exclusively of frame construction.

The two most architecturally imposing buildings erected in Farmington in the early 1880s were the Music Hall Block (74) of 1882-83 and the Franklin County Courthouse (36) of 1885. Both of these notable and still largely intact structures were designed by the Lewiston architect George M. Coombs. Features of the emerging Queen Anne style are visible on both buildings in the surface ornamentation of their facades, although the courthouse is principally a Romanesque Revival design.

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In addition to the significant architectural changes which were taking place in the village during the post Civil War period, there is documentary evidence (but little remaining physical evidence) to indicate that the grounds of several properties had been transformed by picturesque landscape plans. As shown on the 1874 map of Farmington, three major properties including "Fewacres" (1), the Little Blue School (formerly Abbott School for Boys), and "The Willows," had been landscaped to a greater or lesser extent. They would be joined about 1880 by a fourth property, the Joseph P. Thwing House (134) on Court Street. The ample grounds around the Little Blue School were extensively improved by a network of paths as well as a series of stone bridges over a stream linking two ponds. Jacob Abbott, who operated the school across from his house "Fewacres", had imposed an equally picturesque design upon his property. In a less pronounced manner, the equivalent desire to improve the setting of one's house was carried out elsewhere in the district by the planting of shade trees and the erection of fences and a series of handsome granite retaining walls by several of the residents of Court Street. From time to time the Chronicle noted these activities as on December 12, 1878, when Alvin Neal was "... putting a very nice and expensive granite work in front of his fine residence " (137), or on June 7, 1883, when it stated that A. J. Gerry "... has one of the finest granite fronts at his residence [133] on Court Street to be seen in Farmington village." The paper was also witness to the passage of these trends as when it made the comment on June 9, 1893, that "Front yard fences are disappearing about town." It also chastised the Town for giving up "the beautiful common in our village... to general neglect, save the portions that have been appropriated by private parties for a lumber and store yard" (July 27, 1876).

1886-1900

On October 22, 1886, Farmington was visited by the worst fire in its history. The local newspapers carried a lengthy description of its procession from a barn near the railroad tracks to Pleasant Street and then down the west side of Main and across Broadway. A total of 33 houses were destroyed in addition to 19 stores, 3 churches, 2 hotels, the county jail, the post office, a plough manufactory, and several offices. Property losses were estimated to be nearly \$300,000. Nonetheless, Farmington's residents appear to have been undaunted by the magnitude of their loss and the task of rebuilding the village. As the Chronicle noted in its January 19, 1888, edition, over \$250,000 had already been expended on new buildings and improvements. To date, eleven brick blocks had been erected, as well as two banks, three churches, a new jail, a hotel, three wooden stores, and eleven residences (built and remodeled).

The physical appearance of the district clearly reflects the extensive building activity which occurred after the fire. The many extant commercial,

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residential, and religious structures erected in this short time span form a significant proportion of Farmington's notable architectural resources. They also illustrate the work of several important Maine architects including Stevens & Cobb, George M. Coombs, E. E. Lewis, Fassett & Thompson, as well as the Boston firm of Cummings & Sears. The architectural styles represented range from a large body of Romanesque Revival designs (5, 17, 18), and several Queen Anne style buildings (18, 16, 49), to a Richardsonian Romanesque bank block (14), and a Shingle Style residence (9). Reconstruction of the residential area along Main Street continued into the late 1890s where new or remodeled houses reveal the popularity of the Queen Anne style as well as the emerging Colonial Revival (6). As was the case elsewhere in the district, these dwellings were occupied by a diverse group of residents including telephone exchange owner Maria H. Newell (3), postmaster Daniel W. Pratt (8), and local entrepreneur James H. Waugh (53). One further building of note erected in this period was the Coombs, Gibbs & Wilkinson designed Merrill Hall (47) of 1898.

1900-1943

At the opening of the twentieth century the population of the Town of Farmington stood at 3,288 persons, a modest gain over the previous decade but still below its 1880 peak (the statistics do not distinguish between the population of the village and the town). The beginning of the period is marked by a series of events which had a distinct impact on the district. They include the construction in 1900 of a brick plant (59) by Chester Greenwood for the manufacture of "Greenwood's Champion Ear Protector" (an office block [61] was built nearby the year before); the erection of the Beaux-Arts style Cutler Memorial Library (56) between 1901-03, and the improvement of the Common (23) into an ornamental public park in 1903. The town made a significant improvement to its public educational facilities in 1905-06 when it built the large Colonial Revival style Farmington High School on High Street, and the Normal School would eventually increase its presence at the southern end of the village with the construction of a dormitory in 1924 and a gymnasium (55) in 1931. An important Colonial Revival style addition to Main Street at this time is the Farmington Post Office of 1935 (45). The last significant non-residential building erected in this period was the headquarters of the Farmington Village Corporation (93), a reasonably intact example of Moderne style architecture constructed in 1940.

The early years of the twentieth century saw the arrival in Farmington of the first automobiles, a technological innovation which would have a considerable impact on the community's physical appearance. In 1905 Frank E. McLeary opened the village's first auto garage having converted his stable on Church Street into the "Farmington Automobile Station" (Mallett, p. 30). This was the beginning of an enterprise into which McLeary appears to have

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devoted his full energies and enthusiasm, a perception derived from the fact that as business grew he took the extraordinary step of building a new brick garage and warehouse under his Second Empire style residence on Main Street adjacent to the courthouse; then he erected a second brick garage at the rear of his lot adjoining the cemetery (83); and finally in 1928 he crowned his activities by engaging Portland architect John P. Thomas to design an auto warehouse (79) across from his Church Street facility. Although McLeary may have been the largest dealer in town he was by no means the only one. As early as 1918 the Metcalf Garage was occupying the ground floor of a large block (12) erected on Main Street about 1916, and several other agencies were located in various commercial buildings along Main and Broadway for decades thereafter. By 1930 there were no fewer than four automobile dealers as well as ten service stations (including those of the auto dealers). These businesses must have served a large local trade as well as the ever-increasing number of automobile tourists, the latter of whom sustained that segment of Farmington's economy which was tied to summer recreation; a pattern which existed at least as early as when Charles Wheeler began the manufacture of fishing rods a half century before.

In addition to the buildings noted above, the district saw the construction or substantial remodeling of a considerable number of residences in the pre-World War II period. They include newly built Colonial Revival style houses along Orchard (149), High (106), and Upper Main (27) streets and the substantial Colonial Revival style remodelings of the 1896 Carleton P. Merrill House (96) and the c. 1820 Dr. Lafayette Perkins House (31). A house (30) blending Colonial Revival and Craftsman forms was erected for Henry C. Russell in 1917, and a distinctive Bungalow (148) was built on Orchard Street in 1915.

1943-PRESENT

The period of significance of the district ends in 1943, at which time all of the existing contributing resources had been added to the historic district. Post-war additions and alterations have been frequent, although they have been confined primarily to the storefronts of commercial buildings. In the late 1940s two non-residential brick building (91, 107) were built along High Street on the site of earlier dwellings removed for the purpose. The Barrows Block (38) was erected on the east side of Main Street in 1952 and Scott Hall (4) was built at the southern end of the district in 1960. The former Normal School campus (which had become the Farmington Teachers College and then was integrated into the State University System) has undergone a tremendous expansion south of Merrill Hall (on the grounds of the former Abbott School) in addition to occupying several of the former residential properties on Main Street. The importance of this educational center accounts in part for the Town of Farmington's twentieth century growth to a population (1990) exceeding 7,000 persons.

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Sanford and Leggett. 1874.

In addition to the above named published sources, the preparation of this nomination - particularly with regard to the histories of the individual properties - was made possible by the diligent work of Randall J. Bennett and Arthur Gerrier. Mr. Bennett was the project director of the Franklin County Architectural Survey which the Commission instituted in 1987. His work included the comprehensive indexing of the Franklin County newspapers from 1831 to 1908; a task of great enormity that yielded invaluable documentary material. Additional intensive level survey work was carried out in 1989-90 by Mr. Gerrier in several Franklin County villages including Farmington. His deed research, coupled with the newspaper notations, yielded the dates of construction, original owners, and frequently the builders of the properties in this district. Finally, Roger Reed of the Commission staff was able to provide the names of many of the architects of Farmington's buildings which he has discovered through his on-going newspaper and periodical research.

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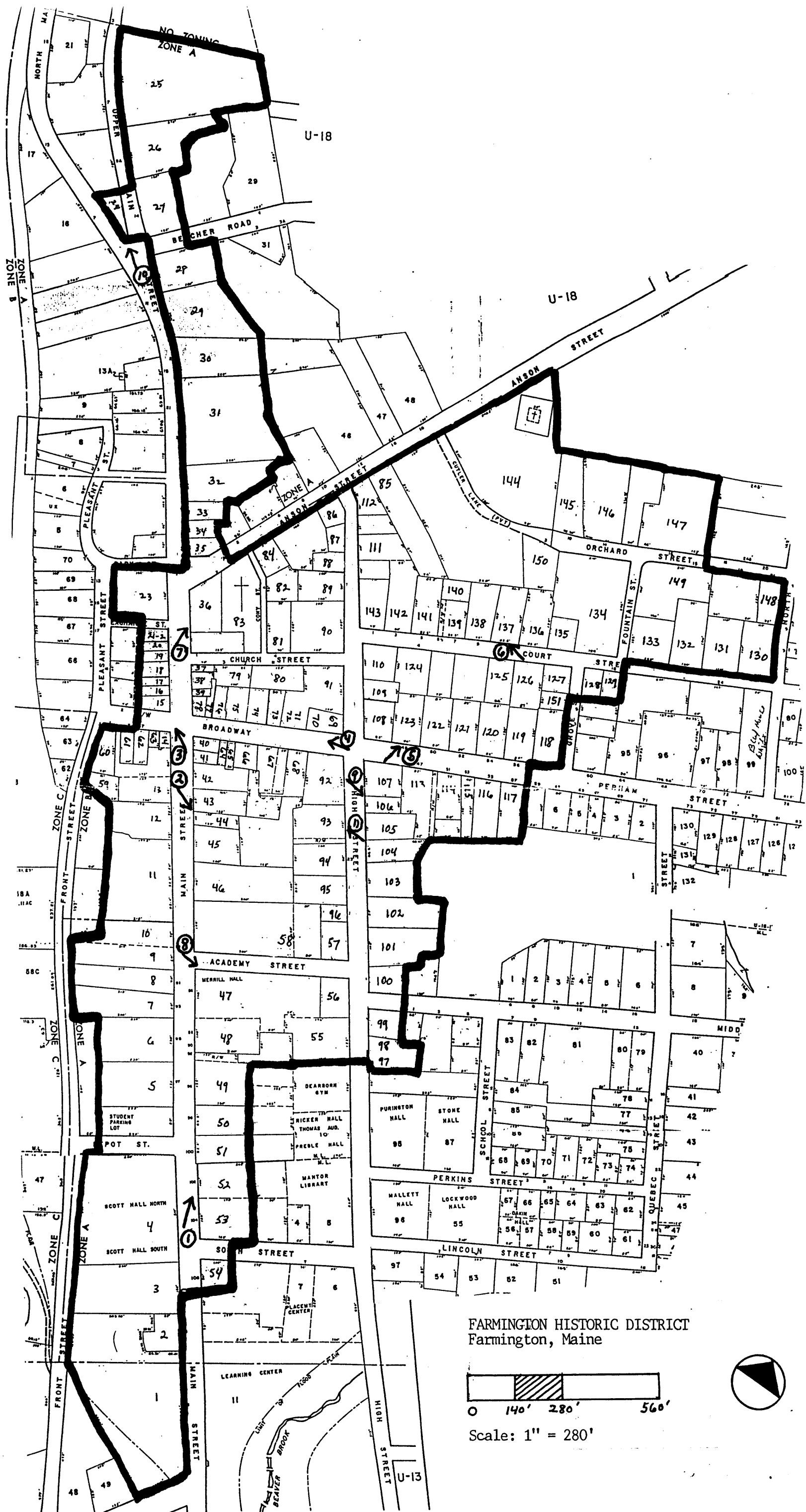
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

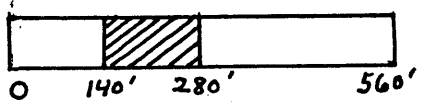
See Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the district embraces the most significant and least altered concentration of historic properties in Farmington village. At each point along the boundary, the presence of a group of heavily altered buildings - beyond which there were no particularly important concentrations of intact structures - offered the logical terminus. It is for this reason that the north side of Anson, west side of Main (beyond the Common), Perham above Grove, Court above North, and Pleasant streets were excluded. At the southern end of the district, several recent additions to the university campus or the substantial remodeling of older buildings defined the boundary there. The previously listed property encompassing "Fewacres" forms the southwestern corner.



FARMINGTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
Farmington, Maine



Scale: 1" = 280'

