1671.

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 <u>Harward Family Hous</u>	e	
other names/site number		
2. Location		,
5 . 0.1	. Road, .4 mi S of Junctic	27 / 1
city or town <u>Richmond</u>		🍱 vicinity
		code <u>023</u> zip code <u>04357</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification		
	e continuation sheet for additional commen \$\\ \frac{5\mu}{8}\/\ \gamma_{\text{ate}} \\ \text{on Commission} \end{aligned}	ts.)
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date	_
State or Federal agency and bureau	<i>i</i>	
4. National Park Service Certification	lone	. 0
I hereby certify that the property is: Ventered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register	Signature of the Keepe	Date of Action Q.2.7.9(Entered In the National Register
See continuation sheet.determined not eligible for the National Register.		
removed from the National Register.		
Other, (explain:)		

Harward	Family	House	
Name of Prope			

Sagadahoc,	ME	
County and State		

5. Classification Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources wi	thin Property
(Check as many boxes as apply) X private	(Check only one box) ☐ building(s)	(Do not include previously listed Contributing Nonco	resources in the count.)
public-local	☐ district		buildings
public-Statepublic-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure		sites
_ public i odoral	□ object		structures
			objects
		1	O Total
Name of related multiple p (Enter "N/A" if property is not part	property listing of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing rin the National Register	resources previously listed
N/A		0	
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	
Domestic/Single Dwelling		Domestic/Single Dwe	lling
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions)	
Federal		foundationStone/Grani	te
Greek Revival		walls Wood:/Weatherboa	rd
Italianate			
		roof <u>Asphalt</u>	
		other Rear ells exten	d to connected
		barn.	

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

Harward Family Home Name of Property	Sagadahoc, ME County and State
8. Statement of Significance	
Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
for National Register listing.)	Architecture
□ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	Industry
▼ 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	Period of Significance
individual distinction.	c. 1795
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	1817-1869
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates c. 1795
Property is:	c. 1850
☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
☐ B removed from its original location.	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	Harward, John
	Cultural Affiliation
□ D a cemetery.	N/A
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	

within the past 50 years.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

 $\hfill \Box$ ${\bf G}$ less than 50 years of age or achieved significance

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36
CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional da	ata:
)ffice
☐ Other State agency	
☐ Federal agency	
□ Local government	
☐ University	

□ Other

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

Harward Family House Name of Property	Sagadahoc, ME County and State	
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property 11 Acres		
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3	
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/titleJames Hewat, Architectural Historian		
organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission	on date July, 1996	
street & number 55 Capitol Street	telephone (207) 287-2132	
city or town Augusta	state ME zip code04333	
Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:		
Continuation Sheets		
Maps A USCS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the pr	reportu's legation	
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the pr		
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having	ig large acreage or numerous resources.	
Photographs		
Representative black and white photographs of the pro-	roperty.	
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		
city or town		

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

Harward Family House		•	Sagadahoc, ME
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Fronting Pork Point Road in Bowdoinham, the Harward Family House is a two-and-a-half story gable front house connected to a large barn by way of two rear ells. The complex is of wood frame construction and is set in an agricultural area close to the Kennebec River. It is sheathed in clapboards, rests on a granite foundation, and features an imposing Greek Revival/Italianate main facade with Colonial Revival elements. Two very tall interior/side chimneys penetrate the roof and rise above the central ridge line of the house.

The main (east) elevation of the house is distinguished by its steeply pitched gable end roof and symmetrical five-bay fenestration pattern. A centrally located Colonial Revival manner doorway with a denticulated entablature and two, twelve-light, three quarter length sidelights provide the central element of the first story of the house. Two six-over-six double hung sash with shutters flank the doorway on this level. Five slightly shorter six-over-six double hung sash are symmetrically placed on the second floor while the attic story is punctuated by a pair of windows similar in size and profile to those found on the first story of the house. The window moldings and eave brackets appear to have been inspired by the Italianate mode while the massing, corner pilasters, and cornice returns are clearly Greek Revival.

A projecting sun porch added early this century dominates the first story on the south elevation of the Harward Family House. Three six-over-six double hung sash with shutters are placed asymmetrically on the second story of this elevation. Three windows of similar size and profile to those found on the south elevation are set asymmetrically on the first and second stories of the north elevation of the house. The gable end of a two-story, four bay ell with a central chimney connects at the west elevation of the main house. A second one-and-one-half story side gable ell connects at the gable end of the first. A one- story side gable breezeway connects to the Yankee barn which is set perpendicular to the house. While the window moldings, eave brackets, and pilasters found on the two ells are more restrained in manner than those on the main house, these same elements are again more fully articulated on the south elevation of the barn. The two-story center drive barn with cupola features two six-over-six double hung sash flanking doors to the upper hayloft on the south elevation. A weathervane depicting pigs jumping overboard from a ship adorns the ridge of the barn.

The Harward Family House is thought to have originally been built about 1795. While a number of interior elements reflect this initial period of construction, the exterior appearance of the house most clearly represents changes made to the house c 1850. The gable-end configuration of the building dates to this remodeling. Prior to this, the building had either a more typical Federal period side gable or hipped roof, the ridge of which was significantly lower than it is now. This earlier roofline is discernible on the chimneys.

A surviving mid-nineteenth century photograph of the house shows a long one-and-a half story ell running off the south elevation of the house parallel to Pork Point Road. The barn is connected to the ell and, like the house, is oriented with its gable end facing the road. The reorientation of the complex to the back of the house probably took place sometime shortly after this photograph was taken. The barn and portions of the ell appear to have been retained during the nineteenth century reconfiguration of the complex. It is not known when the Colonial Revival

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changes to the house were made, but it appears that they date from the first half of this century.

The interior of the house retains features from the Federal, Greek Revival, and Colonial Revival Periods. The plan of the main house is two rooms wide and deep on the first and second stories. The Federal period central staircase has been refitted with a Greek Revival newel post and bannister, while the intricate woodwork of the two north parlors and wall paintings and stained paneling of the southeast parlor appear to be Colonial Revival in inspiration. Federal period mantels survive in the southwest parlor and two of the upstairs bedrooms. Boxed-in corner posts which appear to date from the original construction are visible on the interior of both the first and second floors of the house.

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The Harward Family House was built by local ship builder Captain Thomas Harward about 1795 and occupied continuously by his descendants for at least one hundred years. Although significant physical changes have been made to the building since its original construction reflecting the Greek Revival, Italianate, and Colonial Revival manners, a number of Federal period features still survive. It is eligible for nomination to the National Register under criterion B for its association with John Harward who was significantly linked to the development of Bowdoinham during the early to mid-nineteenth, and criterion C for its architectural significance.

Thomas Harward was either born in Bowdoinham or came to the area as a boy with his English parents, who are thought to have inherited a substantial fortune. A nineteenth century account states that while cutting hay along the banks of the Androscoggin River in August of 1775, Harward and several other men were abducted by British soldiers and taken prisoner to England. Harward apparently returned to Bowdoinham several years after the American Revolution and by 1790 had established himself as a shipbuilder in the area. The first ship known to have been built by Thomas Harward was the brig Polly constructed on Swan Island (located directly across the river from the Harward estate at Pork Point) in 1790. In 1796, the family bought Thomas's brother George the Barker House and land on the southern end of Swan Island. It is during this decade that the Federal portion of the Harward House is thought to have been built.

Thomas Harward served as a private in the militia during the War of 1812, and in 1817 established a shipyard at Pork Point on the Kennebec River which engaged in building vessels (primarily for the West India trade) until 1869. Harward is reported to have raised thirteen children in this house. The eldest son Thomas (1788-1891) moved to Brooklyn, New York as a young man and inherited the Harward estate upon his father's death. Another of Harward's sons, John (1800-1892) stayed on the estate (which his brother deeded to him in 1871) and ran the shipyard after his father's death. In addition to running the family business, John Harward served as a state representative in 1848, a Major of the Battalion of Cavalry in 1850, and as a Bowdoinham selectman in 1863. His daughter Martha Isabel Harward (1836-1904) married the prominent Brunswick shipbuilder Alfred Skolfield (1815-1895) and raised three daughters. It appears that about 1850, John Harward made significant modifications to the house in an attempt to update it in the prevailing taste of the times. This included the construction of the dominant steeply pitched gable end roof, the raising of the two interior chimneys, and the application Greek Revival and Italianate decorative motifs including pilasters and eave brackets. John Harward occupied the Harward family house until his death, and thereafter as stipulated in the 1871 deed of sale) the property descended to Alfred Harward. The Harward family is thought to have lived on the property until the early twentieth century. The Colonial Revival changes to the house appear to have been made by a subsequent owner.

The shipyard established by Captain Thomas Harward at Pork Point, undoubtedly, had a significant effect on the economy and development of the Town of Bowdoinham during the nineteenth century. While not as large as some of the contemporary shipyards along the Kennebec River such as Bath or Richmond, the Harward shipyard was the largest in the town, producing thirty-two full masted vessels in the years between 1817 and 1869. The years between 1845 and 1855 were the enterprise's most productive in which it turned out eleven ships of 500 tons or

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more. This period of prosperity coincides with the estimated date of John's remodeling of the house at Pork Point. Only a few vessels were built at Harward's shipyard following the crash of 1856 and the effects of its closing in 1869 were, reportedly, felt by the local economy.

Sagadahoc, ME

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Harward Family House

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Section	Section number 9 Page 2				
	Adams, Silas. The History of the Town of Bowdoinham, 1762-1912. Waterville, Maine: Fairfield Publishing Company. 1912.				
	Bowdoinham, The Seventeenth Town in Maine, 1762-1962. Bowdoinham, Maine: Bicentennial Booklet Committee. 1962.				
	Daly-Fleming, John Daly. <i>Richmond on the Kennebec</i> . Lewiston, Maine: Twin City Printery, 1966.				
	"Death of Major John Howard, One of the Oldest Kennebec Shipbuilders."October, 1892.				
	1858 Map of Bowdoinham, Sagadahoc County. (Reprint) Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley				

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property of eleven acres occupies the Town of Bowdoinham tax map R 11, Lot 2.

Boundary Justification

The boundary embraces the eleven acres that are historically and presently associated with the Harward Family House.