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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 36A). 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 Standish Corner Historic District

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Junction of Routes 25/113 and 35 N/A not for publication

city or town Standish, N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Cumberland code 005 zip code 04084

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. Thompson* 9/3/93  
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:)

Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action 10/14/93  
*Delores Byrum*

Standish Corner Historic District  
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine  
County and State

**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	
6		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6		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**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Hotel

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Recreation & Culture/Museum

Commerce/Trade/Business

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite

walls Wood/Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other

**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.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

Community Development & Planning

**Period of Significance**

1789-1943

**Significant Dates**

1789

c. 1830

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

Standish Corner Historic District  
Name of Property

Cumberland, Maine  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 8

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	9
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Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

2 

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4 

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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. Mohny, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date July, 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.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**STANDISH CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICTSection number 7 Page 2

The Standish Corner Historic District encompasses an irregular area of approximately eight acres in a small crossroads community, fourteen miles west of Portland, Maine's largest urban area. It contains five frame buildings erected between the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The district lies astride Routes 25/113, a significant east-west highway.

The district is architecturally cohesive by virtue of the consistent orientation, massing, and composition of the buildings, all of which were originally built as residences. Constructed of wood and sheathed in weatherboards, the houses have symmetrically composed five-bay elevations with central entries and gable roofs. Three of the buildings are two stories in height whereas the William Thompson (4) and Bailey-Swasey (2) houses each feature a third story, of which the Thompson house's is known to have been added later. Both the Mitchell-Cole (3) and Marrett (1) houses feature ells linked to a carriage house and barn, respectively. The Marrett house is an especially well preserved example of the connected style of farm architecture which developed in northern New England in the mid nineteenth century. The Bailey-Swasey and William Thompson houses also had these characteristics although now only the ell of the former survives whereas the Thompson house has a newly built ell. There is no indication that the Dennett house (5) achieved this form, but an early detached barn is extant.

Lot sizes vary considerably in the district, although the consistent setbacks aid in unifying the five buildings. Both the Marrett and Dennett houses occupy generous lots; the remnants of much larger properties originally associated with them. The Bailey-Swasey and Mitchell-Cole houses were built on residential size lots carved from the thirty-acre William Thompson House lot. However, the original siting and subsequent landscaping features of shade trees on these properties was carried out to establish a village-like pattern. Unfortunately, the relatively recent reconstruction of Routes 25/113 with its broad paved surface, as well as redevelopment outside of the district boundary have diminished to some extent this historic village setting.

There are six (6) contributing resources and no non-contributing resources in the district.

**Inventory List**

- 1. Daniel Marrett House, 1789 - C  
National Register (2/15/74)**

(The following description and history are taken from the National Register nomination.)

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The main house is a two-and-a-half story central chimney dwelling typical of a form popular in Maine during the eighteenth century. In the mid-nineteenth century, the house received an overlay of Greek Revival trim, and the pitch of the roof was altered to conform to the Greek Revival Style.

The Marrett House has a granite foundation and is of wooden frame construction with clapboarding on the exterior. The facade is composed of five bays. The first story central bay has a projecting entrance. The front of this entrance contains a door with a pilaster at either side and a triangular pediment above it. A window with six-over-six sash is located on either side of the projecting entrance. A horizontal Greek Revival molding is found above each window.

At either side of the entrance are two windows with six-over-six sash and horizontal Greek Revival molding over them. The second story facade has five windows which are identical in treatment to those on the first story. The left and right walls of the house have two windows on each story. The windows are identical to those on the facade.

The Marrett House possesses Greek Revival pilasters at each of its four corners. The pilasters have recessed vertical panels and caps. The cornice is composed of a wide flat molding divided by a thin raised molding. Another thin raised molding is found at the top of the cornice. The gable roof overhangs slightly around the house. At either end of the gable roof is a double window with each section having two-over-two sash. The triangular quality of the gable ends is emphasized by being outlined with both a broad molding and a narrower projecting molding. The broad molding is similar to that on the cornice of the house, while the thinner one resembles the overhang molding.

The main ell is attached at the right rear corner of the house and stands perpendicular to it. Like the house, the ell has a granite foundation and is of wooden frame construction with clapboarding on the exterior. The ell has two stories and a gable roof. The right side possesses a Greek Revival porch with four square wooden piers. The ell is entered by a Greek Revival doorway with sidelights. To its right are two windows similar to those on the house. The right side of the second story displays a row of four windows also similar to those on the house. Four similar windows appear on the first story of the left wall and three on the second story. The broad, flat cornice molding of the house is continued on the ell.

Beyond the main ell is a lower two story secondary ell which connects the house and main ell to the large barn. Greek Revival trim

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STANDISH CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

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appears on these two structures.

The Daniel Marrett House was built by Benjamin Titcomb in the year 1789 and was owned for a short time by Mr. Gould, the first settled pastor of the town. Since that time it has been occupied by only two families, the Titcombs and the Marretts.

Daniel Marrett (1767-1836), the first of that family to own the house, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1767. When Marrett was four years old, his family moved to Lexington which became their home. In 1786, Daniel Marrett entered Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1790. He studied theology and in 1796 was ordained pastor of the Meeting House in Standish. At this time, he moved into the house and did some of the finish work in the house himself. He not only was the spiritual leader of the people of Standish but was also in many respects their temporal leader.

In 1814, the Cumberland Bank of the City of Portland sent its gold and silver coin in kegs to the Marrett House in Standish for safekeeping. The floor in one of the rooms was strengthened at this time to take the unusual weight.

From Daniel marrett, the house passed to his son, Avery Marrett. With the death of Avery Marrett, the house passed to his six children. One of these children, Miss Caroline Marrett, left the house to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. The house passed to the Society on July 8, 1944.

**2. Bailey-Swasey House, c. 1810 - C**

The Bailey-Swasey House is a well proportioned three-story, five-bay Federal style dwelling which is sheathed in weatherboards. Its central entry, which has Greek Revival style sidelights and transom, is flanked by large six-over-six windows. A second rank of six-over-six windows, somewhat smaller than those on the first story are positioned in the second story, the center one of which is framed by sidelights. Five small eight-over-eight windows occupy the third story below a narrow cornice decorated with indented moldings. This cornice carries around the building forming pediments on the two-bay gable ends whose tympanums have a triangular panel. An Italianate style porch on the south end is the sole remnant of a larger structure which continued across the front elevation. There is a broad two-story ell at the rear of the house which is believed to have been added at a later date. Beyond it is another one-story gabled addition.

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Deeds to this property provide considerable information about its use and early occupants. Originally, this was part of the 30 acre lot Number 1 which William Thompson (4) acquired from his father. In an 1806 deed to Simon Greenleaf, Thompson sold for \$80 a building on this lot which he "built for Greenleaf opposite Rev. Daniel Marrett's House." Greenleaf's subsequent use of the building is unclear for on September 19, 1809, Thompson conveyed the one-quarter acre lot to Joseph Bailey "with a small building thereon which was erected for an attorney's office." Bailey, a saddler by trade, is presumed to have erected a dwelling shortly thereafter and may have incorporated the existing office into it. Subsequent owners included John L. Parkhurst and long time occupant Horatio J. Swasey, an attorney with extensive landholdings in Standish. Swasey acquired the property in 1842 and was probably responsible for adding the former wraparound porch, the Greek Revival entry, and possibly the third story although no structural verification has been made to affirm this.

**3. Mitchell-Cole House, c. 1820 - C**

This two-story, five-bay dwelling is clad in weatherboards and rests on a granite foundation. An early twentieth century enclosed porch with a hip roof shelters the central entry, and a two-story ell which extends to a later nineteenth century attached carriage barn projects to the rear. Two six-over-six double-hung sash windows are located to either side of the porch and five are positioned on the second story. Each gable end contains a pair of similar windows on each story and multi-pane quarter-round windows in the gable peak.

The early history and original owner of this house are not clear. In 1819, when William Thompson (4) conveyed a fifteen feet wide right-of-way to Joseph Bailey (2), the lot on which this house stands appears to have still been an undeveloped parcel owned by Thompson. Four years later he transferred a one-sixteenth acre lot to his son Charles Thompson, the description of which seems to fit this lot. In 1826 Thompson conveyed it to Bailey, who then sold it in 1828 to James Hasty, who in turn transferred it back to Thompson in 1838. Neither of these deeds refers to a building and each sale was for \$150-\$200. The house appears to predate 1838 and, therefore, it may have been moved onto the lot. In any case, buildings existed in 1852 when Anna S. Blair acquired it for \$700. Long time occupants include Elisha B. Mitchell and Fred Cole.

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**4. William Thompson House, c. 1800, c. 1833, 1990 - C  
Design Alliance, Architects of Remodeling**

Like its neighbor (2) to the south, the Thompson House is a tall three-story, five-bay dwelling which is sheathed in weatherboards. However, the subject property is considerably larger than its counterpart, being a full two rooms deep and slightly taller. The front elevation features a central entry (the fan and decorative sidelights were introduced during an extensive rehabilitation in 1990) flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash. Five similar windows are located on the second story whereas five six-over-three units are placed below the simple cornice. Both gable ends contain a trio of windows and one door (the north door is a new insertion) on the first story, three windows on the second story, four in the third story, and a pair in the gable peak. Two interior chimneys rise through the roof behind the ridge. The large two-story ell and porch which extend to the rear of the house were constructed in 1990. This ell is taller and somewhat broader than an earlier structure which was attached to the rear elevation.

The Thompson House is believed to have been constructed for William Thompson (1770-1859), the son of Rev. John Thompson who was the first settled minister in Standish. A mortgage deed dated December 16, 1803, to the property on which the house stands makes no reference to buildings. It has been speculated, therefore, that the house was built shortly thereafter. In addition to the present building, whose third floor - including a barrel-arched "ballroom" - was added in the 1830s and presumably indicates its use as a tavern, Thompson constructed a store to the north of the dwelling and a law office to the south (see #2), neither of which survives. The house is listed under hotels as the "Standish House" in the annual Maine Register as early as 1857 and up to 1877.

**5. Samuel Dennett House, c. 1793 - C**

Like the Marrett House (1), the Samuel Dennett House is a two-story, five-bay frame dwelling with a central chimney. A central pedimented entrance vestibule (probably a nineteenth century addition) is flanked by six-over-six double-hung sash windows with narrow hoods. Five similar windows are symmetrically positioned across the second story immediately beneath the narrow cornice. There are four windows of varying size on each gable end and five at the rear in addition to a second vestibule. Detached from the house is a frame barn sheathed in weatherboards whose lack of ornamentation and overall appearance are suggestive of an early date of construction. Large entry doors are

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located on the south and east sides along with several window openings with six-over-six sash patterns.

Samuel Dennett (1770-1844) removed to Standish Corner from Saco, and purchased the lot on which this house stands on July 10, 1793. A tanner by trade, he and his wife Mary (Lowell) Dennett occupied the house until their deaths. It descended through the family until 1916 when it was sold to the present owner's father, Elmer R. Higgins.

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The Standish Corner Historic District contains five frame dwellings which illustrate the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century development of this crossroads community. Centered around the former site of a 1754 defensive fortification and the town's first church, Standish Corner was the principal local trading center until it was bypassed by the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad in the late 1860s. Mid- to late-twentieth century redevelopment of the area has resulted in the significant alteration of the Corner's historic appearance, leaving the properties embraced by this nomination as the last important group to remain. The district meets criteria A and C for its association with local patterns of commerce, community development and planning, and for architectural significance.

The area contained within the township boundary of Standish was granted in 1750 to Captains Humphrey Hobbs and Moses Pearson and their companies for services in the siege of Louisburg. Although settlement is said not to have commenced until 1760, proprietor's records indicate that the town had been surveyed and lots laid out early in the previous decade. In addition, a block house eighty feet square was built in 1754 for protection of the several families who had taken up residence. This structure is believed to have stood in what is now the road between the William Thompson (4) and Samuel Dennett (5) houses, although no archaeological confirmation has been made to date. The location of this community on what was essentially the frontier during the French and Indian Wars prevented any sustained settlement until hostilities had ceased.

By the mid to late 1760s, Standish (then known as Pearsontown) was beginning to witness an influx of settlers, many of whom were from New Hampshire. One such person was Ebenezer Shaw of Hampton, New Hampshire who was enticed by the proprietors to erect a sawmill in 1762. Several years later, they fulfilled the obligation of the original charter to erect a Congregational meeting house and settle a minister. Records indicate that this church stood in the middle of the intersection of what is now Routes 25/113 and 35, just outside of the district boundary. The building remained in use until about 1805 when a replacement structure (Old Red Church, N.R. 3/27/75) was erected on land to the northwest of the original site. Further evidence of the community's rapid development was the incorporation of the Town of Standish on November 30, 1785; the name being selected to honor Miles Standish.

Building activity within the present historic district began in 1789 with the construction of a substantial two-story dwelling (1) by Benjamin Titcomb. Subsequently known as the Marrett House for its long association with this family beginning with Rev. Daniel Marrett in 1796, this handsome dwelling is typical of Maine houses of the period with its center chimney and symmetrically composed five-bay facade. Four years after Titcomb had raised

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his house, Samuel Dennett, a tanner by trade, removed to Standish from Saco and sometime thereafter had the existing two-story, five-bay house (5) erected. It shares many of the characteristics of its predecessor, including the overall massing and central chimney.

In 1800 the population of Standish stood at 1,228 persons, a substantial increase over the 716 inhabitants enumerated in the census of 1790. By this date Standish Corner was the well established town center, and although the exact nature of its commercial enterprises is unknown, they would certainly have included the typical list of tradesmen including blacksmiths, merchants, and tanners or leather workers. This first decade of the nineteenth century also witnessed the construction in 1806 of a Free Will Baptist Church (meetings had been held as early as 1793) and the beginnings of a Methodist presence in 1802. Among the buildings constructed in this period was the William Thompson House (4), a large frame dwelling which was originally two stories in height (a third story was subsequently added). Thompson was the son of Rev. John Thompson, the first settled minister in Standish, and he is known to have erected both a brick store and law office on this property. Another dwelling, The Bailey-Swasey House (2), was probably built around 1810. This is the most outwardly stylish of the Federal houses with its handsomely decorated cornice and facade window composition. Originally built by Joseph Bailey, the house was occupied beginning in 1842 by Horatio J. Swasey, an attorney with extensive landholdings in Standish.

During the period up to the Civil War, Standish Corner appears to have maintained its position as the principal local trading center and the home of several small-scale manufactories. In 1862, for example, there were two inns, a harness maker, a boot and shoe manufacturer, a sash and blind manufacturer, a cooper, and several merchants who carried a range of goods (Business Directory, p. 44). The Corner also continued to retain its importance as the religious and educational center, with the Evangelical Congregational Church erecting a church here in 1834 and the Methodists adding theirs fifteen years later. A notable event took place in 1848 with the incorporation of the Standish Academy. Its classes were held in the upper story of the First Parish Church until it closed in 1857 "for want of sufficient patronage" (Clayton, p. 376). One of the inns listed in 1862 was operated by Charles Thompson, the son of William Thompson, whose c. 1804 dwelling was enlarged with a third story - including a barrel-arched ballroom - in the 1830s to facilitate its use for lodging. Significant changes were also made to the Marrett House in the late 1830s or 1840s when the existing Greek Revival ornamentation was added and its large connected barn built. Prior to 1852 the Mitchell-Cole House (3) had appeared in the district. Architecturally, this is a Federal period building, but deeds to the property on which it stands give no indication that it existed here before 1838. It may, therefore, have been moved onto this site.

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In its description of Standish, the 1880 History of Cumberland County stated that "Standish Corner, the point of original settlement, was for many years the business centre of Standish and the country to the northwest, which furnished a busy trade for two tanneries, six stores and three hotels. Opening of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad transferred the business to Sebago Lake..." (p. 373). The railroad's by-passing of Standish Corner appears to have forestalled further development of the crossroads. An analysis of the business listings in the 1880 Maine Register, for example, reveals that while the Corner retained two merchants and ten manufacturers, Sebago Lake had no less than five merchants and fifteen manufacturers and Steep Falls (at the northern end of town but also on the railroad) counted another five merchants and seven manufacturers including a large lumber, grist and plaster mill complex. Of equal note is the fact that the only hotels were in the two railroad communities; the Thompson family's "Standish House" (4) had been closed to guests after 1877. The business activity at Standish Corner declined slightly thereafter whereas it increased substantially at Sebago Lake, a pattern which was certainly aided by turn-of-the-century recreational development at the southern end of Maine's second largest lake.

Early twentieth century postcards of Standish show that the Corner continued to appear much as it would have several decades before. Tall elm trees lined the streets and framed the early to mid nineteenth century buildings which had survived with few alterations. One notable missing element, however, was the brick store which William Thompson is believed to have erected near his house (4). A town well, which had been dug in 1820 very near the location of the original church and which was improved with a new pump and granite curbing late in the nineteenth century, became in the twentieth century part of a triangular grass traffic island which defined the intersection of Route 25/113 and 35. This feature was still in existence as late as 1940, but it was eliminated when a major reconstruction of the intersection took place thereafter. The twentieth century redevelopment of several properties (including the construction of two automobile service stations) which lie adjacent to the district boundary brought significant visual changes to the Corner. In addition, one other frame building on the Thompson property was pulled down as was the two-story porch which formerly graced the facade of this imposing building. Despite these changes, however, the five buildings represented in this district continue to convey a sense of the nineteenth and early twentieth century character of this crossroads.

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Clayton, W. Woodford. History of Cumberland County Maine With Illustrations and Biographical Sketches. Philadelphia: Everts and Peck. 1880.

Maine Register and Legislative Manual. 1871-1900. Portland, Maine: G. M. Donham and Others.

Research Report on the William Thompson House and Tavern. Greater Portland Landmarks, Inc. 1986.

Sears, Albert J. The Founding of Pearsontown (Standish), Maine. Bowie, Maryland: Heritage Books, Inc. 1991.

Shettleworth, Earle G., Jr. National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Daniel Marrett House. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta. 1973.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

STANDISH CORNER HISTORIC DISTRICT

CUMBERLAND, ME

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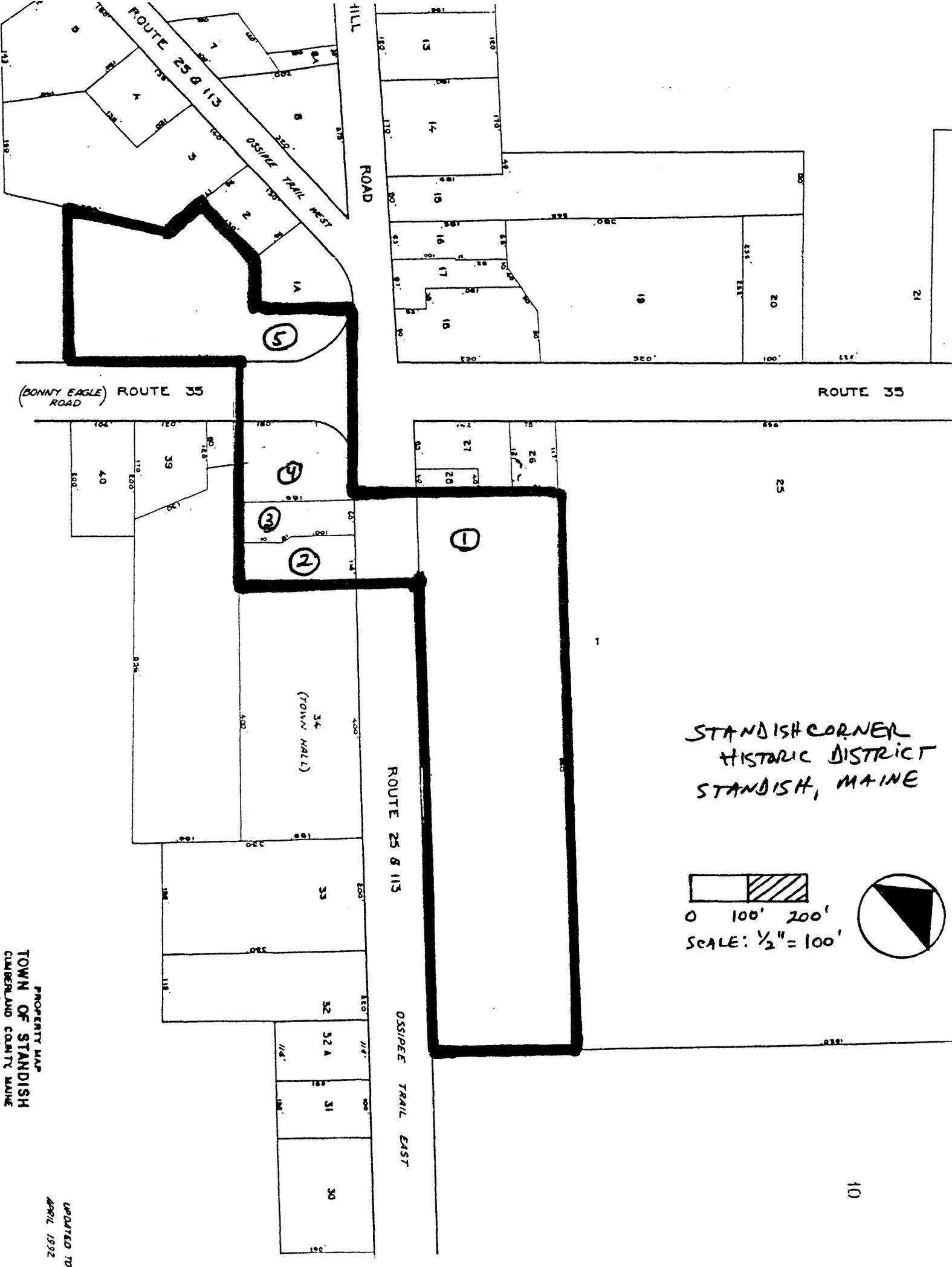
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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

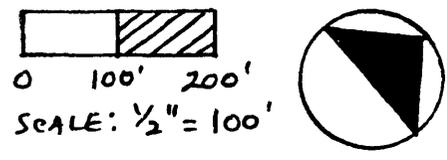
See Map

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary has been drawn to embrace the cluster of five surviving, historically significant, and intact dwellings which depict the Corner's late eighteenth and early nineteenth century development. Intrusive new development marks the north and northwest boundary; undeveloped property lies to the south and east; the non-historic town fire station lies to the southeast, and a modern, obtrusive commercial property as well as a c. 1900 dwelling stand to the west.



STANDISH CORNER  
 HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 STANDISH, MAINE



(BONNY EAGLE) ROUTE 35  
 ROAD

ROUTE 35

ROUTE 25 & 113

OSSIPEE TRAIL EAST

34  
 (TOWN HALL)

PROPERTY MAP  
 TOWN OF STANDISH  
 CUMBERLAND COUNTY MAINE  
 PREPARED BY

UPDATED TO  
 APRIL 1992