

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DEC - 8 2000

1636

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 Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 170-270 Main Street, 4-5 Bristol Road N/A not for publication

city or town Damariscotta N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Lincoln code 015 zip code 04543

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 11/30/00
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 1-22-07

Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Lincoln, 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	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
6	1	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

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade/Department Store

Religion/Religious Facility

Government/Fire Station

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Commerce/Trade/Professional

Commerce/Trade/Specialty Store

Religion/Religious Facility

Recreation and Culture/Museum

Education/Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Federal

Greek Revival

Late Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite

walls Wood/Weatherboard

Synthetics/Vinyl

roof Asphalt

other _____

Narrative Description

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

The Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase) encompasses an area of approximately four acres in the village center of Damariscotta, and extends the boundary of the present district to the east and south. This nearly doubles the size of the historic district, principally along the north side of Main Street. Unlike the majority of resources in the present district -- which are primarily brick commercial blocks -- the area of the boundary increase is principally composed of nineteenth century single family residential properties of frame construction. Consequently, they stand on larger lots with more generous setbacks. Furthermore, Main Street not only rises in elevation at its eastern end but it is also lower than the houses on the north side. As a result, several of the properties stand on terraced sites.

There are nine contributing resources in the area of the boundary increase and one non-contributing property, which are noted in the inventory list by the letters C and NC, respectively. The numbers correspond to the location of the properties on the enclosed boundary map.

Historical information about individual properties that appears in the following narratives for buildings not already listed in the Register, was edited for this nomination from articles published in the *Lincoln County News* (Damariscotta) on August 26 and September 2, 1999. Both articles were written by Dick Day, the president of the Damariscotta Historical Society.

INVENTORY LIST

1. Stephen Coffin House, c. 1805 -- C
170 Main Street
(NR 4/15/1987)

The Stephen Coffin House is a two-story, five-bay Federal period frame building which is capped by a low hip roof. It is distinguished by a broad, classically detailed entablature above its doorway, paired interior chimneys, and a recessed, gable roofed two-story wing attached to one corner that originally housed a store. The entire building is sheathed in clapboards.

The Coffin House is believed to have been built for Mannasah Sleeper, who bought the lot on which the house stands on August 25, 1804, from John Chapman. Nobleboro town records indicate that Sleeper (of Nobleboro) married Mrs. Hannah Whiteher of Belfast in 1807. He appears later to have removed to Belfast around 1815, where he became a successful innkeeper. Sleeper sold his Damariscotta house and lot to Stephen Coffin on July 26, 1815. Coffin resided at the house for a number of years, later deeding his property to two daughters, Mary Gorham Coffin and Sally Reed Coffin, on March 28, 1848. By then the property consisted of two parcels of land (house lots) with buildings. In 1851 the Coffin sisters divided the property. Mary Coffin Dixon (now the wife of Dr. Robert Dixon, retained lots 8 and 9 on the north side of the road. In 1922, the house was purchased by the Library Association and the Women's Club of Damariscotta for use as a library.

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

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2. Skidompha Library, 2000-01 -- NC

Main Street

Winton Scott Architects of Portland, Maine

The new Skidompha Library building, which will replace the Stephen Coffin House as the community library facility, is presently under construction on the site of a mid nineteenth century dwelling that was demolished for the project. Plans indicate that the new steel framed brick building will be two stories in height with a projecting entrance vestibule and a taller and wider rear block.

3. Daniel Waters House, c. 1820 -- C

202 Main Street

The Daniel Waters House is a two-story, five-bay gable roofed frame dwelling that exhibits Federal and Greek Revival stylistic features. It is sheathed in clapboards, retains its six-over-six double hung sash windows and has an interior chimney at both gable ends. The Federal style entrance is distinguished by narrow pilasters framing sidelights and a transom and rising to an entablature. Paneled corner pilasters and the wide cornice are more characteristic of the Greek Revival style and are, perhaps, additions that were made when the original hipped roof was replaced with the present roof in the mid to late nineteenth century.

The lot on which the Waters House was constructed was purchased by shipbuilder Daniel Waters on May 11, 1805, although local historians do not believe that the house was constructed until about 1820. David Waters sold the property to Arad Hazeltine in February, 1832. Hazeltine was a lawyer who came to Damariscotta from Belfast, and he is thought to have been the first lawyer in Damariscotta. Later deeds indicate that he "ran his business" from his house. Under some rather complicated circumstances Hazeltine sold the property to Captain David Farnham on October 19, 1837. Farnham was a shipmaster according to the 1850 census and is listed as Captain at the time of his death on August 8, 1852. Captain Farnham's wife Margaret (Wilkinson) Farnham was the daughter of Captain Richardson and Margaret (Turnbull) Wilkinson of Newcastle. She died in 1892 at her home, which at the time of her death was owned by her son-in-law, Charles E. Metcalf. Older citizens of Damariscotta remember this house being called the Metcalf House. It appears that Margaret Farnham gave the property to her children sometime between 1871 and 1880.

4. Colonel William Hitchcock House, c. 1840 -- C

212 Main Street

The Col. William Hitchcock House is a two-story, five-bay frame house which is sheathed in synthetic siding and has a gable roof. Its first story was altered in the late nineteenth century with the addition of a pair of four-sided bay windows that are separated by a two-leaf entrance and joined by a narrow porch supported by two columns. This porch is further detailed with a decorative sawn balustrade and brackets.

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Continuation SheetMAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)LINCOLN, MAINESection number 7 Page 4

On April 2, 1805 William Melcher, a shipbuilder of Newcastle, purchased the lot on which this house stands from John Chapman. Melcher sold the property to Aaron Blaney on April 11, 1820, however, on August 9, 1820, Blaney sold the property back to the Melcher family in the person of Benjamin Melcher of Boston, who passed it on to William Melcher, Jr., on September 7, 1822. On May 30, 1836, Simon Hadley, as guardian to Mary Melcher, minor, and her sister Abigail Melcher Lash, daughters of William Melcher, Jr., sold the property to Richard Flannigan. The property changed hands again on November 9, 1838, as Flannigan sold it to Colonel Cyrus Cotter, who three weeks later sold it to Colonel William Hitchcock. It is likely that Hitchcock built the house after 1838 and probably removed or replaced a former house there. However, the house may have been built by the Melcher family. The 1850 census shows that the census taker stopped at the Hitchcock residence immediately after the Farnham residence, and the 1857 map of Damariscotta shows that Hitchcock lived in the house due east of the Farnham's. William Hitchcock was listed as a merchant with a property value of \$9,000 in 1850. His major occupation, however, was that of one of the town's major shipbuilders. He built numerous ships both in Damariscotta and in Newcastle.

5. Cyrus Cotter House, c. 1840 -- C
224 Main Street

The Cyrus Cotter House is a two-story, five-bay Greek Revival style frame building that features a central entrance recessed behind a broad entablature and wide paneled pilasters. The house is sheathed in synthetic siding, retains its original six-over-six double hung sash windows, and has a gable roof. A one-story ell extends to the rear.

This lot was first purchased on August 21, 1804, by Nathan Wright, Newcastle, from John and Israel Chapman. Wright sold the property on July 6, 1807, to Joseph Rust of Boothbay. The lot was later sold to John Wiley on April 18, 1835. It was next sold to Colonel Cyrus Cotter on February 24, 1842, along with the "buildings thereon," indicating that the house was probably built between 1835 and 1842. Assuming again that the 1850 census take was moving eastward on the north side of Main Street in chronological order, this next house was indeed the Cotter House and it is shown as such on the 1857 Damariscotta map. Cotter, age 43, was listed as a merchant in the 1850 census with property valued at \$7,500. He was married to Mary Day, who is listed as having property valued at \$2,000. She was a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Miller) Day and was born May 31, 1810. Cyrus Cotter was another of the prominent shipbuilders. His yard was on the banks of what is now called Belknap's Point. He built a large number of ships, one of which was the *Ocean Herald*, the largest ever built in Damariscotta. It weighed over two tons. A painting of this vessel hangs in the Skidompha Library, a gift of Mrs. C. Otis Miller, descendant of Charles Merry, shipbuilder.

6. Frank Smithwick House, c. 1900 -- C
242 Main Street

The Frank Smithwick House is a two-story, two-bay "square house" that is distinguished by its tall hipped roof and full width front porch supported by pairs and trios of Tuscan columns. It is clad in synthetic siding and has replacement window sash.

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

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Assuming the chronological order of the 1850 census, it would appear that there was no house on the lot at that time. The 1857 town map shows a house at this approximate location and gives the owner's name as A. Baker. Andrew Baker, joiner, did indeed own property in this area, but his lot did not have a boundary on Main Street nor on Elm Street, which rules it out as the present house. It appears that there was a house lot in that vicinity between Main and Elm Streets which bordered on neither. One map shows a dead end road extending from Elm Street into the area of a house lot which would explain access to the Baker home and would indicate that it did not sit directly on Main Street. The present house was built at the turn of the century by Frank Smithwick, a downtown pharmacist. His parents were Captain Frank Smithwick, a sea captain, and Caroline (Austin) Smithwick. He was born in 1865 in Valencia, Spain. His place of birth indicates that women often accompanied their husbands on voyages. Smithwick was a grandson of Nathaniel Austin and a great-grandson of Colonel Cyrus Cotter. Although the 1878 bird's eye map of Damariscotta does not show the house, a 1905 photograph of the bandstand in front of the church clearly shows the house in the background.

7. Nathaniel Clapp House, c. 1870 -- C
248 Main Street

The Nathaniel Clapp House is a two-story, three-bay Italianate style house that is sheathed in synthetic siding. Its distinguishing characteristics include the broad entrance porch, decorative hoods above the windows, bracketed cornice, and center bay gable containing a bulls eye window. The building retains its original two-over-two windows.

The 1850 census taker, moving east, visited this residence after the Cyrus Cotter home. Nathaniel Clapp bought this lot from Nathaniel Chapman, III, on December 28, 1809. The present house dates from circa 1870. It must be assumed that Clapp had a more modest home built in 1809 and then replaced it with a larger dwelling. The house is indeed shown as belonging to Nathaniel Clapp on the 1857 Damariscotta map. The 1850 census shows Nathaniel Clapp, 62, as a shipbuilder with a property value of \$8,000. He was married to Sarah Flint and had ten children with her. Sarah was the daughter of Jesse and Mary (Hiscock) Flint, Nobleboro, It is probable that Nathaniel Clapp is the Clapp of "Curtis and Clapp" shipbuilders. The 1850 census would lead one to believe he may have used part of his house as a boarding home, since there are tradesmen by the names of McGuire, Peabody, and Russell listed at his residence at that time. After Nathaniel Clapp's death his heirs sold the house and property to the Damariscotta Baptist Church on December 12, 1881. The Baptist Church has owned this house since and it has served as their parsonage for 118 years.

8. Chapman-Hall House, 1754 -- C
270 Main Street
Nathaniel Chapman, Housewright
(NR 5/19/1970)

The Chapman-Hall House is a low posted one-and-a-half-story, five-bay cape that is sheathed in clapboards and wood shingles. It features a central chimney, nine-over-six double hung sash windows, and a central doorway

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

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that is framed by pilasters.

The builder of the Chapman-Hall House was Nathaniel Chapman, the half-brother of Damariscotta's first settler Anthony Chapman, and a house builder in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He was persuaded to come to Damariscotta to build homes for the handful of settlers who had set up crude dwellings. Nathaniel once owned nearly all of what is now Damariscotta's Main Street and is therefore rightfully referred to as the "father of Main Street, Damariscotta." It would not appear that Nathaniel Chapman earned historic significance beyond the environs of Damariscotta. It is the oldest building now remaining in the town of Damariscotta. This building has been restored by the Chapman-Hall Preservation Society, Inc.

9. Damariscotta Baptist Church, 1847 -- C

4 Bristol Road
NR (6/20/1985)

Situated on a hill at the head of Main Street the Baptist Church overlooks the commercial district. Designed in the Greek Revival style, the rectangular building was a pedimented gable end and steeple supported on six Ionic columns. The timber frame church has flush-board siding on the principal (west) facade and synthetic siding on the remaining walls. An above-ground basement story elevates the church and contributes to its monumental siting. The tower has classical pilasters at the corners of both stages. The Baptist Church underwent a major remodeling in 1891 when the windows and doors, which were originally Gothic, were altered to the Colonial Revival style. Lancet-arched windows were changed to round-arched while each lancet-arched door received two consoles and a classical pediment. Above the entries round windows were also added. Attached to the rear of the church is a two-story wing erected in 1967. Of additional interest is the fact that the building in its exact proportions and unusual column arrangement is virtually identical to the First Congregational Church in neighboring Wiscasset which was designed by the noted architect, Samuel Melcher, of Brunswick. Although no documentation exists, the evidence clearly suggests that Melcher was also responsible for this handsome structure.

The Damariscotta Baptist Church was organized in 1819 as "The Second Baptist Church in Nobleboro," one of the large early political divisions in Lincoln County of which the village of Damariscotta was then a part. The vestry was built and dedicated in 1837 and construction of the church begun in 1843. In 1847, the year of its completion, the name of the parish was officially changed to the Damariscotta Baptist Church in recognition of the incorporation of the community by the State Legislature as a separate town. This was to become effective after March 15, 1848. The church building became the site of the official organization of the town on March 22, 1848, of that year.

10. Massasoit Engine Company Firehouse, 1876 -- C

5 Bristol Road (Rt. 130)

The Massasoit Engine Company Firehouse is a two-story, three-bay frame building with a gable front roof surmounted at the front elevation by a short bell tower. Attached to the rear elevation is a tall hose tower crowned by a mansard roof with pedimented dormers on four sides. The building is sheathed in clapboards on the front and side elevations and has patterned wood shingles on the rear elevation and hose tower. It retains its six-over-six

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

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double hung sash windows. The original 22' x 35' building was moved to a nearby lot in 1881 at which time it was enlarged by 20', and in 1890 the hose tower was added. With the exception of the present storefront (which replaces the original double doors), and a bay window affixed to one side, the building is largely unchanged from the period of its use as a fire station.

Efforts to organize a fire company in Damariscotta appear to have begun in 1872 when the town's old pumper -- named MASSASOIT -- was sent to Massachusetts for a complete overhaul. The Massasoit Engine Company was formally organized in the spring of 1876, after which the local newspaper reported on the construction of the present building, which included a hall on the second floor. In 1881, plans to enlarge the building by twenty feet apparently necessitated the acquisition of a nearby lot to which the firehouse was moved. The building served in its original capacity until 1957 when a new fire station was constructed. Since then, the Massasoit Engine Company Firehouse has been used for commercial purposes.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1754

Significant Dates

1754

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chapman, Nathaniel, Housewright

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

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National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)****LINCOLN, MAINE****Section number 8 Page 2**

The boundary increase to Damariscotta's Main Street Historic District extends the district to the east and south of its present limits so as to incorporate nine additional nineteenth century properties that are historically associated with the development of Main Street. Three of these properties, including the Stephen Coffin House (1), the Chapman-Hall House (8) and the Damariscotta Baptist Church (9) are presently listed in the Register. Five of the remainder are residential buildings, one is a former fire station, and the tenth is a non-contributing building that is presently under construction.

The original nomination focussed on the commercial core of Damariscotta's Main Street, although it also embraced two nineteenth century houses including the previously listed Matthew Cottrill House (NR 5/2/74). Inclusion of these two residential properties as contributing resources acknowledged the fact that Main Street's pattern of development had been one in which houses and commercial buildings were intermingled in the streetscape. In fact, the history of the Coffin House -- which is adjacent to a large brick commercial block -- is an example of a multi-purpose building where a narrow wing attached to one side of the house was used as a shop. The primacy of Main Street is underscored in the boundary increase by the presence of houses occupied by prominent local shipbuilders (an industry that fostered much of the town's mid nineteenth century prosperity), the community's oldest surviving dwelling (8), a church, and the fire station.

As initially listed, the Main Street district had a nineteenth century period of significance in the areas of Architecture and Commerce. However, by virtue of the inclusion of the 1754 Chapman-Hall House, the boundary increase adds this additional period to the existing district's significance. Furthermore, it expands the Areas of Significance in the area of Politics/Government by the presence of the Massasoit Engine Company Firehouse (10), an 1876 fire station that was moved in 1881 to its present site diagonally across from the Baptist Church. Finally, Criteria Consideration A is referenced because of the church which, with the exception of its synthetic siding, retains a high degree of architectural integrity.

A new boundary map for the entire district is included in the documentation for the boundary increase. New UTM coordinates are also provided.

Main Street Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Lincoln, Maine
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 4

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

3

1	9	4	5	7	5	8	0	4	8	7	5	2	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

2

1	9	4	5	7	6	2	5	4	8	7	5	3	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

4

1	9	4	5	7	3	6	0	4	8	7	5	3	0	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

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 October, 2000

street & number 55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN, MAINE

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Verbal Boundary Description

See map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the historic district expansion is drawn to encompass a significant concentration of nineteenth (and one eighteenth century) buildings that front on Main Street and its entrance from the southeast. Unlike the area of the existing district, these resources are located primarily on the north side of the street, whereas much of the south side contains non-historic commercial properties and a large parking lot. Although additional nineteenth and early twentieth century residential buildings are located outside of the boundary, they do not share the cohesiveness of scale, setting and historic association that is evident in the buildings within the boundary increase.

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MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (BOUNDARY INCREASE)

LINCOLN CO., ME

Section number ____ Page ____

PHOTOGRAPHS

1 of 3

Kirk F. Mohney

October 20, 2000

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View from within existing district looking easterly into boundary increase

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Kirk F. Mohney

October 20, 2000

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View from the intersection of Main Street and Bristol Road looking westerly

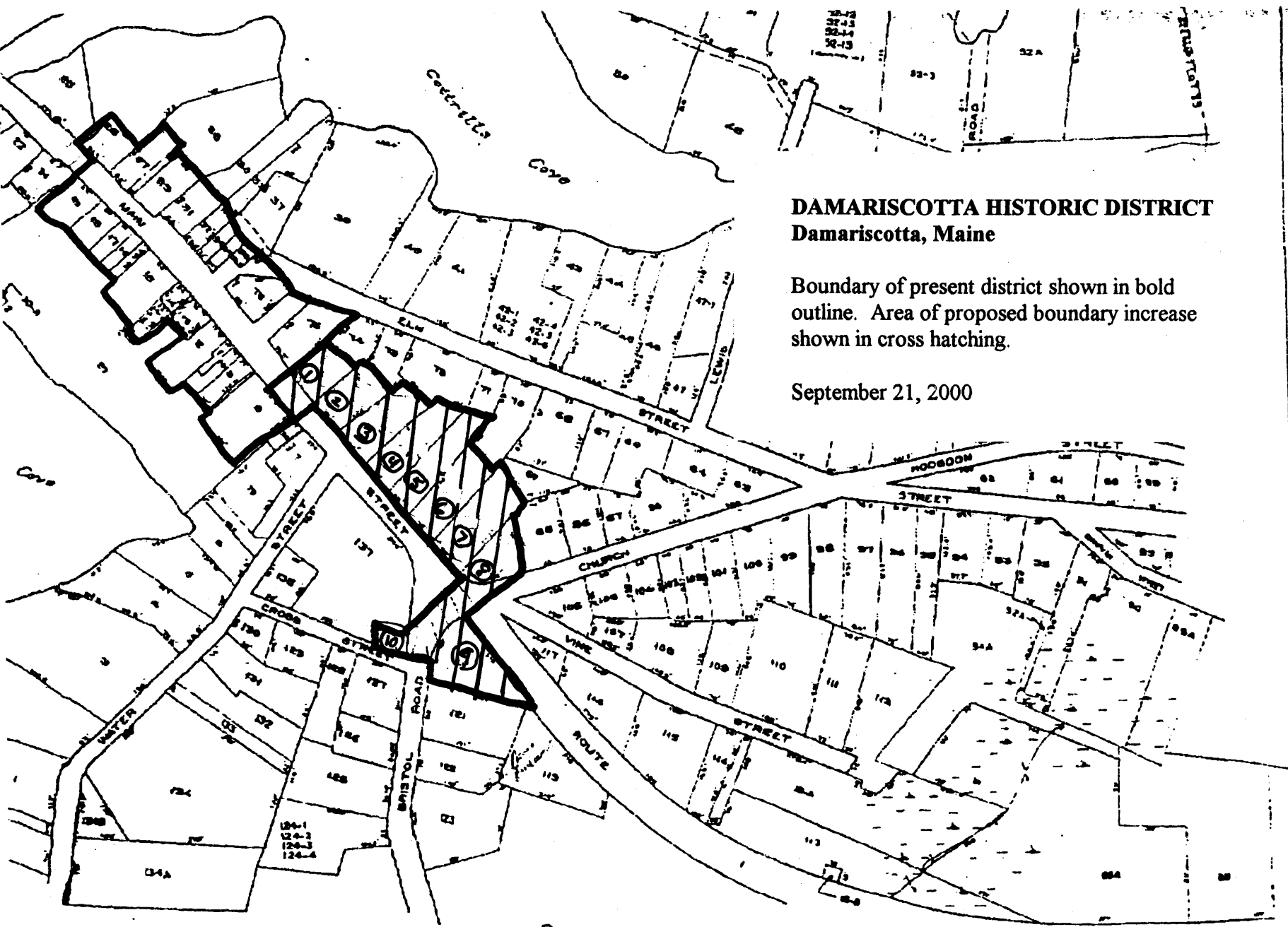
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Kirk F. Mohney

October 20, 2000

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View from southerly edge of boundary increase on Bristol Road looking north



DAMARISCOTTA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Damariscotta, Maine

Boundary of present district shown in bold outline. Area of proposed boundary increase shown in cross hatching.

September 21, 2000

REVISED
 Map Case Services
 Damariscotta, Maine
 APR. 1, 1999

PROPERTY MAP
TOWN OF DAMARISCOTTA
 LINCOLN COUNTY, MAINE
 PREPARED BY
 JAMES H. BEYALL COMPANY OLD TOWN, MAINE

NEWCASTLE

DAMARISCOTTA

MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT (Boundary Increase) Damariscotta, Lincoln Co., ME

Boundary of present district shown in bold outline. Area of boundary increase shown in cross hatching

Scale: 1" = 240'

