United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Fuller-Weston House

Rectory of St. Mark's Episcopal Church

2. Location

and/or common

code

23

street & number 11 Summer Street

Augusta,

Maine

state

city, town

Classification 3.

Category **Ownership** Status **Present Use** __ district _ public _X_ occupied ____ agriculture museum commercial _X_ building(s) _X_ private ___ unoccupied ____ park __ structure both _ work in progress _ educational _ private residence <u>X</u> religious **Public Acquisition** ___ site Accessible entertainment _ yes: restricted ___ object N/A in process government _ scientific _ being considered X_yes: unrestricted industrial ____ transportation no military other:

county -

N/A vicinity of

Owner of Property 4.

name	The Rector, Wardens and Vestry of St. Marks								
street	& number	11 Summer St	creet						
city, t	own	Augusta,	M (A vicinity of	state	Maine 04330				
5.	Loca	ation of I	Legal Description	n					
courtl	house, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Kennebec County Registry	of Deeds					
street	& number								
city, t	own		Augusta,	state	Maine				
6.	Rep	resentat	ion in Existing S	urveys					
title	N/A		has this prope	rty been determined e	ligible? <u>N/</u> Ayes	no			



depository for survey records

city, town

state ____ county ____ local

federal

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FFB

N/A not for publication

code

011

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For NPS

receiv

congressional district

Kennebec

date entered

7. Description

Condition				
X -	excellent			
	good			
	fair			

Check one
deteriorated ____ unaltered
__ ruins ___X_altered
__ unexposed

Check one __X_ original site ____ moved date _

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This timber frame residence has a large hipped roof, thin clapboard siding and a granite foundation. There are very small modillion blocks beneath the wide over-hanging eaves. The windows consist of six-over-six doublehung sash. Located in the center of the five bay facade is the main entrance, which is in the Federal style and is the main decorative feature. The door is flanked by pilasters and sidelights supporting a louvered fan. The small portico over this entrance has simple square posts and probably dates from the early twentieth century. The house faces south.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 _X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architectur X law Iterature military music t philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1818	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This house is particularly distinguished by its association with three prominent figures in the field of jurisprudence. Henry Weld Fuller, its builder, acquired the property the same year the house was erected. It was an area of some one-hundred acres in what is now the center of Augusta. This fortunate purchase eventually made him a very wealthy man. He was very active in public affairs, serving in the General Court, as Colonel in the State Militia, and as a very active lawyer serving various of the Plymouth Proprietors. He was eventually appointed Judge of Probate for Kennebec County. Fuller sold the house in 1827 to Hon. Nathan Weston, who, in 1820 had been appointed to the bench of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. In 1834 he was elevated to the Chief Justice of this high court. Weston's daughter, Catherine married the above-mentioned Henry Weld Fuller's son, Frederic A. and, in 1833, gave birth to a son, Melville Weston Fuller. Shortly thereafter, the parents were divorced and the boy went to live with his grandfather Weston. One may suppose that the relationship between these two strongly influenced young Fuller. He continued to live in the house until attending Bowdoin College, graduating in 1853. Receiving a law degree from Harvard Law School in 1855, he returned to Augusta where he practiced and became active in civic affairs, serving as president of the city council. In 1859 he moved to Chicago and worked in several law firms and became distinguished for his ability and scholarship. Always a staunch Democrat, he was a close friend and supporter of Stephen A. Douglas. In 1888, President Cleveland, who had previously offered him high diplomatic posts, which he refused, appointed him Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, a position which he held until his death in 1910. He was highly respected as a jurist and participated in many key decisions including the first income tax cases, the Chinese exclusion cases and the Northern Securities Case.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Cyclopedia of National Biography.

North, James. W., <u>History of Augusta</u>. Augusta, 1870.

10. Geographical Data

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