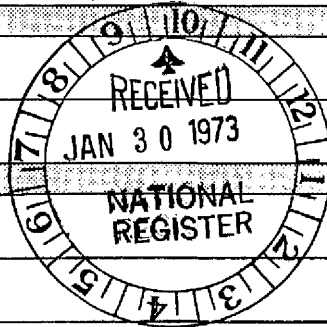


Hon. Peter N. Kyros

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maine	
COUNTY: Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 16 1973



HB
249
D E 344450
N 4834260
1 00233000
1 00233000
1 00233000

1. NAME

COMMON:
Stroudwater Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
Portland

STATE: Maine CODE: 23 COUNTY: Cumberland CODE: 005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Various Private Owners

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Portland STATE: Maine CODE: 23

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Cumberland County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
142 Federal Street

CITY OR TOWN: Portland STATE: Maine CODE: 23

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic American Buildings Survey (George Tate House only)

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:
1st. Street and Independence Avenue, S.E.

CITY OR TOWN: Washington STATE: District of Columbia CODE:

STATE: Maine	FOR NPS USE ONLY
COUNTY: Cumberland	
ENTRY NUMBER FEB 16 1973	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The village of Stroudwater, a section of the City of Portland, occupies the western bank of the tidal Fore River at its headquarters where it is joined by the Stroudwater River. The Stroudwater Historic District encompasses the original Stroudwater settlement within the present village. It includes some thirty residences from the Colonial, Federal and Greek Revival periods which still stand on the gentle hills sloping down to the Fore River; the local burying ground; the sites of the former mast landing, mills, tanneries and shipyards which supported the inhabitants; and the section of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal which runs along the eastern bank of the Fore River opposite the village.

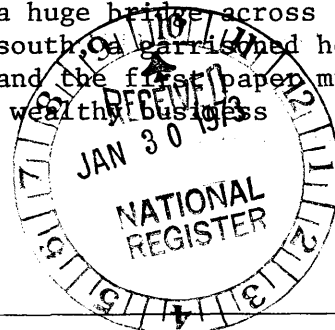
THE EXACT BOUNDARIES OF THE STROUDWATER HISTORIC DISTRICT:

Beginning at a point on the Southerly bank of the Stroudwater River; which point is at the intersection of Latitude 43°39'29" and Longitude 70°19'12"; thence proceeding Northeasterly along a Southwesterly extension of Penrith Road, across Westbrook Street and along Penrith Road 1850'+ to a point at the intersection of Latitude 43°39'42" and Longitude 70°18'54"; thence in a Southeasterly direction 2500'+ to a point on the high water line of the Fore River, said point being the intersection of Latitude 43°39'24" and Longitude 70°18'34"; thence in a Southwesterly direction 2150'+ crossing Westbrook Street and running along Cobb Avenue to a point at the end of Cobb Avenue, said point being the intersection of Latitude 43°39'07" and Longitude 70°18'53"; thence in a Northwesterly direction 2500'+ to the point of beginning.

The above described area encompasses 115+ acres of high ground, salt marsh and water.

Three periods of growth formed the village of Stroudwater and gave it its character. The first period was the permanent settlement, begun in 1727 by Colonel Thomas Westbrook, mast agent for King George II of England, who moved there from Portsmouth, New Hampshire. (Previous settlers had abandoned their sawmill on the Stroudwater River during the 1680's in fear of Indian attacks.) Colonel Westbrook built roads on which to haul the mast timbers, a landing from which to launch them down the Fore River to Portland where they were shipped to England, a huge bridge across the Fore River for the only road to Portland from the south, a garrisoned house for protection from the Indians, dams, saw mills and the first paper mill in Maine. His activities drew workers and other wealthy business

(See Continuation Sheet)



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maine
COUNTY	Cumberland
NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	190
DATE	FEB 16 1973



(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

(2)

venturers; the community had a busy beginning.

The next major period of growth for Stroudwater came after the Revolution. Attracted by trading possibilities, new settlements were founded. Lumber was sawn and exported, carried by vessels built in the new shipyards on the banks of the Fore River; stores were opened; a tannery built. The shipping trade expanded during the war between England and France. Prosperity ended with the Embargo Act of 1807. After the commercial depression resulting from the War of 1812, business improved gradually. As in the past, the leading members of the Stroudwater community were involved in the business and social affairs of Portland. General Lafayette and President Monroe were entertained in Stroudwater homes when they visited Portland.

New life returned to Stroudwater with the 1830 completion of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal. (The Canal, which is still clearly visible, runs inland from Stroudwater to Westbrook where it follows a course beside the Presumpscot River to Sebago Lake and from there to Long Lake in the interior of Maine.) The canal opened up new sources of lumber and raw material. The shipyards were busy again. A bark mill powered by tidal current was built by the Great Bridge, tanneries operated and a new sawmill was built on the Stroudwater. Seven locks were operated between Stroudwater and Westbrook. Manufactured goods and groceries were carried from Portland to the interior. The canal functioned as a vital supply line for thirty years and Stroudwater flourished with it.

The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, built through several towns in Oxford County and completed in 1853, took away a considerable portion of the canal's traffic. The completion of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad from Sebago to Portland in 1870 was the death blow for the canal. The canal closed and Stroudwater's livelihood was taken away. The railroad bridge prevented vessels from sailing down the Fore River. The last ship was launched in 1859. Workers sought jobs in Portland and Stroudwater became a residential community.

Stroudwater was not swallowed up by Portland's industrial expansion after the Civil War, nor by the further expansion after the World Wars. The few modern residences which have been built within the village are completely dominated by the original homes. The main roads have become highways. Their pattern is unaltered, although traffic is increasingly heavy. Other modern homes are now spread out in the countryside around the village and the Portland International Jetport borders it on the southeast, but these surroundings, except for their noise, do not intrude on the village. Stroudwater remains a unit, an intact example of a Nineteenth Century Village, increasingly threatened but as yet not irreparably damaged by the modern world.

Following is a list of the buildings and sites of primary importance

(See Continuation Sheet)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

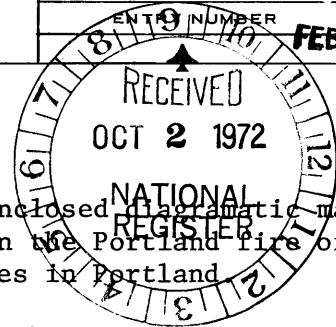
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maine
COUNTY	Cumberland
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	176
DATE	FEB 18 1973

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

within the Stroudwater Historic District. (See enclosed schematic map for their location.) Because it was not burned in the Portland fire of 1866, Stroudwater contains some of the oldest homes in Portland



1. Richard Forder House, 1737. 1235 Westbrook Street. Originally a cape with the entrance facing southeast toward the mouth of the Stroudwater River.
2. House, early Eighteenth Century. 1227 Westbrook Street. Originally a cape also facing southeast, now a two-and-a-half storey frame house.
3. David Patrick House, 1743. 1288 Westbrook Street. Center chimney, extended cape, only alteration a raised roof in the rear. David Patrick ran a brickyard; he laid the bricks for the Tate House chimney. Picture.
4. Joseph Small House, 1743-46. 1161 Westbrook Street. Center chimney, extended cape. Moved to current location from next to the burying ground in 1842.
5. George Tate House, 1755. 1270 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gambrel roof, center chimney. Original unpainted feather-edge clapboards. Unusual windows in the raised section on the gambrel roof allowed Tate, a Mast Agent for the Royal Navy, to see approaching ships and the Great Bridge. Original raised paneling and bolection mouldings, cove cornice in the front hall. Restored as a museum by the National Society of Colonial Dames in Maine. H.A.B.S. Picture.
6. Francis Waldo House (also known as Captain Daniel Dole House), c. 1765. 1365 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gambrel roof, one storey lean-to along the rear. The wooden corner posts are carved to look like quoins. This is the largest home in the village. There were once fireplaces in the attic where the Captain's slaves were locked at night. Picture.
7. Archelaur Lewis House, 1783. 1258 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, simple frame house. Originally had a center chimney.
8. Jesse Partridge House, 1786. 1346 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gable roof, center chimney. Fine original panelling.

(See Continuation Sheet)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

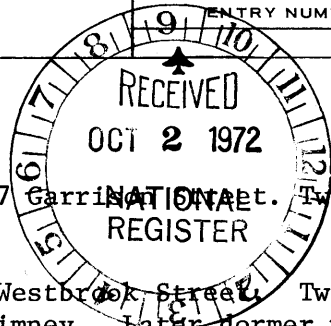
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maine
COUNTY	Cumberland
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 16 1973

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

9. William Slemons House, c. 1786. 17 Garrison Street. Two-and-a-half storey, simple frame house. (4)
10. Samuel Fickett House, 1795. 1190 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gable roof, center chimney. Later dormer windows. Built on the site of Harrow House, Colonel Westbrook's 1727 home. Picture.
11. William Waterhouse House, 1795. 1190 Westbrook Street. A boatshop building was moved to this site from the riverfront and converted into a residence. One storey.
12. William Waterhouse, Jr. House, 1795. 8 Garrison Street. Originally a center chimney cape, two-and-a half storey now.
13. Captain James Means House, 1797. 2 Waldo Street. Two storey, hip roof, four chimneys. Brick end walls, clapboard front and rear. Notably fine McIntyre style woodwork. Picture. HABS
14. Dr. Jeremiah Barker House, 1799. 1168 Westbrook Street. Two storey, hip roof, two chimneys.
15. Oakes Sampson House, 1802. 1246 Westbrook Street. Two storey, hip roof, center chimney. Cove ceiling around entire second floor. Picture.
16. Joshua Shaw House, 1804-05. 1242 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, frame, two chimneys.
17. Tristram and Samuel Stevens House, 1805. 1282 Westbrook Street. Two storey, hip roof, two chimneys vaulted in cellar. Built by two ship carpenters, it has not been out of the same family. Picture.
18. Polly Porterfield House, early 1800's. 1296 Westbrook Street. Originally a cape, second storey added after 1855. Served as a village store in the Nineteenth Century.
19. House, early 1800's. 1801 Congress Street. One-and-a-half storey cape. Moved to this site from nearer the Stroudwater River.
20. Joseph Chesley House, c. 1805. 1795 Congress Street. Two-and-a-half storey simple frame house.



(See Continuation Sheet)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

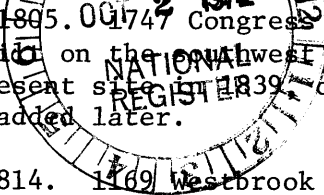
(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	Maine
COUNTY	Cumberland
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
FEB 16 1973	

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

(5)

- 
- 21. Rhoda Partridge House, 1805. 001747 Congress Street. Originally a center chimney, cape, built on the northwest side of the Stroudwater River. Moved to its present site in 1839. One-half storey and Greek Revival features added later.
 - 22. Jonathen Smith House, 1814. 1469 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, frame, center chimney. Two bay windows on the first floor are later.
 - 23. Henry Chapman House, moved to this site in 1830. 1842 Congress Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gable roof, center chimney. Ell added in 1830.
 - 24. Martin Hawes House, 1853. 1266 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gable roof. Brick, simple exterior detailing of granite lintels over windows and door. Replaces a frame house of 1793. Picture.
 - 25. Charles Maxfield House, moved to this site in 1835. 1840 Congress Street. Center chimney cape.
 - 26. James Parker House, c. 1845. 11 Garrison Street. One-and-a-half storey front, cape, center chimney.
 - 27. Elias Jacobs House, 1845. 1181 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, two chimneys, simple frame house. Replaces one of 1795.
 - 28. Dr. Henry Hunt House, 1863. 1859 Congress Street. Tall, two-and-a-half storey, gable roof, frame. Set back from the road overlooking the Stroudwater River.
 - 29. Francis Fickett House, 1865. 1141 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, gable roof, frame. Entrance door on end facing street.
 - 30. House, 1867. 1193 Westbrook Street. Two-and-a-half storey, frame, porch. Replaces a house of 1785.
 - 31. Stroudwater Baptist Church. 1729 Congress Street. Converted from Quinby Hall, which was built in 1875.
 - 32. Burial ground. The oldest stone, now undecipherable, is that of Joanna Frost, 1739. Early stones simply ornamented.

(See Continuation Sheet)

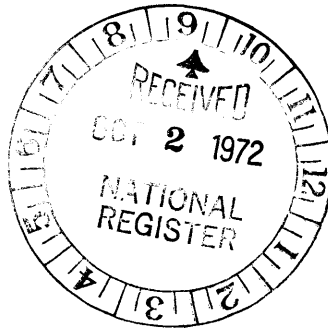
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maine	
COUNTY	
Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	FEB 16 1978

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION (6)
- 33. Mast yard, 1727-1770's.
 - 34. Site of shipyards and wharves from 1727-1850's.
 - 35. Cumberland and Oxford Canal, begun in 1825 and completed in 1830.
 - 36. Grange Hall, 1916. A bark mill was built on this site in the 1830's.
 - 37. Site of tide mill, 1836.
 - 38. Stroudwater Dam. Built in 1845 to replace one farther upstream.



8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1727-1860's**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate).

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Several of the residences included within the Stroudwater Historic District are outstanding examples of the architecture of their period. The George Tate House has received recognition as a National Historic Landmark. The Thomas Means House, the Francis Waldo House, the Samuel Fickett House, the Martin Hawes House and the Dr. Jeremiah Barker House are of an equally exceptional quality. The other homes, built by less wealthy owners, are never the less of a high architectural quality.

The significance of the Stroudwater Historic District does not come only from the merit of individual buildings. The whole formed by these single elements - the community - stands today as a rare example of a Nineteenth Century village. There are few instances in Maine or any other New England state where such a self-contained community has survived scarcely altered to the present day. The pattern of the village's growth is visible in the sequence of its architecture. Although the commercial enterprises carried on in the village are no longer in existence, their sites are clearly evident. It is possible today to see the interrelationship of these activities and the homes and to imagine the dynamic life of the village.

Stroudwater played an important role in the development of Maine. The ingenuity and enterprise of her inhabitants helped to build Maine into a rich and prosperous state. Many Stroudwater residents became important figures. Colonel Westbrook was active in New England political circles. George Tate's lumbering operation was the largest in Maine before the Revolution. Archelaus Lewis served in the Continental Army. James Means was a member of George Washington's Life Guard and the first Senator from the District of Maine in 1807. Jeremiah Barker was an innovative doctor respected throughout New England.

The current residents of Stroudwater take pride in their historic village. Their homes are well maintained; many are restored to their original exterior appearance. The George Tate House has been professionally restored and is open to the public during the summer. The sense

(See Continuation Sheet)



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Creative Writing Class of 1938, Deering High School: Stroudwater Sketches, Portland, 1938.
 Lovejoy, Myrtle E.: Series of six articles on the History of Stroudwater Maine, Maine Sunday Telegram, August 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, September 5, 1965.
 Rowe, William Hutchinson: Shipbuilding Days in Casco Bay 1727-1890, Freeport, 1929.
 Works Projects Administration: Portland City Guide, Portland, 1940. pp. 301-312.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	43°	39'	29" N	70°	19'	12" W	°	'	"
NE	43°	39'	42" N	70°	18'	54" W	°	'	"
SE	43°	39'	24" N	70°	18'	34" W	°	'	"
SW	43°	39'	07" N	70°	18'	53" W	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 115±

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Mary-Eliza Wengren, Consultant

ORGANIZATION: **Greater Portland Landmarks, Inc.** DATE: **January, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
Station A, Box 4197

CITY OR TOWN: **Portland** STATE: **Maine** CODE: **23**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: James H. Mundy
 Title: State Liaison Officer
 Date: January 24, 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert W. Utley
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation
 Date: 2/16/73

ATTEST: William Mundy
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date: 2/12/73

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Maine	
COUNTY	
Cumberland	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
FEB 16 1973	

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

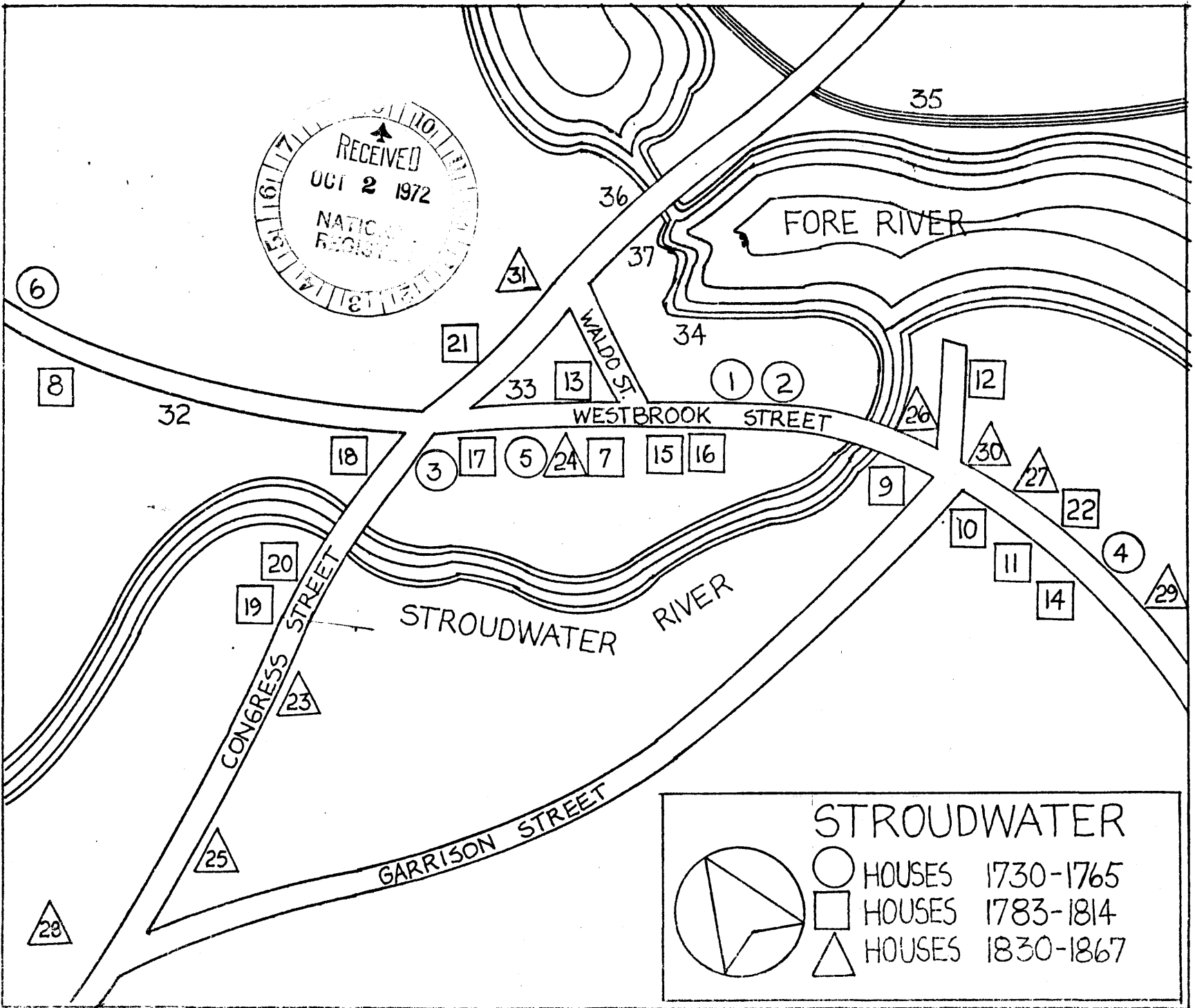
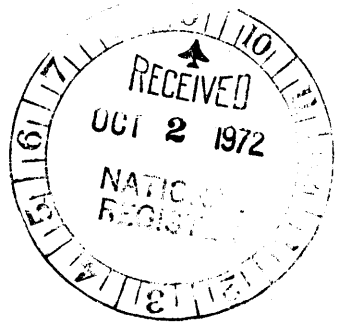
2

of history which envelopes Stroudwater is made even stronger because the buildings have been continuously lived in and cared for.

The Stroudwater Historic District will have an added significance in the future. Plans are now in progress to restore sections of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal, creating a linear park system. Stroudwater would become a focal point near the southern end of the canal, as it was in the past.

Stroudwater is easily accessible to the people in the Greater Portland area. If the current encroachment of the modern world can be prevented from destroying the integrity of the village, it will continue to have the unusual impact of living history for all who visit it.





STROUDWATER

	HOUSES	1730-1765
	HOUSES	1783-1814
	HOUSES	1830-1867