

**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE  
SURVEY  
of  
CULTURAL LANDSCAPES  
(AGRICULTURAL)**

**HAMPDEN, MAINE**

Revised January, 1996





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	4
3. PROJECT AREA	6
4. RESEARCH DESIGN	8
5. PROJECT METHODOLOGY	10
A. Windshield Survey, Methodology	13
B. Windshiled Survey, Results	14
C. Comparative Results with Previous Studies	15
D. Final Results - Properties Identified for Intensive Level Survey	17
6. SURVEY RESULTS	
A. Overview of Hampden's Agricultural History	22
B. Historic Settlement Patterns	29
C. Historic Field Patterns	30
D. Property Narratives	32
#1 Back Winterport Road, Couillard Farm	33
#2 Patterson Road, Patterson Farm	44
#3 Western Avenue, Deighan Farm	53
#4 Shaw Hill Road, Wiseman Farm	62
E. Additional Properties	
Western Avenue, Lakeview Cemetery	69
Western Avenue, Weiland Farm	70
Western Avenue, Ward Residence	71
7. FURTHER RESEARCH	72
8. SURVEY DATA AND DISPOSITION	73



9. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY 74

APPENDIX 75

Bibliography  
Historic Maps  
Sample Survey Form  
Completed Survey Forms (Properties 1-9)

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SURVEY  
of  
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(AGRICULTURAL)**

**HAMPDEN, MAINE**

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Revised, January 1996

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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This report is being submitted as the final stage of a contract between the Town of Hampden and Past Designs/Terrence J. DeWan & Associates for completion of a Survey of Historic Landscapes for Hampden. This project has been completed under a grant to the Town of Hampden from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, funded in part by federal funds available through the National Park Service. The following pages outline the objectives and scope of work to be completed under this contract, the area surveyed, the research design, methodology used to complete the work, a brief overview of the agricultural history and development of Hampden, and written narratives on the historic development of representative properties investigated during the survey.

This report represents the final, revised project report. An earlier report was submitted to the Town of Hampden and reviewed by the Town Planner and appropriate individual reviewers. This latest, revised report includes more detailed descriptions for individual properties, and a more clearly developed outline of the project and its scope of work.

There was some question in the earlier report regarding the selection and number of individual properties which received intensive-level survey. The contract called for a total of 1500 acres to be surveyed, which included 6-8 landscapes which would receive an intensive-level survey creating a historic cultural landscape inventory. The wording of the contract and the request for proposals seemed to indicate that these 1500 acres and the 6-8 landscapes had been previously identified. However, no pre-selection of sites had taken place prior to the RFP. The total acreage and number of farms requested were an unsubstantiated estimate of the potential sites which might be eligible.

To attempt to meet this criteria, the contractor expanded the scope of work to include a reconnaissance survey of the entire town from which representative sites could be culled. Some of the contractor's time had to be spent developing this preliminary list of properties, and revising this list with comments from the Town Planner. Once this list was established, then the contractor could begin the basic survey followed by the more intensive survey of 6-8 representative landscapes called for in the contract.

After the entire town was reviewed by the project contractor, ten sites were submitted to the Town Planner for approval. Three of these were eliminated from the list upon recommendation of the Town Planner because property owners did not wish to participate in the survey or because properties were slated for subdivision and/or approved development. The Town Planner recommended three alternative properties along

Western Avenue for further review. None of these properties had been identified through the reconnaissance survey as potential sites with substantial site integrity, however they were included in the final list for investigation in the hopes that they might serve as contributing properties for a potential rural district along Western Avenue.

By April, a total of 10 properties, including 1,371 acres was approved by the Town Planner as the focus of the survey. Of these ten properties, 6 possessed sufficient site integrity to warrant an intensive level survey. Four of these nineteenth century farms are now managed by two families as two larger farm operations. In total, the final report grouped the six farms into four sites, including 1,189 acres, 90% of the total acreage approved by the Planner as the focus of the survey. A more detailed explanation regarding the selection and evaluation criteria for all properties considered during the project are included within this report.

Comments received from the first report submission requested more detailed information regarding individual site histories, existing resource descriptions, and a stronger focus on patterns of spatial development and site integrity. This information has been brought from individual property survey forms and file data into the text of this report to clarify these issues. However, there is a significant lack of historic plans, views and documentary archival information regarding the nineteenth and early twentieth century history of some properties. The information which is available has been carefully collected and compared with existing site resources. Information regarding changes in field patterns from horse-plown to machine-plown fields, and changes in spatial arrangement of fields and their contents which was requested through reader comments, is lacking in the historic record, and can only be speculated based on soil, topographic, and known crop information for individual farms. Review of these sites by an historic archaeologist trained in the analysis of observable patterns of erosion, revegetation, soil stratigraphy, and pollen/seed analysis may reveal some of these historic patterns. However, this type of review was beyond the scope of this project.

With the exception of the Patterson farm, farms in the survey changed hands repeatedly in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Couillards have operated their farms since 1902. However, the remaining farms are owned by families who purchased the property after World War II. Therefore oral histories and family recollections of farm activities are limited and/or non-existent.

This project followed more than five years of architectural surveys completed by a team under the direction of Deborah Thompson. These architectural surveys were invaluable in providing research information and architectural evaluation and assessment of historic farmsteads which could be incorporated into this landscape survey.

We are pleased to submit these materials as a conclusion to our work. We have enjoyed working with the residents, volunteers and Hampden staff in the Planner's Office. It is hoped that our work, when combined with the extensive work completed by Deborah Thompson, will provide important information for use in preservation planning in Hampden. When combined with the scenic landscape assessment compiled for the 1994 **Hampden Comprehensive Plan**, it is hoped that this landscape inventory can provide historic significance to lands already recognized for their scenic value, and will aid in the careful planning of these significant scenic, historic and conservation resources.

## 2. PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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The purpose of this project was to conduct an intensive level survey of selected, representative properties to create a rural historic landscape inventory for the Town of Hampden. Eligible historic landscape patterns were selected on the basis of their historical value and relative integrity. A written narrative was provided on the historic development of each property surveyed. Sketch maps and additional photographs were developed for properties which are potentially eligible to the National Register. The historic documentation followed the guidelines outlined in National Register Bulletin #30, 24 and 39.

It should be noted here that the information collected and analyzed was developed at the level of an intensive-level survey, but did not go to the extent of a cultural landscape report for each individual property. The work which was contracted specified that an intensive-level survey be completed, documenting physical, historic features present in the cultural landscape and identifying broad patterns of settlement and land use within the context of the town's settlement, agricultural development, and land use patterns. Smaller, individual site features, individual plant remains, and extensive deed searches and analyses fall under the purview of a cultural landscape report for an individual property, which, in the case of these properties, should also include some landscape archaeological analysis of above-ground remains, soil stratigraphy, erosion patterns and revegetation patterns. This level of detail was not the purpose or intent of the scope of work and budget for this report.

Historic landscape patterns were selected on the basis of their historical value and relative integrity. Patterns of spatial organization, land use, response to the natural environment, cultural traditions, circulation networks, and the relationship of buildings to the surrounding fields, town streets, surrounding neighborhood and topography were identified through the reconnaissance windshield survey, aerial maps and historic town maps. Individual farms which upheld traditional landscape patterns and whose structures retained integrity in the Architectural Survey qualified for the intensive level survey.

Properties which have already been approved for residential subdivision or whose owners did not wish to participate in the survey were removed from the initial list. Three other properties on Western Avenue were included in the initial list for consideration as part of a larger rural district. However, these properties were not given the same detailed attention as others given their problematic existing integrity and their limited historical archival data.

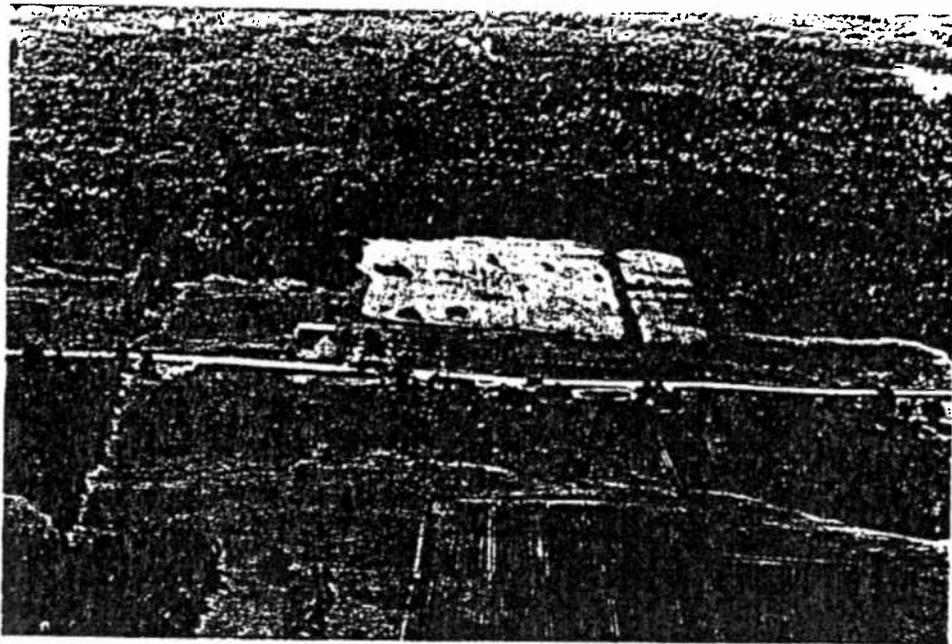
An inventory form was developed which included an assessment of the relationship between the landscape and the existing buildings, structures and sites. Data gathered from the previously completed architectural survey was incorporated into this documentation.

Landscape patterns were photographed from the air and on the ground by volunteer and contract photographers. Data was gathered to document the landscape patterns and their historic development. Those properties found to be of National Register quality were documented with additional photographs and sketches. Maps, sketches, survey forms, and photographs have been submitted to the Town of Hampden along with this report.

### 3. PROJECT AREA

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A windshield (reconnaissance) survey was conducted of the entire Town of Hampden to assess and identify agricultural landscape patterns. This field information was compared to aerial photographs, tax maps, and USGS maps to assess and compare landscape patterns. This survey resulted in a list of 8-10 properties including approximately 1,400 acres which had potential landscape and structural integrity to be most representative of the town's agricultural history. An attempt was made to select sites from different areas within the town which reflected the various stages of town development in the nineteenth century. The properties which received an intensive level survey included 4 sites (6 farms) located on approximately 1,200 acres in a broad band of fertile soils which run northwest to southeast through the town. These properties reflect both early and later lot subdivisions. Some are active, commercial agricultural operations while others have survived into 1995 as family farms and private residences.



Patterson Road Farms (# 3 & 4). April 1995  
Photograph by: David Gould



Farms selected for General Survey.

## 4. RESEARCH DESIGN

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Selected sites were identified, documented, and assessed for their historic integrity prior to undertaking archival research. Oral histories, and materials on file at the Hampden Historical Society augmented deed and ownership information located in the architectural survey materials. Tax lots from 1995 town plans were compared with the 1802 Park Holland map and the 1842 Jefferson Chamberlain [sic] plan to understand property development and/or subdivision.

The work undertaken in the architectural survey found that the more typical directories, tax lists, maps, deeds and other materials used for historical research were not as prevalent in Hampden as they might be for other communities. Broken chains of title, particularly for properties which stayed in family ownership for several generations, were typical. Many of the properties considered for intensive level survey changed hands repeatedly during the nineteenth century. In some instances, these ownership changes included complicated mortgage arrangements, tenant farmers renting individual farms for operation, and purchase by speculators holding numerous land titles for any one period.

Though intensive agricultural inventories exist through the United States Census records for 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880, properties are listed by farm owner or manager, and sometimes do not correlate to names indicated on the 1859 and 1875 historic town maps or to known property owners identified through deed information. Farms operated by tenant farmers or rented to neighboring farmers, are difficult to track without the individual farmer name.

Agricultural history information was gleaned from oral interviews, and careful use of the Federal agricultural census records. Aerial photographs were compared with the map and plan information to further assess property use and development. Soils maps were analyzed to better understand agricultural potential and the affect of soil fertility and water on historic property development.

There is a significant lack of historic plans, views and documentary archival information regarding the nineteenth and early twentieth century history of some properties. The information which is available has been carefully collected and compared with existing site resources. With the exception of the Patterson farm, farms in the survey changed hands repeatedly in the second half of the nineteenth century. The Couillards have operated their farms since 1902. However, the remaining farms are owned by families who purchased the property after World War II. Therefore oral histories and family recollections of farm activities are limited and/or non-existent.

## 5. PROJECT METHODOLOGY

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On January 20, 1995 the project commenced with a meeting between Mr. David Gould (Town of Hampden) and Lucinda Brockway (Past Designs/project consultant). Mr. Gould supplied the consultant with copies of town zoning maps, aerial photographs, CAD produced inventory maps depicting the town's scenic and historic resources (from the 1993 Comprehensive Plan for Hampden), and copies of the five-part *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory*. Mr. Gould indicated potential farm areas which could be studied during the survey period, but the town did not have a prepared list of specific properties (or a specific area in town) to be surveyed as was implied in the proposal and contract information.

The first phase of the historic landscape survey, therefore, had to be the identification of 6-8 farm sites which would become the focus of the survey. Ms. Brockway reviewed the available documents and selected copies or originals of those materials which would be most beneficial to the landscape survey. Ms. Brockway reviewed the survey forms in the *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory* and took copies of forms which noted agriculture as an area of significance and as a current use or site context.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Dewan's office supplied a composite recent USGS map with the Town of Hampden boundaries demarcated. This map was useful as a field survey tool, as it indicated existing land use. This map was used for all field notes taken during the windshield survey portion of the project.

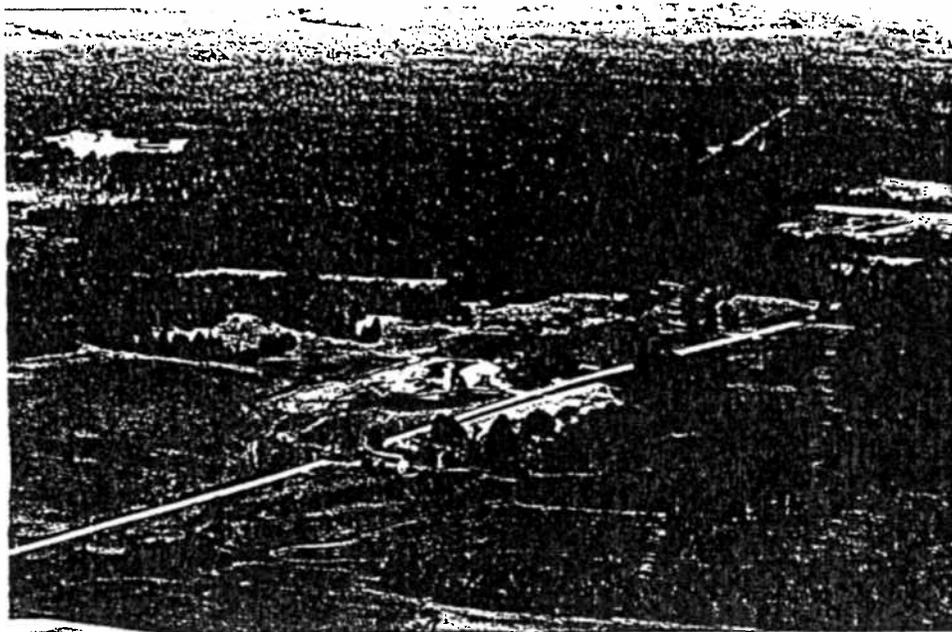
During the January 20th visit and on two subsequent trips, a windshield survey of the entire town was conducted by Ms. Brockway. The purpose of this survey was to develop a cursory understanding of the town, its existing land use types, patterns of spatial development, and the location and condition of potential study sites. Since the focus of this contract is to study 6-8 selected historic landscapes and not to develop an overall town landscape survey, the windshield survey was seen as an important but necessarily quick elimination tool.

Notes were taken on the field map and on notebook paper listing the roads which were traveled, the number of potential study sites which existed on each road, and the condition and current use of open space as indicated on the map. It was hoped that this cursory survey would identify potential sites which possessed good architectural integrity, good landscape integrity (open fields and woodlots), and reasonable surrounding context (limited non-contributing elements impacting the setting of the farmstead). This windshield survey produced a list of 20 potential farm sites. Some sites

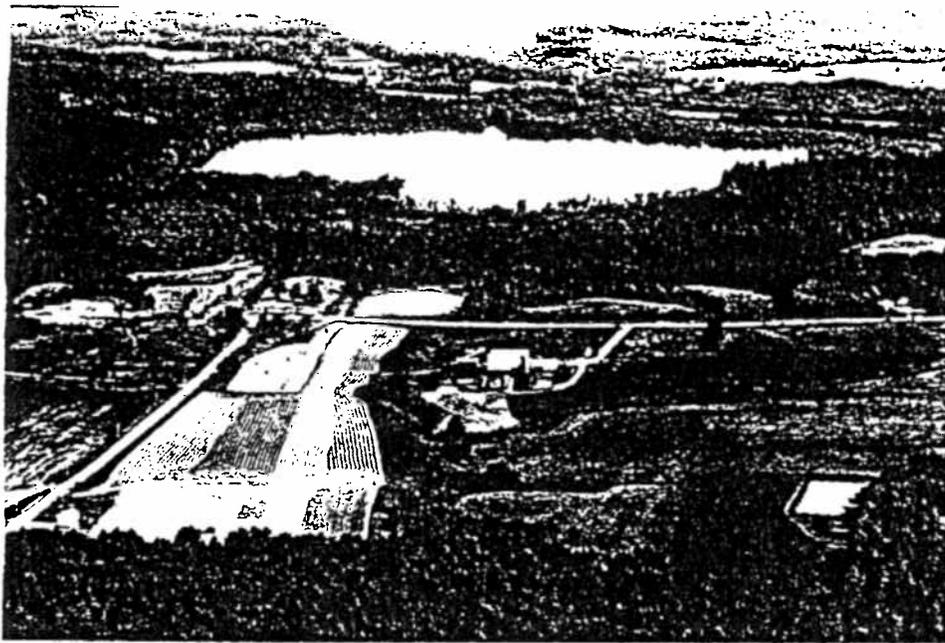
were no longer farmed, and fields were quickly reverted to secondary growth. Some had significantly altered architectural features; others had field patterns and landscape features which were significantly altered through subdivision or changes in use. The farms represented both commercial agricultural land practices and land uses which maintained the open fields and the context of the historic farm complex, but were no longer farmed commercially.

Upon completion of the windshield survey, the list of identified properties were compared to the information gathered from the *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory*, and two maps from the 1994 *Hampden Comprehensive Plan* entitled *Historic Resources* and *Scenic Resources*. It was determined that properties which had been identified as significant in all three categories (the windshield survey, the Architectural Resources Inventory, and the Scenic Resources Map) would form the initial list of 6-8 properties to be studied more thoroughly for purposes of this contract.

It was hoped that properties could be selected from different parts of town so that the broad spectrum of historic settlement and development, varying lot sizes, and changes in soil types and topography could be considered in establishing the broad patterns of cultural landscape development. The following lists illustrate the list of farms identified in the windshield survey, and the comparative list from which the final study properties were identified.



Couillard Farms, Back Winterport Road (Photograph by David Gould)



West Hampden Farms, Western Avenue (Photograph by David Gould)

### A. Windshield Survey, Methodology

A. All roads were traveled by vehicle on three separate visits.

B. By necessity, the trips were conducted during January, February and March when weather and road conditions allowed. All fields were dormant, and had no snow cover.

C. When a farm site was discovered, it was evaluated against the following criteria:

- Do the architectural features retain significant integrity or have they been significantly altered?
- Are open fields, woodlots, and agricultural land use practices still apparent surrounding the farm complex?
- Are there a significant number of non-contributing elements (i.e. new house construction, commercial development, industrial development) which negatively impact the visible integrity of the agricultural landscape?
- Are the buildings and/or open spaces deteriorated to the extent that they are irreversible?
- Are commercial or sustainable farming practices still in use? Is the site being maintained as a "gentleman's farm" with open space remaining for aesthetic or utilitarian purposes? (Though this was not a qualifying criteria, it does have a significant impact on the current management practices and the extent to which new farming practices (i.e. bunker silos) relate to the integrity of the site.
- Are there associated residences and/or adjacent properties which relate to each other forming potential historic landscape districts?

D. Field notes for this initial, quick reconnaissance survey were made on U.S.G.S. maps, blueprints from aerial photographs and sketch notes on notebook paper. Rather than a comprehensive reconnaissance survey, the goal of this portion of the project was to identify 6-8 representative properties which could be more thoroughly investigated.

**B. Windshield Survey, Results**

The following list indicates the number of potential farm sites identified in the windshield survey. Comments, notes and qualifying conditions are indicated in the last column. The exact location of the potential sites were indicated on the field map. This was easier than trying to identify street numbers or property owner names in an area which possessed a limited number of readily identifiable names or street numbers.

Road	No. of Potential Sites	Comments
Back Winterport Road	2	located across from each other
Boyington Road	0	
Canaan Road	0	
Chapman Road	0	
Emerson Mill Road	0	
Kennebec Road	1	condition poor
Main Road	2	one old; one newer; some changes
Manning Mill Road	0	
Mayo Road	0	
Meadow Road	0	
Miller Road	1-2	1 w/ cows but poor condition
Monroe Road	1	poor condition
Paper Mill Road	0	
Paterson Road	2-3	located across from each other
Pond (Shaw Hill) Road	2	good potential
Sawyer Road	0-1?	
Tapley Road	0	
Western Avenue	6	good potential

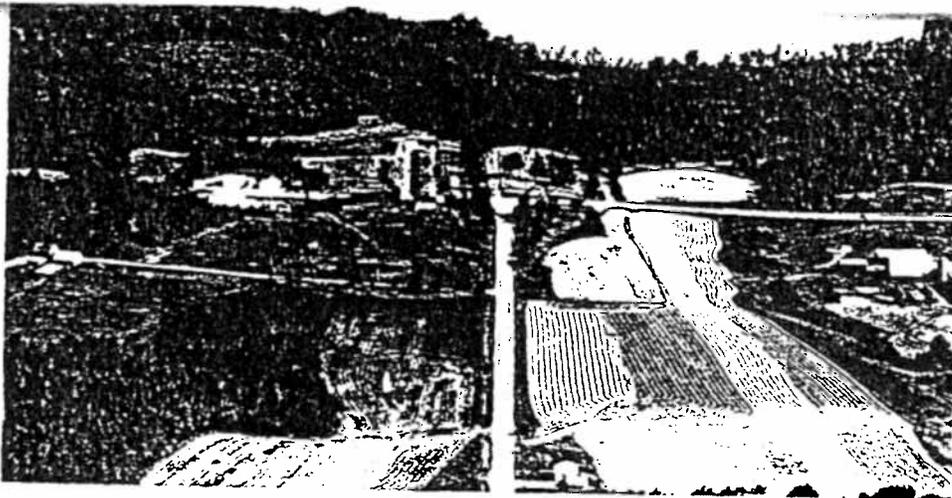
**C. Comparative Results with Previous Surveys**

The following chart indicates the results when the properties identified in the windshield survey having the most integrity are compared with the 1994 Hampden Comprehensive Plan maps entitled *Historic Resources* and *Scenic Resources*. All of the properties on the list were considered noteworthy in the architectural surveys.

Road	Property Name	Windshield	Historic Map	Scenic Map
Back Winterport Rd	Wm Murch Jr Hse	☐		☐
Back Winterport Rd	Daniel Stone Hse	☐		☐
Main Road South	Nathan Baker Hse	☐		☐
Main Road South	Joseph Higgins Hse	☐	[#9]	☐
Paterson Road	Charles Patterson Hse #1	☐		☐
Paterson Road	Charles Patterson Hse #2	☐		☐
Shaw Hill Rd/Miller Rd	Maria Shaw House	☐	[#1]	☐
Shaw Hill Rd/Western Ave	Thomas P. Stetson Hse	☐	[#2]	
Western Ave	John L. Smith Hse	☐	[#4]*	☐
Western Ave	Otis Briggs Hse	☐	[#7]	☐

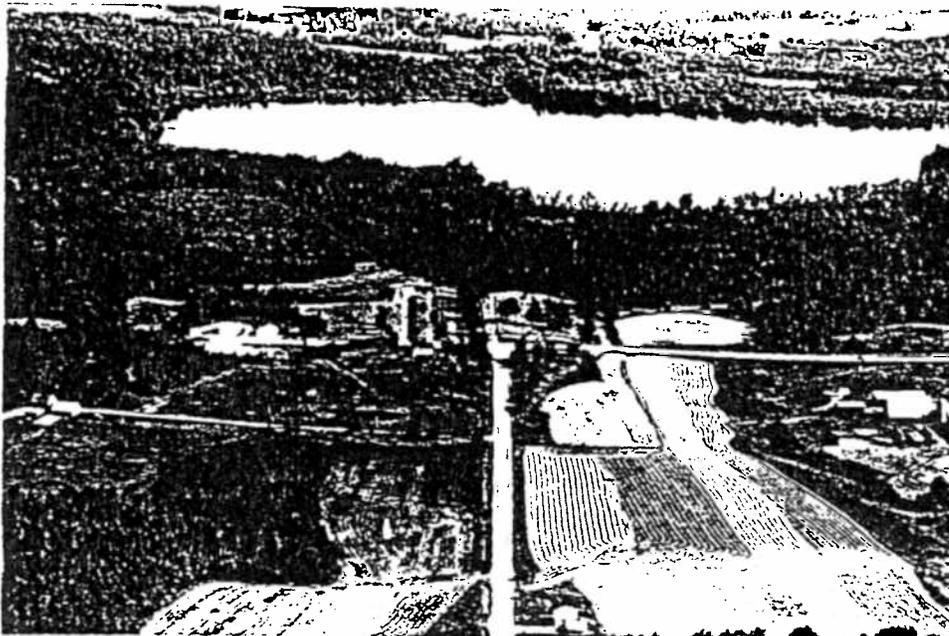
\* Note: There are two John L. Smith Houses. The Historic Resources map mislabeled properties #4 and #5. On the 1995 corrected version, property #4 is the John L. Smith House, located east of property #5, the Andrew Patterson House. Both properties were included in the final list for the landscape inventory.

A second field visit and review of the existing documentation was necessary to make a final selection. The two farms on Back Winterport Road and two on Patterson Road formed family complexes which possessed significant integrity whose current ownership and land use are the same. The individual houses are listed as separate properties in the *Architectural Resources Survey*, and were originally treated as individual properties for purposes of the first version of this report. Based on reader comments, and on the duplicate historic development of the farms, the properties on Back Winterport Road have been treated as one site, and the properties on Patterson Road have been treated as one site. There was a physical and visual relationship between the two houses on Shaw Hill Road and the Andrew Patterson House, creating another concise study area. The Nathan Baker House (Main Road South) did not possess as much landscape integrity as others on the list; the Joseph Higgins House includes a relatively small parcel of land and represented a much smaller currently inactive farm.



Farms on Western Avenue (Route 9) at Canaan Road  
Photographed by: David Gould

Property owners were notified about the survey. One owner asked that her property not be included. (Shaw Hill Road/ Maria Shaw House). Upon recommendation of Mr. Gould, three additional properties on Western Avenue were included: the Lakeview Cemetary, the Andrew Patterson Farm, and the James Haley Farm. The Andrew Patterson Farm was the correct name for the property which had been labeled the John L. Smith House on the Historic Resources map. The John L. Smith House, further east on Western Avenue was included with the James Haley Farm because they represented smaller family farms and were closely related to the other Western Avenue properties, forming a potential rural district. A closer review of these properties, however, found that they might be architecturally contributing resources for a district, but lacked sufficient historic landscape integrity to warrant an intensive-level survey. The James Haley property includes the remains of the Hampden Silver Mine and should be further investigated for its archaeological significance. The Goodell Farm, across the road from the Andrew Patterson Farm, possessed significant landscape integrity, but the loss of integrity on the house and barns, combined with the pending development of the property removed this site from consideration as part of the Western Avenue district.



Farms on Western Avenue (Route 9) at Canaan Road  
Photographed by: David Gould

# HISTORIC RESOURCES

## NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

- A. Hampden Academy
- B. Hampden Congregational Church

## NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

1. Maria Shaw House
2. Thomas Penniman Stetson House
3. Holder F. Butts House
4. John L. Smith House
5. Andrew Patterson House
6. Henry Welch - Col. Gabriel Johnnot
7. Otis Briggs House
8. Abisha Higgins Cemetery
9. Joseph W. Higgins House
10. Harmony Hall
11. Dorothea Dix Homestead
12. Issac Wilkins House
13. Victor Hodgins House
14. Harry E. Dahlberg House
15. Ralph W. Moore House
16. Charles A. Dillingham House
17. Arad H. & Charity Pomroy House
18. William Emery House
19. J. Francis Perry House

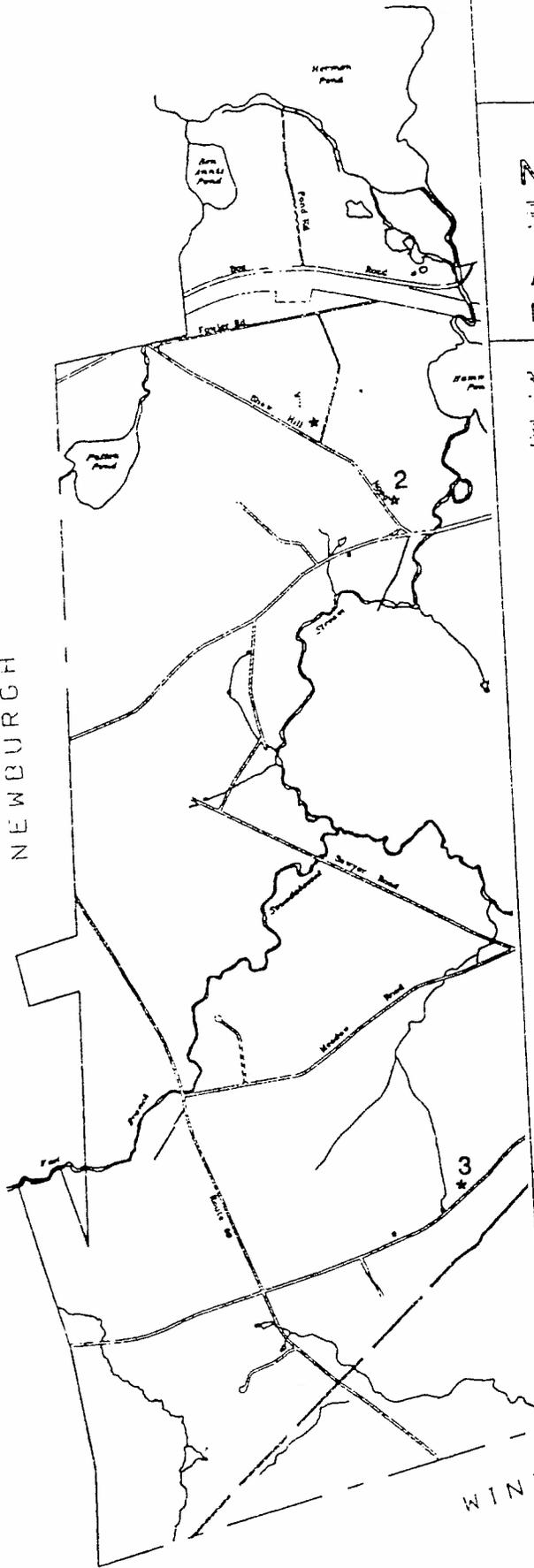
 UPPER CORNER DISTRICT  
Local, N.R. Eligible

 SUMMER STREET DISTRICT  
N.R. & Local Eligible

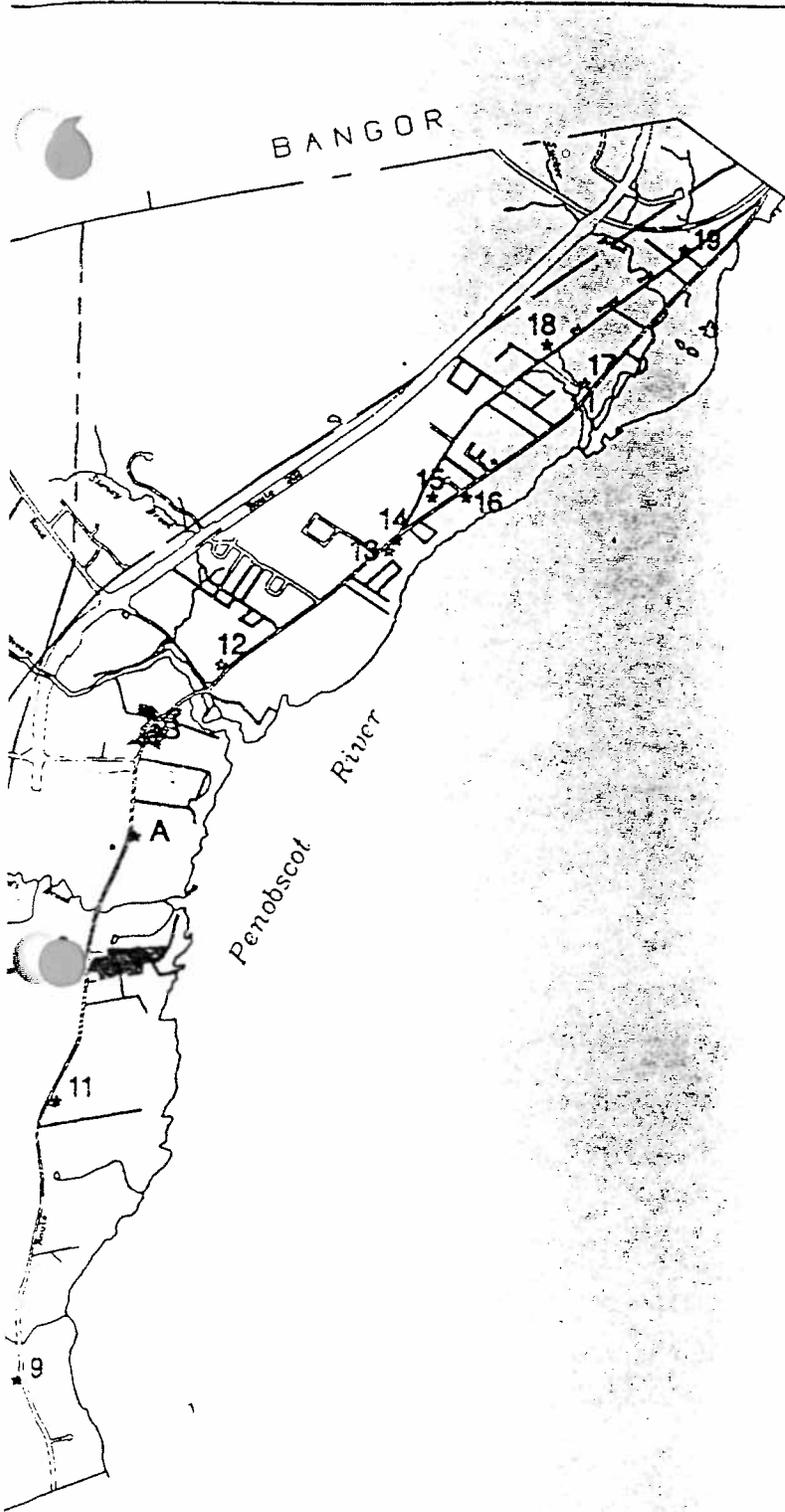
HAMPDEN  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
1994

NEWBURGH

WINT







# HISTORIC RESOURCES

## NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES

- A. Hampden Academy
- B. Hampden Congregational Church

## NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

1. Maria Shaw House
2. Thomas Penniman Stetson House
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17. Arad H. & Charity Pomroy House
18. William Emery House
19. J. Francis Perry House

 UPPER CORNER DISTRICT  
Local, N.R. Eligible

 SUMMER STREET DISTRICT  
N.R. & Local Eligible

HAMPDEN  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
1994



**D. Final Results - Properties Identified for Intensive Level Survey**

These considerations resulted in the following, final list of properties surveyed at the intensive level. The properties formed three study areas covering approximately 1200 acres located in the northwest, central and central-southeastern areas of Hampden. (See map)

Map #	Address	Historic Property Name Current Property Owner	Tax Map/Lot
1	Back Winterport Rd	<i>Couillard Farm</i> <i>Wm Murch Jr Hse</i> <i>Daniel Stone House</i> Charles & Daryl Couillard Marion & Daryl Couillard	3/13 (& others)
2	Patterson Road	<i>Patterson Farm</i> <i>Chas Patterson Hse #1 &amp; #2</i> Arlene Patterson George Patterson	5/46 (& others)
3	Western Ave	<i>Deighan Farm</i> <i>Andrew Patterson Hse</i> Wm. & Janet Deighan	8/11 (& others)
4	Shaw Hill Rd	<i>Wiseman Farm</i> <i>Thomas P. Stetson Hse</i> Brad Wiseman	7/58 (& others)

The following properties were reviewed individually for their possible use as representative smaller family farms which retain some agricultural land uses and/or could contribute to a Western Avenue cultural landscape district. Survey forms and research for these properties were completed at the request of the town planner. Individually they did not possess enough integrity to warrant a sketch map or more detailed, intensive-level survey. They may, however, contribute to a larger district, or contain archaeological resources which are significant historic resources for further consideration (such as the remains of the Hampden Silver Mine on the Weiland property).

Western Ave	John L. Smith Hse Jas. & Susan Ward	8/22
Western Ave	James Haley Hse Geo & Val Weiland	8/20;8/21
Western Ave	Lakeview Cemetery Town of Hampden	8/11B



Farms selected for Intensive Level Survey.

An inventory form (see appendix) for the intensive-level survey was prepared by Past Designs and submitted to Mr. Gould's office and the Maine Historic Preservation Office for review and comment. Inventory forms were completed by Ms. Brockway for all of the study properties.

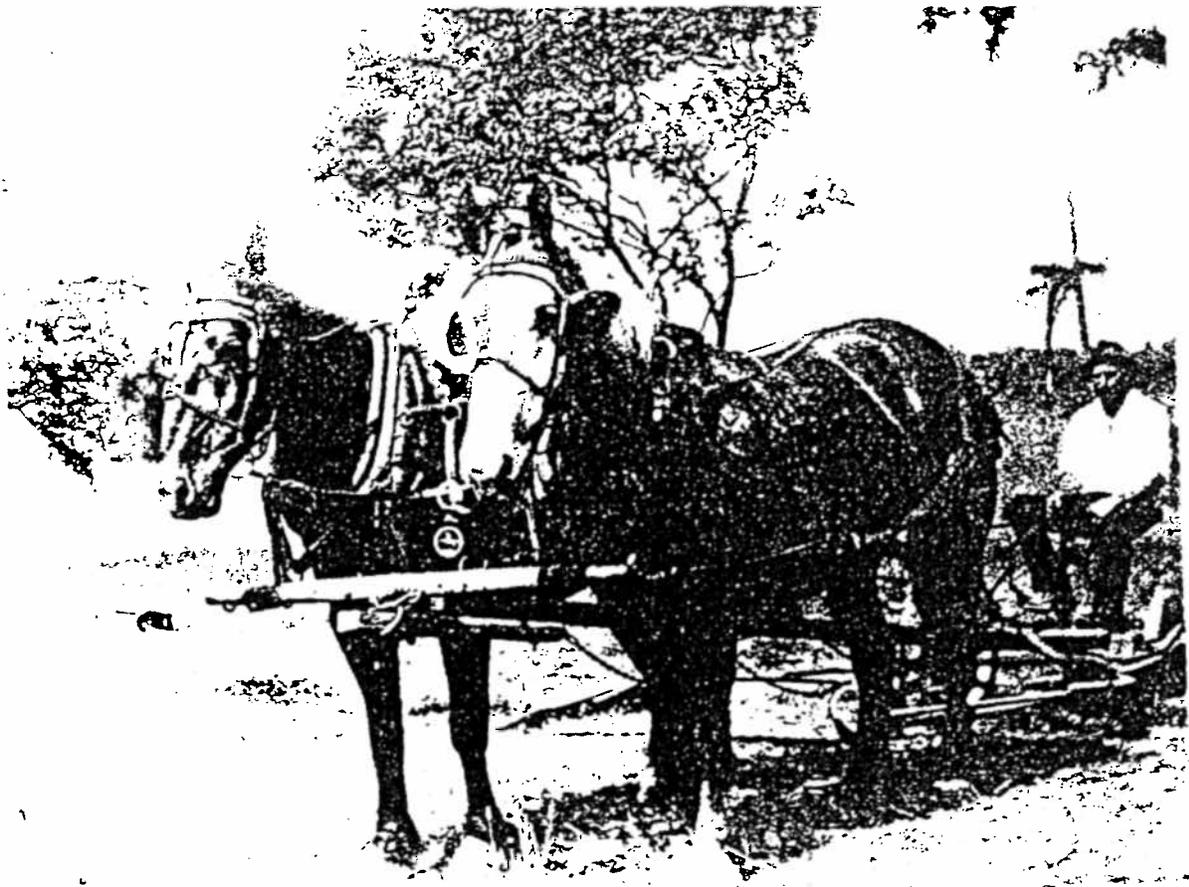
Mr. Dewan and Ms. Brockway met during the week of April 17th. At this time Mr. Dewan was familiarized with the location and spatial arrangement of the study properties. He reviewed the existing aerial maps supplied by Mr. Gould and made arrangements to photograph and document the identified properties on the ground. Mr. Gould arranged to photograph identified properties from the air, and a flyover was completed in late April. Additional photography and field work was completed in July and August, 1995 by Mr. Dewan's office.

Ms. Brockway conducted the historic research for the identified properties to better determine their integrity and establish a context for Hampden's agricultural historic landscapes. In addition to the historic deed and ownership information located in the *Historic Architectural Resources Inventory*, the surname notebooks on file at the Hampden Historical Society were reviewed for potential landscape information. The Hampden Historical Society publications entitled *Maps of Hampden* were purchased and consulted as research work progressed. These maps were compared with the 1842 Jefferson Chamberlain plan and the 1995 tax lots for an understanding of original lot subdivision and integrity.

The collections at the Maine Historical Society, the Maine State Library, and the Maine State Archives were consulted for archival information related to Hampden's town development and agricultural history. A complete bibliography is included in the appendix section of this report. Town and county histories were helpful in understanding overall town development. Jamie Eves' masters thesis, *Yankee Immigrants: Ecological Crisis and the Settlement of Maine, 1763-1825* (1988) was extremely helpful in understanding Hampden's early settlement pattern and its relationship to regional development. Reports from the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture were helpful in understanding regional and statewide agricultural development and change in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. United States Census Agricultural Schedules, on file at the Maine State Archives, were helpful in providing specific farm size, composition, and contents for the years 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

USGS maps provided topographic information. United States Soil Conservation Service publications provided soils information and suitability assessments. Aerial photographs on file at the town planner's office were used for comparative information and for the development of sketch maps.

All research information and site data was collected and compiled in the offices of Past Designs. DeWan & Associates produced all sketch maps and field photographs of the study properties. Sketch maps were only produced for those properties which represented the best examples of traditional land use and settlement patterns.



Clayton Couillard with his horse-powered mowing machine. ca. 1935  
(*Historical Sketches of Hampden*, 1976)

## 6. SURVEY RESULTS

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### A. Overview of Hampden's Agricultural History

Benjamin Wheeler, who first came to Hampden in 1767, returned with his family to settle in 1768.<sup>1</sup> In this same year, Joseph Chadwick surveyed the lands along the west bank of the Penobscot River noting on his map for the area now known as Hampden, "a Good Tract of Land - Soil a yellow loun - trees Oak pine & a Good Growth of yong trees for Cord wood &c." Chadwick also found fresh water prevelant in "Broken Marsh" in north Hampden.<sup>2</sup>

Elihu Hewes commented in 1775 "I find this country very good for both Tillage & grass tho' at present cloath'd with a fine growth of Pine, Cedar, Hemlock & Interspersed with large spots of rock & white maple, birch, beech, etc. & some oak; The River excels for Fish of various kinds, & easie navigation for the Largest of Vessels."<sup>3</sup>

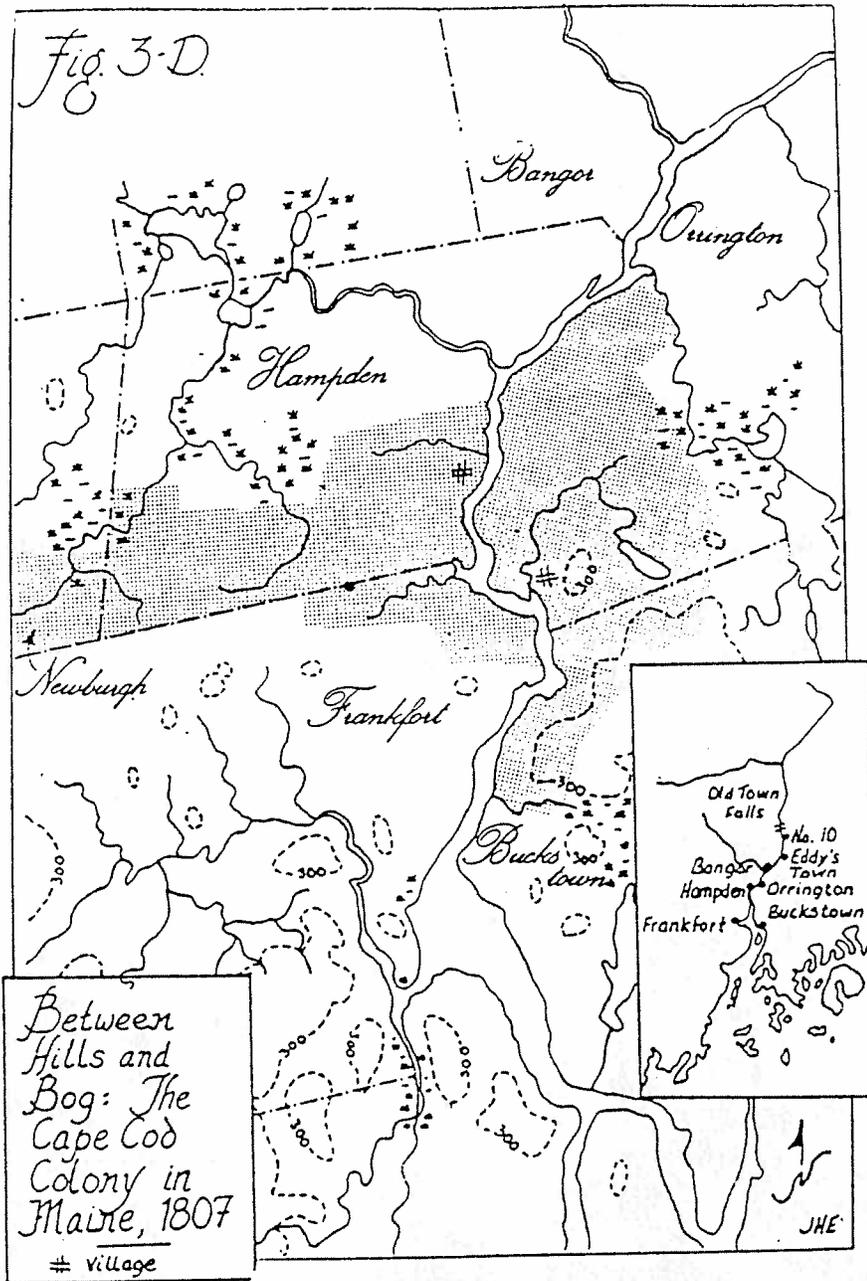
The area was designated as Wheelersborough in 1777, but on-going land and boundary disputes were not settled until after Jonathan Stone's survey of 1786 in which Stone notes: "the land...is generally very good for farming. The uplands abound in good white ash, yellow birch, beech, rock maple, & basswood timber, and in some places red oak; the lower lands have a mixture of Pine, spruce & fir. These farming lands are not only good for hay and grazing cattle, but are generally good and easy for tillage. All kinds of grain, especially flax & pease, are cultivated with good success. There is, however, some poor

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<sup>1</sup> Hampden Historical Society, *Historical Sketches of the Town of Hampden* (Ellsworth, Maine: Ellsworth American, 1976), 4.

<sup>2</sup> Hampden Historical Society, *Historical Sketches of the Town of Hampden* (Bangor, Maine: Ellsworth American, 1976), 4-5.

<sup>3</sup> Jamie H. Eves, *Yankee Immigrants: Ecological Crisis and the Settlement of Maine, 1763-1825*, diss., University of Maine, 1988 (Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1988), 110-125.



The Cape Cod Colony in Maine, 1807  
(Jamie Eves, *Yankee Immigrants; Ecological Crisis and the Settlement of Maine, 1763-1825*)

land in the southeast part and on the north line...[also] some poor land on the western line which is flat and "could", timbered with poplar and white birch, with a mixture of black growth."<sup>4</sup>

At the time of Stone's survey, much of southern and eastern Hampden was settled by migrating farmers from Cape Cod, moving to the Penobscot River basin to escape the small, overworked soils of the Cape. More than 200 families from Cape Cod came to Orrington, Hampden, Buckstown (Bucksport), Frankfort (Winterport) and Newburgh between 1774 and 1807. These immigrants from Massachusetts were a combination of yeoman farmers and landless or near-landless laborers who tended their own small herds of animals combined with work as agricultural field hands or fisherman. Most of the Cape Cod farms averaged 20 to 60 acres; their new Maine farms were slightly larger in size, averaging 40 to 100 acres.<sup>5</sup>

This first wave of Cape Cod immigrants settled in a fertile area of Maine between the coastal plain and the interior hills, along a broad band of deep, loamy soil running southwest to northeast, 45 miles wide and 75 miles long, from the mouth of the Kennebec River at Bath to the headwaters of the Mattawankeag Stream. This area was drained by the Penobscot, Kennebec and Androssoggin Rivers, and consisted of mostly rolling upland hills.<sup>6</sup>(See map)

The present Town of Hampden included very diverse soils in the eighteenth century (as it does today). The eastern part of town, along the shores of the Penobscot River, consisted of alluvial soils below table-like bluffs of high land. The northern third of town included extensive bogs along the Souadabscook Stream and (present) Hammond Pond. A belt of loamy upland soils ran through the central core of the town, mixed with pockets of stony and rocky soils. The southern part of town was shaped by the north slopes of the coastal hills.

Cape Cod settlers to Hampden took lots on the best farmland in the region: the terraces above the Penobscot River and the rolling uplands along Kennebec Road in the south/central part of the township where the deep, loamy, relatively stone-free Bangor,

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<sup>4</sup> Hampden Historical Society, *Historical Sketches of the Town of Hampden* (Ellsworth, ME: Ellsworth American, 1976), 6-7.

<sup>5</sup> Jamie H. Eves, *Yankee Immigrants: Ecological Crisis and the Settlement of Maine, 1763-1825*, diss., University of Maine, 1988 (Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms, 1988), 110-125.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.* p. 118

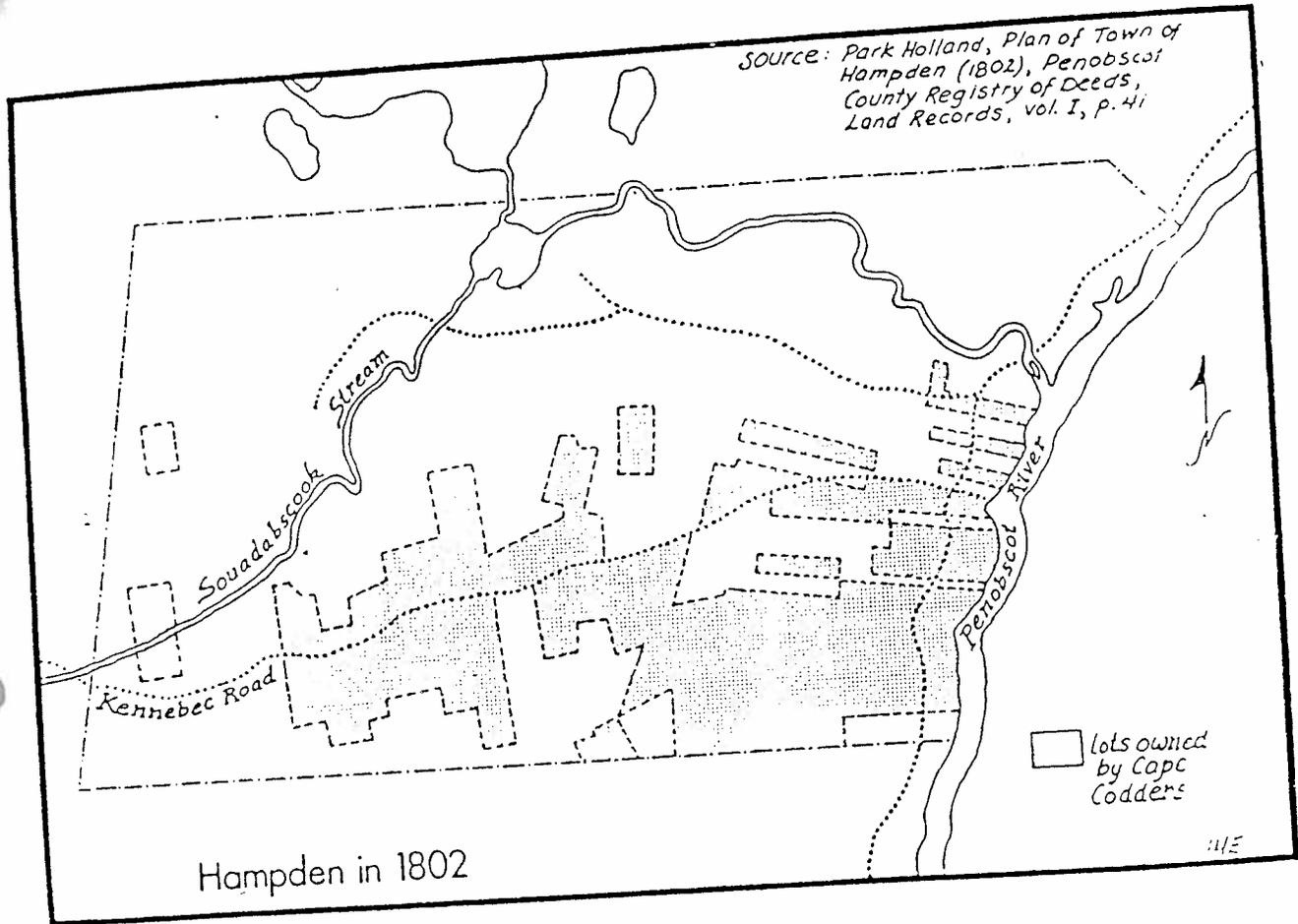
Suffield and Buxton soils were prevalent. They avoided the northern part of town along the Souadabscook Stream where the less arable, silty boggy Biddeford, Plaisted, and eroded Suffield association soils were more common, and the pockets of stony Dixmont and Thorndike association soils located throughout Hampden, particularly on the higher, hillier lands.<sup>7</sup>



Wiseman Farm. Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)

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<sup>7</sup>Ibid. p. 116



The Cape Cod Colony in Hampden, 1802  
(Jamie Eves, *Yankee Immigrants; Ecological Crisis  
and the Settlement of Maine, 1763-1825*)

The first wave of Cape Cod settlers bought single, 100 acre rectangular lots oriented east-west with narrow frontages along the Penobscot River and along present Route 1A (Main Road South). The "back lots," settled after 1795, were smaller, containing between 40 and 50 acres on average. (See map) Many of these early Hampden-ites did more than farm, they were housewrights, cordwainers, blacksmiths, fishermen, or cut timber. The account books of Jesse Arey, kept between 1821 and 1836, record his economic activities as a farmer/businessman in Hampden. Arey was born in Eastham, Massachusetts in 1760. He married in Wellfleet, Massachusetts in 1780, and moved to Hampden, Maine in 1795 with a wife and three children. Arey purchased a 38 acre back lot on the north side of Kennebec Road, and a second nearby 41 acre lot was added to the farm in 1796. In addition to his traditional farming activities, Arey's accounts include his selling wood, pumpkins, potatoes (when there was surplus), lamb or calf skins, he boarded horses, and received income from hauling grain and wood to mills, clearing roads, haying, plowing, and lugging bricks to wharves for ship ballast.<sup>8</sup>

Hampden was incorporated in 1795. The 1801 tax valuation for Hampden lists 72 barns, 294 acres of tillage, 906 acres of upland mowing land, 327 acres of pasture, 17,601 acres of woodland, 146 acres unimprovable, 1,182 acres flowed by water, 62 horses, 115 oxen, 274 cows, and 182 swine.<sup>9</sup> The Park Holland map of 1802 lays out the first official lots settled in Hampden by owner; 172 lots are recorded with the owners name, not all were "improved" or settled.<sup>10</sup> Many of these lot lines are visible on the 1995 tax map, though most of the 100 acre lots have been substantially subdivided.

Throughout the nineteenth century, Hampden developed as primarily a shipbuilding, trading and sea-related business community. Farming continued, though lumbering and quarrying activities occurred on most of the poorer soils in town. By 1850 there were 120 farms recorded in Hampden in the United States census, ranging from 40 to 100 acres each. Farms averaged one horse, 3-5 milk cows, 2 oxen, 1 swine, 7-14 sheep, and raised corn, oats, potatoes, peas & beans, and sometimes small amounts of barley, wheat, or rye. The production of butter, hay and wool brought additional income to the farm.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Jesse Arey, *Account Book* (Bangor Me Public Library: Unpublished, 1821-1836), unpagued.

<sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, *History of Penobscot County, Maine* (Cleveland: Wm. Chase & Co., 1882), 368-378.

<sup>10</sup> See copies of these historic maps in the Hampden Historical Society's publications, *Maps of Hampden, 1767-1985*. (Hampden: Hampden Historical Society. 1985)

<sup>11</sup> *United States Census Bureau*, 8th Census ed., s.v. "Census for 1850; Agriculture

By 1870, more than 400 "farms" are listed in the U.S. Census, though most of these properties were small, 8-20 acre sites with one family cow, one horse, one swine, and no measurable quantities of crop or hay production.<sup>12</sup> As the nineteenth century progressed, these small farms changed hands repeatedly throughout the last half of the nineteenth century. As the need for the family "subsistence" farm subsided, and markets offered meat, dairy products and fresh vegetables for sale, smaller family farm operations disappeared. (Today many of these 8-20 acre farm lots remain extant, but contain no agricultural activity. Much of the land has been reforested.) Mining, shipbuilding, sand, gravel and lumbering operations in Hampden, and business opportunities in nearby Bangor, augmented, and later replaced, the income from the small farm.

The railroad, which came to Hampden in 1905, made Bangor an easily accessible commuters journey for businessmen and laborers. Though the train drew a number of town residents into Bangor for work, it also opened a larger, easily accessible market for fresh milk for the farms which remained. The average size farm grew from 40-100 acres in 1850 to 300-400 acres by 1920. Dairy farming, for large-scale production of fresh milk, became the predominant form of agriculture besides lumbering. Though the farms grew larger, their numbers declined.

Mechanization of farming, particularly agricultural equipment, and the emphasis on scientific methods of farming, reshaped the agricultural landscape. Where the topography and soils permitted, and where stone walls or other permanent barriers could be eliminated, cultivated fields were enlarged to accommodate the changing technology. With the specialization of agriculture came a growing emphasis on the economics of farming. Farmers who operated small, subsistence farms and augmented their farm income with other, off-site seasonal labor were left behind in the industrialized agricultural marketplace. Instead, larger more efficient farms who could farm enough land and produce enough milk, fresh produce, or livestock to compete in the marketplace were shaping the agricultural landscape in the twentieth century. Midwestern farmers, with their large acreage could use the increasingly efficient transportation system to transport their fresh goods to eastern markets and were competing heavily with local farms. By 1995, only a handful of commercial farms remain active in Hampden, including just two dairy farms.

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Schedule - Maine," Roll #2, Vol. 130.(Maine Archives)

<sup>12</sup>*United States Census Bureau*, 10th Census ed., s.v. "Census for 1870; Agriculture Schedule - Maine," Roll #10, Vol. 146.(Maine Archives)

Changes in reporting schedules for the United States Census eliminated the individual farm reports which had been typical in the nineteenth century schedules. Therefore, specific agricultural data for individual farms in the twentieth century has to be gleaned from family archives and town records, instead of through federal census data

Overall town population changed very little; in 1856 the town census recorded 3,195 inhabitants and in 1970, 4,963 inhabitants.<sup>13</sup> However, the amount of land in active agricultural production decreased significantly over the same 100 years. Smaller family farms were reforested or were combined into or rented to larger commercial dairy operations for hay and forage crops. As the twentieth century progressed, the success of farming has continued to decline. Many of the larger farms have been subdivided, or are reverting to woodland. Some acreage remains open for aesthetic reasons, providing an attractive setting for farm complexes which are now solely used as residences. Since 1970, pressure for residential housing in Hampden has significantly altered its landscape. Larger woodlots and farmlots have been subdivided into smaller residential parcels.

### **B. Historic Settlement Patterns**

A comparison of the most recent (1995) town tax map with the 1802 Park Holland Map and the 1842 Jefferson Chamberlain Plan indicates that the original settlers' lot boundaries remain evident throughout the town. Though many have been further subdivided into smaller parcels, most of the original lot lines can be defined on the latest tax map. Visually, these lot lines are defined by stone walls and fencelines.

Along Main Road South, the earliest lots were narrow, long rectangular lots running from the riverfront, across (present) Route 1A, into the interior. All lots generally ran east to west and averaged 100 acres each, measuring approximately 850 feet by 5,125 feet. These lots followed the shoreline, rather than any regular pattern of political land subdivision which might have been imposed on the land. Where the river bends and turns to the east, the perpendicular pattern of the lots are arranged to follow the line of the riverfront.

A secondary subdivision of lots, from (present) Kennebec Road to the southern town boundary, was established in a similar east to west fashion, with their eastern property edge following the same line as the first subdivision of lots. These lots followed the same dimensional proportions as the first lot subdivision.

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<sup>13</sup> *Historical Sketches of the Town of Hampden*, op cit.



## ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### 18th Century

#### /// Settlement Areas

1. Benjamin Wheeler Homestead
2. Benjamin Wheeler Grist Mill
3. Town Hall
4. Shipyard

*Jefferson Chamberlain Plan*

*Penobscot County Registry of Deeds  
Planbook, Volume 2, Plan 2*

March 26, 1842

*(Original scale 100 rods to an inch)*

E: Gretchen F. Faulkner  
1993 Survey

HAMPDEN  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

1994

NEWBURGH



HERMON

WINTERPORT

Subsequent lot developments, however, throughout the northern, central and western parts of town, were arranged as rectilinear lots running perpendicular to major roadways. Some lots continued to be developed as 100 acre parcels, however most of these "back lots" away from the riverfront were established as 40-50 acre parcels. These lots were often developed as wider, shorter parcels than their predecessors; oriented both east-west and north-south based on their relationship to the adjoining highway. As lots were settled throughout the interior portions of town, irregular, oddly shaped parcels developed as property lines abutted each other.

### **C. Historic Field Patterns**

A study of Vermont field patterns as vernacular art, and as evidence of ethnic land use traditions was undertaken by Stewart G. McHenry in the mid-1970's (published *Old Time New England*, Summer-Fall, 1978) McHenry found that Dutch, French-Canadian and Yankee settlers to Vermont in the eighteenth century established both settlement patterns and field patterns which were unique to their ethnic traditions. McHenry further distinguished Yankee field patterns into distinct types established by settlers from New Hampshire, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

He found that Massachusetts Yankee settlers established field patterns which were located in both valley areas and throughout the neighboring hillsides. These fields were most often irregularly shaped, small sized fields connected to roads which irregularly traversed the topography. The edges of these fields were frequently bounded by tree lines which clearly demarcated the form and shape of each field. In more gently sloping areas, these fields had more sharp, acute-angled corners. Fields were most often located on hillsides, away from major streams and rivers, and most often bounded with tree lines oriented to the farmstead, to each other, or to a road.

This pattern varied from fields established by Connecticut Yankees, which were most typically repetitive, regularly sized squares or rectangles. New Hampshire Yankees settled fields which often included rock piles located within square or rectangular-shaped fields. Dutch fields were most often located in ribbon-like fashion along the valley floor, uninterrupted by tree lines and directly related to the riverfront. French-Canadian fields were more typically long, narrow fields accentuated by tree lines, running perpendicular to the shoreline; where these fields were continuously cultivated, they had been combined into large, regularly shaped fields with an absence of tree lines, producing a panoramic view from the farmstead.

Field patterns in Hampden follow the traditions of Massachusetts Yankee settlers documented by McHenry. The Cape Cod settlers which migrated to Hampden developed field patterns which were irregularly shaped, small sized fields connected to roads which irregularly traversed the topography. Most often, the farmstead was located close to the road, with fields running away from the farmstead and along the edge of the road.

Aerial photographs and windshield surveys document these field subdivisions. Today they continue to be defined by stone walls, fences, hedgerows, and field edges. Field patterns are evident through reforested fields as well as in areas where poor soil fertility has resulted in landscapes which retain their open character for their scenic value but not for their agricultural production. These traditional field patterns are also evident in areas which are used for hay and pasture, but do not continuously produce cultivated crops. Here, fields are mown, pastures are kept open, and woodland edges follow stone walls, hedgerows and original property lines so that the historic settlement patterns are more easily "read" in three dimension.

Field subdivisions are less easily defined, however, in areas where the precious fertile soils, most suitable for agriculture, have been cultivated continuously for the past two centuries. Here stone walls and hedgerows have been removed to accommodate mechanical cultivation in fields with fertile soils. Original lot and field lines continue to run through adjacent wooded, wetland, or rocky areas adjacent to these fields, but have been "erased" to better accommodate field cultivation. In some cases where more than one farm has been consolidated into a single farm operation, field edges continue to follow earlier property lines. But in most cases where soils continue to be cultivated, even the political land subdivisions are harder to delineate. Instead, the visual perception of land subdivision in these areas is more well defined by the physical characteristics of the landscape (the soil fertility, topography, and natural features) than by political subdivisions.

From the air and on the ground, field patterns continue to be linked to the farmsteads as bands of open space which follow the road edges and topographic features, sometimes counterpoint to the strong east-west orientation of the political land divisions. Fields are most often located on hillsides, away from major streams and rivers, and most often bounded with tree lines oriented to the farmstead, to each other, or to a road

**D. Property Narratives**

The following represent the historical property data gathered during the inventory process. For additional information, consult the copies of the survey forms located in the appendix of this report. Properties are listed here in alphabetical order by street name. Numbers refer to the location map located on page #13.

Property #1: Back Winterport Road  
 William Murch, Jr. House  
 Daniel E. Stone House  
 Marion and Daryl Couillard Farm  
 Charles & Daryl Couillard Farm  
 Tax Lots 2/61, 2/61A, 2/62, 6/2, 5/78, 6/10, 3/4;  
 3/13, 3/14, 3/13A, 3/15, 6/4, 3/11, 6/14;

### General Description:

This farm of 417 acres includes two historic farmsteads built by William Murch, Jr. and Daniel E. Stone between 1846 and 1852. The two farm complexes form a tight cluster of buildings along both sides of Back Winterport Road, surrounded on all sides by open fields (corn, hay) and pasture, with emerging hardwood forests beyond. Back Winterport Road provides a spine-like central circulation path which provides access to both farm complexes and the fields located north and south of the houses. Smaller, dirt and grass farm roads lead to the interior fields and pastures and to the woodlots beyond. In 1902, Charles E. Couillard purchased both farmhouses and 417 acres of land, and established a commercial dairy farm which has been operated continuously by the Couillard family to the present time. There are 267 acres of contiguous farm land associated with the houses, including 90 acres of open space (pasture, corn and hay fields). In addition, the Couillards farm an additional 150 acres in smaller, discontinuous fields located along Back Winterport Road north and south of the main farm complex.

### Ownership History:

The large acreage now operated by the Couillard family was originally operated as two separate farm complexes. The farm now occupies land which was originally identified on the 1802 Park Holland map as Settler's Lot No. 54 (Nathaniel Mayo) and portions of lots 57, 56, 55, and 53. The Daniel Stone House was constructed on Lot 54; the William Murch House was constructed on Lot 53 (Nathaniel Myrick). These lots were originally apportioned as rectangular 100 acre lots, oriented east to west, abutting the first lot subdivisions to the east and undivided lands of Thomas Whitney to the west. These lots were originally sold as follows:

Lot No. 54	Nathaniel Mayo	1805
Lot No. 57	Christopher Atwood	1807
Lot No. 56	Daniel Atwood	1806
Lot No. 55	Benjamin Murch	1807
Lot No. 53	Nathaniel Myrick	1808

Back Winterport Road does not appear on any map or plan of the town until H.F. Walling's 1859 *Topographical Map of Penobscot*. The construction of houses on both lots, between 1846 and 1856, facilitated the construction of a lane or road, leading from nearby Kennebec Road south to the "improved" properties. This road was completed to the southern town boundary line by 1859.

No change in lot divisions took place between their purchase and the 1842 Jefferson Chmberlain Plan. The house located on the east side of the road is believed to have been built by William Murch Jr., who purchased the property from Obadiah S. West in 1846. Murch, who is listed as a "mariner of Brookyn NY" no longer used his house when he sold it to Joseph Cole Jr. in 1856. William Murch is not listed in the 1850 agricultural census, though other members of the Murch family (Timothy and Walter) are operating farms in Hampden at this time. Joseph Cole Jr. owned the house in 1859, according to the Walling Map. The property was transferred to Reuben Furbush (who owned the property across the street in 1859), and by 1875 was owned by Robert G. Perkins. Finally, George H. Sherman sold the parcel which included the Murch house to Couillard in 1902. Deed transactions are complicated and numerous throughout the late nineteenth century for all of the land eventually acquired by Couillard. The repeated sale of the property, and its use as a tenant farm by numerous individuals has limited the efforts to track the land use history for the Murch and the Stone properties.

The property history for the house on the west side of Back Winterport Road is equally complicated. The house is located on land first owned by Nathaniel Mayo in 1805 (Settler's Lot No. 54). The property, along with a previously existing house, was conveyed from Mayo to Newall P. Murch in 1849. Murch, a mariner, conveyed the property to Daniel E. Stone (also a mariner) in 1852. At this time, the property was described as a tenant farm occupied by Henry Renard. Neither Murch nor Renard are listed in the Agricultural Census for 1850. Stone built the present Italianate-Gothic Revival house between 1852 and 1858. The present ell may be the earlier house built by Nathaniel Mayo. In 1858, half interest in the property was conveyed to Reuben Furbush. Furbush is shown as the owner on the 1859 Walling map. By 1875, C. Brown is shown occupying the house. Robert G. Perkins owned the property for a period of time between 1856 and 1876. Land use and ownership history for the remainder of the century has been as complicated as the Murch parcel. Finally, the house and surrounding acreage was acquired by Charles Couillard in 1902. From 1902 to the present, the Couillards have operated a large dairy farm on the more than 400 acres they own on Back Winterport Road. The farm passed from Charles F. Couillard to Clayton E. Couillard, and subsequently to his sons, Charles A. and Daryl E. Couillard. Today the farm is one of two active dairy farms remaining in Hampden.

**Land Uses and Activities:**

The farm is operated on approximately 417 acres on both sides of Back Winterport Road. 267 acres are contiguous with the two farmsteads, the remaining 150 acres consist of nearby open fields and pastures located north and south of the main complex and accessed by lanes leading from Back Winterport Road. These discontinuous fields are separated from the main farm complex by property owned by neighboring residents used for private, residential purposes - a combination of open houseyards and lawns, woodlands, and wooded wetlands.

The land contiguous with the farmsteads includes approximately 90 acres of managed open space used for pasture, hayfields and cultivated crops (predominantly corn). The cultivated fields and hayfields are rotated systematically. These cultivated fields average 1-4 acres each, and are located predominantly in the southwestern portion of the farm, oriented both east-west and north-south. The location, size and orientation of these fields is determined by soil fertility (Bangor, Buxton and Suffield silt loams), drainage, and topography (slopes 3-8%). Most of the open space surrounds the two house complexes on both sides of the road, encircling the houses in all directions. Those areas not suitable for cultivated crops are used for pasture and hay.

The remaining land, particularly those areas with steeper slopes and less fertile soils, are covered with re-emerging hardwood forests of maple, birch, beech and oak. Stands of pine are predominant on those fields most recently reverted to woodland (see sketch map). Some of this woodland is cut for lumber and firewood.

Portions of the farm are drained by two streams which run south into a wooded wetland and eventually drain into the Penobscot River through Winterport. The boggy soils adjacent to these streams support mixed wooded wetland type vegetation (swamp maple, winterberry, sumac, viburnum and other native species).

Two fields, in the northwest and southwest portions of the property, are reverting to woodland. These areas are predominated by pine, blueberry, juniper and other seedling re-emergent hardwood species.

The dairy farm operation, corn and hay production, and the woodland species which dominate the wooded portions of the property continue agricultural traditions, and types of crops established in Hampden since the mid-nineteenth century. The Couillards have

continued to farm their land throughout the twentieth century in the tradition of a large commercial dairy farm established by their grandfather beginning in 1902. The dairy farm operation which is extant today has maintained its patterns of land use since 1902, and may be continuing patterns of land use established on this site by tenant farmers since the mid nineteenth century.

### **Patterns of Spatial Organization:**

The two farm house complexes form a tight building cluster on both sides of Back Winterport Road. The buildings are located close to the road, and carry a direct visual and physical relationship with each other. The open fields and pastures radiate in all directions from the farm house complexes, but are most strongly oriented to Back Winterport Road. The road forms a strong, linear, north-south spine through the center of the property, linking the main farm complex to its other farm lots, and binding the fields and woodlands adjacent to the farm houses to the central building core.

Many of the original settler lot boundaries, and subsequent nineteenth and twentieth century boundary changes remain visible on site. However, the strong east-west orientation of the property's acquired lots are masked by the strong north-south orientation of the open space to the road, and the changes in land use which more directly relate to the physical attributes of the property (topography, hydrology, soil typology).

Field patterns which may have existed on the site in the nineteenth century cannot be documented without surficial archaeology. However, the field patterns which have been established on the site since 1902 are extant. These fields are characterized by their size (1-4 acres for cultivated fields, large combined expanses for pasture and hay), by their irregular edges, and by their utilization of existing site resources. The smaller fields which have been carved out of the surrounding woodland have linear edges and strong, right-angled corners. The open space which runs contiguous with the farm houses are shaped by both traditional boundary definitions (stone walls and lines of trees), and by the course of the streams which drain the property. Smaller nineteenth century field definitions, if they existed, have been erased in these large pasture and cultivated field areas which are more characteristic of twentieth century farming practices.

Beyond these fields, the woodland edges rise with the grade toward the hilltops northeast and southwest of the farm. The woodland vegetation characterizes both reverting fields (re-emergent species) and traditional woodlands (deciduous hardwoods).

The property most strongly reflects the spatial organization and land use of the large-scale dairy farm operation begun here in 1902 in both the size of farm and fields, and in

the spatial character of the open space and woodland, and their relationship to the farm buildings.

Interestingly, though the farm is much larger than nineteenth century Hampden farms, the patterns of land use and percent of open space which currently characterizes the farm are consistent with those described in Hampden since its settlement in the nineteenth century. In 1850, farms averaged 60 acres, with 30-50% open space ("improved"). By 1870, the percent of open space per farm had increased to 60-75%. Today, this farm's open space remains 34% of the acreage immediately contiguous with the farm houses. Including the cultivated acreage discontinuous with the main farm complex, this percentage increases to 45%. Though the archival records cannot indicate the size, proportion and type of farms existing on these specific parcels in the nineteenth century, the percentage of open space to woodland on this farm today is consistent with that of an average Hampden farm in the mid to late nineteenth century, and continues the same patterns of the twentieth century dairy farm established here in 1902.

#### **Natural Features:**

This farm is situated in the southwestern corner of Hampden, in the gently rolling uplands of the Penobscot River bluff. The farm occupies the southwestern slopes of a hilltop located immediately northeast of the farm (elevation 293 feet), and the northeastern slopes of a hilltop located a short distance southwest of the farm (elevation 320 feet). Back Winterport Road winds its way between the two hilltops, at elevations of 180-200 feet. The western central portion of the farm is drained by an open stream (elevation 180-160 feet) running south into the wooded wetlands (elevation 140-100 feet) along the eastern side of Back Winterport Road south of the farm complex. Another small stream and wetland are located immediately east of the Murch house. The course of this stream is readily visible by the line of trees and shrubs which dominate the wetland. A small farm pond is located west of the Stone house, halfway between the open stream and the edge of the woods.

Soils throughout the farm complex are diverse. The best soils, predominantly Suffield silt loams, Bangor silt loams, and Buxton silt loams, located on gentle slopes ranging from 3-10%, support the majority of open space and cultivated fields throughout the central core of the farm. As the elevations rise toward the nearby hilltops, the slopes increase and the soil fertility decreases. Here, the poorer Dixmont stony loams, Thorndike very rock silt loams, and Bangor very stony silt loams support hardy woodland species of maple, oak, birch and beech. Along the streambeds, poorly drained Biddeford silt loams, Scantic silt loams, and eroded Suffield silt loams support native wooded wetland species such as swamp maple, winterberry, viburnum, cherry and azalea.

These natural features have determined land use and farming traditions since the property's settlement in the mid nineteenth century. Native woodland and wetland species growing on the farm today are the same species described by early cartographers of Hampden.

### **Circulation Systems:**

Back Winterport Road was constructed almost through the center of the original settler's lots. The road connects to Kennebec Road to the north and to Back Winterport to the south, winding between two hilltops at elevations of 180-200 feet. The road may have begun as a small lane leading to these two farms when they were built between 1846 and 1856. The road was completed to the town line, when it first appears on the H.F. Walling *Topographical Map of Penobscot* in 1859. Since the mid-nineteenth century, Back Winterport Road has served as the primary link between these farms, Hampden village, and Back Winterport.

Back Winterport Road continues to function as the central spine through the farm complex. As a rural road with limited vehicular traffic, it has continued to link farming activities in the more isolated fields to the farm's central core. Smaller dirt and grass lanes connect these remote fields to the road. These roads date to 1902, and perhaps earlier. Immediately south of the William Murch House, a dirt and grass farm lane winds its way east through a large pasture and small re-emergent woodland to the cultivated fields in the eastern portions of the farm. Similar cow lanes and dirt farm lanes link the Daniel Stone house to its surrounding pastures, pond, and hay fields.

In 1905, the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad was constructed through the center of the western half of the farm, physically and visually separating the western third of the original settler's lots from the rest of the property. Though this railroad was a significant link between this farm and its markets in Bangor, it had a significant impact on the physical relationship between the farm complex and its western woodlands. Today the property west of the railroad bed remains part of the Couillard farm. It is dominated by deciduous hardwoods used for lumber and wood production.

### **Boundary Demarcations:**

The present lot lines continue to define the property purchased by Charles Couillard in 1902. Approximately one-half of the present boundaries are defined by lot lines established by the original settler's lots. (see sketch map) The remainder of the property

boundaries run along later nineteenth century subdivisions of the original lots. These later subdivisions continued the strong east-west orientation of the lots, usually dividing the lots in half north to south.

Portions of the original nineteenth century settler's lot lines are still evident on site and through aerial photographs, marked by stone walls, fences and hedgerows. These lines remain extant particularly in those areas of the farm which are not cultivated. Original boundary demarcations are less visible in those fields where continuous cultivation has resulted in the removal or the erosion of original property boundaries. For example, there is no evidence remaining of portions of the lot lines which separated Settler's Lot 53 from Lot 54 on the east side of the road, especially in the vicinity of the large pasture east of the Murch house. The demarcation between Settler's Lot 54 and Lot 55 has eroded through portions of the farm west of Back Winterport Road, but remains strongly evident on the east side of the road.

Overlaid on these nineteenth century boundary patterns are field patterns which date to 1902 and perhaps earlier. Field boundaries are more strongly linked to the physical limitations of the site rather than political subdivisions. Field and woodland edges strongly follow the lines of soil typology, streambeds, and to a limited extent, site topography. Back Winterport Road divides the property into two halves; the railroad bed forms a strong physical and visual barrier through the western central portion of the property.

Though property ownership lines continue to follow political divisions developed in the nineteenth century, field boundaries continue patterns developed in 1902, determined by the site's natural resources and surrounding circulation systems.

### **Architectural Features:**

The William Murch Jr. house is a 1 1/2 story, 5 bay Greek Revival cape with its facade oriented to the street. Behind the house sit an attached ell with shed dormers and attached porch, and a connected barn. The house is sheathed with aluminum siding, on a fieldstone and brick foundation, and topped with an asphalt shingle roof. The house was constructed between 1846 and 1854 by William Murch Jr. The shed dormer on the north side of the ell roof, and the south porch on the ell, are twentieth century additions. All trim has been removed from the house to accommodate the new siding, except for the frontispiece around the front door. A large 2 1/2 story detached dairy barn is located adjacent to the house on the south side, with its gable end to the street. This barn was built by Charles Couillard circa 1902. House, ell and barns are in good condition.

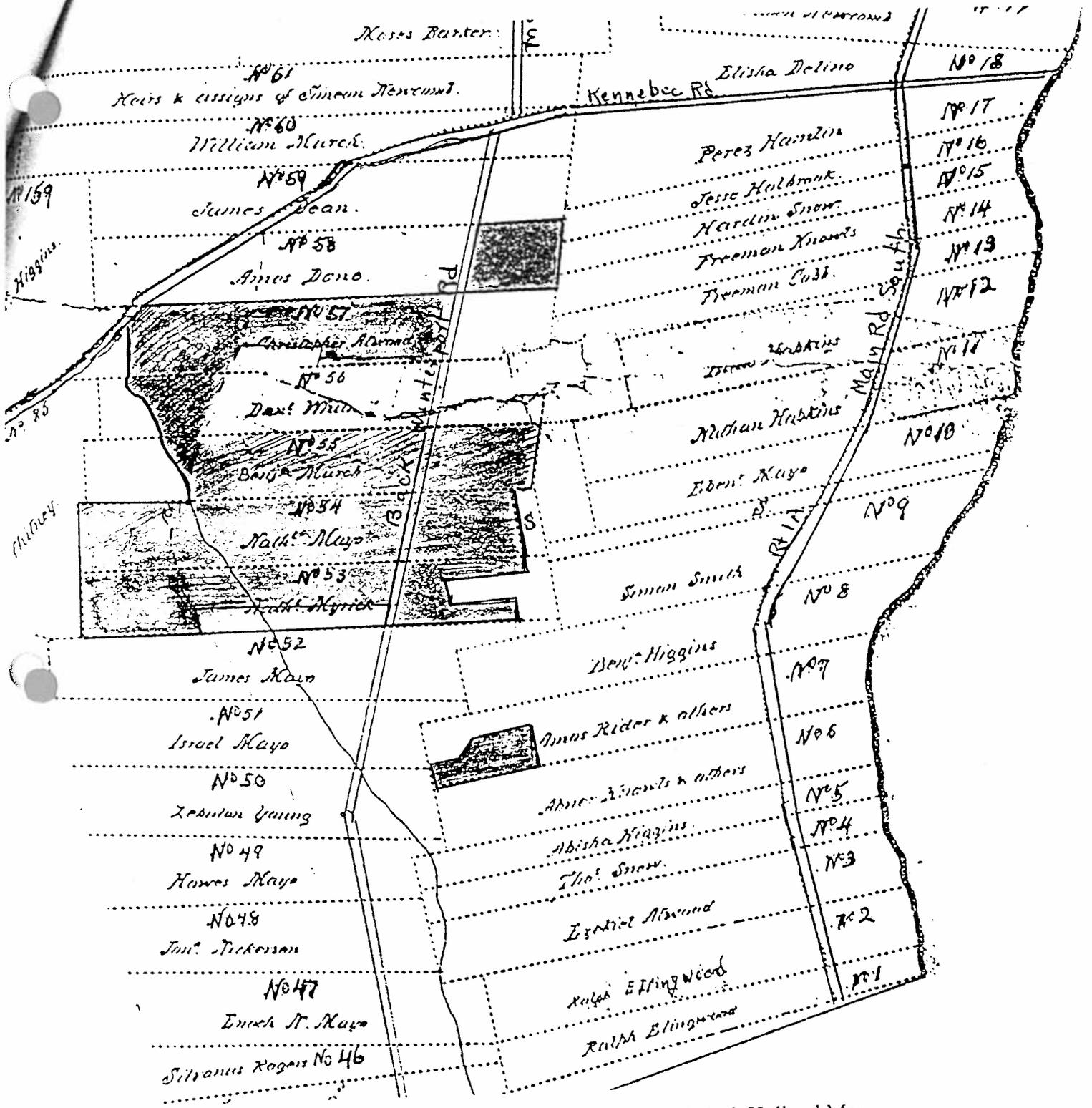
The Daniel Stone house is a 2 story, 2 bay end-gable Italianate-Gothic structure with an attached one-story rear ell with shed dormers. The house is sheathed with wooden clapboards, sits on a combination fieldstone, brick and granite foundation, and topped with an asphalt shingle roof. The house was built between 1849 and 1852. An earlier house may have been incorporated into the house ell. An attached porch was enclosed in the 1980's. A large, turn of the century gambrel roof barn was connected to the ell at the turn of the century. The house, ell and barn are located parallel to the street, set behind a work yard and semi-circular driveway. Other outbuildings include two silos and two smaller twentieth century sheds located behind (west) of the main house/barn complex. Another 1 1/2 story, gable end, two bay turn of the century cape with rear ell is located north of the Stone house, at the end of a short, tree-lined lane. This house was used by later generations of the Couillard family as a residence.

#### **Archaeological Sites:**

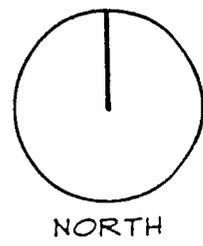
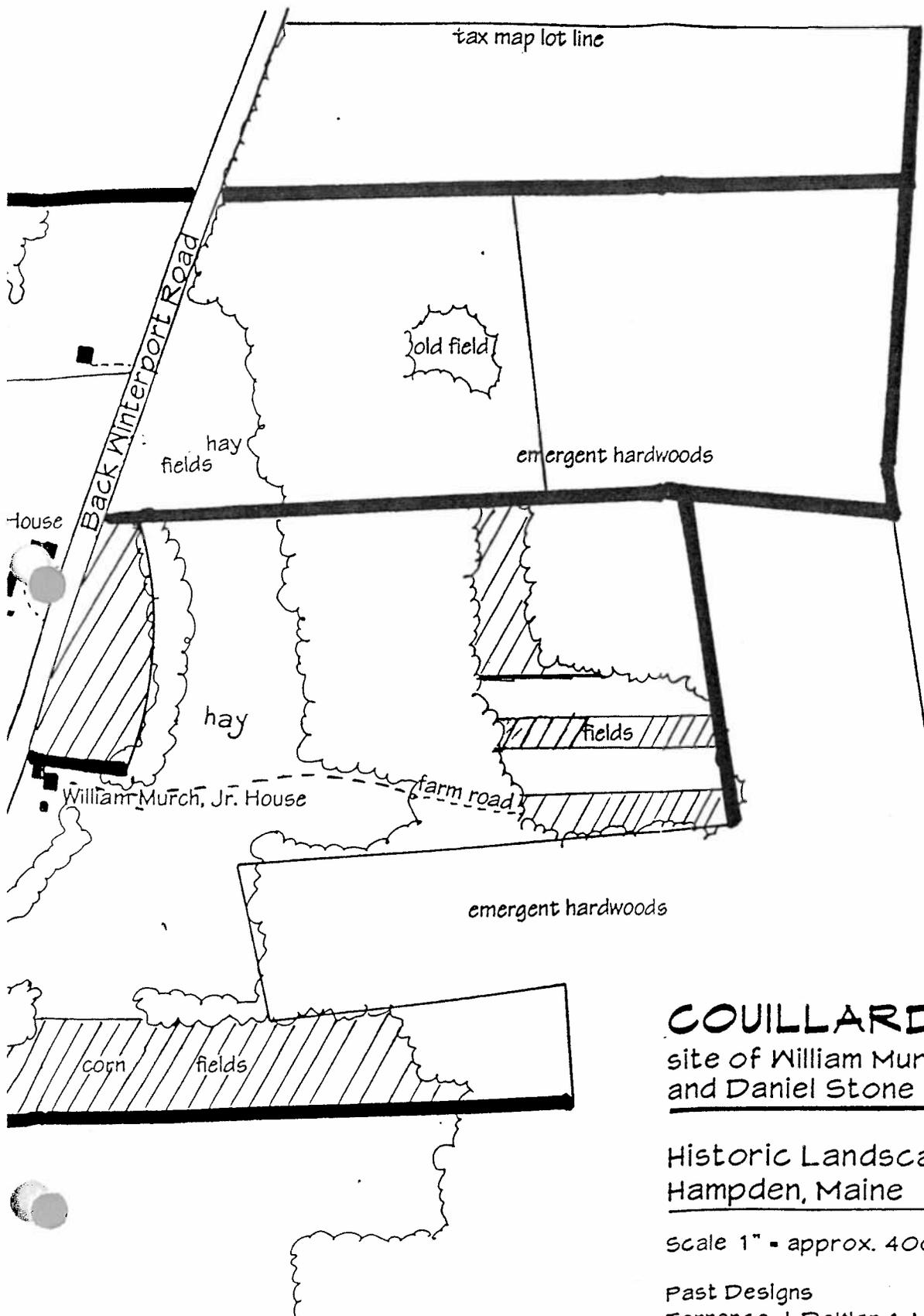
There are no known archaeological sites on this property, however an archaeological assessment has not been done for this site. A competent historic archaeologist, with a knowledge of observable patterns of field erosion, revegetation patterns, and surficial survey information may be able to better determine the nineteenth century land use and field patterns on this property. This information is not available in the historic archival records, due to the repeated property transfers and use of the site by tenant farmers in the nineteenth century. A complete assessment of building remains, road traces, and other site ruins has not been undertaken.

#### **Significance Statement:**

This site is significant as a large commercial dairy farm in continuous operation from 1902 to the present by the Couillard family. The central core of the farm occupies original 1805-1808 Settler's Lots, and includes two farm complexes which date to circa 1846-52, and later barns and outbuildings which date to the early twentieth century, reflective of the twentieth century dairy farm operation. Evidence of both original settler lot boundaries, and later nineteenth century land divisions remain extant. Field patterns and farming practices today reflect agricultural traditions of the family dairy farm begun in 1902, and of traditional Hampden farming practices of the nineteenth century. The siting and setting of the farm buildings and their relationship to the surrounding pastures, fields, and woodlands retain their integrity from the early twentieth century.



Couillard Farms. Existing Property Overlay on 1802 Park Holland Map



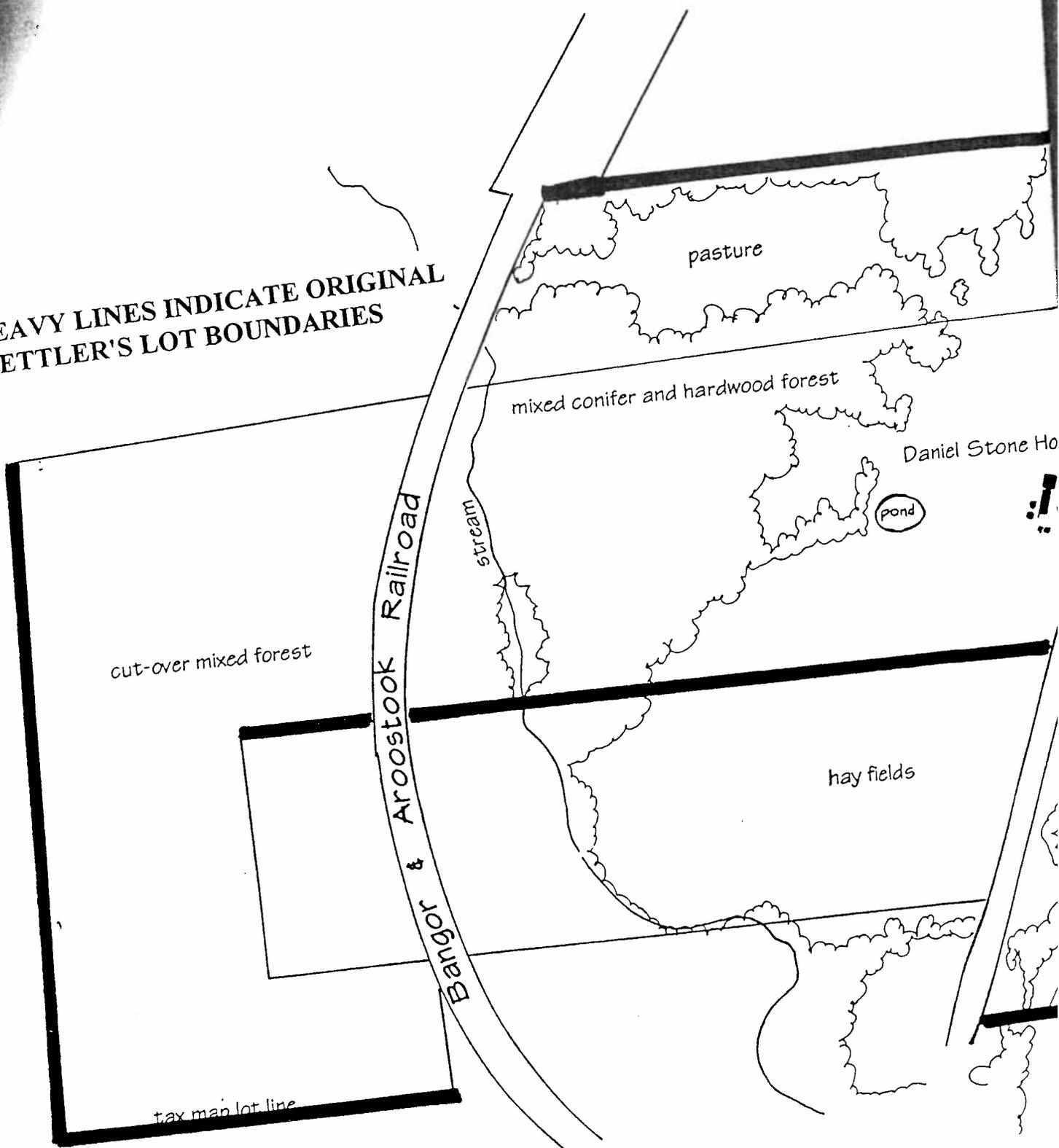
**COUILLARD FARMS**  
 site of William Murch House  
 and Daniel Stone House

Historic Landscape Survey  
 Hampden, Maine 1995

Scale 1" = approx. 400'

Past Designs  
 Terrence J. DeWan & Associates

HEAVY LINES INDICATE ORIGINAL  
SETTLER'S LOT BOUNDARIES



Daniel Stone Ho

pond

stream

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad

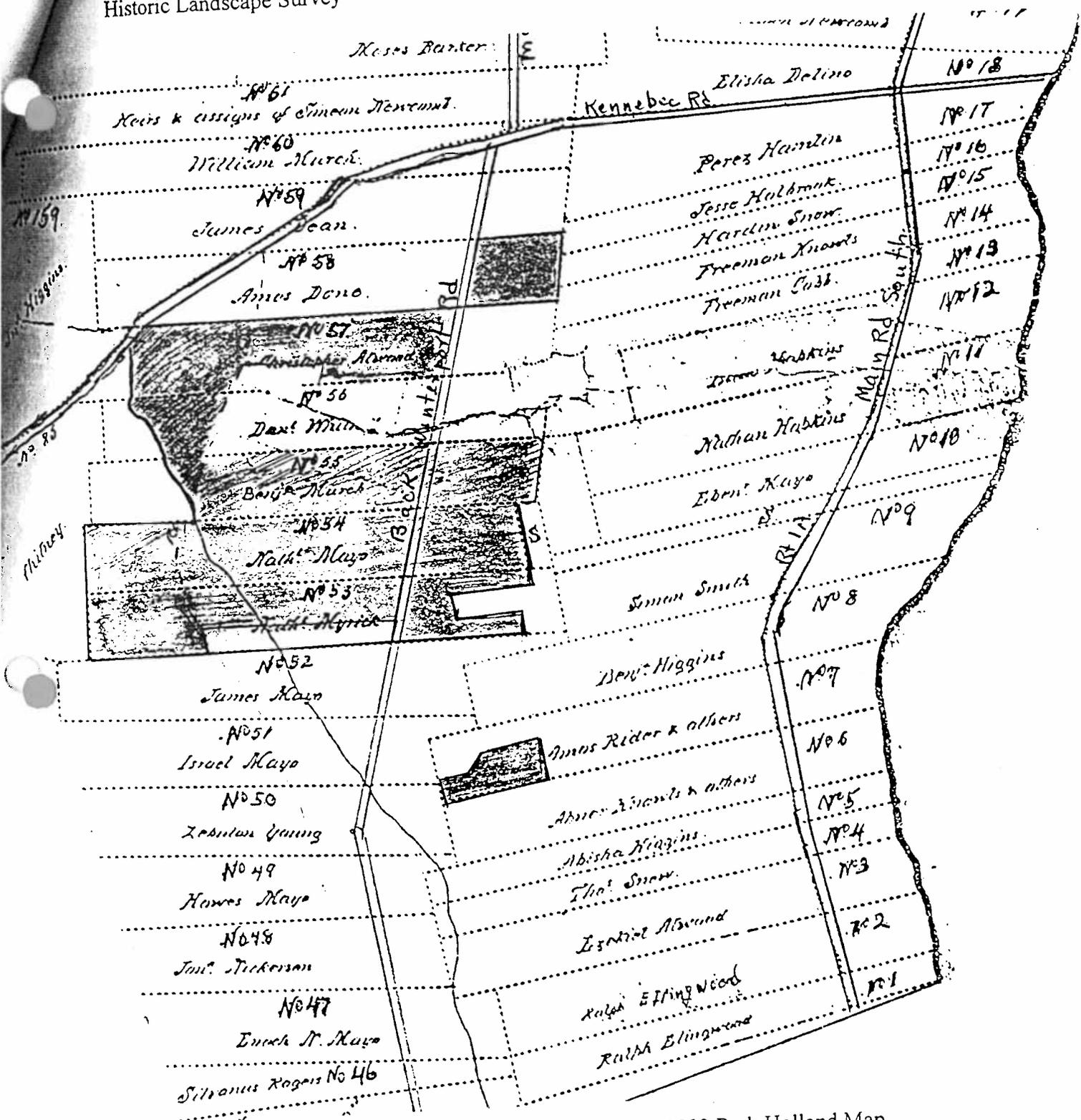
cut-over mixed forest

pasture

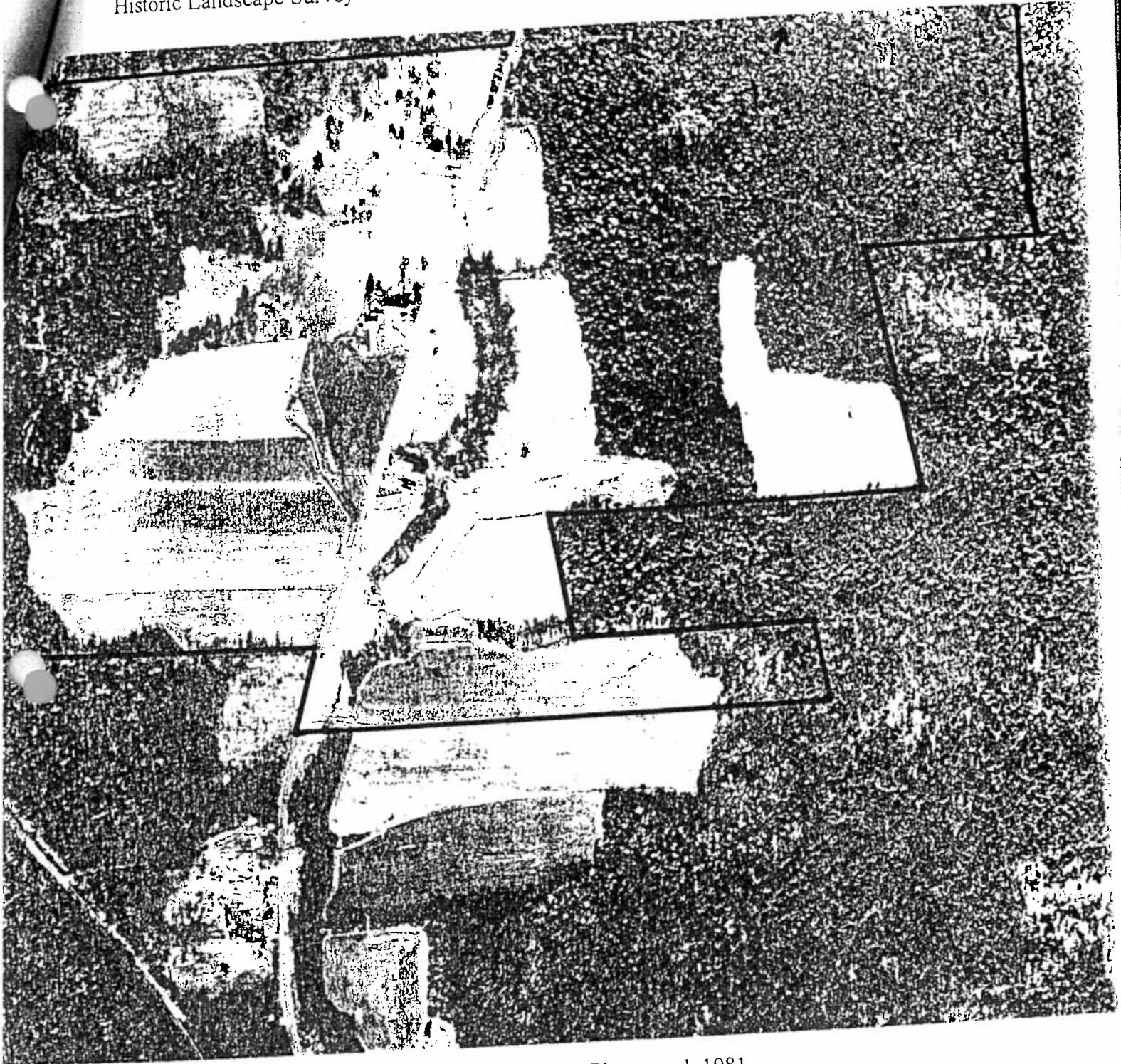
mixed conifer and hardwood forest

hay fields

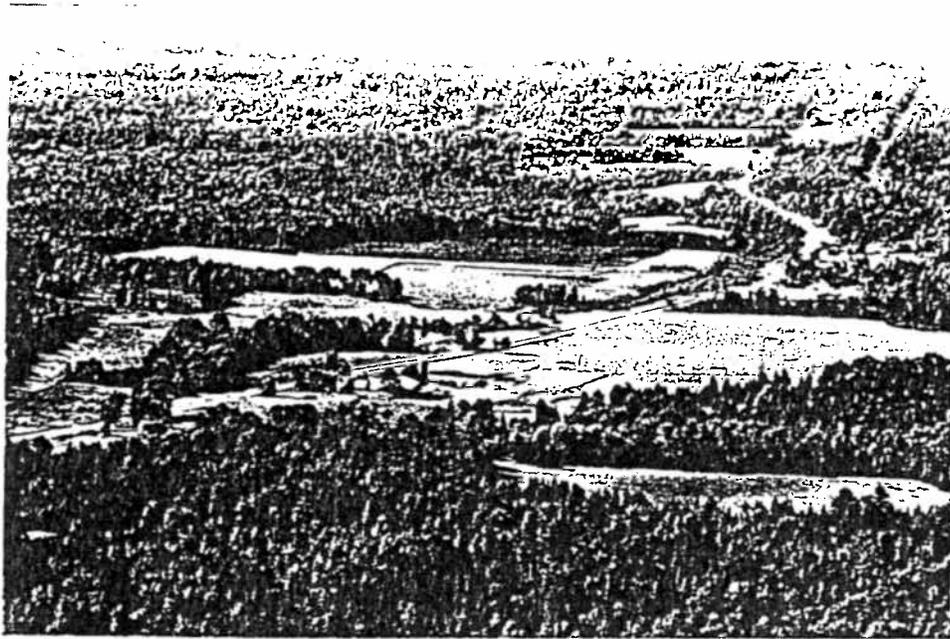
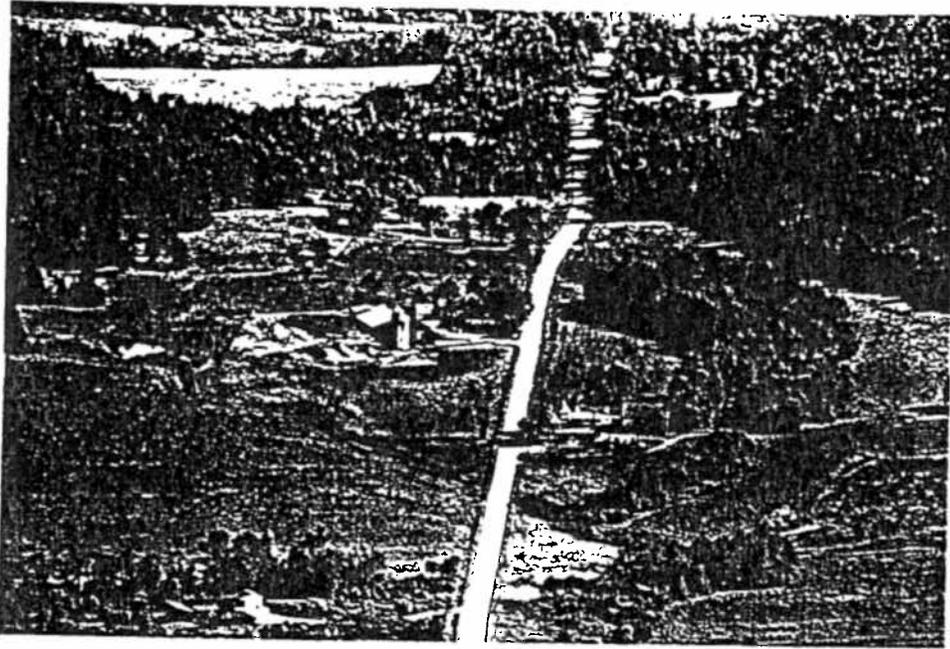
tax map lot line



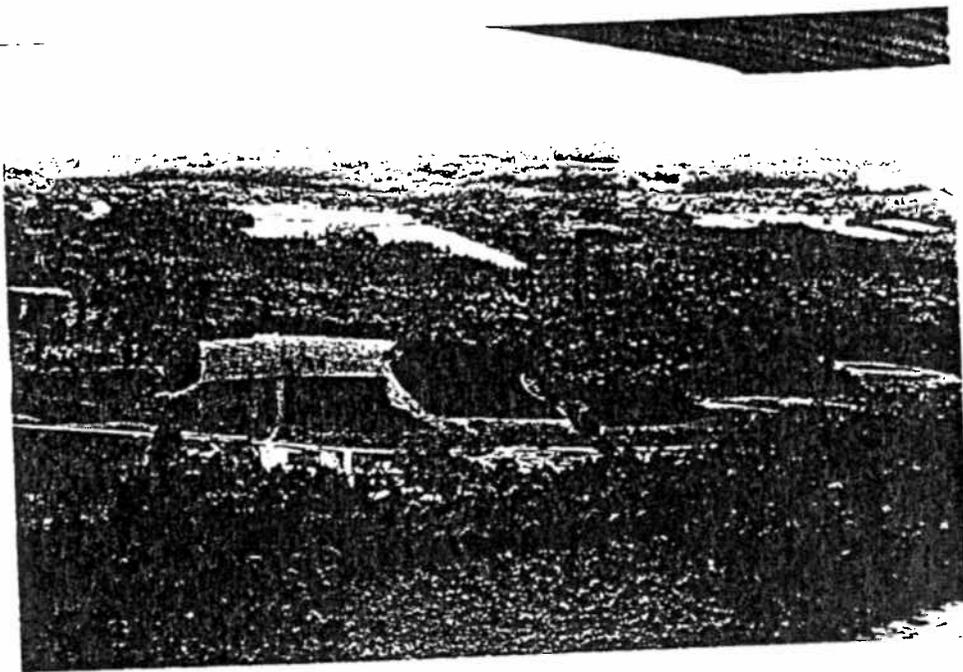
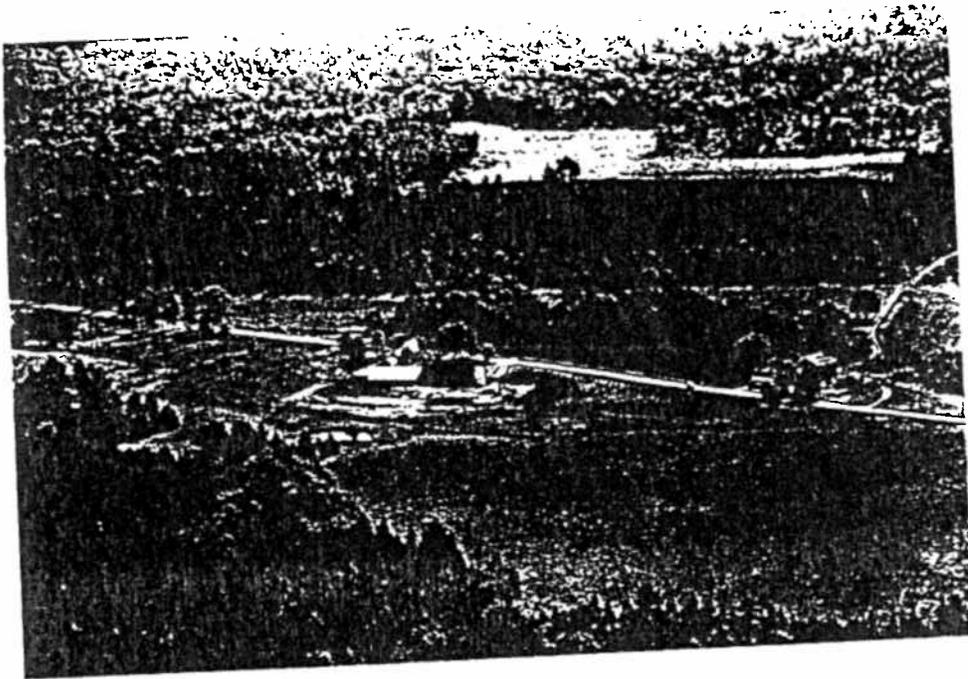
Couillard Farms. Existing Property Overlay on 1802 Park Holland Map



Couillard Farms. Aerial Photograph 1981



Couillard Farms. Aerial Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)



Couillard Farms. Aerial Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)

Property #2: 96 Patterson Road  
89 Patterson Road  
Charles Patterson Farm #1 and #2  
Arlene M. Patterson  
George and Rosemary Patterson  
Tax Lots 5/46, 5/46A, 5/46C, 5/41  
5/42, 5/45

### General Description:

Located on both sides of Patterson Road in the very center of Hampden, this 264 acre family farm complex includes two smaller farmsteads, built by Charles Patterson in 1876 and 1903.. The house and sheds form a spine-like cluster along the edge of Patterson Road. Open fields surround the complex to the north, west and south. The furthest reaches of the property are occupied by re-emerging hardwood forest. The property has been actively farmed by the Patterson family since its purchase in 1853; it remains an active commercial dairy operation

### Ownership History:

The 60 acre lot on the east side of Patterson Road was identified in the Park Holland Map of 1802 as Settler's Lot 162, (Joseph Wheeler). Another small field, on the west side of Patterson Road at the north end of the farm property, was part of Settler's Lot 71 (John Swan). Both lots were originally purchased in 1807; it is not known if any buildings were constructed on either of these lots prior to 1850. There are no houses nor owners names shown for this area on the 1859 Walling Map. According to the Patterson family, Charles Patterson purchased all of his farm property in 1853. However, the 1870 agricultural census lists Charles Patterson owning 60 acres of farmland - the exact size of Settler's Lot 162. In 1875, C.H. Patterson is shown on the Comstock and Cline atlas map on the east side of the street - in the area of Settler's Lot 162. There are no houses nor owners shown on the west side of Patterson Road at this time. Family members give the date of construction for the house on the west side of Patterson Road as 1876. It is likely, therefore, that Charles Patterson owned and farmed 60 acres of farmland on the east side of Patterson Road from 1853 to 1876, at which time he purchased the large, 172 acre lot across the street and constructed a new house. The earlier house, according to the architectural historians, may have been incorporated into the present ell at this time. In 1903, with another generation of family members coming into the farm, another house was constructed on the earlier lot on the east side of the street. Between 1876 and 1903 a 17 acre lot immediately north of the original farm site was purchased, and a small strip of land totalling 16 acres was added along the southwestern property line. These two

purchases brought the total farm land to 264 acres. Barns and sheds were added to the farm circa 1940, as the dairy operation continued and adapted to twentieth century farming technology.

The 1870 Agricultural Census documents the size and content of Charles Patterson's original farm operation. Of the 60 acres, 50 acres were "improved." His farm included 1 horse, 1 milk cow, 4 other cattle, 5 sheep, 1 swine. Crops produced included 10 bushels of corn, 30 bushels oats, 4 bushels peas & beans, 75 bushels potatoes, and the farm produced 75 pounds butter and 8 tons of hay. The 1880 census, with the addition of the farmland across the street, shows a slightly expanded farm operation which produced a similar list of mixed crops and livestock. In the early twentieth century, the farm moved from a mixed crop production to specialize in dairy (primarily milk) production. The construction of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad in 1905 meant that milk could be easily moved from Hampden's farms to Bangor markets each day, and the Patterson farm, like the Couillard farm, became a specialized dairy operation which has continued its operation throughout the twentieth century. The construction of the 20th century barns and sheds (circa 1940), including the milk house, responded to this specialization. In 1991, the large connecting barn which had been attached to the 1876 house was demolished.

The farm has remained in the Patterson family since 1853, the only property in the study to have the distinction of such long family ownership. Farm production continues to reflect traditional nineteenth and twentieth century land use patterns.

#### **Land Uses and Activities:**

The farm currently operates 264 acres on both sides of Patterson Road. Of the 77 acres on the east side of Patterson Road, approximately 40 acres are cultivated for corn and hay. Field sizes are mixed, averaging 7-10 acres, but some as small as 3-4 acres. The remaining land on this side of the road supports a mixed conifer and hardwood forest. Of the 187 acres on the west side of the road, approximately 95 acres are cultivated for corn and hay, 34 acres are open pasture, and the remaining 58 acres support emergent hardwood species and wooded wetlands. These areas contain stands of maple, oak, birch and beech. The wetlands support stands of swamp maple, winterberry, azalea, viburnum, and other native wetland species.

The land on the west side of the road is drained by two streams. One stream is located immediately behind the house complex, and drains north through a series of bogs and wetlands to Soudabscook Stream. The stream located in the northwestern edge of the

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property connects another series of bogs and wetlands, eventually draining into the Soudabscook Stream to the north.

The proportion of open space on this farm (64%) is high for farms in Hampden in 1995. This high proportion is evidence of the fertile pocket of soil which most of this farm occupies, along a relatively flat, well drained plain ideally suited to agriculture. This proportion remains consistent with ratios listed for this property in nineteenth century agricultural census records.

The dairy farm operation, corn and hay production, and the woodland species which dominate the wooded portions of the property continue agricultural traditions and land use patterns evidenced on this farm throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The large scale commercial dairy operation and its supporting land uses continue traditions established on this farm in the early twentieth century, circa 1903.

#### **Patterns of Spatial Organization:**

The two farmhouse complexes form a tight building cluster along both sides of Patterson Road. The scattered garages, sheds and support buildings emphasize the spine-like central core of the built landscape. The open fields and pastures radiate away from the buildings to the north, south, east and west. The woodland edges indicate changes in soil typology and drainage, and reinforce the relationship between the cultivated fields and the building complexes.

The current property boundaries reflect the original nineteenth century lot divisions as illustrated in the 1842 Chamberlain map with the exception of two small parcels of land added to the southwestern property boundaries. These lots, when first established, reflected the irregular lot settlement patterns of central and western Hampden. The square, rectangular and irregularly shaped lots are oriented to the layout of the road, disregarding the inherent natural features of the site and the earlier east-west settlement pattern.

The field edges reflect both these political subdivision boundaries and the natural features of the site. The twentieth century field patterns which predominate the site today were established in the early years of the century when the property became a specialized dairy farm. Fields and pastures are large (7-10 acres or more), and are shaped more typically by the natural features of the site. Fields are oriented to the road in strong rectilinear fashion, emphasizing early land subdivisions where practical. These straight edges occur most frequently along the field edges perpendicular to the road. The east and west edges of the fields are more irregular, shaped by the stream courses and woodland edges. The field patterns reflect a large-scale version of the Massachusetts Yankee field patterns

established in Hampden in the nineteenth century, laid like a patchwork quilt over the hillsides and long the road.

The property most strongly reflects the spatial organization and land use of the large-scale dairy farm operation begun here in 1902, overlaid on the earlier nineteenth century property boundary and field demarcations. This organization is reflected in the size of the farm and fields, in the spatial character of the open space and woodland, and the relationship of the fields to the road and to the farm buildings.

**Natural Features:**

Most of this farm, particularly the land on the west side of Patterson Road, is situated on a high, flat plain at elevations of 160-180 feet. The northern end of this parcel slopes more quickly from the edge of the road to the streambed, sloping from 200 to 140 feet within 500 feet of the road. Both house complexes are located on a high point in the road bed, at 200 foot elevations. To the north and the south, the road gradually descends the hillside. The land on the east side of the street is more hilly in character. Immediately to the east of the farm rise two small hilltops, peaking at elevations of 245 feet. The farmland on the east side of the road, therefore, occupies the gently sloping western slopes of this hilltop, sloping from elevations of 200 feet along the roadside to 240 feet along the eastern property boundary.

The farm is drained by two streams, both located on the western side of the road. Both streams form part of the headwater collection system of the Souadabscook Stream. They draw water from the surrounding hillsides into boggy collection areas and then drain these waters north to the Souadabscook Stream. The southwestern edge of the farm is characterized by one of these boggy swamplands, which collects water from the stream running through the western half of the property and drains into the stream running immediately behind the house and along the road.

Soils throughout the farm consist primarily of fertile Suffield and Bangor silt loams, with slopes of 3-8%. Along the edges of the streams, and throughout the boggy area along the farm's southern boundary, the soils are predominantly poorly drained Biddeford, Scantic and eroded Suffield silt loams. The hardwood forests are supported by soils which are less suitable for cultivation - rocky Bangor silt loams and Dixmont soils. Most of the farm occupies the rich belt of fertile soils were traverse Hampden from northwest to southeast. The gently rolling and almost flat topography are ideally suited to cultivation, and significantly contribute to the farm's long-term prosperity.

**Circulation Systems:**

Patterson Road traverses this section of Hampden from northeast to southwest. The road connects Hampden Center to the gravel pits and rural reaches of southwestern Hampden along Meadow Road, Canaan Road, and Sawyer Road. The road does not appear on any maps of Hampden until 1875. At this time, the road ran from Hampden Center to the Loring residence, immediately south of the Patterson property. As this end of Hampden became more heavily settled, and the gravel operations developed, the road was connected to Canaan and Meadow Roads. Today the roadbed seems to jog around the Patterson Farm, evidence that perhaps the road began as a private lane leading to the farm which was later extended and widened into Patterson Road.

Patterson Road forms the central circulation system for the farm property. Small dirt lanes and cow paths lead irregularly from the house complexes to the fields and pastures beyond. Fields north and south of the house complexes have lanes which lead to Patterson Road.

**Boundary Demarcations:**

The lot lines which appear on the 1842 Chamberlain Map continue to serve as ownership boundaries for the present farm. The Settler's Lot boundaries and the later nineteenth century land division property lines are still readily visible in aerial photographs and through on-site boundary features such as stone walls, fences and woodland edges. The size and layout of these lots are a significant extant example of the last nineteenth century subdivisions of land in Hampden. Their irregular and sometimes square character differ markedly from the earlier settlement patterns which were characterized by narrow rectangular lots oriented in an east-west fashion.

The field patterns have developed in wide rectangular lots which run perpendicular to the road, running northwest to southeast. These field patterns are typical of nineteenth century Hampden farm development and are evidence of the early Massachusetts Yankee farming traditions which shaped the town. There is no archival evidence of the farm's layout during this period in the records, however boundary demarcations between fields remain extant, and have not been removed to accommodate later cultivation technology as seen in the Couillard farm. Further evidence of nineteenth century field patterns and land uses may be evident if a complete archaeological assessment is done of the property. Based on the continued, extensive cultivation patterns and use of the farm by one family. These field patterns may retain their integrity from the mid-nineteenth century, and certainly continue farming traditions of the early twentieth century.

Because a large portion of this farm remains open, the political and visual boundary demarcations are almost identical. The political farm boundaries (i.e. the tax map lot lines) are readily seen both on the ground and through aerial photographs. These lines remain visible in areas of the property where re-emergent deciduous hardwoods have been established, and in areas where land has remained open for active cultivation or pasture since the turn of the century.

#### **Architectural Features:**

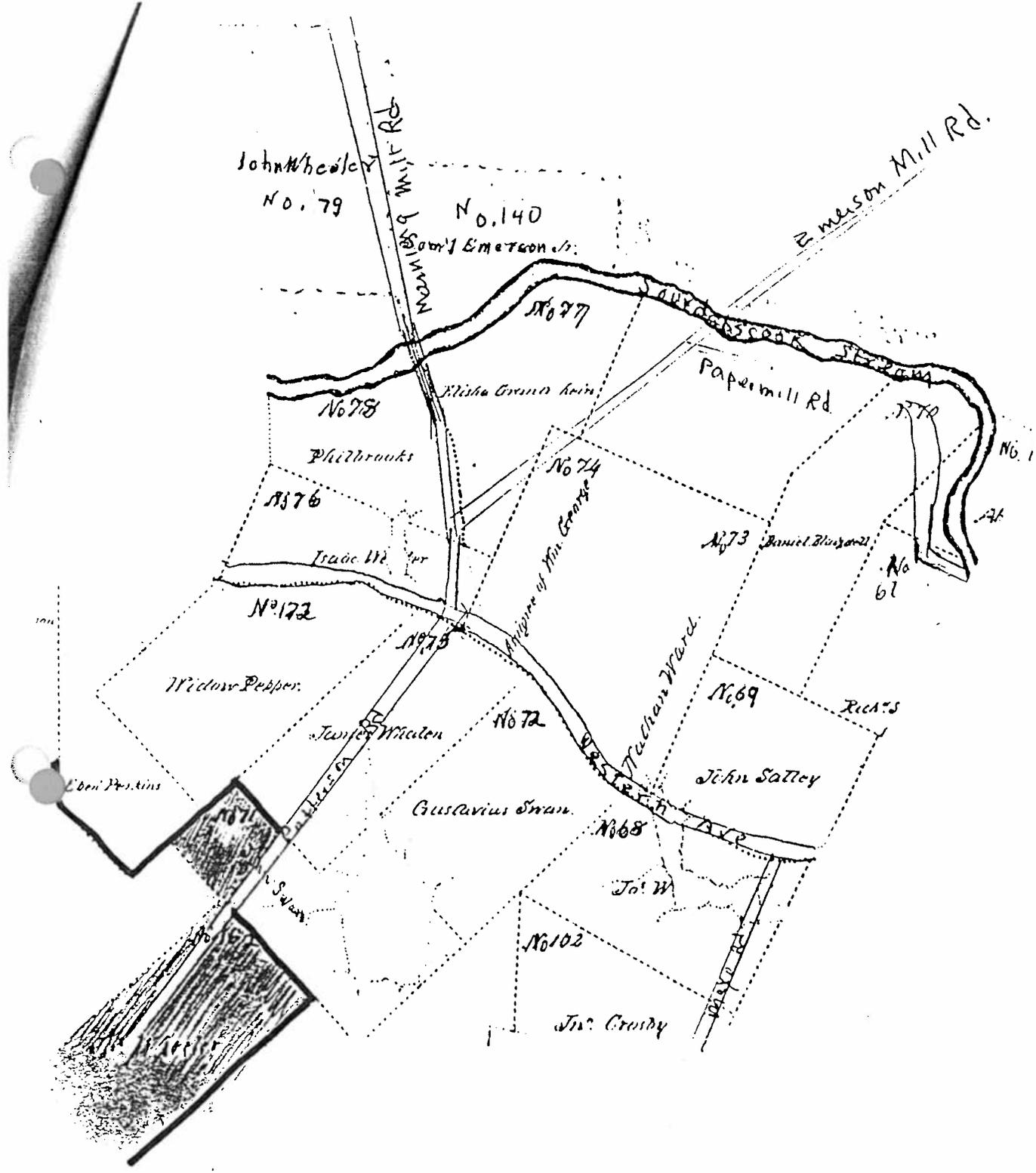
This farm complex consists of two farmsteads located almost directly across from each other on both sides of Patterson Road. On the west side of the road sits a 1 1/2 story 2 bay, gable front, Italianate house with attached Federal side ell with shed roof dormers. The house was built circa 1876; the ell may be earlier. Outbuildings include two detached sheds (date of construction unknown), and a circa 1940 brick milk house located close to the edge of the road south of the main house. A large connected barn was demolished in 1991. The house retains its clapboard siding and trim. Across the road, the second farmstead includes a larger, 2 1/2 story Italianate/Colonial Revival, 4 bay, gable front house with a side porch, attached shed/room (built c. 1980's), and large connected barn which dates to the period of the house. An additional shed (early-mid twentieth century) is attached to the rear of the barn. Nearby sits a mid twentieth century 2 car detached garage. The house has been sided with aluminum/vinyl siding and the barn is in poor structural condition. Overall the two complexes retain remarkable integrity and illustrate the structural change over time required to manage an active farm operation.

#### **Archaeological Sites:**

There are no known archaeological sites on this property, however an archaeological assessment has not been done for this site. A historic archaeologist, with expertise in observable patterns of field erosion, revegetation patterns, and surficial survey information may be able to contribute significant information on the nineteenth century land use and field patterns which existed on the property and how they compare with the field patterns extant today.

**Significance Statement:**

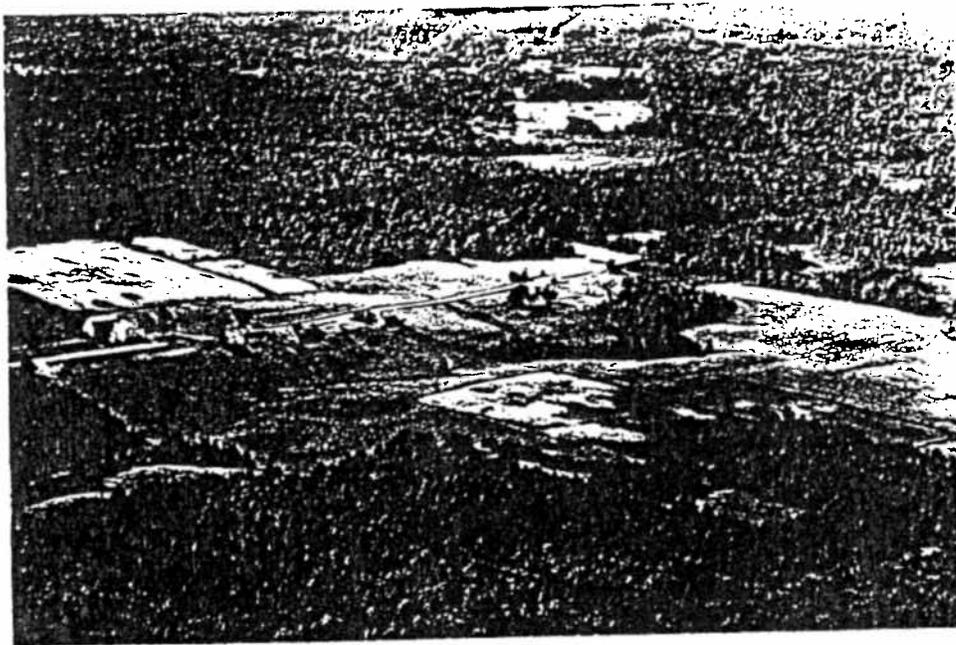
This site is one of the most intact, commercial farms in continuous cultivation by the same family for more than 125 years. The property includes all of Settler's Lot 162, and additional farmlands subdivided by 1842. Evidence of the original settler's lot boundaries, and later nineteenth century land subdivisions, including field and pasture subdivisions are still intact. Field patterns and farming practices today reflect a long tradition of nineteenth and twentieth century land use by several generations of one family. Structures include an 1876 farm complex, and a 1903 farm complex, both with good integrity, which illustrate the need to accommodate another family generation on the farm. Twentieth century outbuildings, including several which date to pre-World War II, are evidence of the continued use and expansion of farm operations to meet twentieth century technology. The siting and setting of the farm buildings and their relationship to the fields and pastures which surround them continue settlement and land use patterns and agricultural practices first established on this farm in 1853. The entire property is an excellent example of central Hampden's agricultural history and development from the mid-nineteenth through the twentieth century.



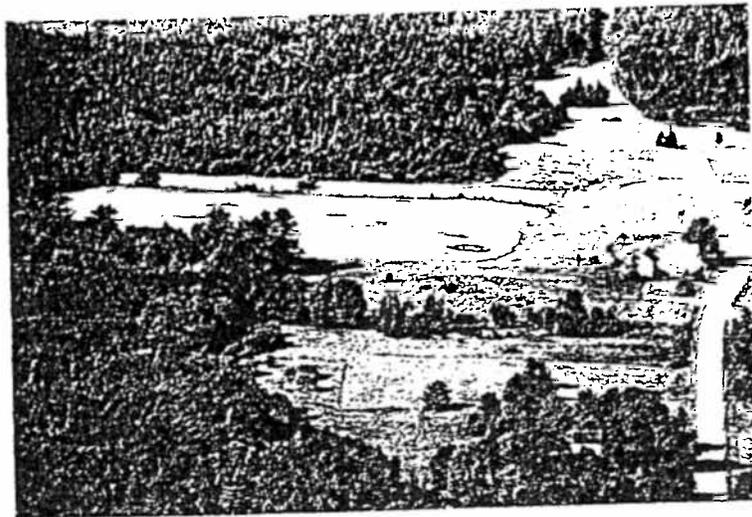
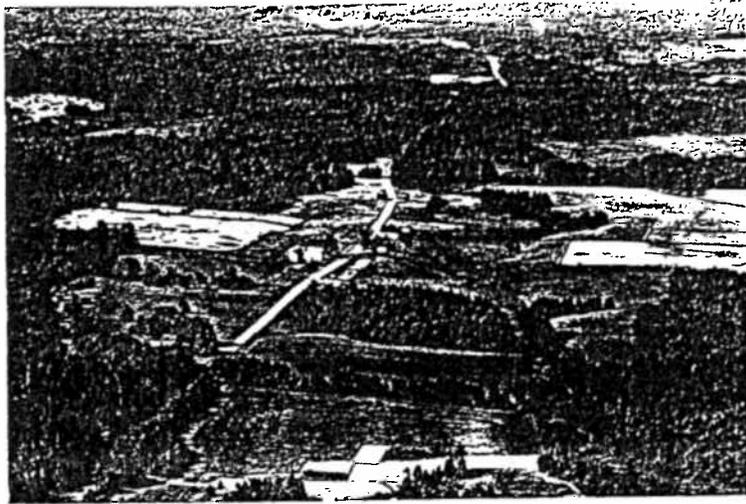
Patterson Farm. Property Overlay on 1802 Park Holland Map  
 (Indicates Original Settlers' Lot Boundaries)



Patterson Farms. Aerial Photograph, 1981

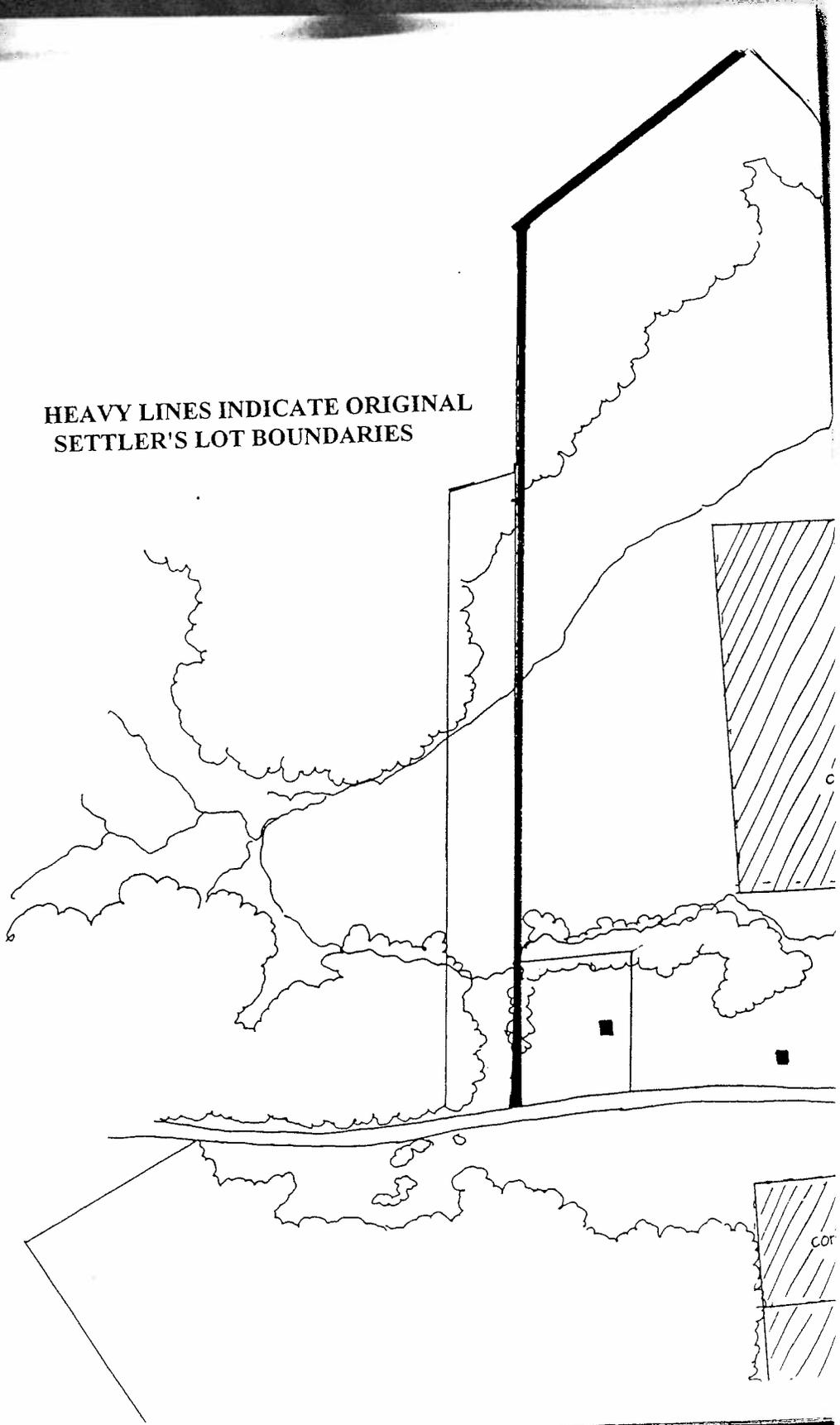


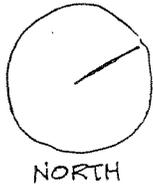
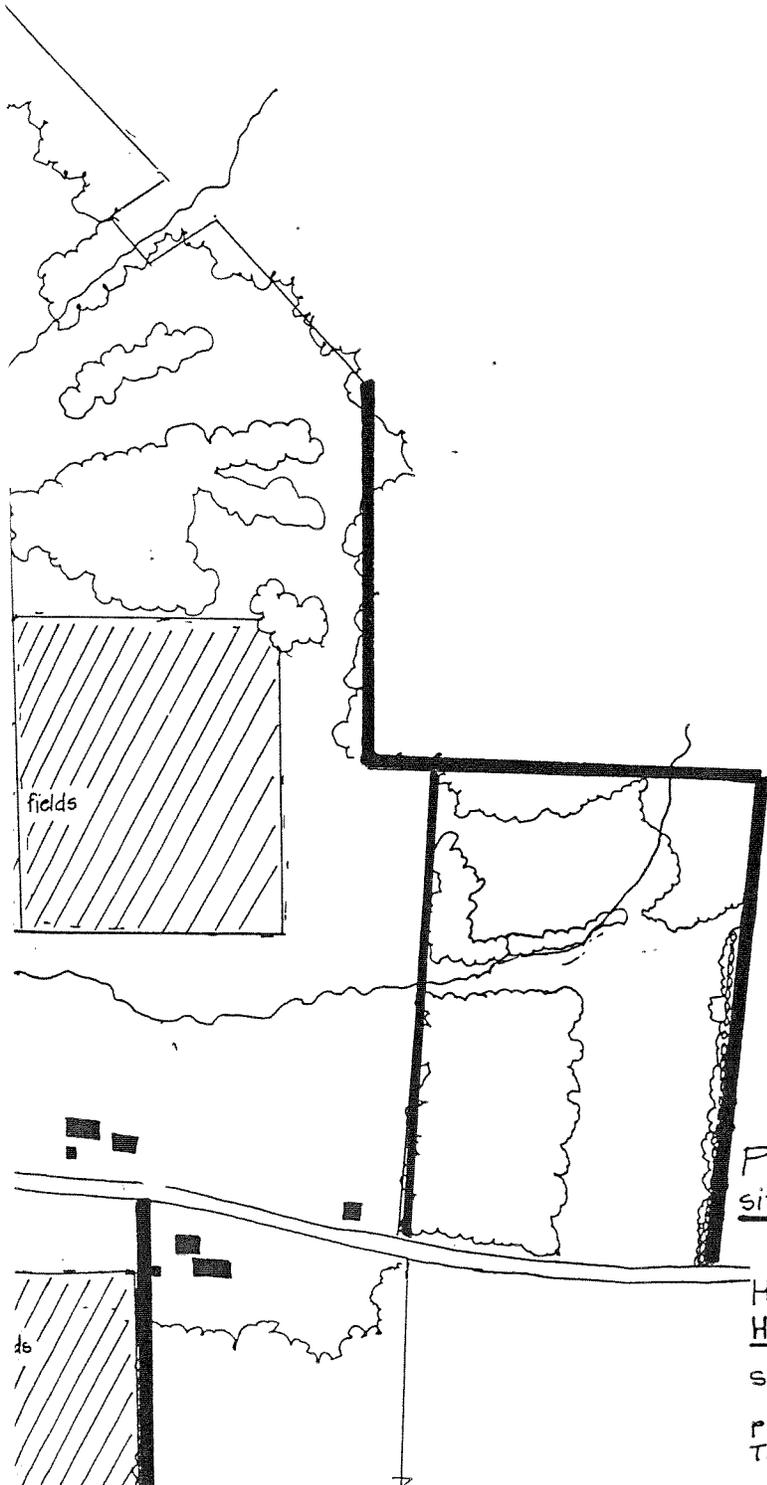
Patterson Farms. Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)



Patterson Farms. Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)

HEAVY LINES INDICATE ORIGINAL  
SETTLER'S LOT BOUNDARIES





PATTERSON FARMS  
site of Charles Patterson House

Historic Landscape Survey  
Hampden, Maine 1995

Scale 1" = approx 450'

Past Designs  
Terrence J. DeWan & Associates

Property #3: Western Avenue (Route 9)  
Andrew Patterson Farm  
William and Janet Deighan Farm  
Tax Lots 8/11, 8/11c, 8/83, 8/84, 8/85, 8/73, 8/74

**General Description:**

Located on the north side of Western Avenue (Route 9, this farm occupies a large (396 acre) land mass running from Route 9 north to Interstate 95. To the west, the property abuts the Hammond Pond, the Souadabscook Stream, and the Lakeview Cemetery. To the east, the property adjoins wooded residential lots. A dirt lane (known as Bog Road in the nineteenth century) traverses the site from southwest to northeast. Most of the property is presently operated as a tree farm. The pockets of fertile soils, located in irregular fields adjacent to Route 9, are kept open as hay fields.

**Ownership History:**

The present acreage includes all of Settlers Lots 111, 113, and 107, and half of Lot 112 on the Park Holland 1802 map. The original owners of these lots are as follows:

Lot 111	Andrew Patterson	no deeds
Lot 112	assignee of Samuel Patterson	1806
Lot 113	Francis Shaw	no deed
Lot 107	Eliphalet Perkins	no deed

The property remained in the Patterson family from 1779 to 1969. Owners included: Andrew Patterson (1779-1817); Andrew Patterson, Jr. (1817-c. 1848); Alfred Patterson (1849-1896); Andrew P. Carle (1896-c. 1912); and T.C. Carmichael (1912-1969); all were descendants of Andrew Patterson. The present owners, the Deighans, purchased the house in 1969.

A lack of deed information, and the continuity of the property in one family without recorded deed transfers makes the size and dates of additional land acquisition to the original Andrew Patterson property difficult. The information which is available is confusing and seemingly contradictory. The 1842 Chamberlain Map indicates the same property boundaries as drawn on the 1802 map. A.[Alfred] Patterson is the only residence and owner shown in this area on the 1859 Walling Map, and on the 1875 Comstock and Cline Map. In 1840, when the property was owned by Andrew Patterson Jr., the site included a house and 42 acres of land. In 1858, under Alfred Patterson's

ownership, the property included 100 acres of land and buildings. The Agricultural Census records note Andrew Patterson holding 100 acres of land. However, the Hancock Registry of Deeds includes deeds from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to Andrew Patterson for two lots (200 acres) formerly owned by Samuel Patterson, on one of which Samuel resided before January 1, 1784. By the time tax lots and parcels were assigned for town records under the present system, the Patterson parcel included its full 396 acres. (All other farms investigated under the intensive level survey retained individual tax lot and parcel information for individual lots.) Presumably, by mid-century, the Patterson family had acquired ownership of all 396 acres.

The present house is located on the lot originally assigned to Samuel Patterson. Andrew Patterson had a house located on the shores of Hammond Pond by 1779. Circa 1806, this house (or a later version) was moved/rebuilt on its present site. Perhaps it was at this time that Lot 112 was incorporated into the land owned by Andrew Patterson.

The property boundary on the north has been shortened slightly with the construction of Interstate 95 in the mid-twentieth century, but all other property boundaries remain defined and readily visible as per the 1802 plan. Three small houselots have been carved out along the shore of Hammond Pond (1.5 acre combined), but still remain in the same family ownership. Another small 2.75 acre houselot on Route 9 was subdivided and sold from the property in the mid-twentieth century.

In the 1850 agricultural census, Andrew Patterson is listed owning 100 acres, with 30 acres "improved." His farm included 1 horse, 4 milk cows, 2 oxen, 6 sheep, 1 swine, and produced 25 bushels corn, 75 bushels oats, 50 pounds wool, 4 bushels pease & beans, 50 bushels potatoes, and 25 tons of hay. A similar mix of farm products and livestock appears in the 1870 and 1880 census. The farm continued as a mixed crop farm until the turn of the century, when it became a specialized dairy farm. The Queen Anne barn (now destroyed) was built by Andrew Carle between 1896 and 1912 as the dairy farm increased its productivity to more than 100 cows. Today, the farm is operated as a tree farm. Hay and corn fields occupy the most fertile soils and comprise all of the open space north and west of the farmhouse. The remaining land supports mature and re-emerging stands of deciduous woodland.

#### Land Uses and Activities:

Of the 396 acres which comprise the total farm area, 4.25 acres has been subdivided for smaller residential lots but which continue under the same family ownership. Three of these lots sit along the shore of Hammond Pond; the other incorporates 2.75 acres around the main house. The remaining 395 acres are primarily devoted to use as a commercial

**Patterns of Spatial Organization:**

The farm house site is perched on the highest point of land on the farm. The house and barn ruins are situated at the end of a short lane lined with sugar maples. Unlike the other farms investigated during this survey, where the farm houses were located in the middle of the property, this farmstead is located at the southeastern corner of the farm. Undoubtedly this location was determined by soil typology and by the natural site topography. Open fields run down the hillside northwest of the house toward Hammond Pond. Other fields, on the best soils and shallowest slopes, run in an irregular line along the northern edge of Western Avenue (Route 9). These fields are situated perpendicular to the road where practical, however, their siting is more importantly determined by the pitch of the slopes and the soil typology.

More than any other farm examined during this survey, the shaping of this farm and its land uses has been heavily determined by the inherent natural characteristics of the property. The predominance of wetlands has been an advantage to farming as it provided a readily available source of water for crops and livestock and ice for sale. The peat bog provided an additional resource for the farm economy. However these wetlands, the slope of the surrounding land, and the lack of fertile soils, limited the areas of the farm suitable for cultivation. Grazing livestock and production of lumber, or wood-related products was much more suitable and profitable land uses.

**Natural Features:**

The farm occupies the northern and western slopes of a large hill in north-central Hampden. The farm house is located near Western Avenue at the top of the hill (elevation of house is 260 feet). The terrain moves steeply away to the west, running down to the shores of a small stream and bog (elevation 130) which flow into Hammond Pond (elevation 121), located in the northwestern corner of the property. To the north, the grade falls away more gradually, sloping across open fields and woodland to the edge of a wide peat bog along the shores of the Souadabscook Stream. This stream is one of Hampden's largest streams, taking the water from Hammond Pond, Hermon Pond (located northwest of Hammond Pond) and smaller collection streams south of Western Avenue, east to the Penobscot River. The wetlands which form the north and western boundaries of the farm comprise the edge of a large pond and wetland water system which covers most of the northwestern corner of Hampden.

Soil types on this property range widely from fertile Suffield and Bangor silt loams near the house and throughout most areas currently supporting hay, to stony Dixmont, Monarda, Burnham, and Buxton soils (throughout the wooded areas), to boggy Biddeford

and Scantic silt loams along the lakeshore and along the wetland edges in the northern reaches of the property. There is a large peat bog in the northeastern corner of the property along the shores of the Souadabscook Stream. Access to this bog in the eighteenth and nineteenth century resulted in the development of two dirt roads which traverse the farm forming a large "X". One of these roads has traditionally been known as Bog Road.

### **Circulation Systems:**

Western Avenue forms the southern boundary of the farm. This road is one of Hampden's oldest east-west highways. In the early nineteenth century it developed as the northern route linking Hampden Village and the Penobscot River to Hampden Center, West Hampden, and continuing west to the Town of Newburgh. Unlike Back Winterport Road and Patterson Road, which formed a central connecting system through the center of the Couillard and Patterson Farms, this road is too heavily travelled to serve as a link between the Deighan farmhouse and its surrounding fields. Instead, two dirt roads, wider than traditional farm lanes, traverse the farm. The first road runs from the southeastern corner of the farm at the road, and serves as the short entrance drive to the farmhouse, then circumvents the barn area and runs northwest down the hillside to the shores of Hammond Pond. The second and equally important road runs from Route 9 near Lakeview Cemetery (at the southwest corner of the farm), northeast along the 140 foot contour, to the peat bog in the northeast corner of the farm. This road, historically has been known as Bog Road. The construction of Route I-95 in the mid twentieth century has truncated Bog Road short of the peat bog. Today Bog Road dead-ends near the base of the highway embankment. This interior road system is an important remnant of the early nineteenth century farm and road system which connected farmsteads to each other and to the town's natural resources. This road pattern, which dates to the mid nineteenth century and probably earlier, remains an important historic resource of the farm.

### **Boundary Demarcations:**

The boundaries of this property were formed by natural features along its northern and western edges. Overlaying period maps with contemporary maps and aerial photographs, the edges of this wetland system have not varied significantly between the eighteenth century and today.

Western Avenue forms the farm's southern boundary. Though the road bed has been greatly widened, the route of this road along the southern edge of the farm is the same as it was when developed in the early nineteenth century. Remnants of the eastern property boundary remain extant today, in the form of stone walls and fencelines, through the

wooded portions of the property. Earlier settler's lot lines which marked the edges of Settler's Lots 112, 107, and 113, are not apparent on the farm today. Since these early lots were never developed as individual farms, and the Patterson family has operated the entire area as one farm for so long, than these boundary markings probably never manifested themselves in any tangible form.

Some earlier field patterns remain evident, along the edges of the woodlands and open spaces which are currently on the farm as well as through the woodlands which predominate most of the farm's hillside.

The property boundaries, including both the natural and man-made features, retain their integrity from the early to mid nineteenth century. This is one of the only farms analyzed during this survey which included such a large acreage under one family's ownership for such a long period of time. Most of the other farms developed as large farms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, incorporating smaller farms or smaller parcels of land into the larger farm operations as the farm developed.

**Architectural Features:**

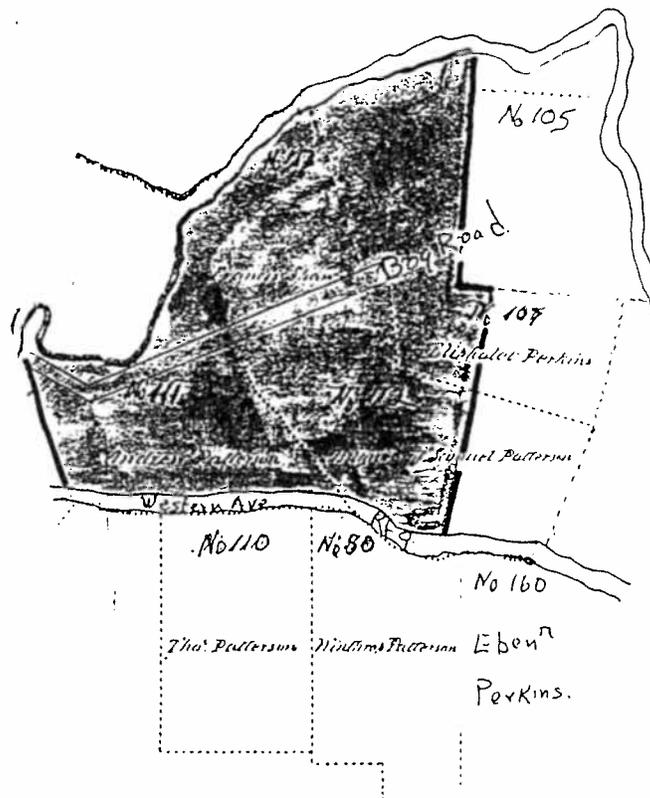
The house was originally constructed on the shore of Hammond Pond (then Stetson Pond) before 1805, and moved and/or rebuilt on its present site, on a rise in the southeastern corner of the property, by 1806. The house is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, center chimney, side gable Federal house with 2 attached ells. The side and rear ells are Colonial Revival in character, and were added in 1969-70 when the Deighan's purchased the property. The side ell connects the house to a twentieth century, 2-car garage. Nearby sat a large and handsome Queen Anne detached barn which was recently destroyed by fire. The house has been nominated to the National Register

**Archaeological Sites:**

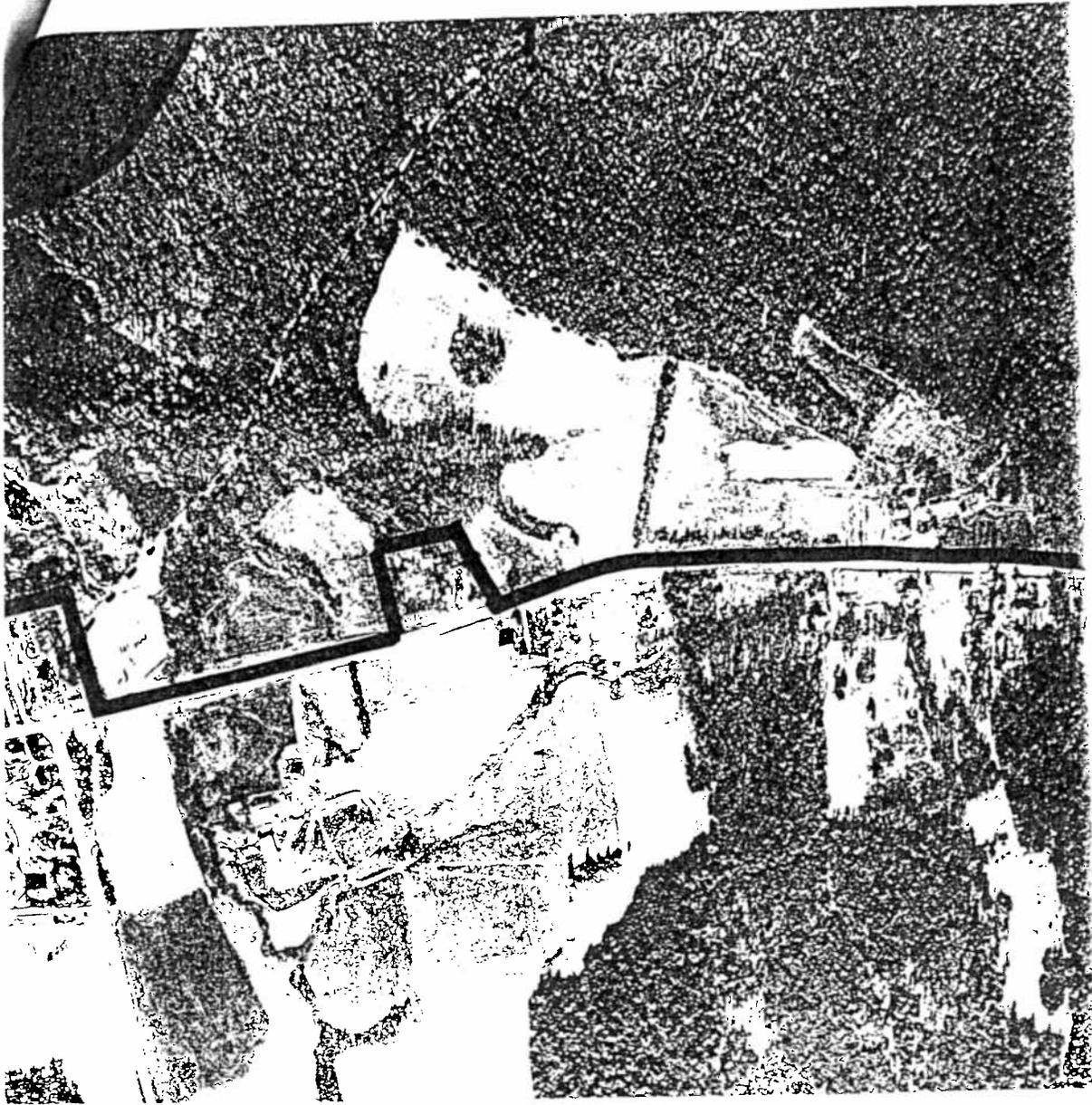
There are presumably a number of significant historic archaeological sites remaining on this property, including the original house site by the pond and remains of land use activities near the pond, in the peat bog, and throughout the hillside. There has not been a complete prehistoric or historic archaeological assessment done of this site, but it is a potentially rich property for such an investigation.

**Significance Statement:**

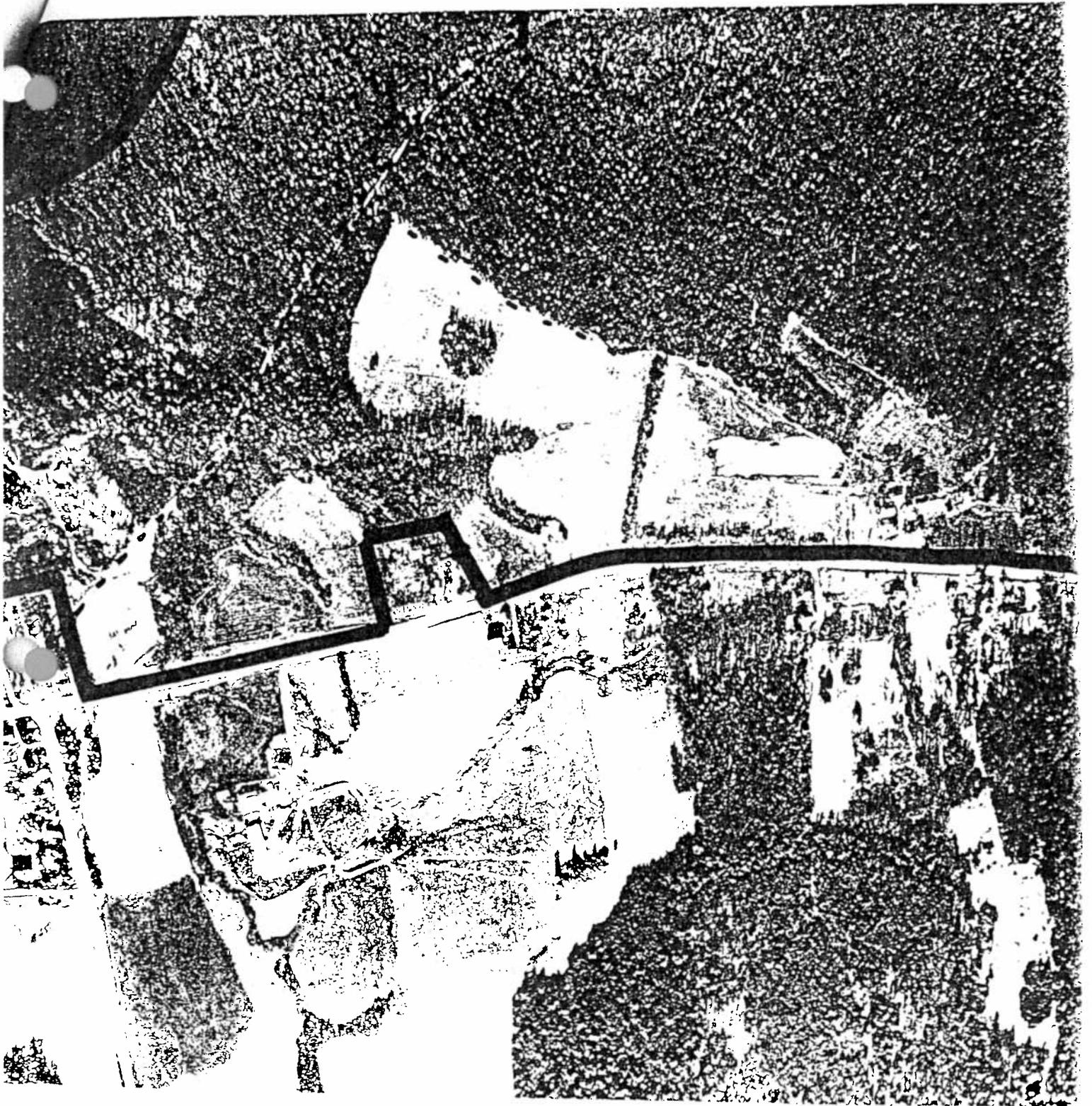
This site represents one of the oldest farm sites in Hampden. Settled by the Patterson family as early as 1784, this property remained in Patterson family ownership and in active agricultural production from the late eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century. Field patterns and farming traditions today reflect traditional western Hampden farming practices of the nineteenth century. The growth and decline of the commercial dairy operation in the early twentieth century is evident in the outbuilding remains and field patterns, some of which are now re-vegetated with deciduous woodlands. The interior road system, including Bog Road, have been active farm roads since the early nineteenth century, linking the farm house and the main road with the site's natural resources.



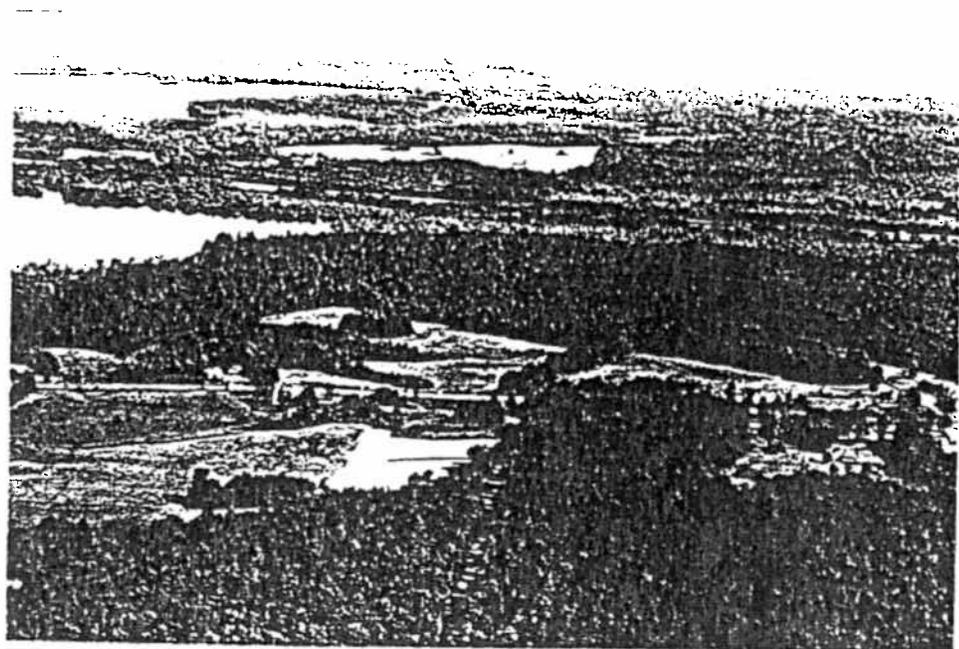
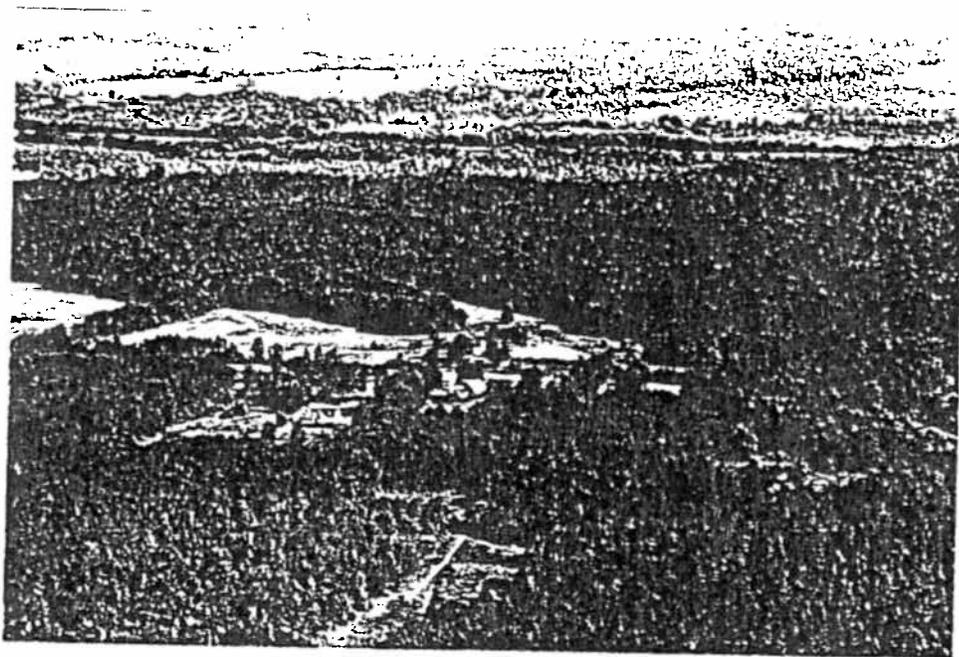
Deighan Farm. Property Overlay on 1802 Park Holland Map  
(Indicates Original Settlers' Lot Boundaries)



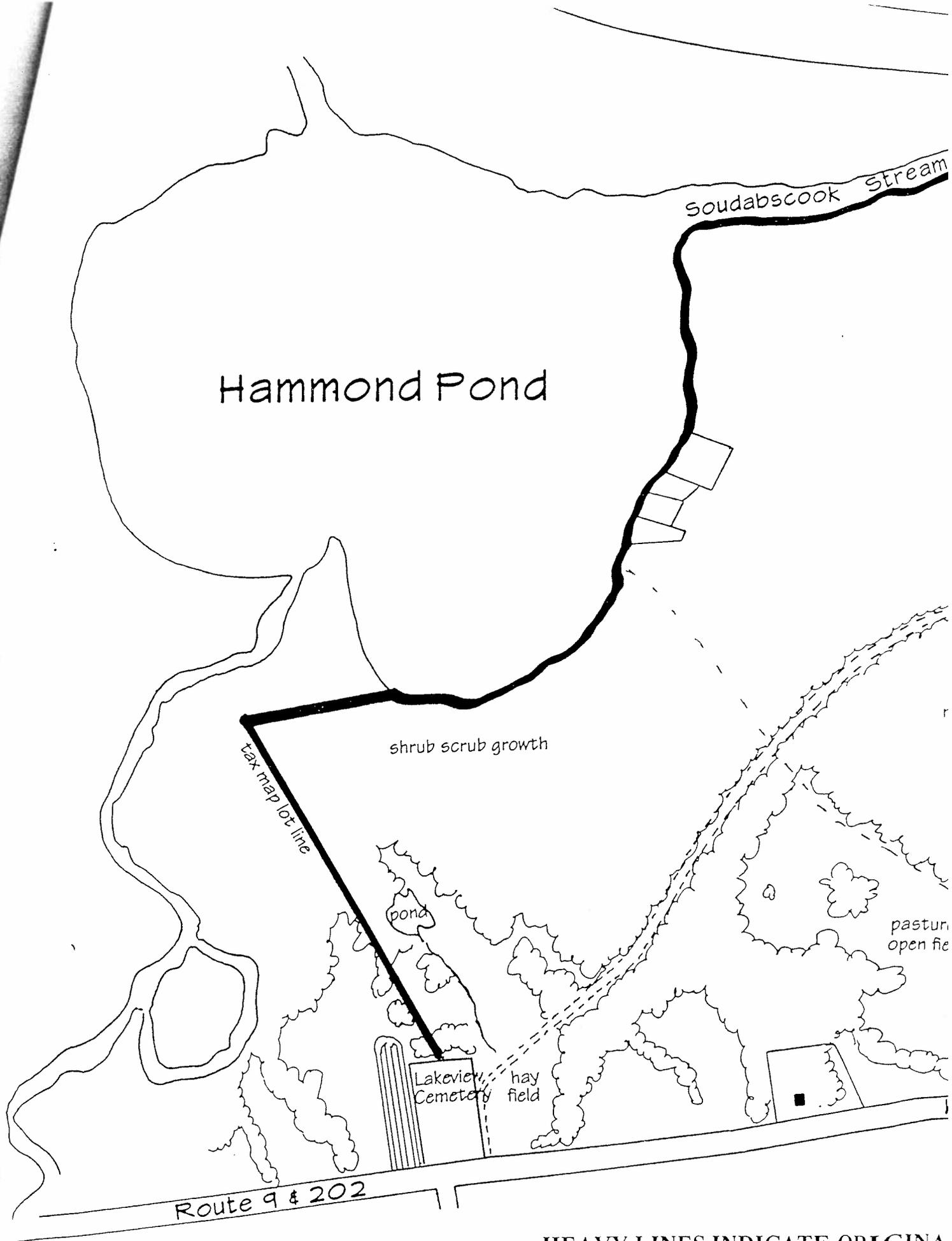
Deighan Farm. Aerial Photograph, 1981



Deighan Farm. Aerial Photograph, 1981



Deighan Farm. Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)



Hammond Pond

Soudabscook Stream

tax map lot line

shrub scrub growth

pond

Lakeview Cemetery

hay field

pasture open field

Route 9 & 202

HEAVY LINES INDICATE ORIGINAL SETTLER'S LOT BOUNDARIES

INTERSTATE 95

tax map lot line

tax map lot line

dirt road

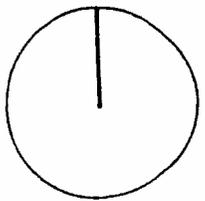
mixed conifer and hardwood forest

ire/ fields

open fields

Andrew Patterson House

Western Ave.



NORTH

# DEIGHAN FARMS

site of Andrew Patterson House

Historic Landscape Survey  
Hampden, Maine 1995

Scale 1" = approx. 500'

Past Designs  
Terrence J. DeWan & Associates

INTERSTATE 95

tax map lot line

tax map lot line

dirt road

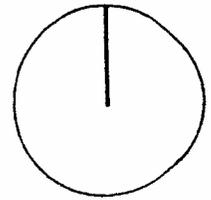
mixed conifer and hardwood forest

woods

open fields

Andrew Patterson House

Western Ave.



NORTH

# DEIGHAN FARMS

site of Andrew Patterson House

Historic Landscape Survey  
Hampden, Maine 1995

Scale 1" = approx. 500'

Past Designs  
Terrence J. DeWan & Associates

Property #4: 12 Shaw Hill Road  
Thomas Stetson House  
Brad and Joan (deceased) Wiseman Farm  
Tax Lots 7/59, 7/58, 7/57, 7/52, 7/53, 8/6

**General Description:**

This house, which once included the town Post Office, sits on a slight rise overlooking the intersection of Western Avenue (Route 9) and Shaw Hill Road. The house with its associated sheds (2), kiln, pool and yards has been restored from very poor condition since 1956. Today this 112 acre property functions as a family residence and farm, including a small pasture for the family horse, hay fields, open meadows, and acres of softwood woodlands and reverting fields. To the east, the land slopes down to the wetlands of the Souadabscook Stream, offering limited views of the Lakeview Cemetery and the Deighan farm.

**Ownership History:**

Though the farm property was divided into several smaller pieces by natural features (the Souadabscook Stream) and by main highways (Western Avenue and Sawyer Road), the property boundaries continued to reflect early nineteenth century land subdivisions. Today the farm includes 11 acres on the eastern side of Souadabscook Stream, 67 acres between Souadabscook Stream and Shaw Hill Road, and 34 acres on the western side of Shaw Hill Road, between Shaw Hill Road and Western Avenue.

This property incorporates most of Settler's Lot 117 and the northwestern corner of Settler's Lot 115. Settler's Lot 117 was originally purchased by John Miller, but there are no deeds recorded to reflect this ownership nor the date of purchase. This lot was established with the western branch of the Souadabscook Stream as its eastern boundary. The lot was a wide, rectangular lot running east-west perpendicular to the shore of the stream. Western Avenue and Sawyer Road are shown on the 1802 Park Holland Map winding through its center. The later nineteenth century construction of Shaw's Hill Road to the north, divided this property into three almost equal pieces. In the twentieth century, Western Avenue was straightened, a small strip of land which had been part of this original Settler's Lot was sold, and Western Avenue became the farm's southern boundary.

Settler's Lot 115 was purchased by Thomas Pollard. Again, there is no recorded deed to document this transaction. Lot 115 was established with the western branch of the

Souadabscook Stream as its western boundary. The lot ran northeast to southwest along the shore of the stream. These two lots are one of the few "back lots" settled in central and western Hampden where natural features determined one of the property boundaries. Western Avenue traversed the lot and separated the northern third of the lot from the rest. This northern third was eventually split in half (deed transactions are unclear, but by mid-nineteenth century). The western half was added to the farm on Settler's Lot 117; the eastern half went to the Town of Hampden. Lakeview Cemetery was established by 1875 on a portion of this acreage.

The title chain for this property is complicated and sometimes broken. John Miller is listed as the owner in the 1802 Park Holland plan, but there are no early deeds to document his acquisition, the size, or the sale of the property. Thomas Penniman Stetson purchased the property from his father in 1821, and owned the property until his death in 1869. Stetson built the house and operated the town post office here until 1869. In 1850, Stetson is listed in the agricultural census with 70 acres including 1 horse, 3 cows, 2 oxen, 2 other cattle, 2 swine, and producing 100 bushels oats, 5 bushels peas & beans, 150 bushels potatoes, 200 pounds butter, and 25 tons of hay. Stetson's 70 acres included the land west of the Souadabscook Stream and north of the nineteenth century route of Western Avenue/Sawyer Road. Amos Pickard owned the property from 1869-82. In the 1870 Agricultural Census, Pickard is listed with 60 acres improved, 10 acres unimproved, 1 horse, 3 cows, 3 oxen, 3 bushels pease and beans, 125 bushels potatoes, 250 pounds butter and 10 tons hay. A similar listing is recorded for the 1880 census. The property went through a series of ownership transactions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Size of the farm grew from 70 to 112 acres between 1880 and 1956 with the purchase of land south of the nineteenth century Western Avenue roadbed, and the additional 11 acres east of Souadabscook Stream. Land use patterns and information about the site during this period is scarce. By 1956, the house was badly deteriorated. The Wisemans restored the house and added several outbuildings (garage, horse shed, pool) at this time.

#### **Land Uses and Activities:**

Today most of this property is operated as a small family subsistence farm. The land situated west of Shaw Hill Road (34 acres) is deciduous woodland. The northern edge of the property east of Shaw Hill Road (approximately 20 acres) is also deciduous woodland. The approximately 40 acres immediately north, east, and south of the house complex are managed as open horse pastures and hay fields. Much of the 11 acres east of Souadabscook Stream is wetland. Those areas which are better drained are maintained as open fields and reverting successional fields. The open fields, as they fall away from the house to the shores of Soudabscook Stream, provide attractive views to and from the

house across Western Avenue and the Stream. The flat, open fields immediately north of the house complex include a horse paddock, training ring, and large pond/pool. Aside from the horse fencing, there are few stone walls traversing the open fields which might have remained from the nineteenth century. Some stone walls remain along the edge of the road and through the wooded portions of the property.

The house and grounds had badly deteriorated by 1956 when they were purchased by the Wisemans. Therefore, much of the land reclamation has been facilitated by their use of the property for horses. Earlier land use and field patterns cannot be determined from the historical records, and might be determined from archaeological assessments of the properties erosion and revegetation patterns. At the present time, therefore, it is difficult to determine historic integrity of the property's land use.

#### **Patterns of Spatial Organization:**

Though the farmhouse is located centrally in the total farm acreage, it appears to sit at the edge of the property, near Shaw Hill Road. Since the initial subdivision of this Settler's Lot, road patterns have had a significant impact on the development of this site. The early development of Western Avenue and Sawyer Road, as they traversed the site split the property into two pieces. The meandering character of the Souadabscook Stream and its associated wetlands softened, rather than strengthened the eastern property boundary. Later acquisition of the 11 acres east of the Stream provided an extension to this easterly boundary, but this piece remained completely separated from the main farm by the Souadabscook Stream. With the purchase of this 11 acres, the new eastern property boundary did not follow a nineteenth century land division, and therefore is not demarcated by stone wall, line of trees, or other formal boundary feature. The later extension of Shaw Hill Road, and the straightening of Western Avenue served to further subdivide the property into distinct, smaller lots. Today these roads (Western Avenue, Sawyer Road, Shaw Hill Road) and the streambed, divide the farm property into four distinct and separated lots. These roads serve as both barriers and important connecting links of access to these individual lots. Visually, the farm buildings are most connected to the 67 acres located between Shaw Hill Road and the Soudabscook Stream. The farmhouse sits a short distance from the road on a slight rise. Open pastures surround the house complex to the north, east and south, framed by the deciduous woodland to the north and by the wetlands of the Soudabscook Stream to the east.

### Natural Features:

The most significant natural feature on this property is the Soudabscook Stream and its associated wetlands which dominate the eastern third of the farm. Here boggy, slow draining soils support native wetland species of maple, winterberry, shadblow, viburnum and other woody wetland species.

The property occupies the southern and eastern slopes of Shaw's Hill (elevation 332 feet). Elevations range from 240 feet in the northwestern corner of the property, down to 121 feet at Hammond Pond.

There are fertile pockets of Suffield and Bangor silt loams in the south central portions of the farm, nearest the farmhouse complex. To the north, as the grade rises the fertile soils give way to bands of Plaisted gravelly loams and Dixmont stony loams. To the east, along the shores of Hammond Pond and the Soudabscook Stream soils are predominated by the poorly drained Scantic and Biddeford soils.

### Circulation Systems:

Sawyer Road and Western Avenue were part of the earliest road system established in Hampden. They are depicted on the 1802 Park Holland Map traversing this farm. Shaw's Hill Road was extended from Western Avenue to the top of Shaw's Hill in the mid-nineteenth century as farms developed in the fertile pockets along the hilltop. In the twentieth century, Western Avenue was straightened, and the small section of Sawyer Road and Western Avenue which intersected near the farmhouse complex were eliminated. The roadbed for Western Avenue was retained however as part of Shaw's Hill Road. The small section of Sawyer Road which was eliminated is still visible through the woodland which now predominates the land west of Shaw's Hill Road. The straightening of Western Avenue bisected the western portion of the farm, and land south of Western Avenue was sold, as were three small lots along the north side of Western Avenue. Many of the interior farm lanes and/or cow paths deteriorated with the deterioration of the farm in the early twentieth century. Today there are horse trails and lanes which link the paddocks and training ring with the sheds, barns and pastures. The driveway which leads from Shaw's Hill Road to the farm complex is scattered with sugar maples, remains of an allée of trees which once lined both sides of this entrance.

**Boundary Demarcations:**

The original Settler's Lot lines are still apparent in town tax maps and parcel demarcations. Stone walls and fencelines mark most of the northern property boundary through the woodland, however many of the other property boundaries have been eroded through the continued re-organization of the farm due to changes in the road patterns. Portions of the lot lines along the western edge remain extant. The Soudabscook Stream continues to mark the original eastern boundary, its route having changed little since the nineteenth century.

Field patterns have been re-organized with each change in property boundaries and road systems. The deterioration of the farm in the twentieth century eroded most of the early field demarcations. Today the field patterns most strongly reflect the post-1956 use of the property as a family horse farm.

**Architectural Features:**

The house is a 2 1/2 story, 5 bay, side gable Federal structure with an attached rear ell, shed and attached garage. The estimated date of construction for the house is 1821-22, though it has seen significant restoration from a very deteriorated condition since 1956. Associated outbuildings include a kiln, two detached sheds, and a pool. These buildings, and the garage have been constructed since 1956.

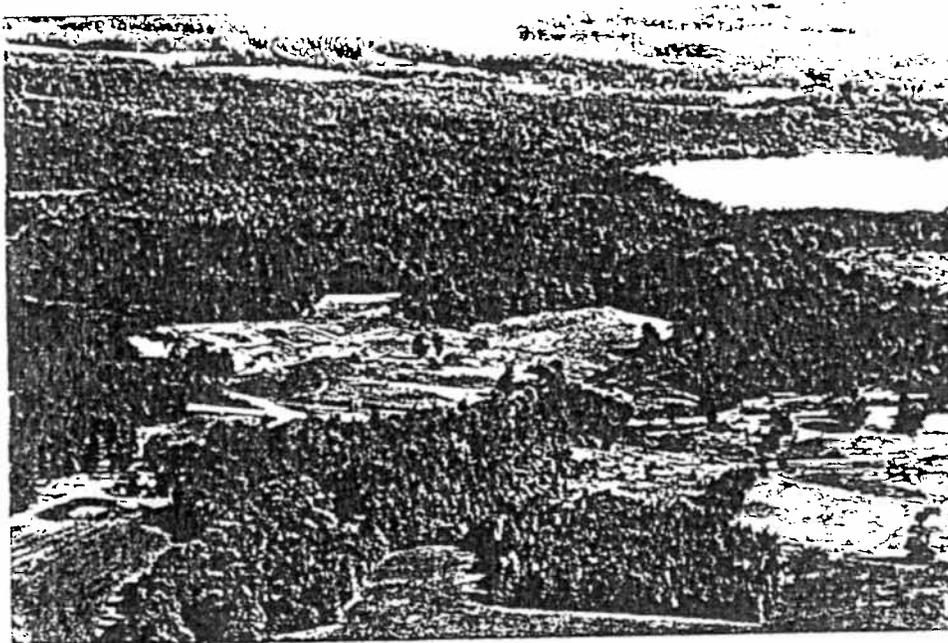
**Archaeological Sites:**

There are no known archaeological sites on this property, though a complete archaeological assessment has not been made of the property.

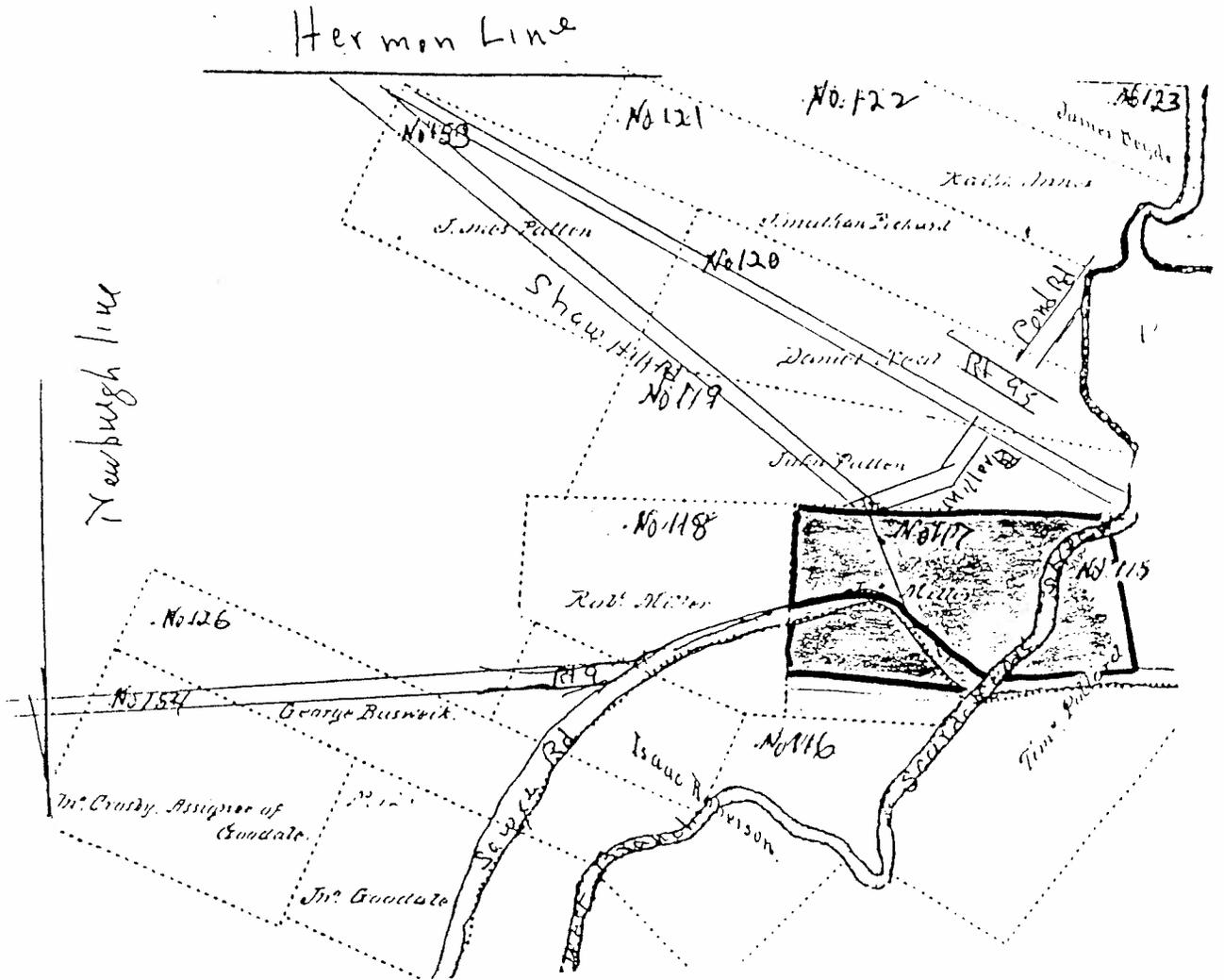
**Significance:**

This farm does not possess the same integrity as other properties investigated during the survey. The continued re-organization of the farm property, and the deterioration of the house and farmland in the early twentieth century has significantly impacted its historic resources. The house however is significant for its role as the early town post office, and the land held associated with the house is significant as the remains of the Stetson farm which still upholds some traditional land uses (woodland, pasture, hay fields), but lacks extant evidence of the field patterns which shaped the nineteenth century farm. Analysis of the documentary data and physical evidence indicates that this farm did not have the

same early 20th century "rebirth" into dairy farming experienced other farms. It does, however, occupy a significant land mass in the midst of other active farms, including the Deighan farm to the east and the Shaw and Miller farms to the north, and may serve as a contributing element to a rural agricultural landscape district.



Wiseman Farm. Photographs 1995 (David Gould, photographer)



Wiseman Farm. Property Overlay on 1802 Park Holland Map  
 (Indicates Original Settlers' Lot Boundaries)

**ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES**

The following properties were reviewed as part of the survey process, at the request of the Town Planner, for possible inclusion in a rural historic district. Individually, these properties did not retain enough landscape integrity as agricultural landscapes to warrant intensive level investigation. They showed significant twentieth century changes to both the buildings and the landscape.

They are, however, located within a short proximity of the Deighan and Wiseman farms. The Lakeview Cemetery, though not an agricultural landscape, is an important landscape feature between these two sites. The Weiland property includes the archaeological remains of the Hampden Silver Mine, an important historic archaeological landscape feature. The farms at the top of Shaw's Hill and along Miller Road should be considered if a rural district is proposed. However these homeowners did not wish to participate in this study at the present time. Completed survey forms do exist for the following properties. A brief description of each is included here for purposes of this report in order to document their part in this survey process.

Lakeview Cemetery  
Town of Hampden  
Tax Lot # 8/11B

This 5 acre cemetery occupies a small hillock overlooking Route 9 to the south, the Deighan farm to the east, and the Souadabscook Stream to the west and north. The cemetery was laid out by 1875, in a simple vernacular plan. The rectangular parcel is oriented north and south, and the road system within the cemetery follows this north/south pattern, subdividing the cemetery into rows of grass-covered plots marked with weathered nineteenth and twentieth century granite headstones. The lot is defined by fences, cut granite retaining walls, and scattered 100 year old sugar maples. As a cemetery and not a historic agricultural landscape, this property was not considered as part of the intensive level survey, however the cemetery is important to a rural district along Route 9 as it includes the remains of many of the farm owners who lived and worked the land which surrounds the cemetery.

Lakeview Cemetery  
Town of Hampden  
Tax Lot # 8/11B

This 5 acre cemetery occupies a small hillock overlooking Route 9 to the south, the Deighan farm to the east, and the Souadabscook Stream to the west and north. The cemetery was laid out by 1875, in a simple vernacular plan. The rectangular parcel is oriented north and south, and the road system within the cemetery follows this north/south pattern, subdividing the cemetery into rows of grass-covered plots marked with weathered nineteenth and twentieth century granite headstones. The lot is defined by fences, cut granite retaining walls, and scattered 100 year old sugar maples. As a cemetery and not a historic agricultural landscape, this property was not considered as part of the intensive level survey, however the cemetery is important to a rural district along Route 9 as it includes the remains of many of the farm owners who lived and worked the land which surrounds the cemetery.

618 Western Avenue  
James Haley Farm  
George and Val Weiland  
Tax Lot 8/20, 8/21

Located on the north side of Western Avenue (Route 9), this property includes two lots (104 acres and 68 acres) with narrow street frontage and strong north-south property orientation. Both lots were late nineteenth century subdivisions of large, square settler's lots located north of Western Avenue. They retain little of the earlier property boundary delineation or field patterns. Sheep pastures occupy the land immediately north of the house, defined by twentieth century fences. Beyond the pastures, the land is covered with re-emerging deciduous woodlands. Located in the north-central portion of the property is the site of the former Hampden Silver Mine (1880).

The house is a 1 1/2 story Federal house with rear ell, detached garage and carriage house. Built circa 1819-20, the chimneys and trim details are no longer extant. A small 1 1/2 story cape is located on the adjacent lot to the east. The 20th century barns, sheds and fence delineations make the property ineligible as a cultural landscape or as an architectural resource. However, the Hampden Silver Mine site is perhaps eligible as an archaeological site.

594 Western Avenue  
John L. Smith House  
James and Susan Ward House  
Tax Lot 8/22

This 8 acre property occupies the southwestern corner of Settlers Lot No. 112 (Samuel Patterson). The recently constructed Baptist Church, north and east of the Smith house, occupies the extensive remaining acreage of this early lot. This house was retained in the intensive level survey because of the mix-up in the initial list development regarding the name of this property and the name of the Andrew Patterson house to the west.

The house is a 2 1/2 story, 2 bay Greek Revival house with rear ell and added front porch and connected shed to the rear. Built circa 1857 by John L. Smith, the house and land remained in the Robert Hopkins family from 1875-1979. Today the house sits close to Route 9 surrounded by open lawns and copses of deciduous trees. A deteriorating orchard is located immediately north of the house, with open meadow beyond. The land now associated with the Baptist church to the north and east is predominantly open lawn and field. Deciduous woodland is located at the northern portions of the property. This eight acres still retains the mixed use patterns of Hampden's nineteenth century farms, with houselot, orchard, pasture and woodland on a small property. It is however, perhaps better considered as an architectural nomination than as a cultural landscape nomination due to the recent subdivision of the property, its changes in use, and its limited remaining landscape resources.

## 7. FURTHER RESEARCH

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Original survey forms and their accompanying property data and photographs have been submitted to the Town of Hampden Planner's Office. The properties surveyed are a representative sample of the historic agricultural cultural landscapes in Hampden, though they were deemed the most noteworthy during the windshield survey. More thorough research into the agricultural history of the town, and properties which have played a significant role in that history, should be undertaken to more fully determine the historic significance of other potential sites. When possible, additional work should be done on the two farms on Miller Road and Shaw Hill Road (the Maria Shaw House). If the future of the Goodell farm on Western Avenue changes, then that property might be considered for additional survey work. Similarly, properties located along Kennebec Road, Main Road South, and other agricultural properties with potential integrity should be studied more intensively to determine their local significance and National Register eligibility.

Those properties which are potentially eligible for the National Register were studied more intensively during this survey should be further reviewed in cooperation with MHPC. These cultural landscapes should be compared with the list of historic architectural and archaeological resources which were determined to be potentially eligible to see if possible rural districts can be formed. At a minimum, these properties should be recognized for their value as historic cultural landscapes and incorporated into long-range comprehensive planning for Hampden.

## 8. SURVEY DATA AND DISPOSITION

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Data for each property has been collected in a manilla folder identified by property name, address, and current owner. Included in each folder are the inventory forms, color slides, black and white photographs, and sketch maps or other materials developed or collected during the project period. Survey data will be located at the Town of Hampden Planner's Office and at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission Office.

## 9. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

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Sketch plans have been developed for three properties: the Patterson farms (Patterson Road), the Couillard farms (Back Winterport Road), and the Deighan farm (Western Avenue). These three areas retained the most integrity, and potentially the best eligibility for National Register status. Loss of barns or outbuildings, vinyl/aluminum siding, compromises in architectural details, and recent revegetation of earlier fields are items which affect their eligibility, though the majority of these properties retain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible. All are locally significant for their historic value, and for their significant contribution to scenic open space.

The other properties surveyed on Western Avenue (Wiseman, Ward and Weiland residences) include potentially eligible structures, but landscape alterations, through property subdivision or change in use, have compromised the historic integrity of the landscape. The Weiland property, does include the remains of the Hampden Silver Mine, which is significant as an archaeological site nomination rather than a cultural landscape nomination.

**APPENDIX**

*Bibliography*  
*Historic Maps*  
*Sample Survey Form*

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**Aerial Photographs:**

Aerial Photographs are available at the Hampden Planner's Office for 1981 (2 series) and 1960. Fly-over photographs were taken by David Gould of the study properties in April, 1995. (Hampden Planner's Office).

## Maps and Plans

1767. Plan by Joseph Chadwick (copies available, Hampden Historical Society)
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1795. Range Map, Hampden (copies available, Hampden Historical Society)
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- 1875 *Penobscot County Atlas. Hampden.* Comstock & Cline.
1960. Hampden Planning Board Maps (Town Planner's Office)
- 1985 Hampden Planning Board Maps (Town Planner's Office)
- 1990-1995. Computer-drafted plans available from the Hampden Planner's Office

# HISTORIC MAPS AND PLANS

PLAN of the Easterly Boundry of Lands  
 Belonging to the Heires of the  
 Hon.<sup>ble</sup> SAMUEL WALDO Esq<sup>r</sup>

delineated to a Scale of Two Miles to an  
 Inch and the following References A.R.C.S. &  
 by a Scale of four Inches to a Mile,

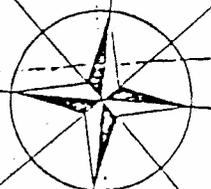
@ August 1767 Joseph Chadwick Survey<sup>r</sup>

Hand drawn  
 as a sketch  
 of the ground

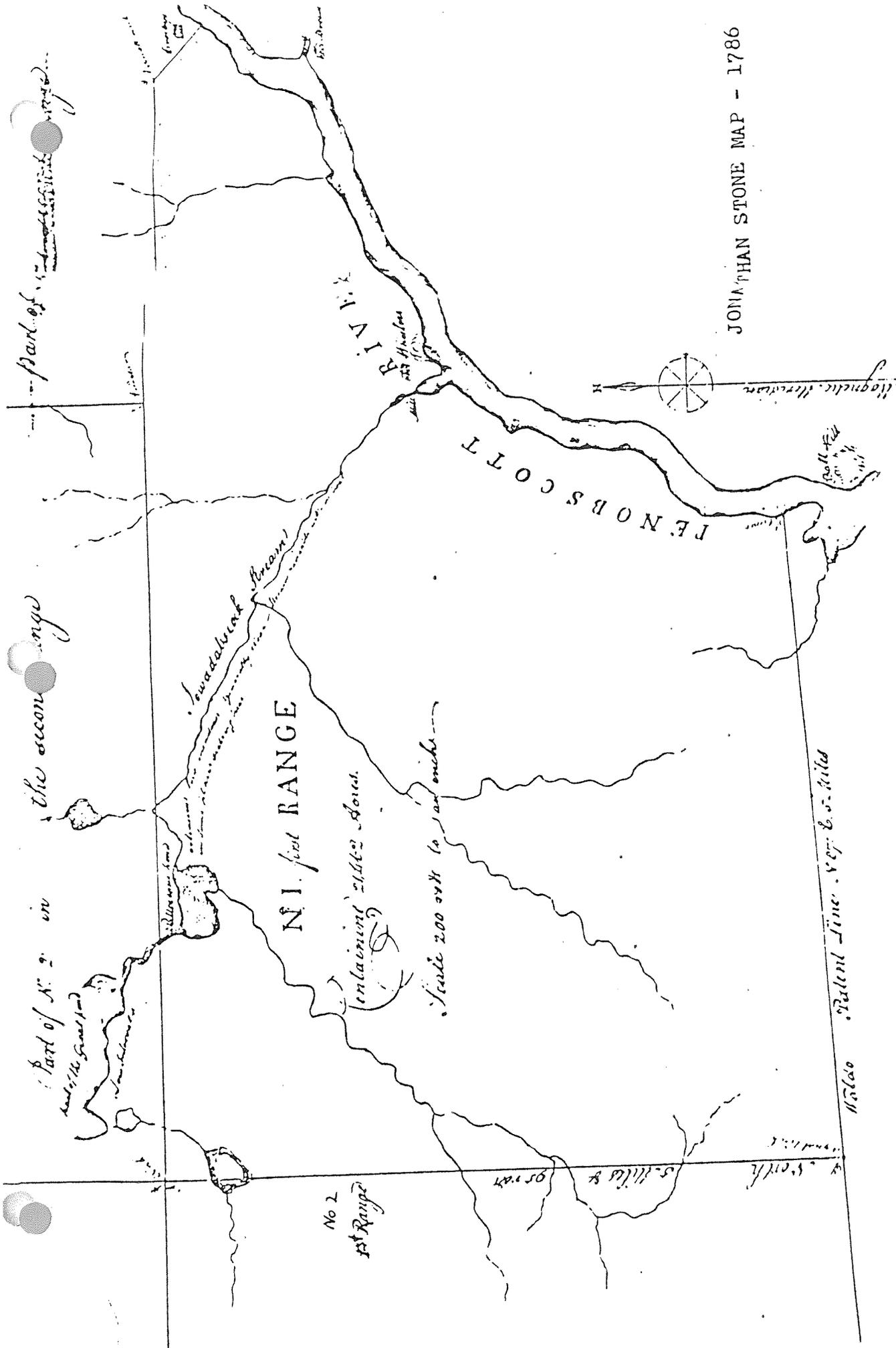
Contiguous  
 pine

Pinetree  
 pine

Meridian  
 Variation 5 Deg<sup>s</sup>

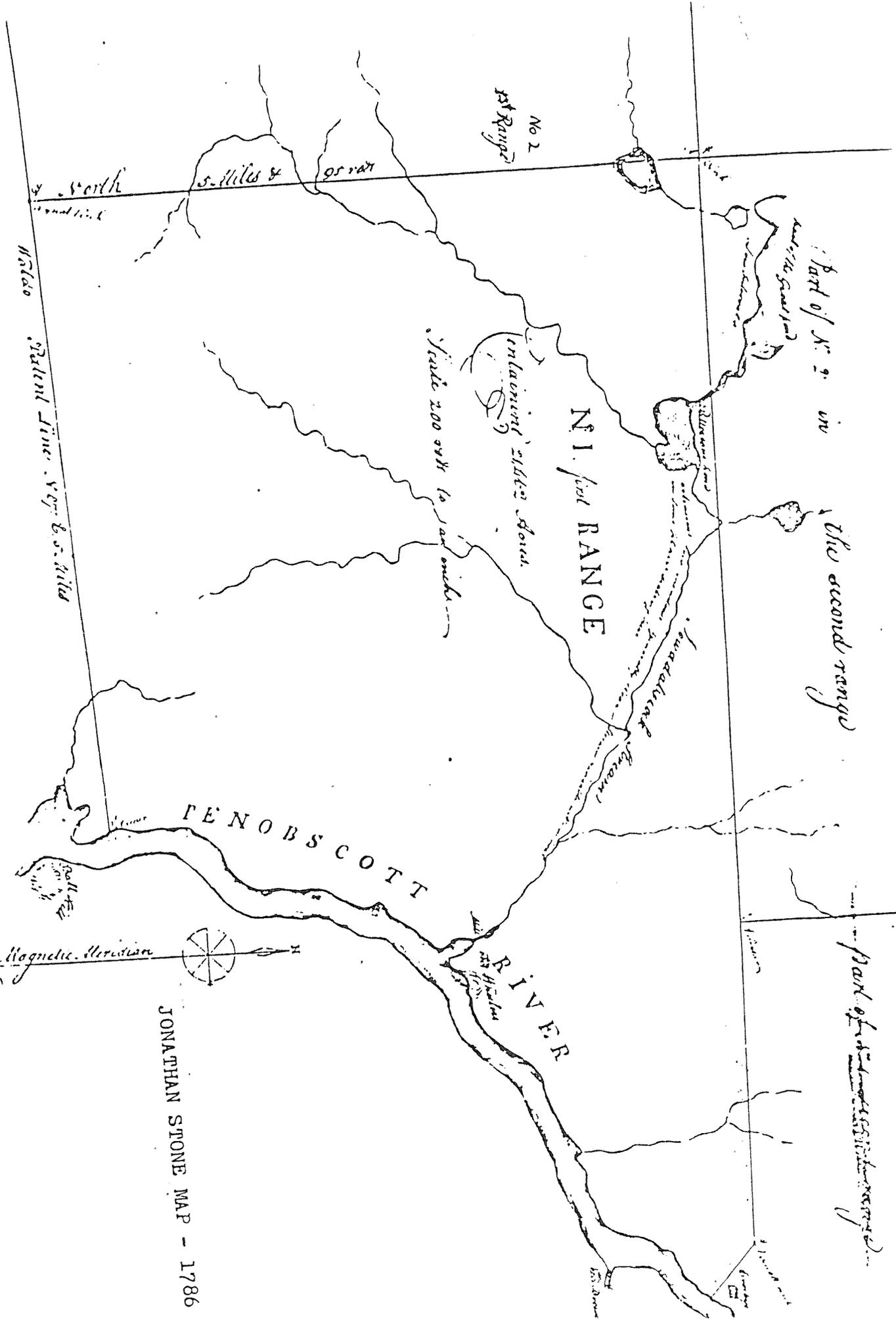


Frank Fort



JONATHAN STONE MAP - 1786

Surveyed for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
 October 1786 by  
 Jonathan Stone



No 2  
1st Range

North  
5 miles &  
95 1/2

Waldo  
Natural Line. Veg. & S. Hills

Scale 200 yds to an inch

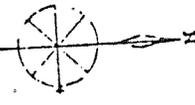
N. 1. 1st RANGE

Part of N: 2: in  
the second range

PENOBSCOTT

RIVER

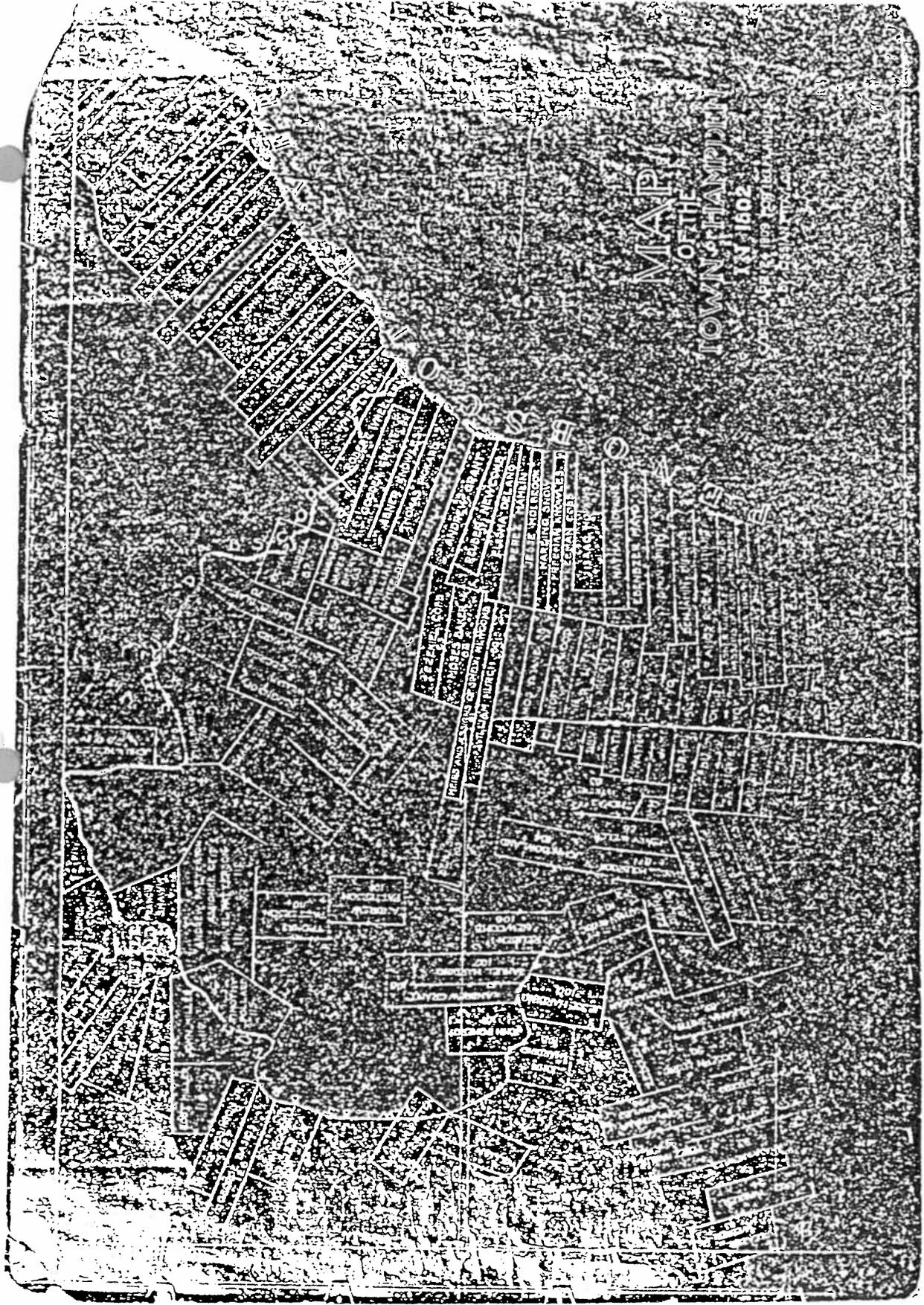
Magnetic Meridian



JONATHAN STONE MAP - 1786

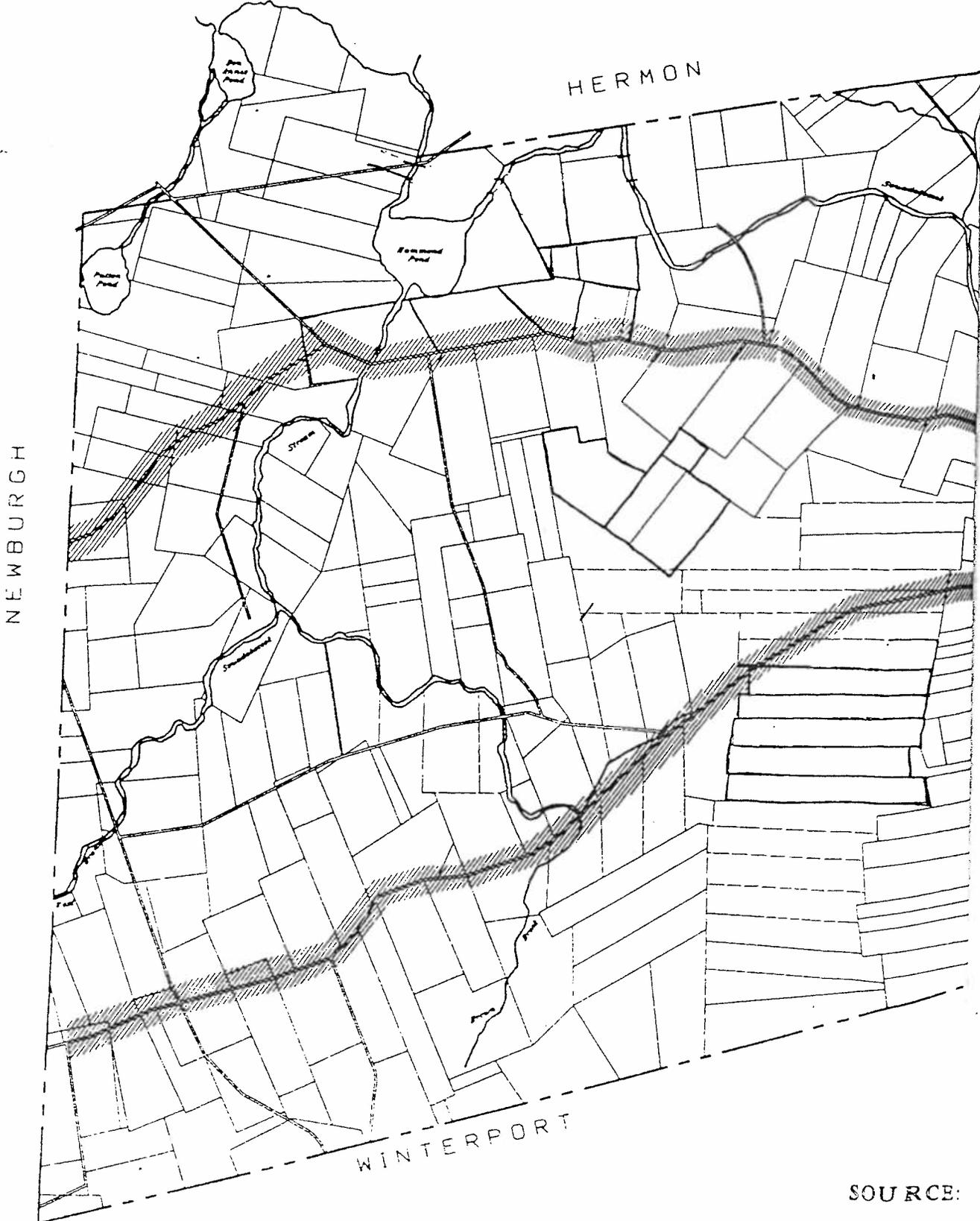
Part of the ...

Surveyed for the Government of Massachusetts in  
October 1766 by  
Jonathan Stone



Copy of Park Holland Map of 1802

For full size map see Area 1802 Maps, Parts 2 - 9



SOURCE:



## ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### 18th Century

#### /// Settlement Areas

1. Benjamin Wheeler Homestead
2. Benjamin Wheeler Grist Mill
3. Town Hall
4. Shipyard

*Jefferson Chamberlain Plan*

*Penobscot County Registry of Deeds  
Planbook, Volume 2, Plan 2*

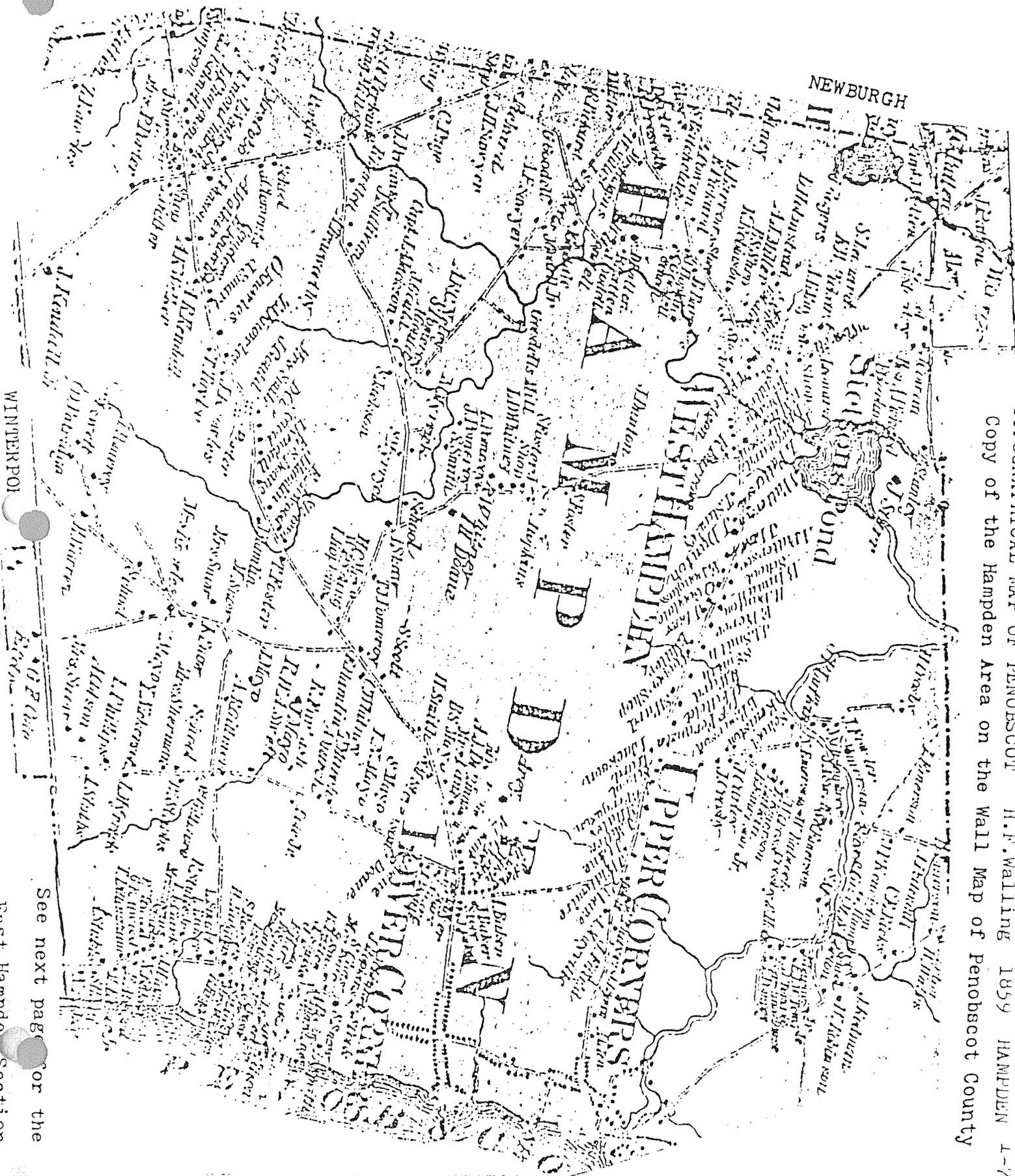
March 26, 1842

*(Original scale 100 rods to an inch)*

Gretchen F. Faulkner  
1993 Survey

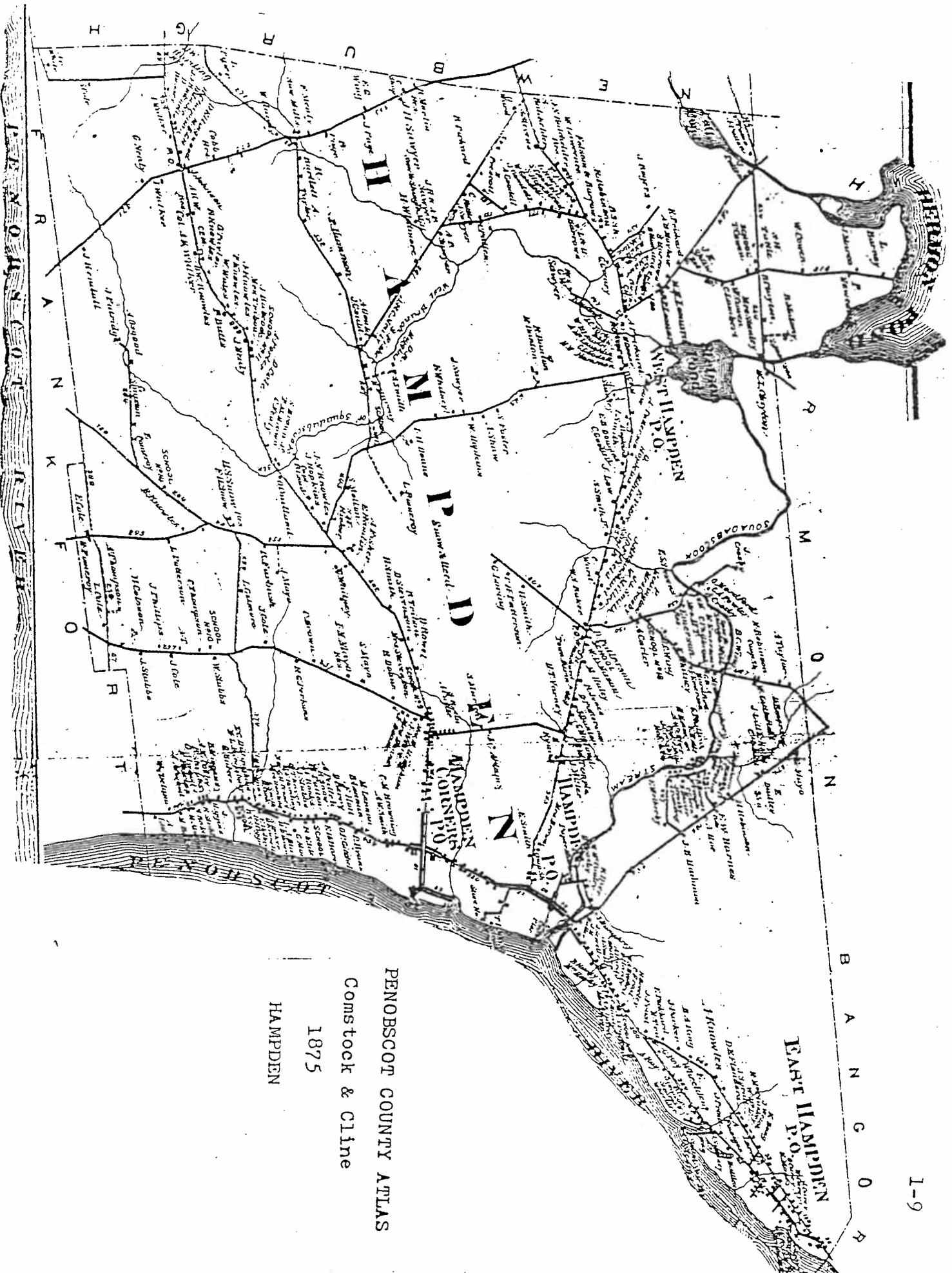
HAMPDEN  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

1994



WINNER POI

See next page for the  
rest of Hampden Section



PENOBSCOT COUNTY ATLAS

Comstock & Cline

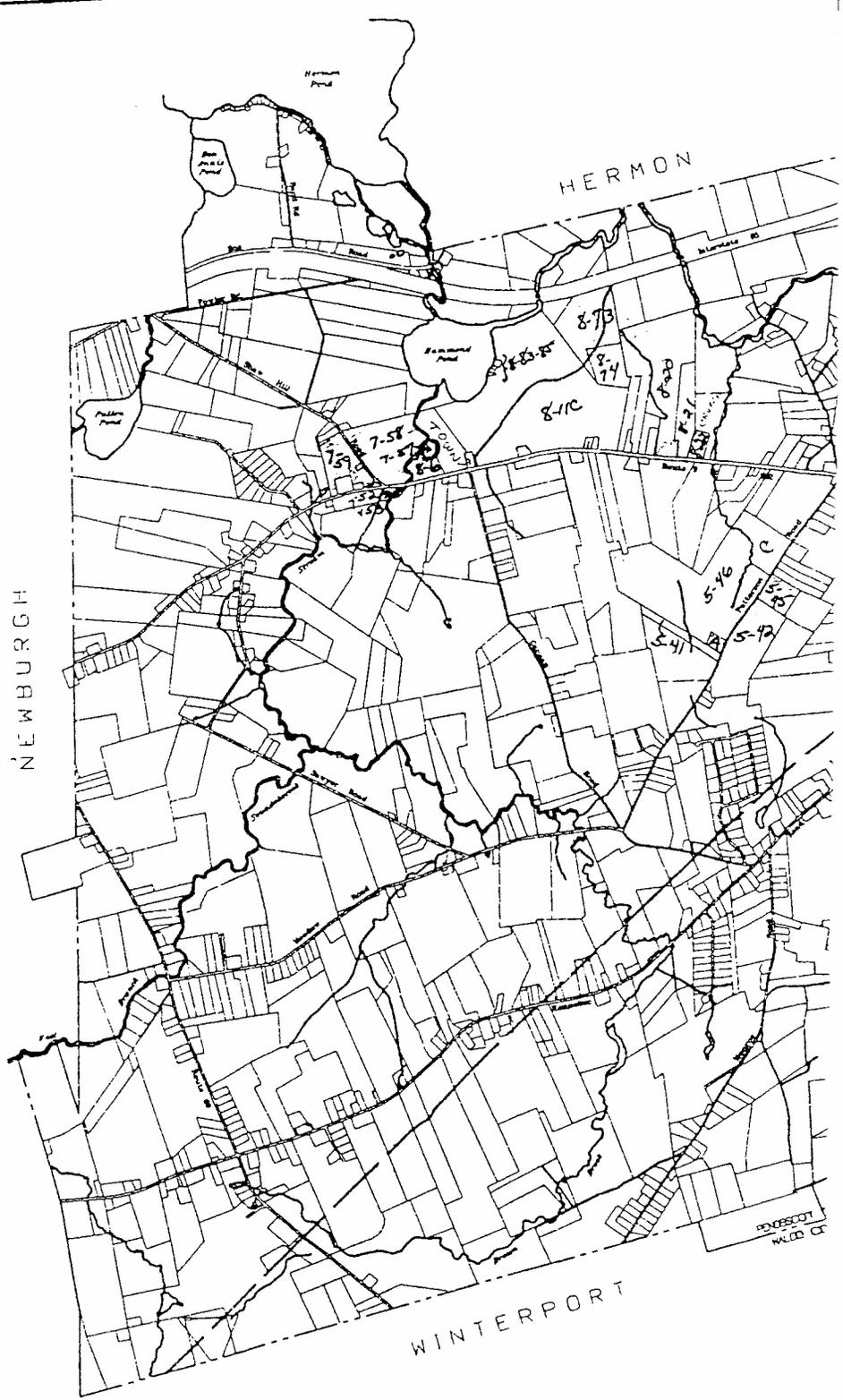
1875

HAMPDEN

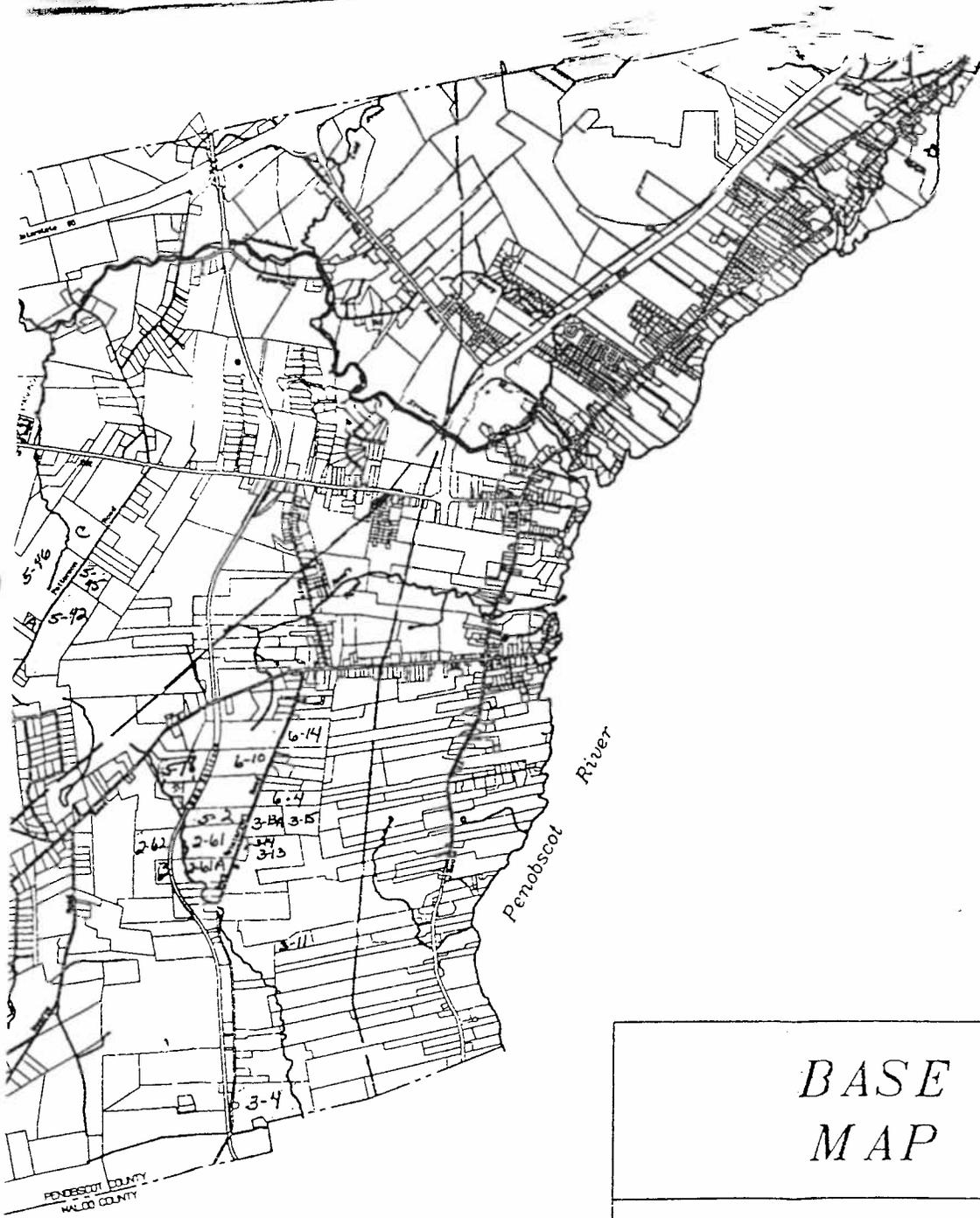
NEWBURGH

HERMON

WINTERPORT



1000 FT  
SCALE



*BASE  
MAP*

SCALE: 1" = 4,000'

HAMPDEN  
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN  
1994

**SAMPLE SURVEY FORM**

**TOWN OF HAMPDEN, MAINE**  
**HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY FORM**  
*(Cultural/Agricultural Landscapes)*

1. Property Name (Historic): \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Property Name (Other): \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
4. Town: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. County: \_\_\_\_\_  
6. Assessor's Map/Parcel: \_\_\_\_\_  
7. Date Recorded: \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_  
9. Owner Name and Address: \_\_\_\_\_

10. Other interested parties: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Associated Property Type(s): \_\_\_\_\_

12. Primary Use (present):

Single Family \_\_\_ Agriculture \_\_\_ Commercial \_\_\_  
Multi Family \_\_\_ Governmental \_\_\_ Education \_\_\_  
Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_

13. Condition: Good \_\_\_ Fair \_\_\_ Poor \_\_\_ Destroyed \_\_\_ Date \_\_\_

**Landscape Data:**

14. Acreage: \_\_\_\_\_

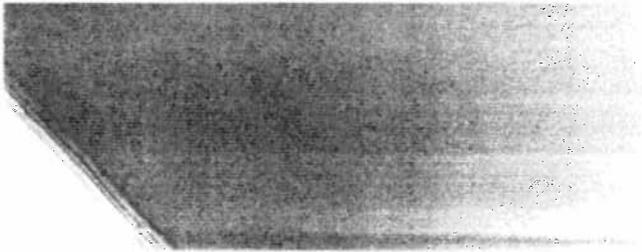
15. USGS Quadrangle: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Crops By Acreage: \_\_\_\_\_

17. General Site & Location Description:

18. Land Uses and Activities:

19. Patterns of Spatial Organization:



20. Cultural Traditions:

21. Topography/Response to Natural Environment

22. Circulation Networks and Types

23. Boundaries

24. Vegetation (related to land use)

25. Built Fabric:

26. Clusters



Historical Data

33. Documented Date of Construction: \_\_\_\_\_ 34. Estimated Date of Construction: \_\_\_\_\_

35. Date of Major Alterations/Additions: \_\_\_\_\_

36. Original Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

37. Subsequent Significant Owners: \_\_\_\_\_

38. Cultural/Ethnic Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

39. Historic Land Uses, Crops and Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

40. Relationship of Existing Features to Historic Land Uses and Patterns: \_\_\_\_\_

41. Site Integrity: Good \_\_\_\_\_ Altered \_\_\_\_\_ Deteriorated \_\_\_\_\_ Poor \_\_\_\_\_

42. Period(s) of Significance: \_\_\_\_\_

43. Level: \_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ National

44. Areas of Significance: \_\_\_\_\_

45. Significance Statement: \_\_\_\_\_

46. Context for Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_

47. Comments/Sources: \_\_\_\_\_

**COMPLETED SURVEY FORMS**