NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

894
Resub

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gerald Hotel (preferred for listing), Hotel Gerald, Lawry Bros. Furniture Co.
Other names/site number: Northern Mattress and Furniture
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & number: 151-157 Main Street
City or town: Fairfield State: Maine County: Somerset
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets _____does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_____ **national** **x statewide** **X local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

**X A** **X B** _____ **C** _____ **D**

9/7/12

**Signature of certifying official/Title:** SHPO **Date**

**MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**
**State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

**In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.**

**Signature of commenting official:** **Date**

**Title** **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain:) _____

**Signature of the Keeper** — **Date of Action** 3/25/13

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private ☒
Public – Local ☐
Public – State ☐
Public – Federal ☐

**Category of Property**
(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒
District ☐
Site ☐
Structure ☐
Object ☐

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | | buildings |
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 2 | 0 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC / Hotel
SOCIAL /Meeting Hall
COMMERCE / TRADE / Specialty Store
COMMERCE / TRADE / Warehouse
FUNERARY / Mortuary
DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling

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

## 7. Description

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

LATE VICTORIAN / Renaissance Revival
OTHER / Late Victorian Eclectic
EARLY REPUBLIC / Federal
MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival
_____
_____
_____

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: The foundation is of granite (STONE); the walls are brick or wood, and the roofing material is Iron (METAL) and Rubber (SYNTHETICS). The building has terra cotta and cast iron (METAL) details.

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Gerald Hotel is located on Main Street in the town center of Fairfield, Maine and is composed of two attached rectangular sections, a four-story masonry building built in an eclectic late-Victorian Renaissance Revival style in 1899 and1900, and an older 2 story wood-framed building that was relocated on the site and attached to the rear of the new building at the time it was built. The principal building, a hotel with two first floor store fronts which faces onto Main Street, was designed by noted Maine architect William R. Miller of Lewiston.[1] The four-story, flat roofed, brick and terra cotta building faces approximately east, and is flush with the sidewalk on Main Street. The front façade has a projecting center bay with curved corners at the second through fourth stories, supported on cast iron columns. The 2 ½ story wood-framed building at the rear of the hotel (the "annex") may have been built as a meetinghouse in 1836 and has a gable roof and clapboard siding. Externally, the building is little altered from its

[1] Miller's original drawings for the building survive and are in the collections of the Maine Historical Society.

earlier uses as a meetinghouse and, later, as a public hall attached to the Fairfield House hotel, which previously stood on the site of the Gerald Hotel. The interior was remodeled in 1900 to accommodate a retail tenant in the new hotel.

## Narrative Description

The Gerald Hotel is the tallest building in the area of one, two, and three story commercial buildings and is the dominant feature along this portion of Main Street. A sizable paved parking lot stretches from the rear of the building to the Maine Central Railroad tracks. The area of the parking lot once contained the stable, stable yard, and gardens associated with the hotel.

Hotel Block:

The main block of the Gerald Hotel measures approximately 65 feet wide at the front by 112 feet deep and is four stories tall with a flat roof. The building becomes narrower approximately 50' back from the sidewalk. On the south the width is approximately three feet less than the façade. On the north it is approximately twelve feet, matching the width of the carriage drive that extends through the wider front portion of the block. The five-bay front (east) façade is symmetrical, with window openings on either side of a projecting center volume that extends from the second to the fourth floors. Window openings on the façade have terracotta or cast iron sills and brick flat arch lintels. At each front corner is a projecting octagonal volume supported on corbelled brickwork. The front façade is adorned with terracotta belt courses, window sills, key stones, brackets, and panels. At the first floor, the front façade is divided into five bays. The recessed center bay contains the primary entrances to the building behind modern aluminum framed storefront glazing and paired doors. The projecting bay above forms a porch over the entrances. Two cast iron columns with Corinthian capitals support the projecting bay, standing on a single slab of granite 19' long.[2] The slab extends into the recessed bay but is covered with modern resilient flooring (the underside of the slab is visible from the basement). The open bay at the south of the building accommodates the carriage drive to the rear of the building. The other three bays contain large aluminum framed display windows above low bulkheads with opaque transom panels above. The bays are separated by brick piers with granite bases. The two outer bays (one open for the driveway, the other glazed for the storefront) are narrower than the inner bays and have large terracotta brackets below the lintel.

On the second story, large (nearly square) plate glass windows flank either side of the projecting bay. The modern replacement glazing divides the window into two fixed panes. The remaining windows have 1/1 sash. All three stories of the projecting bay have a large window at the center flanked by a window on each side in the curved corners of the projection. Originally, the three large openings contained paired French doors opening onto balconies which are no longer extant. They now contain fixed glazing in aluminum frames. The flanking

[2] This 16 ton front step was reportedly the largest piece of granite quarried in Maine at the time it was installed.

windows had curved 1/1 double-hung sash that have been replaced with two angled fixed sash in each opening. The taller second story openings have opaque fixed transom panels above the glazing. All remaining windows on the façade are 1/1 double-hung sash. Four windows on the fourth floor have arched tops that have solid in-fill panels above the rectangular 1/1 sash. All windows are modern aluminum framed replacement units.

The north and south elevations are brick with terra cotta window sills in the wider front portion and granite sills in the unembellished rear portion. There are no first story windows on either side of the front portion of the building. The second story on the north side has four window bays. The first, third, and fourth bays each contain one large 1/1 aluminum framed window. The second bay contains a pair of smaller 1/1 windows separated by a brick pier. The third and fourth stories replicate this configuration on both the north and south elevations. On the north elevation, the fourth story windows have been in-filled with brick. The second story on the south side has two window openings that have been in-filled with brick since construction. They are shown as windows on the original elevation drawings, but the elaborate decoration in the dining room dates from construction and shows no indication of ever having windows in this wall. All the window openings that have not been in-filled contain 1/1 aluminum sash.

On the north elevation of the rear portion of the building there are five bays which contain the two large mulled six-sash stained glass windows of the stairwell in bay one and single 1/1 double hung windows in bays two through five on the first and second stories and two 1/1 double hung windows separated by a brick piers in bays two through five on the second and third stories (with those on the fourth story in-filled with brick). The large openings for the stained glass windows at the stair landings have substantial granite headers and granite sills. The south elevation of the rear portion of the building is divided into six bays on the first and third stories and has five bays on the second and fourth stories. On the first story, bay one has a double-hung window set high to accommodate the landing of the interior stair that was originally located in this corner of the building. The second and third bays each have a double-hung window set relatively low in the wall. The fourth bay contains a door and the fifth has a short, fixed sash, window. It appears that this opening has had its sill raised and it originally matched those in bays one and two. The sixth bay opening matches two and three, but is in-filled with plywood. On the second story, the first bay has a window set high for the original stair landing, as below. The second and third bays match the first story. The fourth and fifth bays each contain a pair of double-hung windows separated by a brick pier. The third story has a single double-hung window in bay one, set at the same height as the other windows on this floor. Bays two, four, and five each have paired double-hung windows separated by a brick pier. Bays three and six each contain a smaller double-hung window that lit original bathrooms on the interior.

The west (rear) elevation has two late-20$^{th}$ century additions. A brick elevator tower extends the full height of the building. It has a nearly flat roof finished with a simple brake metal cornice. The tower has no window or door openings. A one-story wood-framed shed roofed addition extends from the south corner of the building and extends to the south wall of the annex. This addition has a poured concrete foundation, wood clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. The west elevation of the addition has two small hopper windows set

high in the wall, a modern stamped steel door reached by metal steps and a garage door at loading dock height. Above the wood addition, there is one window bay to the north of the elevator tower and three to the left in the upper two stories of the building. The third story opening to the north of the tower and the third and fourth story openings to the south of the tower have been in-filled with brick. The second story of the hyphen connecting the annex to the hotel building partially obscures the in-fill on the north side. The remaining openings each contain a single 1/1 aluminum framed window. Those on the third story are undersized in the openings and have wood panels above the windows.

When originally constructed, the two octagonal corner projections on the façade were capped with gold-colored, eight-sided domes that terminated in finials. The center projecting bay was capped with a masonry rooftop pavilion, or "roof garden", with arched openings and a dome-like roof terminating in a life-size figure of Mercury holding up an electrically lit torch. The cornice area of the rooftop pavilion was heavily ornamented with terracotta and/or metal ornament and there appear to have been larger-than-life-size figures at the front corners, standing on the fourth floor cornice. Massive consoles rose from the parapet of the main block to engage the sides of the pavilion. The cornice of the main block also featured an ornamental terra cotta treatment, with additional bands of ornament between the fourth floor windows and the cornice at the octagonal corner projections. The rooftop pavilion, octagonal domes, and much of the ornament at the cornice level is no longer extant.

The loss of ornament on the upper portions of the façade appears to have occurred in at least two stages, beginning before 1942 and being completed c. 1955, when the rooftop pavilion and octagonal domed roofs on the corner bays were removed. A photo that appeared in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* on March 21st, 1942 shows the upper stores of the center section of the Gerald Hotel façade. In the photo, all of the elaborate terra cotta ornament above the windows and at the cornice on the rooftop pavilion has been removed and replaced with smooth brick. Vertical elements of the ornament between the windows remain in place in the photo, suggesting that the removal of the heaviest elements of the ornament was probably done because it was failing, not for stylistic reasons. The subsequent removal of the cornice and corner bay trim from the main block c. 1955 also removed only the heaviest elements of ornament there.[3] The wrought iron balconies at the second, third, and fourth stories were also removed at that time.

Interior

Gerald Hotel – First Floor:

The front façade of the Gerald Hotel appears symmetrical; however, the interior plan at the first floor is irregular as the southernmost bay contains a drive to the lot behind the hotel and service entrances on the south elevation. Thus, the first floor interior has a smaller footprint than the upper floors.

[3] Current Fairfield Town Council member Donald Giroux worked on the construction crew that did the later removal work and recalls that it was between 1953 and 1956

On the first floor, a brick wall runs east to west and divides the first floor into two commercial spaces, approximately two thirds to one third, with the north space – the former Lawry Brothers store – the larger. From its initial construction until 2007, these spaces held retail businesses. The north space is largely unchanged from its original appearance. A limited number of gypsum wallboard finished partitions have been inserted, but they do not reach the ceiling and a sense of a large open space still remains. This space retains its original cast iron columns. The columns are slender, with decorative bases and cast iron capitals with a leaf motif at the top. At the rear of the building, one original radiator remains encircling the base of a column. The north retail space also retains its original decorative pressed metal ceiling and cornices. These are elaborate, combining coffered panels, field and border patterns, and medallion panel at each column.

An open wooden stair at the rear of the north retail space leads to the second floor. This stair was not shown on the original Miller plans. In this location, the ceiling has been altered to provide the necessary headroom for this stair indicating is was inserted after initial construction. The date of the stair is unknown; stylistically, it appears to date from the early 20th century and likely was added by the Lawry family either when they purchased the building in 1924 or after the hotel closed in 1937 to access the upper floors as they expanded their operations.

The south retail space is divided into a series of rooms which appear to have been used as offices. The spaces are finished with mid- to late-20th century interior finishes, including suspended grid with acoustical tile ceiling and faux wood wall paneling. Removal of ceiling tiles reveal that in most rooms, decorative pressed metal ceilings and cornices remain intact. The stairs to the annex remain in the northwest corner of the building.

At the center of the first floor facade is the grand entrance staircase to the hotel. Although it has been enclosed at the top and the treads have suffered from damage, the balustrade and rails remain.

Gerald Hotel – Second Floor:

At the top of the central entry stairs, a wide corridor runs east to west. At its west end, the corridor continues into the bay window on the front façade. The corridor retains its original coffered ceiling with an elaborate plaster cornice supported on decorative plaster brackets. The ceiling is partially covered with decorative, pressed metal panels. The floor is a light colored, tongue-and-groove flooring with a clear coat finish. The original walls remain in place; additional door openings have been added at the west end to allow retail customers to move freely through the retail display areas.

The space at the east end of the corridor retains elaborate, decorative plaster cornices with a frieze of garlands and cherub heads. The ceiling is finished with pressed metal panels. The friezes are original and the pressed metal ceilings were added at an unknown date. The windows in the projecting bay retain elaborate curved wood casings with corner rosettes. The south wall has a convex curve which mirrors the concave curve on the projecting bay. The floors are finished with modern hardwood flooring that continues into the adjacent spaces.

This space, the former Ladies Parlor, was once a separate room; the wall that separated it from the corridor and door were removed at an unknown date. A cornice at the top of the missing wall remains to mark the wall's former location. A historic photograph shows the door had a glass transom.

To the north of the corridor is an open space with an arcade of columns. The floor is light colored, varnished tongue-and-groove flooring. This space also retains extensive decorative plaster work. Ceilings are embellished with elaborate plaster cornices supported on plaster brackets. The ceiling is divided into four bays; these mark the locations of partitions which enclosed the barber shop, writing room, coat room, and office of the hotel.

To the south of the central corridor is a large, elaborately finished room (the former dining room of the hotel). This room survives largely intact; its footprint is unchanged. As described in 1900, the dining room measures thirty by fifty feet and could seat 150 people. The floor is now carpeted, but beneath it, the original floor of alternating white birch and red maple survives. The walls have a paneled wood wainscot, now painted, which matches the original "curly birch" paneling used throughout the rest of the public hotel rooms. The dining room retains elaborate, decorative plaster work and paintings executed by Boston artist H.C. Aiken. Above the wainscot, the plaster walls are embellished with decorative plaster elements including pilasters with floral elements. Between the pilasters, cast plaster "frames" are applied to each wall. The bottoms and sides of each are fruit and leaf motifs and at the top of each is either a paired scroll or cherubs holding a swag of flowers. Six of the seven "French plate glass mirrors" described in the 1900 newspaper articles remain on the walls; one from the west wall has been removed to accommodate a door opening. The date of this door opening is unknown; it is not shown in the historic photographs of the dining room. On the ceiling still more elaborate decorative plaster work survives. The ceiling is divided into five transverse bays, divided by elaborate plaster cornices. Each of the ceiling fields is embellished with swags and flowers and cherubs; each bay also has a large painting of gauze-draped female figures, likely mythologically inspired. The five figural paintings appear to be painted in oils on canvas and survive intact. The dining room also retains many light bulb sockets worked into the plasterwork on both the walls and ceilings. These sockets would have held bare bulbs, a common use during the first years of electric illumination, when bulbs had low output and were displayed rather than shaded. These are likely original and reflect the builder Amos Gerald's influence as a promoter of electricity.

West of the dining room is a small room with an equally elaborate plaster ceiling and cornice. The original plans label it as a "Private Dining Room" and its decorative elements – paneled wood wainscot, millwork, and plaster details – echo those in the main dining room. Although the north wall has been removed and replaced by wood posts, the cornice remains to record the original plan of this room.

A wide, open stair in the northeast corner of the rear block of the second floor connects the "public" floor of the hotel to the guest rooms on the third and fourth floors. The stair was a focal point of the hotel, and it retains a great deal of integrity. The curly birch staircase features a molded handrail and elaborately turned balustrade and decorative newels. The walls are finished with paneled wainscot. The stair is embellished with a large, stained glass

window at each landing; each window opening is divided by thick wooden muntins into three short panels over three tall. The windows are non-figural and use geometric shapes executed in a mix of cathedral and opalescent glass in a variety of textures and colors. Two of the six stained glass panels were removed from the landing between the second and third floors at an unknown date, but the surviving windows remain in place. Holes for the reinforcing bars are visible in the frames and align with the bars on the center window, suggesting the missing windows were of a similar design. Above each window, an original electric light fixture hangs from the ceiling. The fixtures are brass, with three scrolled arms supporting glass shades.

The second floor of the rear block is an open space most recently used for the display of furniture. The floors are varnished hardwood, walls are painted plaster, and the ceiling is finished in decorative pressed metal panels painted white. The open wood staircase to the retail space below runs through the middle of the space. In the southeast corner, the walls are finished with an original, paneled wood wainscot. On the east wall of the rear block (south of the existing elevator) the shaft for the original elevator remains in place. The existing elevator is a modern replacement housed in a projecting volume on the west (rear) elevation.

When originally constructed, this area contained additional public spaces for the hotel. At the rear corner of the second floor was a billiard room. To the south was a large kitchen. The dedication newspaper article describes the equipment in the kitchen as being "up-to-date.[4]" The kitchen equipment was likely removed when the hotel closed in the 1930s, but it is not known when the walls were demolished.

Gerald Hotel – Third Floor:

At the third floor, the main block is divided into a series of rooms accessed via a wide corridor running north to south. Along the front (east) wall are five rooms. In the northwest and southwest corners are two smaller rooms. At the center north and center south are two small bathrooms (four total). The center of this space is open. The wide corridor retains its original wood wainscot, door casings, and plaster walls. The hallways doors have transom lights (the sash remain, although the glazing has been removed and replaced with a wood panel) while the interior doors do not have transoms. Several door openings retain their original, five panel wood doors and hardware. A suspended ceiling has been installed; the original plaster ceiling remains in place above.

The rooms along the east wall are two of the original, two-room hotel suites on either side of the shared parlor. These rooms retain many original finishes, including elaborate wood window and door casings, baseboards, and five-panel, rail-and-stile doors made of the "curly birch" used elsewhere in the building. Walls and ceilings are plaster. The northeast and southeast corner rooms retain octagonal turret rooms. Especially interesting is a surviving bathroom, west of the southeast corner room. The room has a raised floor, typical of bathrooms in that era, and retains an original wall-hung sink.

The third floor of the rear block is a large, open space most recently used for retail display purposes. The floors are stained and varnished wood. The ceilings are finished with

[4] "Maine's Newest Hotel" n.p.

pressed metal panels. Radiators stand perpendicular to the exterior walls, indicating the location of the former guest room partitions, now missing.

Originally, the third and fourth floors contained rooms for guests. Wide corridors running east to west ran the length of the building. In the front volume of the rooms were arranged into four large suites, one in each corner. The corner suites each have a window nook in the octagonal tower. Each suite had two rooms and a private bath. At the center was a room, likely a parlor, opens to the hall. In the rear wing, the rooms were smaller. These rooms each had a small entry vestibule which led to a single room. As in the front, each room had its own bath with a tub, lavatory, and toilet.

Gerald Hotel – Fourth Floor:

On the fourth floor of the front building, many of the partitions have been removed. Portions of a north-south partition (the east wall of the former corridor) remain in place and retain their original, paneled wood wainscoting. Two, east-west partitions remain to the north and south of the bay. These walls curve to meet the bay, and retain their original wainscot as well. The arched-topped window openings in the east (front) wall retain their original casings, sills, and aprons. At the top of each is a carved decorative wood bracket. Window openings in the north and south walls are flat-topped and also retain original wood trim. The floor is covered with modern carpet. The ceiling is plaster, painted black. The ceiling has many patches and the locations of missing partitions are clearly visible.

The rear of the fourth floor is another large, open space most recently used for retail display purposes. Modern partitions create and separate display areas; these partitions do not reach the ceiling. The floors are carpeted with modern wall-to-wall carpet. The ceiling is finished with pressed metal ceilings, painted black.

It is not known when the interior walls were removed from the second, third, and fourth floors. The pressed metal ceilings and the wood floors in the rear block are typically continuous and largely undamaged and thus both treatments appear to have been installed after the removal of the partitions. The rear (open) stair cuts through the pressed metal finishes at the first floor ceilings, the stair openings are integrated into the layout of the pressed metal panels and are finished with border pieces, suggesting the upper story ceilings were installed with the stair, or after it was already in place. As this stair connects the north store, which was occupied by the Lawrys from initial construction through 1963, it is a logical conclusion that the Lawrys added this stair to connect the upper floors to their first floor store as they expanded their operations into the upper floors. Their business would have required open spaces for displaying and selling furniture and other household goods, necessitating the removal of the hotel guest rooms. Phillip Bowker, a former manager of the Gerald Hotel, and Fairfield resident, recalled that "the four floors in the back were used for furniture and storage, and an embalming and casket display.[5]" As the annex only has three floors, this also indicates that the Lawrys used the rear of the hotel for their business. The quality and quantity of these pressed metal ceilings would not have been a typical choice after the 1930s.

[5] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, Compilers, p. 55.

In the northwest corner of the hotel block, a short flight of steps (seven risers) ascends to the first floor of the annex.

Annex:

The Annex is a two-and-a-half story, timber-framed, early 19th century New England meetinghouse-type building sheathed in wood clapboards, many of which are nailed with cut nails. The gable roof is finished with corrugated metal sheets which have peeled back to reveal an earlier wood shingled roof. The ridge runs east to west. The principal exterior entrance – a modern aluminum door at grade, centered on the façade – is in the west façade. Tall, symmetrical window openings are located on the second floor of the façade, and have been covered with wood clapboards. The windows retain wood sills, casings, and projecting hoods. An exterior brick chimney, in poor condition, runs up the façade, in front of the south window. It continues through the roof eave and is most likely a later addition, as it partially covers the window. Centered above the second story windows is a fan shaped window, in-filled with wood. Sitting directly above this is a small modern vent.

The north elevation includes three second floor window bays similar in size and orientation to those on the front façade. Theses windows have also been in-filled with wood, but have smaller 6/6 windows placed within the infill. The first floor includes two plywood infill pieces over smaller windows.

The east elevation is partially obscured by the two story connector between the annex and the hotel building. A central door is in-filled with plywood and to the right is a first floor window, complete with sill, also in-filled with plywood. Second story windows resemble the size and orientation of those on the front façade. These include wood sills, plain casings, and projecting hoods. The second story windows have been in-filled with horizontal clapboards. The window on the left side of the building has been obscured by the connector between the two buildings. A small modern vent is situated at center above the second floor and a smaller window sits to the right of the vent above the second story window.

The brick hotel and the wood-framed annex are connected by a two story, wood framed connector. This small structure fills the angled space between the two buildings; its south wall is flush with the south wall of the annex and finished with clapboards. Its north wall is covered in flush, vertical board wood siding. It has no window or door openings. The single pitch roof is an extension of the south slope of the annex roof and is also covered in metal roofing.

The connector is shown on the 1901 Sanborn map as one story tall; the 1926 Sanborn map shows the connector as two stories, indicating the second floor was added sometime after initial construction.

Annex – First Floor:

The interior of the annex is characterized by undivided spaces. The first floor is covered with a solid color, wall-to-wall carpet. The ceiling has exposed beams; between the beams is a wooden ceiling of beaded edge boards. The beams and boards run north to south and are

finished in a dark color. Each beam is supported by a pair of simple wood columns. The exterior walls have been finished with gypsum wallboard that conceals the window openings. The wallboard surfaces are trimmed with wood baseboards and chair rails. Modern, drywall-finished partitions have been constructed to accommodate furniture display; the partitions do not reach the ceiling, preserving a sense of a large, open room.

Towards the center of the first floor, an open stair oriented east to west leads to the second floor. The stair has a railing of turned wood balusters and newel posts and stylistically appears to date from the late 19th century. At the top of the stair, the opening is enclosed in a railing constructed of balusters matching those in the stair rail. The rail is stained and varnished and the balusters are painted white.

Annex – Second Floor:

The second floor is also open; the floor is stained and varnished wood. At the northwest and southwest corners of the building patches in the flooring at either side of the space suggest that originally twin staircases rose from the central entry on the first story, as was common in early 19th century meetinghouses. The ceiling on the second floor is unfinished; large beams overhear run east-west and support floor joists running north-south. Between the joists, the ceiling is made of boards running east-west. As on the first floor, the beams are supported by paired, tapered columns with simple capitals. Tie rods with turnbuckles are visible at the ceiling; these run north to south and appear to secure the exterior walls. At the west end of the space, an open stair ascends to the third floor. The balustrade on this stair does not match that on the lower stair; this stair appears to be a salvaged item.

Annex – Third Floor:

The third floor of the annex is also a large, open space. The upper portion of all four walls are sloped; this is necessary on the north and south walls to accommodate the roof pitch, but it is not clear why the east and west walls – which are the gable ends – were sloped as well. Floors and ceilings on the third floor appear to be finished with gypsum wallboard. At the west end of the room, a curved wall of glass block encloses the stair opening. At the west end of the room, the floor is raised in shallow steps, an addition made for furniture display.

Annex – Attic space:

On the third floor of the annex an access hatch in the ceiling provides access to the space above. In this attic space, a timber-framed truss system is visible, indicative of the early 19th century construction date of the building.

## 8. Statement of Significance

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

☒ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☒ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☐ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐ B. Removed from its original location

☐ C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)
COMMERCE
TRANSPORTATION
ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION
INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**
1900-1962

**Significant Dates**

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
Gerald, Amos F.

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**
Miller, William R. (1866-1929), Architect
H. Purington & Co., Waterville, ME, Contractor

## Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The Gerald Hotel is a small town hotel which was built with a degree of extravagance and detail more common to larger hotels in major urban centers. The .59 acre property is located on Main Street in the Somerset County town of Fairfield. The brick and terracotta hotel building was built by Amos F. Gerald in 1899-1900 to designs by Lewiston architect William R. Miller. An attached building at the rear was used as a furniture showroom for the Lawry Brothers, one of two commercial establishments that had store fronts on the first floor of the hotel. Although much of the exterior architectural detailing is no longer extant, the Gerald Hotel meets Criterion B, at the state-wide level of significance for its association with its builder Amos F. Gerald (1841-1913), a businessman whose life's work influenced commercial, industrial, recreational, and transportation development across Maine in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. The Gerald Hotel also meets Criterion A at the local level of significance as home to one of the longest lasting commercial establishments, Lawry Brothers furniture (and successors), in downtown Fairfield and as the town's premier hotel and community function facility for more than three decades. The areas of significance, under Criterion A are commerce, and entertainment and recreation while entertainment and recreation, industry, and transportation are the areas of significance associated with Amos F. Gerald under Criterion B. The period of significance commences in 1900 when the building was completed, and ends in 1962, fifty years before the present.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

*Note: portions of this nomination are based on the 2011 Gerald Hotel HPCA Part 1 by Margaret Gaertner, Historic Building Consultant, Portland, ME, with significant additions and edits by Scott Hanson of Sutherland Conservation & Consulting.*

### Criterion B: Amos F. Gerald
### Transportation, Industry, Entertainment and Recreation.

The Gerald Hotel meets Criterion B for its association with its builder, owner, and resident Amos F. Gerald (1841-1913), a businessman whose life's work influenced commercial, industrial, recreational, and transportation development across Maine in the late-19th and early-20th centuries. Gerald built the hotel, named it for himself, and lived in it for a period of time.

Amos F. Gerald was one of Maine's most notable citizens in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and through his various enterprises he had a significant influence on the development of many Maine communities. Gerald was born in Benton, Maine, in 1841.

His schooling was intermittent and ended when he was 18, at which time he became a day laborer and for a period moved to the west to become a miner. After returning to Maine Gerald developed at least twelve electric trolley lines across the state. While this earned him the moniker "Electric Railroad King of Maine" he was also involved in a wide variety of business interests across the state of Maine.[6] Among his enterprises were mills, a cement plant, and at least seven amusement parks.[7] He was an early promoter of electricity, and built several generating plants in Maine, including Maine's first electric lighting plant in Fairfield.

Concurrent with his work developing electrical trolley lines, Gerald undertook the development of various attractions and facilities to serve as destinations for passengers of his trolleys, creating a symbiotic relationship between the means of travel and the reasons for travel. In doing so, he was taking part in a pattern of events common to other railroad operators, both electrical and steam. For example, the Portland Street Railroad Company developed amusement parks at the Riverside Park and Cape Casino in the late 19th century, and the Maine Central Railroad owned and operated resort hotels in the early 20th century, including Mount Kineo on Moosehead Lake and the Samoset Hotel at Rockland. In addition to the Gerald Hotel, Amos F. Gerald built the Casco Castle hotel in Freeport as a summer resort set within an amusement park he developed that was also served by one of his trolley lines and at one point planned a hotel for his Merrymeeting Park in Brunswick. Period advertisements for both Casco Castle and the Gerald Hotel note that the facilities are accessible by trolley. In the Gerald Hotel, Casco Castle, and the Casino at Merrymeeting Park in Brunswick, Gerald utilized elaborate and fanciful architecture to make his buildings objects of curiosity to the public and the press. All of these facilities received significant press coverage when in operation. None of these amusement parks or any of the trolley lines Gerald developed survive, nor do his electrical plants or industrial developments. A fragment of the Casco Castle, the round stone tower, survives on private land in South Freeport. The wood shingled hotel it was attached to burned many years ago and the site of the amusement park is largely grown over with trees and contains several modern houses.

Amos Gerald's statewide status as a citizen was also evident shortly before the opening of the hotel, in April, 1900, when his name was proposed as a candidate for Governor. Previously, Gerald had been approached to run for Congress, according to an article in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* in 1894.[8] Six years later, the *Boston Evening Transcript* reported that:

> A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in Maine among the farmers and other laboring classes over the expensive manner in which the State business is managed… A plan proposed recently is for the Democrats and all opposed to the present administration … to unite upon a candidate for governor … with the end in view of electing a governor who will give the people and economical administration conducted upon business principles. Prominent men in this section of the State suggest that the man of all others for such a candidate as is

[6] Cummings, O.R., *Trolleys to Brunswick, Maine, 1896-1937*, 1966, p.4.
[7] Mitchell, H.E. and B.V. Davis, compilers, *The Fairfield Register, 1904*, p. 55.
[8] *Lewiston Evening Journal*, "Politics Talked in Maine", July 30, 1894, p. 1.

proposed is Amos F. Gerald of Fairfield, a widely known and successful business man.[9]

Gerald did not run for Governor in 1900, but instead ran as a Democrat for the U.S. House of Representatives.[10] Gerald lost to incumbent candidate Edwin C. Burleigh.[11]

While Amos Gerald's business interests spread across much of Maine, Fairfield was his home and he contributed significantly toward its development during his lifetime, building the town's premier hotel, a large woolen mill, and the electrical power company. His obituary noted, "He always had faith in the town [Fairfield] and a strong affection for it, was a true friend and genial companion. He was the central figure and prime mover in many of the enterprises in the town and he was associated with several of the influential men there who developed industries and won marked success therein".[12] Building the Gerald Hotel was the culminating effort by Amos Gerald to encourage development in his home town, following the electrical power system, three trolley lines, an amusement park, wool textile mill, opera house, and other commercial, industrial, and recreational facilities he had previously built in the community. As noted above, other than the Gerald Hotel, none of these other buildings or facilities, in Fairfield or elsewhere in Maine, have survived.[13]

In 1980 the Amos Gerald House on Main Street in Fairfield was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its architectural significance (NR: 80000252). This house was also designed by William R. Miller, and built between 1909 and 1913. Another esoteric design, the house is built of cement blocks in the form of a domestic castle with a crenellated tower. Gerald lived in this house for only short time, with the final room interior completed only a week before his death on June 13, 1913. In light of the longer length of his residence at the Gerald Hotel, and the extent to which that building reflects the culmination of his accomplishments as a businessman, promoter, and developer of trolley lines in Maine, the hotel is considered to be the surviving property that best represents Amos Gerald's historic contributions under Criterion B.

The following section will address each area of statewide significance associated with Amos Gerald separately.

### *Transportation*

Amos F. Gerald's greatest success and influence was in the development of electric trolley lines across Maine. Upon his death in 1913, the June issue of the *Industrial Journal* of Bangor reported that he had built twelve of Maine's electric railways. The trolley lines Gerald

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[9] "A Political Move in Maine." *Boston Evening Transcript*, April 21, 1900. Pg. 12.

[10] Official Ballot for Burnham, ME, September 10, 1900, Maine Historical Society (Coll. 2093, Box 1/3), http://www.mainememory.net/media/pdf/15761.pdf

[11] PoliticalGraveyard.com: http://politicalgraveyard.com/geo/ME/ofc/usrep1900s.html

[12] *Portland Evening Express & Advertiser*, "Amos F. Gerald, Promoter, Dies in Portland Hospital", June 13, 1913, p.12

[13] One Waterville, Fairfield & Oakland trolley car (#60) survives in the collection of the Seashore Trolley Museum in Kennebunk, Maine. It was built in 1922, nearly a decade after Amos Gerald's death and long after the trolley line had come under the control of a subsidiary of Central Maine Power Company, Maine's largest electric utility company.

built included the Portsmouth, Kittery & York Street Railway, later a part of the Atlantic Shore Railway; the Skowhegan & Norridgewock Railway; the Fairfield & Waterville Railway; the Somerset Traction Company; the Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath Street Railway; the Brunswick, Freeport & Yarmouth Railway; the Bangor, Orono & Old Town Railway; and the Fairfield & Shawmut Railway. He was president and general manager of the last-mentioned line at the time of his death in June, 1913, and newspaper articles from the late 19th century indicate that Gerald was "Manager" or "General Manager" for several of the lines he was associated with at that time.[14] In all of these ventures, Gerald had partners, but he seems to have been the principal figure in the eyes of the press and the public. In addition, he had involvement with the Calais & Milltown Railway, the Augusta & Gardiner Railway, and the Waterville & Oakland Railway, although it is unclear how much ownership he had in these lines. During Gerald's funeral, "practically all the electric cars in Maine" stopped for three minutes in his honor, a clear demonstration of his influence on that industry.[15]

In 1892, Gerald completed his first electric trolley line, connecting the village of Fairfield to the neighboring city of Waterville. The Maine Central Railroad was already providing steam train service between stations in Fairfield, Waterville, and Oakland, but the trolleys ran more frequently, followed existing roads, and made intermittent stops along the route. Trolleys left Waterville every half hour for Fairfield and returned with the same frequency and the fare was five cents.[16] Gerald would eventually have three trolley lines providing service to Fairfield: the Waterville, Fairfield & Oakland, the Benton & Fairfield, and the Fairfield and Shawmut. All three lines terminated at the corner of Main and Bridge streets (now Lawrence Ave.), less than a block from the Gerald Hotel.[17] An early 20th century advertising card for the hotel notes that there are, "Electric cars for Waterville and Benton Falls every half hour," and following a list of the departure times of Maine Central RR trains in Fairfield, notes that, "Electric cars connect at Waterville with all express trains East and West."[18] Gerald's obituary noted that a waiting room serving the three lines had been completed shortly before his death.[19] The trolleys served Fairfield until they were replaced with busses in 1937.

Gerald's work in Maine was part of a nationwide development in mass transportation. Trolley lines developed rapidly across the United States at the end of the 19th century. They offered affordable, frequent, and convenient transportation to working and middle class people and provided freight service to industries which had not had access to common carrier steam railroad lines. Largely abandoned today outside of major metropolitan areas, electric trains were once the fifth largest industry in the United States.[20] In 1921, electric railways in the United States carried 15 billion riders, twelve times the number of passengers who rode on steam railroads in the same year.[21] This affordable transportation network allowed the development of residential suburbs around existing cities, and enabled the development of

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[14] *Electric Railway Journal,* "Obituary, Amos F. Gerald, 1913, p. 1127.
[15] *The Fairfield Journal*, "Electric Cars Stop Three Minutes", 1913, p.1.
[16] Cummings, 1965, p.6.
[17] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, p.38.
[18] Card in the collections of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.
[19] *The Fairfield Journal*, "Electric Cars Stop Three Minutes", 1913, p.1.
[20] Cummings, O.R., *Historic Cars of the Seashore Trolley Museum, Kennebunk, Maine,* 1962, p.1.
[21] Cummings (1962), p. 1.

professional sports and other amusements that required large numbers of attendees to succeed.[22] Interurban lines, such as those built by Gerald, provided service between towns and cities with much greater frequency than that previously offered by steam railroads.

Nationally, the trolleys are credited with encouraging the development of residential suburbs, and they had a similar effect in parts of Maine. An article in the *Lewiston Saturday Journal* on February 23, 1898, headlined "Board for Sabattis – Electrics Will Be Running There Before July First, "made several references to the expected suburban development that would follow the line Gerald was proposing to build out of Lewiston. A Lewiston manufacturer is quoted as saying, "When French Canadians can buy little places outside the city, and have their homes there, and ride in to work every day, they will go out in a regular exodus."[23] A line of early-20th century catalog houses still standing along upper Main Street in Topsham documents the suburban residential development that followed the building of Gerald's Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath trolley line there, on the outskirts of the 19th century village. Gerald's trolley lines in Fairfield do not seem to have encouraged residential suburbs, but they did allow residents to commute to jobs in the mills on Bunker's Island, in Benton, and in Waterville and Oakland.[24] Residents also gained convenient access to numerous recreational destinations, to visit patients at Central Maine Sanatorium in Fairfield, which had its own covered waiting area, and attend the Central Maine Fairgrounds between Oakland and Waterville.[25] Trolley line access is credited with reviving that fair which had seen financial hardship due to dwindling attendance.[26]

### *Industry*

According to the U.S. Census for 1870, at age 28, Amos F. Gerald was a hardware dealer in Kendall's Mills (Fairfield), Maine. During this period Gerald developed improved hardware for curtain rollers. An article published in the *Boston Daily Globe* on October 7, 1872, headlined, "New England Patents" included a patent for curtain hardware issued to Amos F. Gerald of Fairfield, Maine.[27] These inventions provided him the capital to invest in a wide variety of businesses in the following years.[28] The 1880 U.S. Census lists Gerald's occupation as "Manufacturer" and his residence as Fairfield. In 1886, Gerald established the [Fairfield] Electric Light Company on Mill Island. It was the first electric lighting plant in the state of Maine.[29] He was also one of the incorporators in the Waterville Light & Power Company in the same year.[30] In 1895, Gerald was one of the primary organizers of a woolen mill at Fairfield under the name "Fairfield Textile Mill Association" and he also served as the Association's President. An article published in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* on August 8, 1895 was headlined, "Fairfield's Hurrah! – Over the Beginning of the New Woolen Mill – How

[22] Cummings (1962), p. 1.
[23] "Board for Sabattis – Electrics Will Be Running There Before July First." *Lewiston Saturday Journal*, February 23, 1898. Pg. 12.
[24] Cummings, O.R., *Toonervilles of Maine, The Pine Tree State*, 1955, p.17.
[25] Cummings, O.R., *Waterville, Fairfield, & Oakland Railway Company*, 1965, p.34.
[26] Cummings, 1965, p. 15.
[27] "New England Patents." *Boston Daily Globe*, October 10, 1872. Pg. 6.
[28] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, p.6.
[29] Mitchell and Davis, p. 55.
[30] Cummings, 1965, p. 5.

the Industry was Secured, Through the Leadership of Amos F. Gerald."[31] The brick mill building measured 100 x 200 feet and manufactured worsted. The mill was acquired by the American Woolen Company in 1899 under which ownership it was known as Kennebec Mills. At the time of the sale, "... it was considered to be one of the most complete shoddy plants in the country".[32] In 1904, this mill employed 200 people and its payroll contributed $100,000 annually to the local economy.[33] Neither this building nor the adjacent electrical power generation plant built by Gerald are still standing.

Outside of Fairfield, Gerald established hydro-electrical generation plants in Brunswick, Lisbon Falls, and other communities. Intended primarily to provide electrical power for the trolley lines he was developing, these plants also provided electrical power for lighting in homes and businesses in these communities. Late in life, after his involvement with most of the trolley lines had ceased, Gerald's occupation was recorded as "Promoter – Waterpower" in the 1910 U.S. Census, documenting his continued involvement in this field.

### *Entertainment and Recreation*

Trolley cars offered affordable transportation to working class Americans and industrialization had created the "work week" which in turn allowed leisure time and some amount of income to spend on entertainment. Amos Gerald built amusement parks and other recreational facilities served by his street car lines. These developments offered people a recreational reason for riding the trolleys, particularly on weekends when commuter usage was low. Each recreational park was intended as a destination for day trippers and some also offered hotel accommodations. Each offered a full complement of amenities and entertainment, including parks with walking paths, boathouses, zoos, bandstands, picnicking sites, and restaurants. Examples developed by Gerald included Island Park in Fairfield (operated 1894-c. 1915), Casco Castle in South Freeport (operated 1902-1914), and Merrymeeting Park in Brunswick (operated 1898-1906).

Merrymeeting Park was developed as a destination for Gerald's Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath Street Railway. The trolley fare from Brunswick included general admission to the grounds. Merrymeeting Park occupied about one hundred forty acres bordered by the Androscoggin River and Bath Road. Portions of the land had previously been occupied by a shipyard and a saw mill. The park opened in 1898 and eventually contained a casino, zoo, refreshment stand, open air amphitheater with seating for 3000, a large pond with a dance pavilion, as well as many miles of woodland walks with bridges over numerous streams. Boats were available for rowing on the pond, and arc lights lit the bridges and walks at night. At its peak, the park attracted between 2000 and 4000 people a day.[34] An article on the plans for the new Lewiston, Brunswick & Bath trolley line published in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* on April 12, 1898, included a description of the projected amusement park and stated that a hotel

[31] "Fairfield's Hurrah! – Over the Beginning of the New Woolen Mill – How the Industry was Secured, Through the Leadership of Amos F. Gerald." *Lewiston Evening Journal*, August 8, 1895. Pg. 1.
[32] American Woolen Company, *A Sketch of the Mills of the American Woolen Company*, 1901, p.87.
[33] Mitchell and Davis, p. 21.
[34] Cummings, 1966, p. 26.

was intended to be built.[35] This element of the plan was never executed. Merrymeeting Park was short lived; the park was closed in 1906 and the casino was raised fewer than twelve years after it was built.[36] Similar amusements and amenities were offered at the Casco Castle in South Freeport, which opening in 1902. It offered amusement park with a small zoo, formal gardens, and a baseball park as well as a hotel.[37]

In creating the Bath, Brunswick and Lewiston trolley line, Gerald purchased the existing horse car line in Lewiston and Auburn, including its Lake Grove park on Lake Auburn. Lake Grove was Maine's first amusement park built by a railway, in 1883. It featured a restaurant, open-air theater, horseshoe courts, bowling alley and croquet lawns. Row boats and canoes were available to rent. After coming under the control of Gerald's company, The Rollway, "Maine's Finest Roller Skating Rink" was added. The park closed in 1928.[38]

In Fairfield, Gerald constructed a less ambitious amusement park called Island Park in 1894 at the foot of Bunker's Island, located in the Kennebec River, and accessible from two (later, three) of his street car lines. The amusement park was only a ten minute walk from the intersection of the three trolley lines and the nearby site where he would later build the Gerald Hotel. Residents of Fairfield, Benton, and Waterville all had convenient access to the park via trolley. Island Park offered picnicking, a bandstand for concerts, and a roller rink.[39] In the late 1890's, additional trolley cars were run to the island on weekends to accommodate thousands of people who visited the park each weekend.[40] Even Gerald's short trolley line to Oakland offered an entertainment destination, with a dance pavilion above its three-bay car barn. The pavilion offered dancing three times a week in the summer and roller skating and basketball games in other seasons. Breezes off Lake Messalonskee cooled off those sitting on the outside balcony surrounding the dance hall.[41]

A second Island Park was built by the Augusta, Gardiner and Lewiston Street Railway Company on Lake Cobbosseeconte in East Wintrop in 1903. Gerald had been quoted in reference to plans for a park here in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* in 1900, when plans for this trolley line were first being discussed. In an article headlined, "What Mr. Gerald Says – He Foretells Possibility of a Great Park, Not to Rival but Supplement Merrymeeting," he is quoted as saying "I think one of the most interesting developments of the proposed Lewiston and Augusta electric road will be a new park at Cobbossee that will rival Merrymeeting."[42] As built, the second Island Park contained swimming and picnicking facilities, a theater, and a 75 foot by 100 foot open-air dancing pavilion. A wood pedestrian bridge connected the island to the

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[35] "$50,000 Contract Awarded, a Few Days Ago, by Gen. Manager Gerald of the Electrics." *Lewiston Evening Journal*, April 4, 1898. Pg. 7.
[36] Cummings, 1966, p.17.
[37] Freeport Historical Society, *The Story of Casco Castle*, n.p.
[38] Tatnall, Amber. "Trolley Parks in the Heart of Maine," exhibit on Maine Memory Network. Accessed on December 5, 2012. http://www.mainememory.net/sitebuilder/site/1989/page/3244/display?use_mmn=1
[39] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, *200th Anniversary History of the Town of Fairfield, Maine, 1788-1988*, p. 39.
[40] Cummings, 1965, p.6.
[41] Cummings, 1965, p. 6.
[42] "What Mr. Gerald Says – He Foretells Possibility of a Great Park, Not to Rival but Supplement Merrymeeting." *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 28, 1900. Pg. 2.

trolley stop on the mainland and also served guests of the existing hotel on the island. Around 1910, the theater which had hosted touring companies from Boston and other cities was torn down and replaced by an open-air venue for showing movies. Unlike most of Gerald's amusement parks, this Island Park continued in operation long after the trolley line was torn up. Before the end of the trolleys, the park was welcoming visitors who arrived by automobile, charging a twenty-five cent toll for the foot bridge to those who did not come by trolley. The dance pavilion welcomed numerous well-known big bands and was revitalized in1955, following its 50th anniversary.[43]

**Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation.**

The Gerald Hotel achieves significance at the local level under Criterion A, for its association with patterns of entertainment and recreation in Fairfield.

In 1900, Gerald completed his namesake hotel in Fairfield. A grand, urban hotel, its luxury was on par with the hotels found in major cities of the day although it was considerably smaller than most comparably luxurious hotels in cities. The hotel had thirty two "sleeping rooms" for guests. Each room or suite had a bathroom and telephone, and its furnishings and interior ornamentation were said to be without par in the State. In 1904, it was written that, "The Gerald, known to the traveling public throughout the country as Maine's most elegant hotel, was opened June 4, 1900 and has never wanted for guests since. The finely equipped and carefully managed house is down-to-date in every particular, the equal in every respect except number of rooms to the great high-class hostelries of Boston and New York".[44] Gerald continued to promote the industries of Fairfield by using locally made furnishings in his new hotel. The Morris chairs and sofas were made by the C.H. Knowles Company of Fairfield, and other furniture was supplied by Lawry Brothers, the first floor occupant of the hotel building. The framing lumber and finish millwork throughout the hotel were supplied by Lawrence, Newhall & Company of Shawmut (another village in the town of Fairfield).[45] Gerald and his wife resided in an apartment in the hotel for several years before moving to their new home by the same architect several blocks away.

Reporting on the opening of the Gerald Hotel on June 5th, 1900, the *Lewiston Evening Journal* stated that "For many years Fairfield has had poor hotel accommodations. The house that [had previously] served for the entertainment of strangers was scarcely more than a village tavern. Last fall the hotel property came into the market and Mr. Gerald secured it, proposing to tear down the old house and build a modern hotel."[46] The importance of the new hotel to the community was documented in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* on September 23, 1899, where it was reported that, "The citizens of Fairfield, in special meeting Saturday, voted to place a nominal tax only for a term on ten years on any hotel which might be erected by A. F. Gerald, the structure not to cost less than $15,000." It is apparent that the citizens felt the

[43] Dennett, Vivian. "Memories of Island Park," *Summertime in the Belgrades*, Vol. 8, No. 13. August 18, 2006.
[44] Mitchell and Davis, p. 52.
[45] *Industrial Journal*, "Maine's Newest Hotel", June 11,1900, n.p.
[46] *Lewiston Evening Journal*, "Fairfield's Pride, the Magnificent "Gerald" Was Opened to the Public Monday Morning", June 5,1900, p. 1.

existing, 51 year old Fairfield House Hotel, was no longer meeting the needs of their community.

Since its construction in 1900 the Gerald Hotel has physically dominated Fairfield's Main Street. During the approximately 35 years in which it was in operation, the Gerald Hotel occupied a singular position as Fairfield's leading (often only) hotel and place of public accommodation for gatherings too small to use the 800 seat Opera House next door. A review of city directories and *Maine Register* legislative manuals from 1900 through 1935 (confirmed by Sanborn maps of the period) shows that competition for the Gerald was quite limited throughout its history. During its first four years of operation it was the only hotel in Fairfield. From 1904 through 1915 (after the property was sold by Amos Gerald[47]), the former Fairfield House, which had been relocated to the rear of the lot to make way for the Gerald, was reopened at the Fairfield Hotel, with the two hotels on the same property leased to different proprietors. It appears that this facility was operated primarily as a boarding hotel with some accommodations for transient guests. Based on descriptions of the building at the time the Gerald Hotel was built, it would have provided considerably less in the way of amenities and comforts than the new hotel next door and was likely catering to a different class of guests. In 1926-27, the Lawrence House Hotel operated on Lawrence Street, around the corner from the Gerald Hotel. It disappears from the directories/registers after 1927 and the building is identified as an apartment house on the 1935 Sanborn map.

In addition to its local significance as the community's premier accommodation for travelers and visitor, articles in the newspapers mention social events and meetings held at the Gerald Hotel over the years. For example, annual meetings of the Maine hotel Proprietors Association and the Fairfield Board of Trade were held at the Gerald in 1903 and 1915 respectively, and in 1925 the annual reunion of the Lawrence High School class of 1920 took place in the dining room and parlor. In 1916 interior alterations converted the ornate dining room into a new club room for the local Masonic lodge.[48] A report that "Prizes at the Service Club card party held Tuesday evening at the Gerald hotel dining room, were awarded to Miss Sue Spencer and Guy Ravlart, both of Waterville", which appeared on May 5th, 1933, is typical. There is also considerable documentation of political meetings and events being held at the hotel. Although Amos Gerald was a Democrat, the management of the Gerald Hotel appears not to have taken a partisan position when hosting political guests. In July of 1914, "A party of republicans gathered at the Gerald Hotel Tuesday evening. This gathering included the Governor, a Congressman, and several politicians from Skowhegan.[49] Some years later, "While on their way from Pittsfield Saturday night where they had been speaking at a Democratic rally, several of the speakers stopped and gave short talks from the Balcony of the Gerald Hotel." This group included numerous prominent political figures from Maine, Massachusetts, and Washington, DC.[50] On April 21st, 1934, the *Lewiston Evening Journal* reported a Republican candidate for Governor, Blynn Page, "Plans to be present at the Republican get-to-gether in the Gerald Hotel dining room Monday evening." These three

[47] "'The Gerald' Sold." *Lewiston Evening Journal*, February 1, 1903. Pg. 13.
[48] See the Daily Kennebec Journal for February 7, 1903, March 4, 1915, and December 28, 1925.
[49] "Fairfield." *Lewiston Evening Journal*, July 7, 1914, p. 2
[50] "Demo. And Repub. Workers Address Fairfield Audiences," *Lewiston Evening Journal*, September 10, 1932, p. 9.

examples are typical of the reports on political activity at the hotel that appear in the newspapers throughout the period when the hotel was in operation.

**Criterion A: Commerce.**

The Gerald Hotel meets Criterion A for its important role in the commercial life of Fairfield village related to the Lawry family businesses which were located in the Gerald Hotel building and were significant to the local economy for many decades. A significant difference between the Gerald Hotel and the earlier Fairfield House which it replaced was in the hotel's more urbanized use of the first story for retail businesses, with the hotel's public rooms and guest rooms accommodated on the upper stories. When the hotel opened, the Lawry Brothers Furniture Store occupied the storefront on the south side of the building with the annex remodeled to serve as a connected warehouse and showroom. The company would remain in the building until the second half of the 20th century, eventually buying and occupying the entire building for their furniture business and their funeral home. The last business to occupy the space, (also a furniture store) closed its doors in 2007.

Newspaper accounts published in 1900 described the original retail businesses in the building:

> *On the ground floor are two of the finest stores in Maine, finished in ceilings of steel, and lighted both with arc and incandescent electric lights. The southerly of these stores is occupied by J.C. Byrns, a clothing dealer, and the other by Lawry Bros. furniture dealers. The Lawrys in addition to their main store, which is 28 x 12 ft., have an annex in the rear built for them by Mr. Gerald;*[51] *the annex is of wood, 60 x 40 ft., and three stories, and with main store give the enterprising firm a floor surface of 10,000 sq. ft.*[52]

The Lawry Brothers sold a complete range of home furnishings from 1899 through 1963. The family entered the furniture business when father Otis Lawry purchased a retail furniture business from F.P. Wing.[53] When he died in 1888, the business passed to his sons Charles A and John P. Lawry. One account states a third brother, Silas A. Lawry was also involved but sold his interest in the business in 1889. In the 1904 *Fairfield Register*, Lawry Brothers was listed as selling furniture, carpets, wallpapers and crockery.[54] The Lawry's also operated their funeral home business from the Gerald Hotel building following the closing of the hotel in the 1930s until c. 1950. In the 1938 directory, Lawry Bros. Co. was listed as selling house furnishings, radios, and furniture, and also as funeral directors.[55] For a period after the hotel closed, a portion of the upper stories was used for apartments until at least 1942, when a

[51] This is incorrect as the annex building was in fact the former "Andrews Hall" that had been attached to the Fairfield House previously. It is likely that Gerald had the building remodeled to accommodate the Lawry Bros. store in 1900.
[52] *Industrial Journal*, "Maine's Newest Hotel", June 11,1900, n.p.
[53] Burrage, H.S. and Stubbs, A.R., *Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine, Vol. IV*, 1909, p. 2130.
[54] Mitchell and Davis, p. 55.
[55] Manning, H.A., *Manning's Waterville, Skowhegan, Fairfield, Oakland, Winslow Directory for Year Beginning October 1950, p. 252.*

caption accompanying a photo of the building in the *Lewiston Evening Journal* stated, "...the hotel period is long past; and now the building is an apartment house, although the ground floor is devoted to furnishings and storage."[56] Charles A. Lawry remained actively involved in the Lawry Brothers store until his 90th birthday, in 1958. At that time it was reported that his brother John P. Lawry had died 15 years prior at which time Charles had bought out his brother's widow's interest in the business. The next generation of the Lawry family including John A. Lawry, would continue to run the furniture business until July, 31, 1963 when Lawry Brothers Company, including the building, the fixtures, equipment, and a 1955 Chevrolet one-half ton panel body truck, was sold to B. & J. Furniture. The deed was signed by John A. Lawry, treasurer.[57]

The appearance of large retail furniture businesses such as Lawry Brothers resulted from advancements of the mid-19th century. The first was the widespread development of mills and other manufacturing that provided affordable household goods in conjunction with the development of transportation networks (initially steamships and canals, and later railroads) to distribute these items efficiently and cost-effectively. This gave many American households a range of affordable options for furnishing and decorating the homes that had been previously unavailable. Mass-produced household finishes such as machine-made carpets and wallpaper and pre-mixed paints became both affordable and widely distributed. The same was true for clothing, allowing the development of retail clothing stores carrying ready-made fashions like J.C. Byrns' business in the Gerald Hotel building. The second advancement was the publishing of a wide variety of affordable publications targeting the expanding middle class, including magazines such as *Godey's Ladies Book* and *Ladies Home Journal*, books on design theory and criticism, and pattern books, which made the public aware of changing design trends and new products and guided homeowners in selecting these goods.

In 1900, the Lawrys were occupying 10,000 square feet of space in the Gerald Hotel building; by the time the family sold the business and the building in 1963, they had expanded into the entire building, utilizing an additional 30,000 square feet of space. Throughout their existence, they were the only full service housewares and furnishings store in Fairfield. Although other new and used furniture stores did appear in the City Directories, none offered the range of goods the Lawry's did and none remained in business for more than a few years. For most of the business' existence, it had no local competition. The building was also home to Lawry's Brothers Funeral Home for a number of years. Established in 1887, until at least the 1950's it was the only funeral home in Fairfield. In 1942, Ormonde Lawry purchased the Amos Gerald/Keyes home and by 1950 he had moved the funeral home business into it. The company remains there today.[58]

B. & J. Furniture later sold the building to Northern Mattress & Furniture Company, which occupied the building until their liquidation in 2007. Interestingly, the Victorian era architecture and interiors of the Gerald Hotel were used by Northern Mattress & Furniture to promote their discount furniture store. In a full page display ad that ran in the Bangor Daily News on November 24th, 1988, "The Famous Gerald Hotel" was pictured and described,

[56] *Lewiston Evening Journal*, "Once Famous As Gerald Hotel", March 21, 1942, p.A2.
[57] Somerset County Registry of Deeds, Book 679, p. 373.
[58] Duren, Gladys, City Directory, 1950, n.p.

stating, "It was the year 1900 when Amos F. Gerald brought to Maine the beauty and grandeur of the famous Gerald Hotel. The main floor always was the home of a furniture store, the 2nd floor, where the lobby was, still remains, the exquisite staircases and leaded glass windows, along with the murals that will gaze down at you from the grand Ballroom. The upper floors were rooms which cost $1.00 and $1.50 per night as well as 2 room suites... A visit to the Gerald Hotel (Now Northern Mattress and Furniture), is a trip back in time to when Maine was in its Golden Era, the Lumber Heydays which matched the excitement of the Gold Rush in California." The building description concluded by noting that, "As you enter Northern Mattress you'll pass over the largest piece of granite ever quarried in the State of Maine."[59]

**Developmental history/additional historic context information** (If appropriate.)

The Town of Fairfield, Maine was incorporated in 1788.[60] Prior to the development of large mills on the Kennebec River, settlement was focused around the village of Fairfield Center and farming was the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In 1820, the total population of Fairfield was 1,609. By 1840, the population had reached 2,198 and it increased by another 260, to 2,458, by 1850.[61] In the mid-19th century, industrial development increased at Kendall's Mills and the population of the town began to shift toward that village. Early industries were largely centered on lumber and logging and included saw mills powered by the Kennebec River.[62]

The village of Kendall's Mills was officially organized as a village corporation within the Town of Fairfield by act of the legislature in 1856. The incorporation of the village allowed the villagers to tax themselves to provide fire protection and other services that the voters in the wider town had been unwilling to support. In 1857, *The New England Gazetteer* stated that, "The principal village and most business part of the town is Kendall's Mills, situated in the S.E. part of the town, on the Kennebec River, three miles N. of Waterville. Here is one of the best water powers in the state, and the junction of Kennebec and Penobscot, and Kennebec and Somerset Railroads. There are now in operation 10 saw-mills, and machinery for making clapboards, shingles, laths, &c., three other large buildings for planing, making farming utensils, boxes, &c. ; a nice flour-mill, and two churches. Number of voters, in 1855, about 600. ... This is a place of considerable trade."[63] In 1860, the population of the entire town of Fairfield was 2753.

By 1870, Fairfields's population had increased to 2998. In 1872, the village corporation was dissolved and the village of Kendall's Mills was renamed Fairfield, suggesting that the population of the village had increased enough to wrest control of the town budget from the surrounding farmers and could use town revenues to meet the needs of the growing business center. This was also the year that Town Meeting was relocated from the meetinghouse at Fairfield Center to Andrew's Hall in Kendall's Mills/Fairfield. Through the 1870s, the population

[59] Northern Mattress & Furniture. Display Ad. *Bangor Daily News*, November 24, 1988.
[60] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, p. 3.
[61] United States Census, 1820,1840,1850.
[62] Mitchell and Davis, p. 20.
[63] Hayward, John. *The New England Gazetteer: Containing Descriptions of the States, Counties, and Towns*, Boston: Otis Clapp, 1857, p. 195.

of the town only increased by 46 people but increased by 466 residents in the following decade to reach 3510 in 1890. The Opera House was built in 1888 to accommodate new town offices and a large auditorium that could be used for Town Meeting as well as various forms of entertainment. In 1900, when the Gerald Hotel was built, the population of Fairfield stood at 3878. By comparison, the neighboring city of Waterville had a population of 9477 and the state's largest city, Portland, had 50,145 residents in 1900.

The principal hotel in the town for much of the 19th century was the Fairfield House, built by 1837,[64] located on the site that would later be occupied by the Gerald Hotel. It was a white painted transitional Federal/Greek Revival style wood-framed building with a two-level porch on the façade. It was described in *The Leading Businessmen of Lewiston, Augusta and Vicinity* in 1889:

> *We are by no mean sure that regular patrons of the house we speak of will thank us for extending a knowledge of its merits among the general public, for selfishness is unfortunately a pronounced characteristic of human nature, and all of us when we get a good thing are apt to strive to keep it to ourselves. But as we are bound to bring forward the worthy and representative institutions of Fairfield in this book, we feel under obligations to mention this enterprise, knowing that if by so doing we are incurring the displeasure of one class, we are certainly putting ourselves in a position to earn the gratitude of a much larger portion of the people at large. Therefore, we would advise those desiring hotel accommodations for a long or short period in this town to make a trial of the Fairfield House, feeling very sure that they will find there many of the comforts of a home combined with the convenience of a public house. Ar. A.S. Pease, the proprietor of the establishment, is a native of North Anson, Me., and has been concerned in the present enterprise since 1880. Mr. Pease formerly kept the Evans House, in Gardiner, Me., and also carried on the Livery Business there for twenty years. The Fairfield House is three stories high, and with the stable and yard room, altogether cover and acre of ground. The table is supplied with a variety of food, only limited by the condition of the market. Mr. H.B. Bradstreet, is clerk, and the service is prompt, courteous and willing. Ten assistants are employed, and every effort is made to make the guests feel at home, and satisfy them in every reasonable respect.*[65]

Apparently things had changed by the time the *Lewiston Evening Journal* stated in 1900 (when reporting on the opening of the hotel) that, "For many years Fairfield has had poor hotel accommodations. The house that served for the entertainment of strangers was scarcely more than a village tavern."

The public hall attached to the rear of the Fairfield House (and subsequently attached to the rear of the Gerald Hotel) may have originally been the meetinghouse mentioned in the *Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate* in 1836, where it was reported that, "in Fairfield,

[64] Fairfield Town Meeting Minutes, September 18, 1837.
[65] *Leading Businessmen of Lewiston, Augusta and Vicinity*, 1889, p. 235

Universalists, generally scattered, are building a Union house at Kendall's Mills..."[66] Another Union meetinghouse was built approximately ¼ mile to the north in 1839 and remained in use as a Methodist church until the 1960's (it has since been destroyed by fire). It is unclear from the research conducted why there were two "union" meeting houses built so close to each other within such a short period, or how the first ended up being used as a public hall attached to a hotel. Its history as a public hall is better documented. At various times it appears under the names "Dow's Hall" (1848), "Fairfield Hall" (1872, 1891), "Andrew's Hall" (1873, 1877, 1884), "Pie Hall" (1889) and "Pease Hall" (1895). In 1899 it was moved a short distance (to the north to make way for the Fairfield House to be relocated to the rear of the lot) and was then attached to the rear of the new Gerald Hotel built on the site of the Fairfield House.

By 1904 the town of Fairfield had several large manufacturing operations, most of which were producing some sort of wood-based product. These included the United Boxboard and Paper Company, which was at the upper end of the mill island and employed 200. The S.A. Nye Manufacturing Company made a wide range of wood furniture and typically employed 50 people. Other, smaller, manufacturers included C.H. Knowles Furniture Company and the Fairfield Furniture Co. An article on the opening of the Gerald Hotel published in the *Industrial Journal* on June 1, 1900, mentioned that the couches and Morris chairs in the hotel were made by the Knowles Company. One company not involved in the wood products industry was the F.H. Brown Company, which employed 40 "skilled employees" to make men's and women's clothing.[67]

The hotel was run by a series of managers or "proprietors" from 1900 until it closed in the mid-1930s. The first manager was W.J. Bradbury.[68] The published history *Fairfield, Maine 1788-1988* states that the last manager was N.T. Bowker who held the position from the late nineteen-teens until the hotel closed c. 1937. A 1918 deed mentioned that Nathan T. Bowker was Tenant at Will for the hotel part of the building, but in 1932 the city directory listed the Gerald Hotel and Raymond Goodwin, proprietor on Main Street with no street number given. Several published sources indicate that the hotel closed in 1937.

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[66] *Evangelical Magazine and Gospel Advocate.* Utica, NY, 1836, p. 310.
[67] Mitchell and Davis, p. 22-23.
[68] Book Committee of the Fairfield Historical Society, p. 56.

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

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☒ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 151-0036**

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** .59 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

**Or**

**UTM References**
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☒ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19 Easting: 452685 Northing: 4937003
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Gerald Hotel is located on Main Street in Fairfield Maine. The boundaries include the full extent of Lot 138 on the Town of Fairfield Tax Map 18.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the full current extent of the property on which the hotel and annex stand. An adjoining parcel was originally part of the Gerald Hotel property but was previously separated and retains no historic significance.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott Hanson (working from the 2011 Gerald Hotel HPCA Part 1 by Margaret Gaertner, Portland, Maine.
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 209
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
e-mail: scotthanson@cutherlandcc.net
telephone: (207) 749-0548
date: May 22, 2012

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log

Name of Property: Gerald Hotel

City or Vicinity: Fairfield

County: Somerset State: Maine

Photographer: Scott Hanson

Date Photographed: March 28, 20112 (photos 15, 16, and 20) and April 6, 2012.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0001.TIF
Gerald Hotel, looking north at front façade and southwest elevation.

2 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0002.TIF
Gerald Hotel, looking northwest at front façade.

3 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0003.TIF
Gerald Hotel, looking east at rear elevation with attached meeting house annex.

4 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0004.TIF
Gerald Hotel, looking east at attached meeting house annex.

5 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0005.TIF
Gerald Hotel, looking south at attached meeting house annex.

6 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0006.TIF
Looking north at detail of corner bay on the front façade of the Gerald Hotel.

7 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0007.TIF
Looking east at decorative terra cotta and brick cornice of the Gerald Hotel.

8 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0008.TIF

Detail of large exterior brackets on the front façade of the Gerald Hotel.

9 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0009.TIF
Looking east in the former dining room of the Gerald Hotel.

10 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0010.TIF
Looking east in the rear section of the Gerald Hotel with original pressed metal ceilings.

11 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0011.TIF
Looking south in front section of the Gerald Hotel.

12 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0012.TIF
Looking north in front corner of the Gerald Hotel with decorative arched windows.

13 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0013.TIF
Looking north at original stair in the Gerald Hotel.

14 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0014.TIF
Detail view looking north at stained glass window in the stair well of the Gerald Hotel.

15 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0015.TIF
Detail view looking south at decorative balustrade and newel post.

16 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0016.TIF
Detail view looking south at decorative newel post.

17 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0017.TIF
Detail view of interior column and pressed metal ceiling in the first floor retail space.

18 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0018.TIF
View of typical historic door and surround in the Gerald Hotel.

19 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0019.TIF
Detail view of composition ornament of typical door surround.

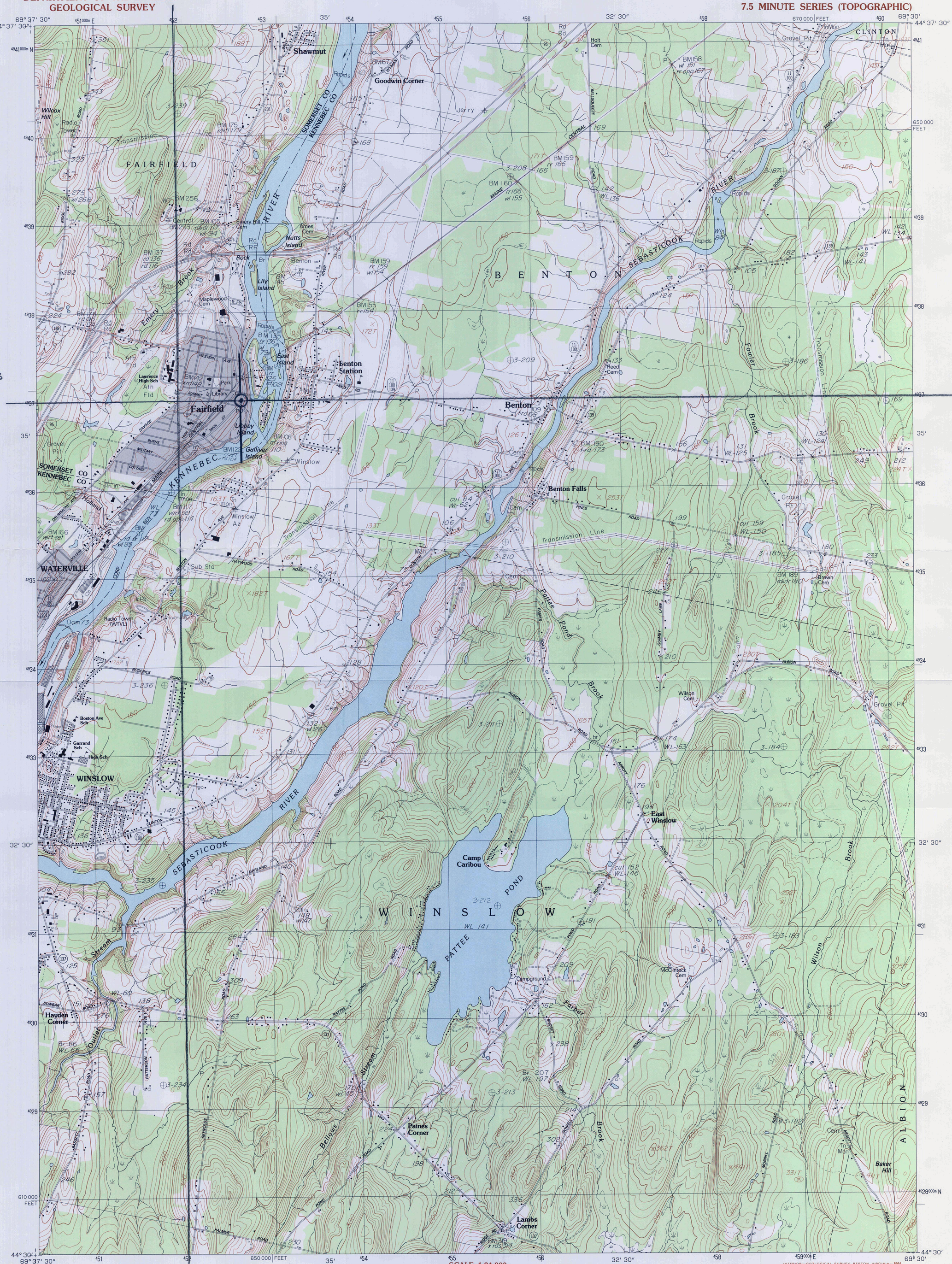
20 of 20 ME_SOMERSET COUNTY_GERALD HOTEL_0020.TIF
View of the timber framed structure of the meeting house annex.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
**Estimated Burden Statement**: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FAIRFIELD QUADRANGLE
MAINE
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

GERALD HOTEL
SOMERSET CO., ME
UTM'S
19/452685/4937003




PRODUCED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
CONTROL BY . . . . . USGS, NOS/NOAA, AND MAINE DEPT. OF TRANSP.
COMPILED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN . . . . . 1976
FIELD CHECKED. . . . . 1979 MAP EDITED. . . . . 1982
PROJECTION . . . . . TRANSVERSE MERCATOR
GRID: 1000-METER UNIVERSAL TRANSVERSE MERCATOR . . . . . ZONE 19
10,000-FOOT STATE GRID TICKS . . . . . MAINE, WEST ZONE
UTM GRID DECLINATION . . . . . 0°24′ WEST
1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION . . . . . 18° WEST
VERTICAL DATUM . . . . . NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
HORIZONTAL DATUM . . . . . 1927 NORTH AMERICAN DATUM

To place on the predicted North American Datum of 1983, move the projection lines as shown by dashed corner ticks (3 meters south and 42 meters west)

There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of any Federal and State Reservations shown on this map

Gray tint indicates area in which selected buildings are shown

Map photoinspected 1988
No major culture or drainage changes observed

**PROVISIONAL MAP**
Produced from original manuscript drawings. Information shown as of date of field check
3

NORTH

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 .5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 .5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET

To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

MAINE
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 |

1 Hinckley
2 Clinton
3 Burnham
4 Waterville
5 Albion
6 Vassalboro
7 China Lake
8 Palermo

ADJOINING 7.5′ QUADRANGLE NAMES

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1991

ROAD LEGEND

Improved Road
Unimproved Road
Trail

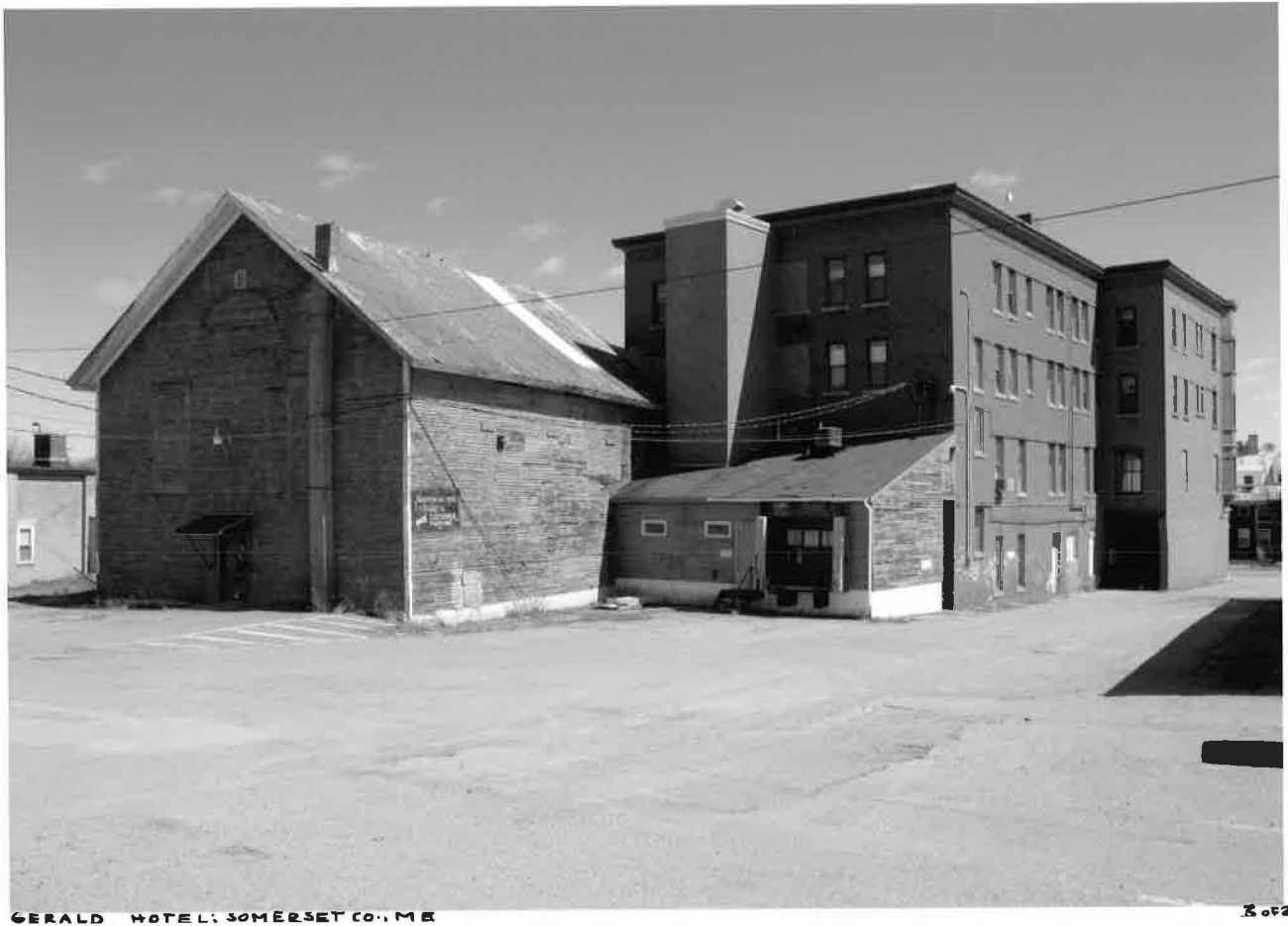
Interstate Route U. S. Route State Route

FAIRFIELD, MAINE

PROVISIONAL EDITION 1982
PHOTOINSPECTED 1988
44069-E5-TF-024

GERALD HOTEL; SOMERSET CO., ME

GERALD HOTEL; SOMERSET CO., ME



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GERALD HOTEL; SOMERSET CO., ME

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