NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-00

RECEIVED 2280

FEB 24 2014

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

136

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Foster-Redington House
Other names/site number: _____
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: 8 Park Place
City or town: Waterville State: Maine County: Kennebec
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 _____ 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:

_____ **A** x **B** x **C** _____ **D**

SHPO 2/11/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **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:) _____

Carol Ebson K. Beall — 4.11.14

Signature of the Keeper — **Date of Action**

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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
DOMESTIC / Secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
DOMESTIC / Single dwelling
DOMESTIC / Secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD Shingle, WOOD Weatherboard, ASPHALT roof, BRICK foundation, VINYL cladding.

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 Foster-Redington House is Queen Anne-style single family residence which deftly demonstrates the eclectism that characterized the early years of this style. The house was constructed in 1883 by Moses C. Foster and subsequently enlarged and updated between 1901 and 1911 by his daughter and son-in-law, Carrie Mae and Frank Redington. The home and attached carriage house are located on a level urban lot, two-tenths of an acre in size, located on Park Place in the Kennebec County city of Waterville, Maine. Recognized at the time as the first house built in the Queen Anne style in the city, the two story house features a massed plan with small projections embellished by attached porches, oriel windows, and dormers. Early in the twentieth century bay windows and a square, second floor corner tower were constructed, adding further intricacy to the building. The relatively steep, compound roof has an asphalt shingle covering and the entire foundation is brick. Wall treatments feature patterned shingles, clapboards, verge boards, spindles, and half timbering and even the two original brick chimneys are ornamented with brick panels or cross hatches. On the interior the house displays a combination of Arts and Crafts and Late Victorian features and finishes, as

well as early electrical fixtures, cabinets, and fireplaces. A rectangular carriage house with similar detailing is attached to the main house via a short ell.

Narrative Description

The house is located on Park Place, a short, dead-end street that runs north-to-south off of Park Street and leads to the interior section of an urban block bound by Park Street, Pleasant Street, Elm Street and Center Street.[1] The Foster-Redington House is located on the west side of the street at its northern end. The lot is essentially rectangular with a 30 foot by 73 foot extension on the northeast side. It is within this extension that the house is situated; most of the rest of the lot contains grass and gardens, along with mature maple and walnut trees. The yard is fenced with a picket fence and gate along Park Place and chain link fence along the southern, western and a portion of the northern property lines. There is very little yard between the east side of the house and the street, and only a few feet between the rear elevation and the neighbor's unmarked property line. There is another house directly across Park Place from the Foster-Redington House, built by the Foster's for their son, Herbert, and the space between these buildings, at the terminus of the road, serves as parking spaces for the residents.

Main House and ell

Exterior

Strictly interpreted, there is no primary façade on the house. The front door is on the east side of the house, at the north end of a porch, which in turn is accessed by stairs at the southeastern corner of the house. This feature, along with the prominent tower and canted first floor window on the corner of the building provide a focal point, especially as approached from Park Place.

With few, noted, exceptions the first floor is clad with staggered wood shingles, painted green, and white painted clapboards. Green painted corner boards mark most of the corners. The shingles flair out just above the foundation and stretch to the base of the window sills; above this are clapboards which rise to a narrow wood belt course, painted green, between the first and second stories. The lower walls of the second floor also flare out slightly above the belt course, and are clad with green-painted fish-scale or octagonal shingles. In contrast, however, the walls of the tower (narrow as they are) are clapboard. Wood brackets support the overhanging eaves, again with the exception of the tower, and all of the rake trim is incised with lines and circles in Eastlake-style geometric patterns. At the eaves of the tower is a

[1] Similar dead end streets lead to the interior of the block off of Center Street and Elm Street, creating a relatively dense residential neighborhood.

wooden fringe of half circles, each dotted with a three-dimensional button or bead. At foundation level both the porch and bay window are skirted by latticework.

Like the verge boards, the window trim is generally inscribed with Eastlake-style patterns, now painted in a coral color. There is a mixture of window types on the building including leaded stained glass and double hung sash windows. Many of the sash windows have a top sash featuring a large, wide pane of glass sandwiched between a row of three small panes at the top and bottom. A variation of this pattern is a top sash containing a square pane in the center, surrounded on all sides by either eight panes of varying width and height or sixteen panes of a consistent size. Two-over-one, and four-, five-, and six-over-one sash are also used, depending on the width of the window. With the exception of the three sided bay window, and the windows on the rear elevation, each of the windows are trimmed with flat stock and the side rails extend above the height of the window to enclose a wood panel. This panel is filled with a patterned, vertical beaded board, that when painted gives the impression of spindle work. The same wall treatment is used in the peaks of the dormer gables, and under the eaves of the tower, and along the side wall of the porch roof. Actual spindles are present under the porch eaves on the south side of the house in front of the corner window; these are positioned within frets and are posted down to an extension of the wall via tall and thick, lathe turned, spindle-type posts.

As originally designed, the house did not have this corner tower. Instead, a steep, gable-on-hip roof made a ridge that came down to the corner of the house. When the tower was added a full second-story wall was constructed between the tower and a projecting bay window on the east elevation, and between the tower and a cantilevered wall extension on the south elevation. The gable-on-hip form is still visible at the southwest corner of the house, but it is less evident on the north elevation due to the presence of the rear ell. A triangular glass window with decorative rake fills the small gable peak of this roof.

The east elevation is three bays wide. On the first floor a narrow porch with a single pitch roof stretches north in front of the first and second bays before it intersects the corner of a two-story wing which projects east of the main wall plane. The formal entry to the house is on the south side of this wing and contains a five panel door with stained glass inserted into the two upper-most panel locations. The porch has turned balusters set between upper and lower rails, and rectangular, non-original porch supports. The first bay contains a seven-over-one window canted and cut into the corner. The sidewalls above and below the window continue, making a true corner into which the window is set back. The upper level of this corner is supported by a turned post which connects to the lower level. The second bay on this side also contains a seven-over-one window. The third bay, which is centered on the projecting wing, has stained glass window over a two-light sash window. Above this, on the second floor is a sixteen-over-one window. Between this window and the gable peak of the projection's roof is an incised gable panel approximating a half-timbered sunburst in design. In the second bay is a projecting bay window-box containing a pair of four-over-one windows.[2] The gable peak of this unit also has an inscribed panel. The first bay contains the tower.

[2] This window box is very similar in form to a dormer in a Mansard-style roof, except that it projects from the side wall of the house, not from a steeply inclined roof plane.

On the east elevation the tower sits, minimally, on the porch roof, while on the south elevation it is supported by a corbelled wood base. The tower has a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, previously topped by a wooden finial, which has been removed due to deterioration. The tower appears to be four-sided, however, the west and north walls are very narrow and intersect the walls of the main mass, except above the roof line, where the tower is freestanding. On the east and south elevations the tower is divided into three vertical sections by two wooden belt courses. The lowest and narrowest section contains painted beaded board as described earlier. The middle section has the clapboards and a two-over-two window on each elevation. The third section, which rises to just under the eaves, contains a stained glass window on the east and south elevations and beaded-board siding on the walls. Interestingly, corner boards are used to frame the bead-board panel in the first section, but are omitted, Shingle Style-style, in the upper sections of the tower.

The south elevation of the Foster-Redington House has irregular fenestration and its features are best described in four sections. At the eastern end of the elevation is the tower, the canted window and the spindle-support post. To the west of this on the first floor is a seven-over-one sash window on the first floor and a wall of patterned shingles on the second floor. In the next section are a chimney and a cantilevered, gable-roofed, wall extension. The chimney is only one brick thick on the first floor, (most of its structure is within the walls of the house), then is obscured by the protruding wall extension on the second floor before emerging through the gable ridge. The base of the chimney joins the foundation with staggered brick corbeling. The face of the chimney on the first floor features recessed, horizontal cross panels in a light-color brick. Above the gable ridge the chimney displays recessed diamond-shaped panels on each side. The cantilevered wall extension, which is similar to an oriel window but with squared rather than rounded walls, is supported by rounded brackets at its base, and is divided into three sections. At the center is a wall of beaded board with applied wood trim, mimicking half-timbering. A row of turned and engaged spindles is also integrated within this Stick-Style feature. Flanking this wall are narrow, four-over-one sash windows. Fish scale shingles and decorative beaded board with incised spheres extend to the gable peak, and the overhanging rake trim features an incised geometric design. The last section of this southern elevation contains a three-sided bay window with a hip roof. The center window is a seven-over-one sash, and the side windows are two-over-one units. This projecting bay reaches from the southwestern corner of the house and extends below the west side of the cantilevered wall extension. Above the bay window is a half-story of fish-scale shingles and the steeply sloping roof: this portion of the building was not raised to a full two stories.

The building's two-story rear ell extends from the west side of the house and connects to the carriage house, creating a small, south facing door yard. On the main house is a two-over-one window on the first floor and a shed-roof dormer with a pair of narrow sash on the second floor. The two-story ell has a partially enclosed porch, with two window bays and a side door on the first floor and two nine-over-two windows on the second floor. Both levels are clad with clapboards and the porch roof is painted, standing seam metal.

The north elevation of the house has fewer details and features. Both the first floor and the half-story above have been clad in vinyl siding, as has the window units, thus obscuring the

decorative trim. A newer exterior chimney (which services the furnace) rises through the eaves of the eastern portion of the elevation. To the west of this is a shed-roof wall dormer with two nine-over-two sash windows. Another original chimney, with diamond panels, emerges from the roof of the house at its junction with the roof of the dormer. Brackets flank the sides of the wall dormer at the eaves. On the first story is a three sided oriel window supported on brackets. It contains fixed sash with vertical divisions. On either side of this window are narrow, five-over-one sash. A new, two-paned casement window is positioned towards the west end of the wall, in the ell. Both this window and the two sash windows on this wall are uncharacteristically trimmed with vinyl shutters. A short, one-story projection off the northwestern corner of the ell laps onto the north side of the carriage house. A door in the west wall of this small bump-out leads to the back of the carriage house in a location that may have once contained a privy.

Interior

The interior of the Foster-Redington House contains a formal entry hall, parlor, library and dining room in the main house, and a service hall and remodeled kitchen in the ell. On the second floor are four bedrooms in the main house and back hall, staircase and large bathroom in the ell. The basement has a cement floor and is divided into several service spaces, including a former coal chute. The attic is very compact, but contains a lead (or zinc?) lined wooden cistern that once fed water to the kitchen via shallow troughs in the attic floor and interior walls.

On the first floor all of the rooms appear to have been remodeled with the exception of the hall. All of the rooms have narrow-hardwood floors. In the parlor and library this flooring rings the periphery of the rooms, but in the center, under large rugs, the floors are un-finished soft-wood or unfinished oak.

The hall is finished with mahogany woodwork, including beaded-board wainscot, trim and a plaster ceiling divided by narrow wooden banding. The staircase features an elaborate Eastlake-style newel post topped with a turned finial. The banisters alternate between turned spindles and fluted columns. At the west end of the hall is a fireplace with a hearth of geometric clay tiles and a mahogany Eastlake-style surround and an elegant, mirrored over-mantle panel. An interesting feature of this room is the presence of a small cupboard set high above the door to the dining room. This cupboard had parquet-patterned doors and Eastlake-style trim.

The parlor (southeast corner) and the library (southwest corner) have tin ceilings and cornices and plaster walls. There is some indication, however, that there may have been wainscot and chair rail prior to the renovations. There is a half-height wall between the library and the parlor, and another between the parlor and the hall; both of these partitions have wood panels topped with fluted Doric columns. The woodwork in these rooms is varnished hardwood with chamfered corners, rosette decorated corner blocks and Eastlake-style incised trim – however the newer bay window unit has plainer varnished trim. The chimney in the south wall provides for a fireplace in each room – oddly both are positioned at an angle. In the

parlor the fireplace has an ornate mahogany surround, with a bracketed mantle and picturesque glazed tile depicting mythical shepherds. The hearth has glazed and clay tiles forming a parquet pattern surrounded by geometric bands. The library fireplace and surround is constructed entirely of brick, with a lintel, hearth, recessed niche and corbeled top of contrasting color. This feature appears to date to the early twentieth century. Early-twentieth century electric chandeliers and ceiling mounted light fixtures are present in the center of both of these rooms. The four corners of the parlor each have unusual double-bulb fixtures which match the chandelier.

The dining room is finished in an Arts and Crafts/Mission style and has a flat-board coffered ceiling and high wainscoting topped with a bracketed plate rail. The wood in this room is quarter-sawn oak and the west end of the room features built in china cabinets flanking a paneled quarter-sawn oak door. This door opens to a back service hall, lined with grain-painted cabinets and cupboards which were probably once positioned in the original kitchen. This long thin room also has grain painted beaded board wainscot, and along the north wall it is possible to see where an earlier sink may have been positioned. At the south end of the hall a small bathroom was formed by enclosing a portion of the ell's porch. Before it was enclosed an exterior door once connected this space to the library. The current kitchen occupies a space which once was a shed connector to the barn. This room was remodeled in the early twenty-first century but has a soft-wood floor which may be original to the shed.

Features of note on the second floor include two painted, Eastlake-style fireplaces surrounds, window seats in each room and shallow closets. There appear to be original electric light fixtures in two of the bedrooms and a sink in another of the bedrooms. In the southeast room the ceiling of the tower is decorative tin, but the rest of the rooms have plaster or plaster-board ceilings. All the original floors are softwood, sometimes covered with linoleum rugs. In the tower bedroom a new oak floor has been installed over the original floor.

Carriage House

The balloon-framed carriage house is one-and-one half stories tall with a steeply sloped hip roof. The east and south elevations continue the shingle and clapboard wall treatment of the main house, including the flaring of the walls between stories and at the foundation level. The west side of the carriage house is sided with clapboards only and the north elevation has vinyl siding. As with the main house it has a brick foundation and asphalt roof, the latter of which overhangs the side walls and displays exposed rafter tails. There is a five-panel door into the carriage house on the east wall, and a pair of six-over-six sash on both the south and west wall. A very small, fixed sash is tucked under the eaves on the west wall to allow light into the upper level of the building.

On the interior the carriage house features a large room on the main floor, a dirt and stone basement, and an unfinished attic space. The walls and ceiling of the main room are finished with horizontal beaded board in a variety of widths. In the northwest corner of the room is an enclosed staircase. A wooden ventilation shaft runs along the underside of the

roof, down the east wall of the building and once may have run into the basement, ending in the vicinity of a brick and cement trough. The function of this trough, which has a partial side wall of wood planks, is not known.

In the southeast corner of the attic are a few charred rafters, indicating a fire at some point in the building's history. Originally the carriage house had an unusual, gable-roofed corner projection which contained the main entry to the building; this is shown in photographs taken prior to the addition of the tower on the main house. This projection had a pair of double doors, a hay door under the gable roof, and a wide ramp leading to the yard. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps this elaborate entry was removed and the length of the building was shortened somewhat between 1901 and 1911; at this point the carriage house achieved its current shape.[3] According to former owners of the property the south wall of the carriage house once contained another wide ramp that lead to the basement, however this was removed and the wall re-built in the late twentieth century.

[3] It is possible that whatever fire occurred resulted in a significant overhaul of the barn, as the north wall was moved about 6 feet closer to the south by 1911.

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.)
ARCHITECTURE
COMMERCE

Period of Significance
1883-1923

Significant Dates
1883
1901-1911

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
FOSTER, MOSES C. (1827-1906)
REDINGTON, FRANK (1858-1923)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
FOSTER, MOSES C. (1827-1906)

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)

During the late nineteenth- and early twentieth centuries the Foster-Redington House in Waterville, Maine was the home of two prominent men. The Queen Anne-style house was constructed by Moses C. Foster in 1883 as his own residence, and at the time was recognized as the first example of this architectural style in Waterville. Foster was a celebrated and prolific builder and contractor with important commissions for public buildings, churches and hotels throughout Maine and New Hampshire, as well as in Washington, D.C. and New Brunswick Canada. Frank Redington married Foster's daughter Carrie Mae in 1890. Within two years the couple had moved into Foster's house which they shared with him until just before his death in 1906. Redington was a prominent business man who served as the Mayor of Waterville and the president of the local Board of Trade, the latter a title that Foster also had held. During Redington's tenure at these positions several important civic improvements were undertaken, including the building of City Hall, a new high school, and an important railroad bridge. The Foster-Redington House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent and locally-early example of a Queen Anne style house. The property also has state wide significance under Criterion B, for its association with the contractor Moses C. Foster and local significance under Criterion B for its association with Frank Redington. The areas of significance are architecture and commerce. The period of significance commences when Foster built the house in 1883 and closes in 1923 upon the death of Redington.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

"Mr. M. C. Foster is the first one to build a private dwelling in the Queen Anne style of architecture, now all the rage. His cottage on Park Court, now well under way, is decidedly unique in many points, and being the work of an experienced builder will in some respects be a model of comfort, convenience and beauty."

With these words, on November 9, 1883, the *Waterville Mail* noted the new house being built by Moses Coburn Foster. Foster and his wife Francina and six children had moved to Waterville in 1874 and taken up residence on Park Street, across the street from his cousin Rueben Foster. The house that they first occupied, and which he may have built, was a two-story hipped roof building with a first story bay window, a one-story wing and an attached carriage shed. In September 1883 Francina purchased the first of what was to be several lots located in the center of the city block bound by Park Street, Center Street, Pleasant Street and Elm Street, along with a right of way along a passageway leading to Park Street, later named Park Place. As noted above, Moses Foster started building their new home immediately.

Three years later Francina purchased another lot, across the street from their house, and Moses built a second home for their son Herbert and his family. This second house is also in the Queen Anne style, with an asymmetrical roof line, porch, eyebrow dormer and engaged turret, but is now greatly altered. Later the Fosters also bought two more lots on Park Place. On one, #5 Park Place they built a modest Queen-Anne style home for one of their daughters, and on the other at the corner of Park Place and Park Street, they built a transitional Colonial Revival style house with a wrap-around porch as a rectory for the nearby Congregational Church. Francina deeded the property to Moses in 1888 and died two years later. In 1903 Moses deeded the house to his daughter Carrie Mae Redington who, with her husband Frank Redington, had lived with him since at least 1892.

Of these Foster-built houses on Park Place, the home property of Moses and Francina is outstanding for the manner in which it exhibits the character defining features of Queen Anne residential architecture. The building features a prominent, steep hipped roof with cross gable and gabled dormers, flared overhangs between the stories and above the foundation wall, cut-away corner windows, an asymmetrical profile and attached porch. The wall surfaces are covered with a variety of patterned shingles, and clapboards; rake trim, chimney brick and gabled peaks are ornamented and windows feature a variety of configurations in plain or stained glass. The house is decorated with turned, engaged or faux spindles in the porches and on the wall surfaces and a half-timber pattern was used in the cantilevered second story window projection. In addition, the incised Eastlake-style trim ornamentation and the horizontal and vertical wooden trim bands (around the windows and separating the wall finishes) reference the Stick Style of architecture that was waning in popularity in the 1880s. Although the original lines were impacted by the addition of the tower and bay windows between 1901 and 1911, both of these features are hallmarks of Queen Anne architecture and were skilfully integrated into the original building.[4]

While Foster was noted statewide as a builder and contractor of public buildings he also built residential houses, at least in Waterville. An advertisement in one of the local directories promoted M.C. Foster & Son as *General Contractors and Builders*.[5] Although the text of the advertisement stated that "particular attention [is] given to Church Edifices and Public Buildings" the accompanying drawing is of a modest Queen Anne style house with an octagonal turret and wraparound porch. While no complete list of Foster's work has yet been compiled, it is believed that he erected several Colonial-Revival style gambrel roof houses with engaged porches, stained glass windows, and turrets on Lawrence Street, and possibly a small Stick-Style house on High Street. It is likely that Foster's company relied on "pattern book" designs for their residential commissions, but this does not appear to have been the case for his own home.

[4] Based on a series of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the neighborhood, alterations to the exterior of the house, including rebuilding the entry to the carriage house and adding the tower and bay window, were made between 1901 and 1911. Moses Foster died in 1906, so it is possible that he designed the alterations, although it is equally possible that the changes were made by his daughter and son-in-law after he was no longer alive.

[5] Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

In 1901 a lithograph of the "Residence of M.C. Foster" was included in a pamphlet entitled *Souviner of Waterville*, published by the Chisholm Publishing Company in Portland, Maine. This small keepsake depicted the shirt factory, the Maine Central Railroad Station and Car Shops, downtown buildings and several impressive homes. Whether the houses were chosen for their architectural distinction or for the achievements of their owners is unknown, but in the case of Moses and Francina Foster's house, both criteria applied.

Criterion B: Moses C. Foster, 1827-1906.
Architecture

Moses C. Foster was a Waterville, Maine resident who earned a state-wide reputation as a skilled builder and contractor. Working either with his partner Josiah Dutton (*as Foster and Dutton*), or later with his son Herbert (as *M.C. Foster and Son*), he was contracted to build some of the most important public buildings in Maine over the next three decades.[6] Although a complete record of his commissions has not yet been developed it was Foster who built many of the landmark buildings designed by Maine's leading architects, including George M. Coombs, John Calvin Stevens, and Wilfred E. Mansur, as well the engineering firm Lockwood, Green and Company, and the architects Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul of New York.[7] A man of public service, he also was a city Alderman, candidate for mayor, and the President of the Waterville Board of Trade in the early 1890s.

Moses C. Foster was born in Newry, Maine on July 18, 1827. His father was a Methodist minister in Bethel and other Maine communities. He was educated in the public schools of Newry, the Rumford High School, Gould's Academy in Fryeburg and the academies in Bethel and Bridgton. Beginning in 1846 he served as a carpenter's apprentice in Hanover, Maine. After his marriage to Francina Smith of Bethel in 1849 they moved to Portland for four years. In 1854 they moved back to Bethel for twenty years and while living there he was elected Representative to the State Legislature. During the Civil War he was appointed as a master builder in the quartermaster's department in Washington, D.C. In 1874 he and his family moved to Waterville and over the next 30 years he developed a forte in heavy stone and masonry construction. The Foster-Redington House was built by Foster in 1883 and was the house in which he lived until his death in 1906.

Foster was well known throughout the state and his commissions were both prolific and varied. The Centennial History of Waterville, published in 1902, included a profile of Foster and stated that most of his work had been on "important contracts for public buildings for the

[6] Josiah Dutton was a carpenter and builder who probably met Foster when they both lived in Bethel. According to a brief biography of him in the History of Norway (p. 496) he "was engaged in building churches, school buildings and other public edifices, and also private residences. He is a professional architect and a builder of much experience." His partnership with Foster apparently ended in 1877 when Dutton moved to Norway and started farming.

[7] See Developmental History/Additional Historic Context Information for a list of known commissions and Foster's complete obituary from 1906. Note, much of the obituary is taken directly from his entry in the Representative Citizens.

U. S. Government, the State, counties, cities, towns, railroads, churches, etc."[8] A further assessment of his work, in the same volume, stated "in 1874 two men came to Waterville who were to have much to do with its business interests, M. C. Foster and Horace Purinton. The firms of M.C. Foster& Son and Horace Purinton & Co. are known all over the State, for many of the largest and most expensive buildings in the State have been constructed by one or the other of these firms."[9] A more complete profile of Foster was included in the 1903 Maine edition of American Series of Popular Biographies: Representative Citizens of the State of Maine, which referenced projects in New Brunswick, Canada, Washington D.C, and for the railroads in Maine. Of the latter, he is known to have built stations in the Maine towns of Island Pond, Brunswick, Brooks, Bowdoinham, Hermon, Costigan, North Jay, Fryeburg, Waukeag, Squapan, and Bartlett, New Hampshire, as well as a roundhouse in Waterville, and a trestle in Lancaster N.H. In 1889 the Maine Central Railroad awarded to Foster the contract for their new office building in Portland, designed by the Boston firm of Bradlee, Winslow and Wetherill. The Portland architect John Calvin Stevens chose Foster to complete the large stone wings at the Maine Insane Hospital at Bangor (1899/1900), and Bangor architect Wilfred E. Mansur used Foster's company to put an addition on the Bangor House (1898), and to build the Aroostook County and Penobscot County Courthouses (1895 and 1902). Earlier in his career he built the Franklin County Courthouse (1885), in Farmington to the plans of Lewiston architect George M. Coombs. In Augusta he is said to have built the 1891 addition to the Maine State House and erected the stone Federal Post Office (1890), on Water Street. In Belfast he built the 1889 addition on the 1858 Waldo County Court House and built a Custom House and Post Office in Houlton (1895). In Ellsworth he erected the (1898), First National Block (designed by Andrews, Jacques and Rantoul) and in 1878 designed the National Block for New Hampshire politician Frank Jones in Portsmouth. In Old Town he built the Dunegan Woolen Company mill to plans by the renowned engineering firm of Lockwood, Greene and Company (1898). As stated in his profile in Representative Citizens, "the number and extent of Mr. Foster's building operations are ample evidence of his ability in his chosen line of work. As a man of honor and integrity he is widely esteemed, and his personal characteristics have gained him many friends throughout the State, wherever he has sojourned."[10]

Foster's public projects fell into two broad categories: frame buildings and stone or masonry buildings. Most of the contracting bids that he won involved the construction of large stone or masonry buildings; often these featured intricate designs with contrasting textures, hues or materials characteristic of Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque architectural styles. One example of his masonry skill is evident in the 1899/1900 Maine Insane Hospital in Bangor, a mammoth brick complex that features multiple connected buildings, each with a rubble foundation, granite trim and a third story executed in a diaper pattern of yellow brick. A decade earlier Foster had overseen the construction of the Maine Central Railroad Office Building in Portland, a Romanesque Revival style building replete with granite quoins, arches

[8] Edward Carey Wittemore, ed. The Centennial History of Waterville. (Waterville: Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, 1902), p. 516.
[9] Ibid, p. 84.
[10] American Series of Popular Biographies Maine Edition: Representative Citizens of the State of Maine. (Boston: New England Historical Publishing Company, 1903), p. 275-276, quote page 276. The other commissions referenced were gleaned from newspaper articles, obituaries, or profiles of Foster as referenced in the bibliography.

and frieze – an exuberant building for a fast growing company. No less interesting are the wood frame railroad stations he erected for the Maine Central Railroad. Although the architect for most of these buildings is not known, those built by Foster in the 1880s and 1890s tended to be domestic in scale and stylishly picturesque. The Queen-Anne influenced Bowdoinham and Brooks Railroad Stations that he erected in 1892 share features with his own house, including Eastlake-style trim, roof cresting, varied wall surfaces and multi-colored, small paned windows. It is clear from even a brief review of his oeuvre that Foster did not hesitate to erect complex designs, whether in masonry or stone, and perhaps this is why he was among the most successful of the Maine's contractors in the last years of the nineteenth century.

Criterion B: Frank Redington, 1858-1923
Commerce

Frank Redington was a successful merchant and local politician who had a significant impact on the development of Waterville in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Under his watch, as either the President of the Board of Trade, or as Mayor, the city's commercial and industrial enterprises flourished. He was born into a prominent Waterville family in 1858, the son of Charles H. and Sophronia (Day) Redington. His father was proprietor of a successful furniture business, which Frank bought out in 1880. Charles H. Redington served as the town tax collector and treasurer, the chairman of the board of selectmen the last year before Waterville became a city, and later held positions as an alderman and mayor (1896). Frank was educated in the local schools after which he worked with his father for several years before taking over the business entirely. In 1890 he married Carrie Foster, and starting at about the same time he became intimately involved with promoting development in the City of Waterville. The following excerpts, from the 1902 Centennial History of Waterville, describe Redington's involvement in the various aspects of the City's growth.

Industrial development

> The presence of the Whittemore Furniture Company in Waterville is due chiefly to the efforts of Wm. T. Haines, and Frank Redington, members of the local board of trade. Mr. W. E. Whittemore had been making furniture in Foxcroft, and later in Fairfield. Fire destroyed his shop in Fairfield and he was not unwilling to locate here. Additional capital was needed, to provide which a corporation was organized in August, 1899, with a capital stock of $50,000. Mr. Haines was chosen clerk ; Frank Redington, F. C. Thayer, W. E. Whittemore, Geo. K. Boutelle, and H. R. Mitchell, directors ; Frank Redington, president : F. C. Thayer, vice-president; W. E. Whittemore, treasurer and manager. Land was purchased on Sanger avenue (sic), and a large wooden building with two stories and basement was erected. A year later another building was added. The business is manufacturing and selling to the trade throughout New England, all kinds of upholstered furniture and frames for the same. From twenty to twenty-five men are employed and the annual pay-roll is nearly $10,000. A 10 h. p. electric motor furnishes power, which is supplied by the Waterville and Fairfield Railway and Light Company. (Page 353.)

Board of Trade, Commerce

> Waterville has a flourishing Board of Trade, with a membership of 150. It is alive to all subjects that may be of benefit to our city. It has done much to further the interests of Waterville. It was organized in 1889, with Mayor Nathaniel Meader as its first president, and during his term of office, which covered two years, many meetings were held and topics of much interest, pertinent to the welfare of our city, were debated and acted upon... The next president was Hon. M. C. Foster, who brought to the Board a mind well stored with business ideas and an energy which was always exerted to Waterville's benefit. Under his administration the Board flourished and grew into large proportions. Frank Redington followed Mr. Foster in the president's office and served for five years. During his control several important matters were acted upon. Colby college (sic)wanted to raise a large sum of money to build several new structures, and by the desire of President Nathaniel Butler the cooperation of the Board was secured and a mass meeting held in city hall under the auspices of the Board. The meeting was addressed by several citizens and the final result was the subscription of over $10,000 by Waterville citizens to aid Colby in her efforts, and materially helped in building the new Chemical Laboratory. The Waterville Free Library has received much help from the Board of Trade. The Waterville & Wiscasset Railroad came in for a share of the Board's attention and a large sum was subscribed to assist in its construction. The Summer School was induced to hold its sessions here through the agency of the Board of Trade. The new City Building is the direct outcome of the action of the Board of Trade. The Board took up this matter with a vim and energy that knew no defeat. It appointed committees to wait on Mayor Webb and the city council ; it held mass meetings and discussed the question on all occasions ; and to-day we have the City Building, for which we may thank the Waterville Board of Trade. (Pages 433-434.)

Another evaluation of the significance of the Board of Trade was summarized by Clement M. Giveen in A Chronology of Municipal History and Electation Statistices, Watervile, Maine 1771-1908. While this assessment applies to the Board as a whole, much of what was accomplished in this entry occurred during either Foster or Redington's tenure as President.

> From a commercial point of view, there has not been a factor in the history of the city that has done more to forward its interests, and to assist in bringing about the present business success of this busy city than the Waterville Board of Trade. It has not been an honorary body, wasting its energy in dreams of the future, disporting itself at banquets and expending its means for terrapin and wines. It has accomplished results...It is composed of the business men of the city whose reputation for business integrity is unexcelled, and whose success in their various lines of trade is best demonstrated by an examination of their business homes. The factories and business blocks are models of business structures, and the stores, shops and offices where an ever increasing patronage makes the

most modern improvements imperative and demands up-to-date business methods, cannot be equaled in Maine.

The board was organized in 1889 and a large amount of its success has been due to a most fortunate selection of its officers who in every instance have worked hard but cheerfully with such enthusiasm and energy that it is not surprising that the business efforts of the community have been crowned with success, and the affairs of the municipality governed carefully and wisely...

The work of the board has been very impartially performed. Every industry has been benefited more or less by its organization, and it has been a factor in securing every new enterprise that has located here since Waterville became a city. There has always existed a friendly feeling between the board of trade and Colby College, and the interests of the college have been carefully guarded and the board has proffered its good offices on several occasions when the college has been in need of financial assistance, and the result has been beneficial to both the college and the city. In municipal affairs it has been the first to approve of the expensive improvements, such as sewers, paving of the streets, electric system, the city building, modem fire department equipment, concrete and granolithic sidewalks, etc., while its disapproval of a wasteful expenditure of public moneys has been as effective as its approval of public benefits.

The board was instrumental in the successful organization of the Central Maine Fair; it has induced large organizations such as the State Grange, and others, to hold their conventions here, and performed many other public services too numerous to mention. (Pages 147-148).

By the turn of the twentieth century Redington had become an acknowledged leader in Waterville. Based on his experiences with the Board of Trade, Redington was asked to write an important chapter in the Centennial History of Waterville (1902), entitled "The present business of Waterville; some comparisons with the past and a glance into the future business conditions." As a merchant Redington was also praised for erecting a large brick block on Silver Street, which resulted in increasing the commercial development on this side street adjacent to the downtown.

Civic Involvement

In 1901 Redington served on the executive committee for the Centennial celebration in Waterville. One of the events associated with this anniversary was the dedication of the new City Hall. In recognition of his dedication to project, which due to lawsuits took seven years to complete, Redington was chosen to preside over the dedication, as explained again in the Centennial History of Waterville.

Probably no man in Waterville has been more industrious and Influential in arousing the citizens to the need and advantages of a new City Hall than Mr.

> Frank Redington, ex-president of the Waterville Board of Trade, and every one recognized the appropriateness of the selection of him as presiding officer at the dedication of the building which he had labored so faithfully to procure. (Page 14).

Redington was elected Mayor of Waterville in 1909 and served for one term during which time he facilitated the building of a new high school. In 1890 he was elected to the first City Council and re-elected in 1896. A fuller accounting of his activities is developed in his obituary, located in the next section.

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

Moses C. Foster
Commissions confirmed through documentary sources.

1875 **Union Street (Grammar) School,** Bangor. Foster & Dutton, builders.[11]

1878 **National Block,** Portsmouth, NH. Foster and Dutton, contractors.[12]

1879-80. **Wentworth-by-the Sea**, Portsmouth, NH. Corner tower additions. Foster and Dutton of Waterville[13]

1883 **Moses C. Foster House**, Waterville.

1885 **Franklin County Courthouse**, Farmington. George M. Coombs, architect. M.C. Foster & Son, contractor. Listed10/6/1983, NR: 83003641.

1889 **Maine Central Railroad General Office Building,** Portland. Bradlee, Winslow and Wetherill , architects (Boston). M. C. Foster and Son, contractor. (It is not know whether they were the contractors for the 1898 and 1902 additions.) Listed 1/7/1988, NR: 87002192.

1892 **MCRR Stations** at Brooks, Bowdoinham, Hermon. M.C. Foster & Son, contractors.[14]

[11] Deborah Thompson, Bangor Maine 1769-1914: An Architectural History. (Orono: Univeristy of Maine Press, 1988), p. 605.
[12] Attribution made in letter from Richard Candee to Earle G. Shettleworth, 6/25/1988, on file at Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Real Estate Record and Building News, Boston, October 29, 1892.

1895 **Custom House and Post Office**, Houlton, Maine. M.C. Foster and Son, contractors.[15]

1896 **Railroad Stations in Costigan, North Jay and Fryeburg**, M. C. Foster and Son, contractors.[16]

1896 **Maine Central Railroad Freight House**, Waukeag. M. C. Foster and Son, contractors.[17]

1896 **Railroad Station,** Bartlett, NH; **coal shed and trestle**, Lancaster N.H.; **railroad buildings**, Squapan, Maine. M. C. Foster and Son, contractors [18]

1897 **Railroad Station**, **Brunswick**, M.C. Foster, builder. [19]

1898 **Dunegan Woolen Company**, Old Town. Lockwood, Green and Company, engineers; M. C. Foster and Son, builder.[20]

1898 **Canal**, Bodwell Water Power Company, Old Town. M.C. Foster and Son, builder.[21]

1898 **Bangor House**, Bangor, Union Street addition. Wilfred E. Mansur Architect, M.C. Foster and Son, contactor.[22] Listed 2/23/1972, NR: 72000076.

1898 **First National Bank,** Ellsworth. Andrews, Jacques & Rantoul, architects, P.H. Stratton and M.C. Foster, builders.[23]

1899/1900 **Maine Insane Hospital**, Bangor. John Calvin Stevens, architect. M.C. Foster & Son, contractor. Listed 7/16/1987, NR: 87000420

1900 **Maine Central Railroad Roundhouse**, Bangor. Built by M.C. Foster and Son.[24]

---

[15] Cora M. Putnam, The Story of Houlton. (Portland, Maine: House of Falmouth, Inc., 1958), pp.239-40.
[16] Industrial Journal [IJ], Bangor, August 21, 1896, p. 5.
[17] Ibid.
[18] Ibid.
[19] IJ, Bangor, August 6, 1897; New England Master Builder [NEMB], Boston, January 7, 1899.
[20] NEMB, Boston, August 6, 1898; IJ, Bangor, August 11, 1899, p. 10.
[21] IJ, Bangor, August 11, 1899, p. 10.
[22] Thompson, p. 511.
[23] NEMB, Boston, August 27, 1898.
[24] IJ, Bangor, September 28, 1900; Thompson, p. 515.

1902-05 **Penobscot County Courthouse**, Bangor. Wilfred E. Mansur, architect; M.C. Foster builder.[25]

1904 **Pittsfield Public Library**, Pittsfield. Albert R Ross, architect (New York), M.C. Foster, builder.[26] Listed 1/4/1983, NR: 83000471.

Commissions attributed to Foster in his obituary but not yet confirmed through documentary sources:

1889. Belfast: Waldo County Court House. Belfast Historic District, Listed 8/21/1986, NR: 86002733.
1889/1895 Aroostook County Courthouse, Wilfred E. Mansur, architect.
1890. Augusta: Post office.
1891 Augusta: State House addition.
N.D. Island Pond: Grand Trunk Railroad.
N.D. Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, DC.
N.D. Former First Presbyterian Church, Washington, DC.
N.D. Additions to courthouses in Penobscot and Somerset County.
N.D. Portland: Williston Congregational Church.
N.D. Bethel: Church.
N.D. Andover: Church.
N.D. Rumford: Church.
N.D. Houlton: Church.

Obituary, *The Pittsfield Journal,* September 26, 1906.

M.C. Foster Passes Away
Was Well Known Through This Section as a Prominent Builder and Contractor

Citizens of Waterville were pained to hear of the death of one of the most respected men of the city, Moses Coburn Foster at the age of 79 years, which occurred Friday, Sept. 21, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W.C. Philbrook, on Getchell Street, with whom he had made his home. Mr. Foster had been in failing health for nearly two years, but up to a few months ago had been able to call on the members of his family and to receive his many friends. Ten days ago he began to fail rapidly and, Friday morning at 11:30, passed quietly away.

Mr. Foster had a large circle of friends who loved him for his kind acts and bright disposition. He took great pleasure in helping others and was never so

[25] IJ, Bangor, May, 1902, p. 8; IJ, Bangor, August 1903, p. 9.
[26] IJ, Bangor, August 8, 1903, p. 10.

happy as when he found it possible to bring happiness to another. His work in the Methodist church was untiring and his life was that of an earnest Christian.

Moses Coburn Foster was born in Newry, Oxford County, in July, 1827, the son of Benjamin and Louisa Coburn Foster. He was educated in the public schools of Newry, the Rumford High School, taught at the time by the late Judge Virgin, Gould's Academy, Bethel and Bridgton Academy. When a young man he went to Hanover, where he served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and for many years followed his trade, first as a journeyman and later on his own account and his practical knowledge of the work stood him in good stead when he began contracting. For four years, from 1849 to 1853, he followed his trade in Portland. In 1854 he went to Bethel where he remained for 20 years except that he served as a master builder in the quartermaster's department at Washington, D.C., during the Civil War.

In 1874 he took, in company with his father, his first large contract, the building of a depot for the Grand Trunk at Island Pond. This job led to other contracts and he soon began to make a name for himself as a contractor and builder. His work extended from St.John, N.B., to Washington, D.C. Among some of the more important contracts which he had and successfully carried out were the building of two large churches in Washington D.C., the Calvary Baptist and Rev. Dr. Sunderland's; in Augusta he built the addition to the State House and the post office; in Houlton, the court house, the custom house and the post office; at Belfast, the court house; at Farmington, the Franklin county court house. He also built the Maine Central Railroad offices in Portland, additions to several court houses besides those mentioned above and several churches, the Williston Congregation in Portland, one at Bethel and one at Houlton. Among his last work was the building of the Maine Central station at Brunswick, the fine new court house at Bangor and the library at Pittsfield, also the great Eastern Maine Insane Hospital buildings at Bangor. In addition to these larger contracts he has done a great deal of lesser work.

Mr. Foster came to Waterville in the latter part of 1874 and was in business alone here until 1880 when his only son, Herbert G., was associated with him under the firm name of M.C. Foster & Son. They had a large building on North street where their offices were situated. Herbert G. Foster died in 1899 but the business was continued under the firm name until it was finally closed by Mr. Foster's failing health.

In politics Mr. Foster was a life-long Republican and represented at one time his class, Bethel, in the lower house of the State Legislature. His fraternal society affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was one of the most beloved members of the order. He had for a great many years been one of the most prominent and helpful members of the Methodist church and will be sadly missed from his place there.

Mr. Foster was married in 1849 to Miss Francina Smith, who was born in Bethel, the daughter of Peter G., and Polly Brown Smith. To them were born six children, Hebert G., in 1861, died in August 1899. He was married and had three children, Helen, Philip and Donald, all of whom live here; Eva, wife of Dr. F.E. Stevens of Bridgton, Ada M., wife of Warren C. Philbrook of Waterville; Angie L., wife of Dr. J.F. Hill of Waterville, Carrie M., wife of Frank Redington of Waterville. Mrs. Foster died in this city in 1890. Mr. Foster is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Sullivan Rowe, of Willimantic, Conn.

FRANK REDINGTON

Obituary, Waterville Morning Sentinel, February 14, 1923. (Excerpt.)

CITY LOSES GOOD CITIZEN
End Comes Suddenly to Frank Redington, Long in Poor Health

Mr. Redington's death came as a tremendous shock to the community, as nearly everyone was numbered among his personal friends because of his long and active business career at the head of a large concern and his participation in public affairs for many years. Coming from one of the old Waterville families, succeeding his father in business, following him closely in public office and always keenly interested all good movements, Mr. Redington had a very large share in making Waterville what it is today.

Mr. Redington was the best type of successful business man, energetic, square and loyal. He shared his own prosperity generously, always giving freely of his time and money for the benefit of others whenever there was any need. The general welfare, mercantile interest, churches, schools, and politics were benefited by his activities and there is scarcely a circle of any sort in the city that will not miss him.

The flat at city hall was half masted by order of Mayor Tebbetts as soon as Mr. Redington's death became known and marked the grief that was city wide for the passing of so good a citizen.

Business Career

Mr. Redington was born in this city on Dec. 19, 1858, the son of Charles H. and Sophronia (Day) Redington. He attended the public schools and graduated from Waterville academy, now Coburn He started in [the furniture] business with his father as soon as he was through school in in 1875...

After five years Mr. Redington and T. W. Kimball bought out the business from C. H. Redington and they continued together for a year when Mr. Kimball's health failed and he retired. C. H. Redington bought back into the business and the firm

became Redington and Co. Mr. Redington's father died in 1906, and the business was incorporated under the same name and was carried on by Frank Redington and his brother Charles A. Redington. The latter died in 1911 and since that time Mr. Redington had been manager and treasurer.

When the present block on Silver street (sic) was built in 1893 (by Foster?) it was considered by many to be altogether too large for anything the business would ever need and to be poorly located off a comparatively little used side street. But Mr. Redington took great pride in Silver street (sic) and had the satisfaction of seeing his block surrounded by others and a thriving business section built up. His own block soon proved none too large. In fact additional room has long been used...

Did Much For City

Mr. Redington was the president of the old Waterville Board of Trade many years and mayor of the city in 1909-1910. There are three public projects to which Mr. Redington felt he could point with pride as having been carried out as a result of his personal efforts. These were the building of the city hall, the purchase of the lot and erection of the high school and the building of a federal postoffice (sic) building.

It was during his presidency of the old board of trade the Mr. Redington took up the matter of building a city hall which was pushed vigorously by him and others so that the foundation was built at that time. There was an interesting legal battle in regard to the building that will never be forgotten by those who took active part. The friction lasted seven years and the whole matter went to the full bench of the Maine supreme court (sic). Finally a special enabling act was introduced and passed by the legislature (sic). This act was opposed by the Lockwood Co., and others and a temporary injunction secured which the full bend of the supreme court (sic) made a permanent one after 14 months of deliberation. The city hall was completed under Mayor Blaisdell in time for the centennial celebration of 1902. Mr. Redington was also the prime mover in securing the appropriation from the federal government for the postoffice (sic), the Waterville Board of Trade asking congress (sic) to appropriate $250,000 for the purpose

---

Responsible for High School

During his term as mayor the lot was purchased and the present high school building started. Mr. Redington encountered all sorts of difficulties in pushing his plans through, including an over-run of the debt limit. He surmounted this by what was known at the time as a "moral contract" and which caused no end of discussion. The late Horace Purinton, the contractor, went as far as the borrowing capacity of the city would furnish funds and then took the mayor's

word for the balance. Mr. Redington and the city made good and the city got the long badly needed school building.

It was also during Mr. Redington's term as mayor that the Lewiston, Augusta and Waterville railway built its bridge across the Kennebec river (sic) and Mr. Redington drove the golden spike which was the connecting link between Waterville and Winslow...

Mr. Redington instituted the present Chamber of Commerce, had it incorporated by act of legislature and was the first president of the Waterville Winslow Chamber of Commerce, establishing it with a membership of 140 at $12 a year. Mr. Redington had served as president of the Waterville Building and Loan Association, a trustee of the Waterville public library and a member of the executive board at Coburn Classical Institute."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

[Frey, Chas.]. *Souvenir of Waterville.* Portland, Maine: Chisholm Brothers, [1901].

American Series of Popular Biographies, Maine Edition. *Representative Citizens of the State of Maine.* Boston: New England Historical Publishing Company, 1903.

Giveen, Clement M. *A Chronology of Municipal History and Election Statistics Waterville, Maine 1771-1908.* Augusta, Maine: Maine Farmer Press, 1908.

Halfpenny, H. E. "Village of Waterville." *Atlas of Kennebec County, Maine.* Phildelphia: Caldwell and Halfpenny, 1879.

Industrial Journal (Bangor, Maine). Editions referenced include August 21, 1896; August 11, 1899; May 1902; August 1903,

Lapham, William B. *The History of Norway, Maine.* [Norway, Maine]: New Eengland History Press and the Norway Historical Society, 1886, reprinted 1986.

McAlester, Virginia Savage. *A Field Guide to American Houses, Revised.* New York: Alfred E. Knopf, 2013.

Putnam, Cora M. *The Story of Houlton.* Portland, Maine: House of Falmouth, Inc., 1958.

Sanborn Map Company. "Waterville, 1889,1894, 1901, 191, 1921, 1931." *Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Maine.* Teaneck, NJ: Chadwych-Healey, 1983 (microfilm).

The Directory of Augusta, Gardiner, Hallowell and Waterville. Auburn, Me: Merrill & Webber, 1901.

The Pittsfield Journal. "M. C. Foster Passes Away." September 26, 1906: 1, 16.

Thompson, Deborah. *Bangor, Maine 1769-1914: An Architectural History.* Orono: University of Maine Press, 1988.

Waterville Sentinel. "City Loses Good Citizen." February 14, 1923: Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Whittemore, Edwin Carey, Ed. *The Centennial History of Waterville.* Waterville: Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, 1902.

Miscellaneous

Deeds, various years. Kennebec County Registry of Deeds, Augusta, Maine.

Letters between Richard Candee, Ph.D. and Earle G. Shettleworth regarding the history of the National Block and Wentworth-by-the-Sea in Portsmouth NH, 1988. Letters are on file in the Moses C. Foster research file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in Augusta, Maine.

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): 462-0013

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2/10 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:	449679	Northing: 4933409
2. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:		Northing:

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

The boundaries of the nominated property are described by the City of Waterville tax map number 48, lot 256.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary was drawn to include all of the urban house lot historically and currently associated with the Foster-Redington House during its period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commision
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-1454
date: 16 January 2014

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: Foster-Redinton House

City or Vicinity: Waterville

County: Kennebec State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 18 November 2014

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

(Please use the following format:

1 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0001.TIF
Exterior elevation, southeast corner, facing northwest.

2 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0002.TIF
Exterior, bay window on south elevation and carriage house; facing west northwest.

3 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0003.TIF
Exterior, south elevation with chimney and projecting upper bay, facing north.

4 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0004.TIF
Exterior, east elevation with tower, porch and dormers; facing west southwest.

5 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0005.TIF
Exterior, east elevation, gable window with Eastlake decoration and patterned shingles.

6 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0006.TIF
Interior, dining room with built in cabinets and high wainscot; facing west.

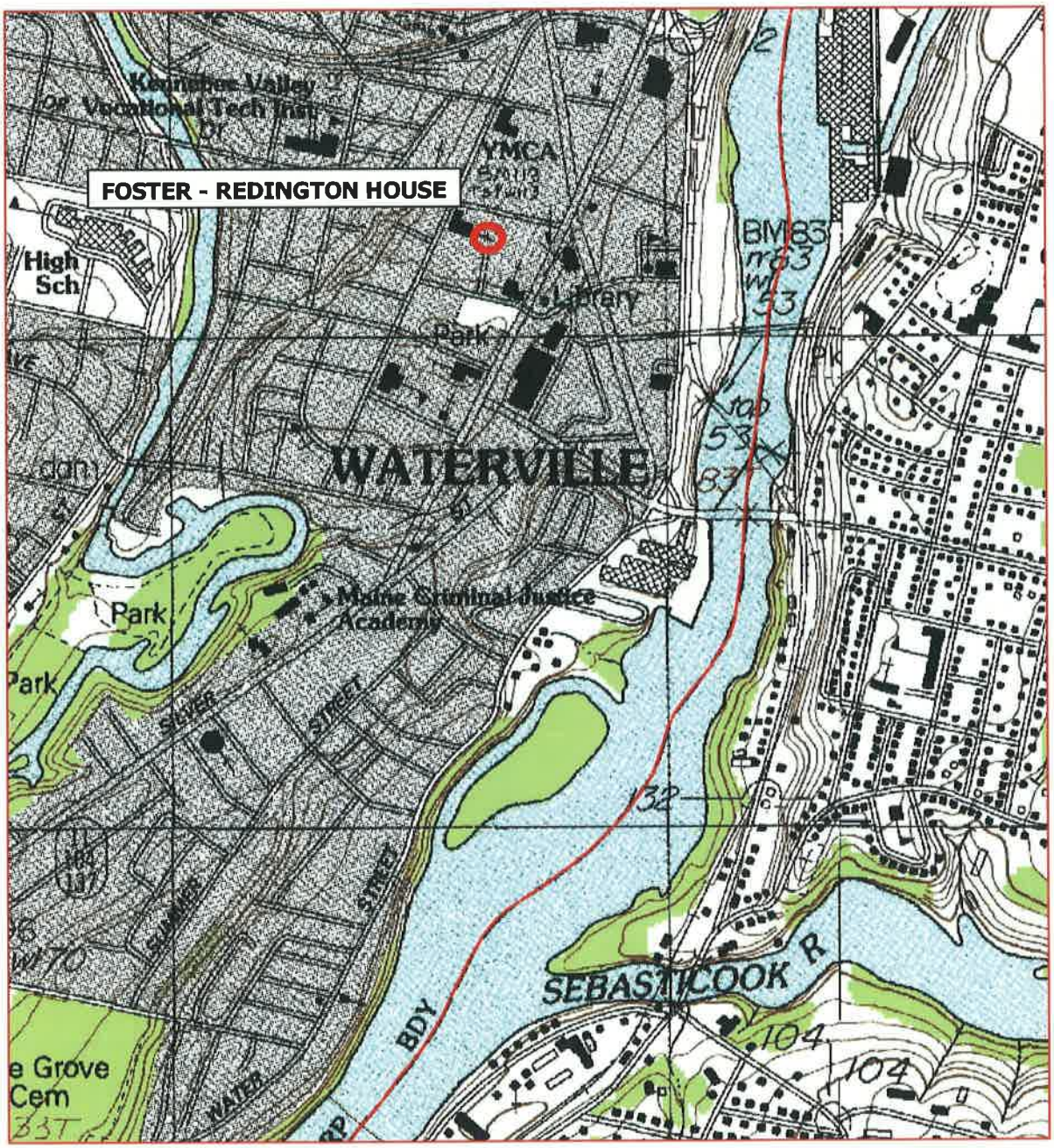
7 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0007.TIF
Interior, library (foreground) and parlor (background right), with trim, metal ceiling and early electrical fixture; facing north.

8 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0008.TIF
Interior, fireplace in parlor; facing west.

9 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0009.TIF
Interior, second floor bedroom with Eastlake surround and window seat; facing southeast.

10 of 10 ME_KENNEBEC COUNTY_FOSTER-REDINGTON HOUSE_0010.TIF
Interior, grain-painted cabinets in first floor back hall; facing north.

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.



FOSTER- REDINGTON HOUSE
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
14 January 2014

UTM Coordinates, NAD 83: 19 / 449679 / 4933409

200 0 200 400 600 Feet

N

POLITICAL BRAIN
EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION