**West Side Tour**

1. **Davenport Park**

#1\_West Side\_ Davenport Park.JPG

NW corner Main and Cedar Streets

“Remember the *Maine*” Memorial located here. A granite wedge-shaped monument surmounted by a bronze shaft bearing and American eagle, created in 1922. On the monument are the original shield and scroll recovered from the battleship *Maine*, blown up in Havana Harbor in 1898. The base of the monument, triangular in shape to resemble a ship’s prow, was designed by Edwin S. Kent and was dedicated in memory of soldiers and sailors of the Spanish-American War.

1. **Bangor House**

#2\_West Side\_ Bangor House.JPG

Corner Main and Union Streets, built 1833-1834

Survivor of stagecoach, schooner and steamboat days, and the last survivor of the “palace hotels” in the country. It was built on the same plan as Boston’s Tremont House, though smaller in scale. Financed by wealthy lumbermen and designed by Isaiah Rogers, the Bangor House opened in 1834 in a New Year’s Ball celebration. It was only a short walk but a world away from the Penobscot River and Devil’s Half Acre, a bawdy district where lumbermen, dockworkers and sailors frequented grog shops and brothels. One of the hotel’s first functions was a dinner for Daniel Webster, then New England’s favorite son as presidential candidate. President Ulysses S. Grant stayed at the Bangor House when he came to officially open the European-North American Railroad. Notable Bangor House guests also included Arthur Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Stephen A. Douglas, and Oscar Wilde. The cuisine was famous – chicken and steak for breakfast, as well as Penobscot River salmon, venison, and moose in season. All these delicacies were part of the American plan which also included a fine room. Some rooms had adjoining parlors. In the days of Prohibition in Maine, hotels and restaurants operated under the Bangor Plan. The bar operator paid a standard fine in court twice a year and was politely ignored by police the rest of the time. Carrie A. Nation, the hatchet-wielding prohibitionist, wrote in her memoirs that the Bangor House manager, Captain Horace Crockett Chapman, was the worst rum seller in the country!

1. **Isaac Farrar Mansion**

#3\_West Side\_Isaac Farrar Mansion.JPG

166 Union Street

This Greek revival design, which incorporates elements of English Regency style, was designed by Richard Upjohn in 1833 and built 1838-1846. Farrar was an important merchant and banker who had the house built as a wedding present for his wife. A circular room is finished throughout with solid mahogany from Santo Domingo.

1. **Thomas A. Hill House**

#4\_West Side\_Thomas A Hill House\_Bangor Museum and History Center.JPG

159 Union Street, built 1834-1835

Distinguished structure designed by Richard Upjohn, one of the giants in American architectural history, for businessman-lawyer Hill. The house was built in Greek Revival style with Ionic columns; the large Italianate double doors were an 1840’s modification. In 1871 President Ulysses S. Grant was entertained in this house. It is now the home of Bangor Museum and History Center.

1. **George Brown House**, built 1835-1836, and **George W. Pickering House**, 1835-1837 43 & 39 High Street

#5\_West Side\_George Brown House and George W.Pickering House.jpg

Both houses were designed by Bangor architect Charles G. Bryant and both have the same design. Each shows the influence of the fashionable Greek Revival in corner block trim, Ionic columns, sidelights and carved rosettes, vine scrolls, and leaf designs.

1. **Hannibal Hamlin House**

#6\_West Side\_Hannibal Hamlin House.jpg

15 Fifth Street. Built between 1848-1851

It was acquired in 1851 by Hamlin, who served as Lincoln’s first vice president, 1861-1865. It is of Italianate style with deep eaves and Doric porch columns. Mr. Hamlin converted the original roof to a Mansard type, adding a third story. Features of the gracious interior include two black marble fireplaces, a gracefully curved white staircase, ceiling to floor drawing room windows with paneled shutters, and beautifully painted doors with glass knobs. The Hamlin House became the official residence of presidents of the Theological Seminary when Hannibal E. Hamlin of Ellsworth, son of the Vice President, gave the house and its furnishings to the Seminary in 1933.

1. **Bangor Theological Seminary**

#7\_West Side\_Theological Seminary.JPG

NW corner of Union and Hammond Streets

The oldest institution in Bangor and the only one of its kind in northern New England, it was incorporated as the Maine Charity School in 1804. The whole campus is on the National Register of Historic Places and listed under the Bangor ordinance. Important buildings include Maine Hall, built 1833-1835, architect Charles H. Pond, and the gymnasium, built 1897, architect Wilfred E. Mansur, remodeled as the Wellman Commons. In the rigorous days of its past when the students got their water from a campus well and used stoves and oil lamps, they could save ten cents a week on board by not drinking tea or coffee. Notable alumni include Civil War general and Maine governor Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain and U.S. Congressman Samuel C. Fessenden.

1. **Joseph C. White House**

#8\_West Side\_Joseph C White House.jpg

19 West Broadway

Built 1866-1868, attributed to Calvin Ryder of Boston

Designed in the fashionable Mansard style, this house was one of several mansions built after the Civil War on West Broadway. This one was erected for the fabulous sum of $15,000. Notice the unusually large lot sizes which display a taste for the bucolic and picturesque effects in suburban landscaping.

1. **William Arnold House**

#9\_West Side\_William Arnold House.JPG

47 West Broadway

Built 1854-1856, architect Benjamin S. Deane.

Bangor’s only Italianate villa, this house was the first built on the street. The first owner ran a prosperous livery stable. Over the years a Queen Anne tower, a new front porch, and a porte-cochere were added to keep the house current in style. The custom wrought-iron fence was added by the present owners, Stephen and Tabitha King.

1. **Harry W. Smith-William L. Miller House**

#10\_West Side\_Harry W Smith and William L Miller House.jpg

65 West Broadway,

Built 1891-1892

Architects Cook, Hapgood & Co. of Hartford.

One of the city’s important Shingle style houses, a style most closely associated with coastal summer homes in Maine. The circular tower, irregular window groupings and the second story gabled porch show the influence of the Queen Anne style.

1. **Joseph Low House**

#11\_West Side\_Joseph Low House.jpg

51 Thomas Hill Road

built 1857

One of the best examples of Italianate architecture in the city, architect Harvey Graves of Boston.

1. **Thomas Hill Standpipe**

#12\_West Side\_Standpipe on Thomas Hill.JPG

Thomas Hill Road

Built 1897, designed by Ashley B. Tower of Holyoke, MA

The standpipe is unique in the nation as a water tower-observatory in the Shingle style. It commands a sweeping view of the city and the hills beyond. When lit at night, it’s known as “the diamonds in the crown of the Queen City.” The standpipe is open to the public one day a season; contact the Bangor Water District for more information on visiting.

1. **Nathaniel Hatch House**

#13\_West Side\_Nathaniel Hatch House.jpg

117 Court Street

Built 1832-1833

A brick house with two temple fronts, it was designed by Charles G. Bryant of Bangor. The temple-front type of Greek Revival House, a very correct interpretation of the style, is rare in Bangor. This house’s rear portico once provided a splendid view over the Kenduskeag Stream.

1. **William Augustus Blake House**

#14\_West Side\_William Augustus Blake House.jpg

107 Court Street

Built 1858

Architect Calvin Ryder. This house was designed for a wealthy Bangor banker, William Blake, in the Mansard or Second Empire style. It now houses the Prentiss and Carlisle Company. All of the original plans are preserved.

1. **Norumbega Parkway**

#15\_West Side\_Norumbega Parkway\_Hamlin Statue.JPG

#15b\_West Side\_Norumbega Parkway\_Hamlin Statue 2.JPG

Central Street

Norumbega Hall occupied this site from 1854 until it burned in the Great Fire of 1911. This garden spot in the midst of the city was created in 1933 through a bequest from Luther H. Peirce. Its name, once applied to Penobscot Bay and vicinity, is the old Spanish word meaning ‘country of the Norwegians/Northmen’ and is also interpreted as the Penobscot word signifying ‘still water between falls.’ In the mall is a memorial to the martyred dead of all wars. Designed by Charles E. Tefft, the figure of a woman, palm fronds in one hand and a lambent light in the other, rests on a bronze pedestal.

1. **Kenduskeag Mall**

#16\_West Side\_ Interior Norumbega Hall.JPG

A continuation of the parkway, it lies between Central and State Streets.

The name kenduskeag, a local Native American word meaning ‘eel catching place,’ was applied to Bangor until its incorporation in 1791. A bronze plaque and boulder here commemorates the landing of Samuel de Champlain in 1604. Near the boulder are two cannons, one a relic of the Spanish-American War, the other a piece recovered from one of the American ships sunk in the river during the Penobscot Expedition retreat in 1779. Charles Tefft also struck the bronze statue of Vice President Hannibal Hamlin which rises in the center of the mall. From 1853 until the Great Fire, the U.S. Custom House and Post Office stood here.

1. **Bangor Savings Bank**

#17\_West Side\_ Bangor Savings Bank.JPG

#17b\_West Side\_Bangor Savings Bank\_1911.jpg

2 State Street

Built 1912

architects Carrere & Hastings

Built after the disastrous 1911 fire, this Beaux-Arts granite building was built in the form of a classical temple. Notice the original pair of iron torchere-shaped lights beside the door.

1. **Wheelwright & Clark Block** (now Mexicali Blues)

#18\_West Side\_Wheelwright and Clark Building.bmp

1 West Market Square

Built 1859

The first business block in Maine in the French or Second Empire style, architect Benjamin S. Deane. This building survived the Great Fire and urban renewal.

1. **Pickering Block**

#19\_West Side\_Pickering Block.jpg

105 Main Street

Built 1871

architect George W. Orff of Bangor

Example of Second Empire style, granite quarried in Frankfort, Maine. It is individually on the National Register and now part of the Main Street Historic District on the north side of the street. The West Market Square Historic District covers much of the opposite side of Main Street.