

## KENNEBUNK, MAINE

We hope your walking experience will be filled with opportunities to shop for unique items, dine in places catering to all appetites, take in the town's rich architectural history, enjoy nature's beauty of the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers or at any of our pristine beaches. We are glad you have chosen to visit our pedestrian friendly Downtown.

This map was created to highlight the 25 panels of the Museum in the Streets® installation whose content was created by Kennebunk's Town Historian, Kathy Ostrander Roberts. It also includes other points of interest such as free parking areas, public restrooms, the Brick Store Museum, parks and Chamber of Commerce. We hope that you enjoy the charm of our town with its brick sidewalks, colorful planters, garden beds, banners and decorative lighting.

The focus of this map is the Museum in the Streets® installation. It is a bilingual, historical tour with sites easily walked to or driven to in Kennebunk. The text on the panels is in both English and French. It is our hope that this map will make your tour more enjoyable and provide you with a unique perspective into Kennebunk's past.

### SPECIAL NOTES:

-  Dogs are welcome in Kennebunk, but please remember to keep them on a leash and pick up after them.
-  Purchase a Beach Pass at Town Hall/Town Clerk's office or at kiosks located on most beaches.
-  For safety's sake, be sure to use the designated pedestrian crosswalks.

### PARKS

**Waterhouse Center** – Main St. – Benches, Skating (in the winter), Pickle ball courts and recreation center for the Town of Kennebunk.

**Hope Woods** – At the rear of Hope Cemetery with additional access from Fletcher Street. Walking trails.

**Parsons Field** – Between Dane, Park and Grove Streets. Large playground and ball fields.

**Lafayette Park** – Storer Street. Open area for picnics and summer theatre and musical performances.

**Rotary Park** – Water Street. Gazebo, picnic area, views of the Mousam River.

**Rogers Pond** – 49 Water Street – Benches, covered pavilion, fishing, views of the Mousam River.

**EVENTS** – Annual events include: May Day Festival, Concerts in the Parks, Shakespeare in the Park, Summer Fest, Harvest Festival, Memorial Day Parade and Christmas Tree lighting ceremony.

For more events visit [www.kennebunkmaine.us/events](http://www.kennebunkmaine.us/events)

### INFORMATION AND OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

#### KENNEBUNK-KENNEBUNKPORT-ARUNDEL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Located at 16 Water Street. Stop in and get the latest information on local activities, dining and lodging or call 207-967-0857.

**COMMUNITY MARKET** – Main Street, Waterhouse Center, rain or shine, held Saturdays 9-3 from May through October.

**BRICK STORE MUSEUM** – 117 Main Street. The Museum serves as the art and history center of the Kennebunks. Open six days a week, year-round, with rotating exhibitions and programs.

**EASTERN TRAIL (ET)** – This is a 65 mile section of the East Coast Greenway which was formerly part of the Boston and Maine Railway. The ET is both a trail and a vision and has a growing span of off-roads sections as well as a scenic on-road trail which mostly follows quiet country roads. The Kennebunk segment begins off Route 35. Parking is available at the Kennebunk Elementary School.

**BEACHES** – Gooch's Beach, Kennebunk Beach (also called Middle Beach), and Mother's Beach. Located along the coast on Beach Avenue.

**KENNEBUNK FREE LIBRARY** – 112 Main Street. Serves the diverse cultural, informational, educational and recreational needs of the community and its visitors.



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WALKING MAP  
Kennebunk & The Museum in the Streets®

## THE MUSEUM IN THE STREETS®

A bi-lingual historical walking tour  
of the Town of Kennebunk.



Brick Store Museum Collection 2003 059 0002



Welcome to  
**KENNEBUNK**

[www.kennebunkmaine.us](http://www.kennebunkmaine.us) • 207-985-2102

## THE HISTORY OF KENNEBUNK, MAINE

The name Kennebunk is derived from the native American word meaning "Long Cut Bank" which is thought to refer to "Great Hill" near the mouth of the Mousam River. One of the first Europeans to settle here was a man named John Sanders in 1643, near what is currently known as Parson's Beach. A decade later in 1653 the area known as Kennebunk, Wells, Arundel and Kennebunkport officially incorporated under the Colony of Massachusetts Bay and submitted to its jurisdiction. Kennebunk was initially a part of the town of Wells until its separation and incorporation as a town in its own right in 1820. This was the same year that Maine became a state, separate from Massachusetts. Through the early 1700's hostilities were frequent between the indigenous tribes who lived here and the European settlers who came to settle here. Many of the earliest Europeans lived in fortified garrisons like the one built by Sergeant Stephen Larabee c 1723. When the hostilities finally ceased decades later, Kennebunk began to prosper and increase in size. Sawmills, grist mills and iron works were built along the Mousam River.



SEERGEANT LARRABEE GARRISON, BUILT ABOUT 1723

Brick Store Museum Collection 1994 J.101.1

Shipbuilding also began on the Mousam River but was short-lived when it was determined that this river was too shallow for that industry. Shipbuilding next commenced at "the Landing" along the Kennebunk River. For over 150 years several shipyards occupied this location and over 600 vessels were built. These ships transported many commodities along the Atlantic coastline. Some sailed to and from European ports. Others sailed the coast from Maine to the West Indies. Others sailed to China, returning with exotic items and prized cargos.



Brick Store Museum Collection 2005.003.0005

As demand grew for larger ships to be constructed, several shipyard owners formed a company in 1848 to fund the building of a river lock on the Kennebunk River. This lock eased the larger ship's passages downstream to the ocean.

From the 1750's - 1770's farming and lumber harvesting were the largest industries in the "Alewife District" of Kennebunk. The meeting house once stood near the shipyards at "the Landing" but it was voted to construct a new one closer to what is now Downtown Kennebunk. Merchants, tradesmen, printers, physicians and tanners began establishing themselves near the newly built meeting house in Kennebunk's center. As the community grew, more and more industries sprang up along the Mousam River. As of the late 1800's there was a sash and blind factory, a grist mill, and a trunk manufacturing company. The trunk manufacturing company was called "Leatheroid". It manufactured trunks and containers for travelers and salesmen as well as industrial roving cans for textile mills throughout New England.

Following the American Civil War, shipbuilding subsided drastically, and tourism took a foothold in Kennebunk. Hotels sprang up along the beaches catering to those wishing to get out of larger cities for the summer months. Initially travelers arrived by train to Kennebunk and would take a carriage to the hotels at the beaches. Eventually a connected rail line was built to deliver them to Kennebunk's Lower Village. The depot at Lower Village was on the opposite side of the Kennebunk River from Dock Square in Kennebunkport. A bridge over the river connected the two towns. When the automobile was invented tourism became the leading industry here.

In 1903 a fire, the largest that Kennebunk had ever witnessed, consumed the four corners of the business district



Brick Store Museum Collection 85.12.5.4.10

near the Mousam River. Out of the ruins grew the present-day Lafayette Center named for General Lafayette who visited Kennebunk in 1825. The Lafayette Center originally housed the Goodall Matting Company followed by the Kesslen Shoe Company which at one time produced 18 percent of all shoes made in Maine.

Today Kennebunk is home to a wide variety of businesses. It carries the slogan of being "The Only Village In The World So Named". The town seal of Kennebunk is an image of a giant elm tree which once stood on Storer Street. The elm was named the "The Lafayette Elm" also after General Lafayette of Revolutionary War fame. Some of the most varied architecture can be seen in Kennebunk's Historic District which was established in 1963. It was the first such district to be established in Maine. Among the many houses in the Historic District proudly stands the First Parish Unitarian Church which houses one of the only 23 remaining Paul Revere & Son bells still in existence.



Brick Store Museum Collection 2003.059.0001





**1** WALLINGFORD HALL



**2** THE MOUSAM RIVER  
LE FLEUVE MOUSAM



**3** THE LAFAYETTE CENTER  
LE CENTRE LAFAYETTE



**4** THE STORER MANSION  
LA RÉSIDENCE STORER



**5** THE ROSS BLOCK AND THE KENNEBUNK INN  
LE BÂTIMENT ROSS ET L'AUBERGE DE KENNEBUNK



**6** THE BOURNE MANSION  
LA RÉSIDENCE BOURNE



**7** THE HORACE PORTER HOME  
LA MAISON D'HORACE PORTER



**8** THE NATHANIEL FROST HOME  
LA MAISON DE NATHANIEL FROST



**9** BRICK STORE MUSEUM BLOCK  
LES BÂTIMENTS DU BRICK STORE MUSEUM



**25** THE RIDGE COMMUNITY  
LA COMMUNAUTÉ DE RIDGE



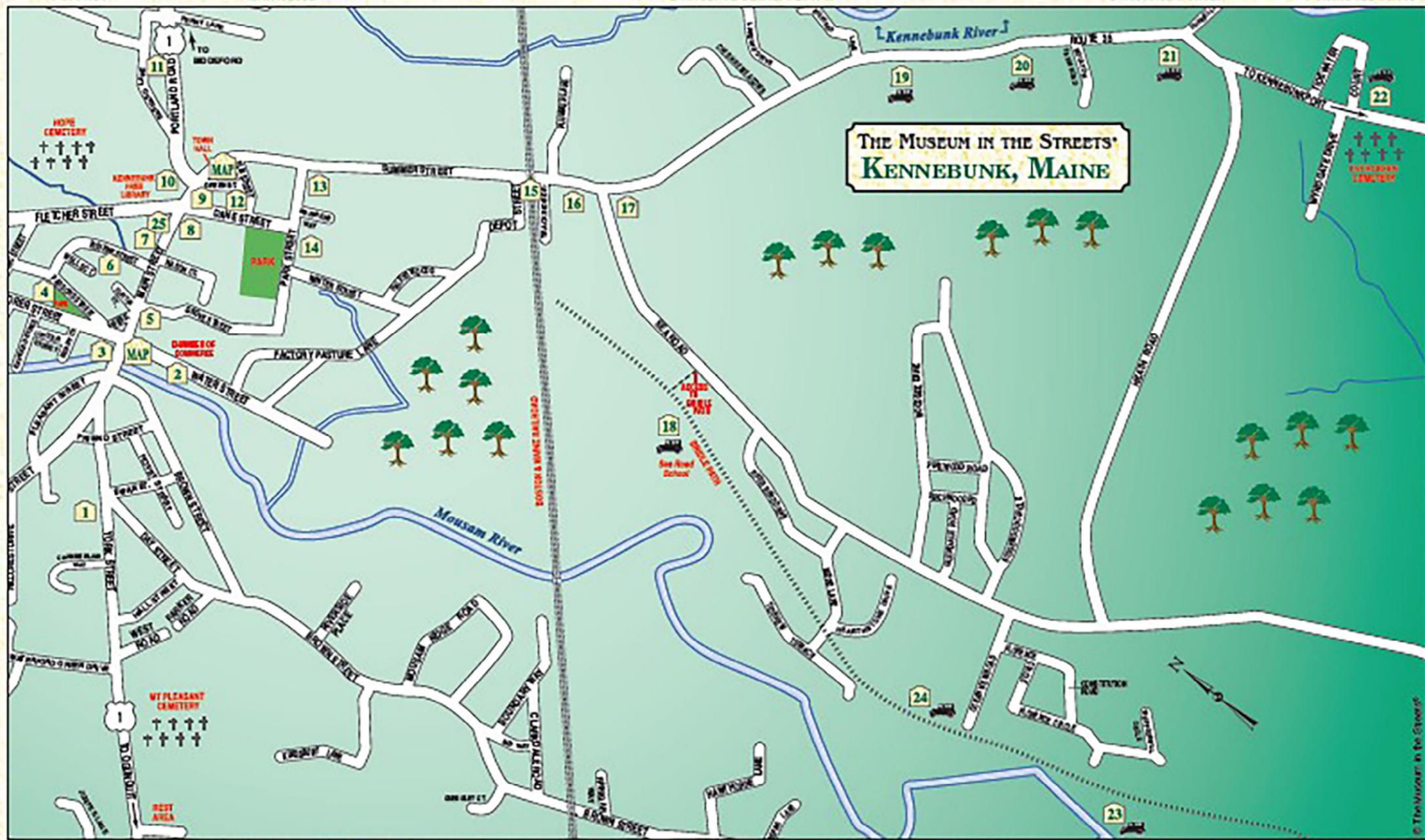
**24** THE LARRABEE GARRISON  
LE FORT LARRABEE



**23** THE BUTLAND SHIPYARD AND CEMETERY  
LE CHANTIER NAVAL BUTLAND ET LE CIMETIÈRE



**22** THE TITCOMB GARRISON  
LA MAISON FORTIFIÉE DE TITCOMB



**10** FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST CHURCH  
PREMIÈRE ÉGLISE PAROISSIALE UNITARIENNE UNIVERSALISTE



**11** JOSEPH BARNARD TAVERN  
LA TAVERNE DE JOSEPH BARNARD  
(Tom down in 2022)



**12** THE DR. LEMUEL RICHARDS HOME  
LA DEMEURE DR. LEMUEL RICHARDS



**13** ZION'S HILL  
ZION'S HILL (LA COLLINE DORÉE)



**21** HUGH McCULLOCH HOME  
LA DEMEURE HUGH McCULLOCH



**20** THE LANDING  
THE LANDING (LE QUAI)



**19** THE WEDDING CAKE HOUSE  
LA MAISON DU 'GÂTEAU DE MARIAGE'



**18** THE BRIDLE PATH  
LE CHEMIN DES CAVALIERS



**17** THE GEORGE WISE HOME  
LA DEMEURE GEORGE WISE



**16** THE JAMES HUBBARD HOME  
LA DEMEURE JAMES HUBBARD



**15** BOSTON & MAINE R.R. DEPOT  
LA GARE DU BOSTON & MAINE



**14** PARK STREET SCHOOL  
L'ÉCOLE SECONDAIRE DE PARK STREET



Indicates that one should drive to these locations