

558



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore, Maine
Other names/site number Eustis Inspection Station

2. Location

Street & Number State Route 27 Not for Publication N/A
City or Town Coburn Gore Vicinity N/A
State Maine Code ME County Franklin Code 007
Zip Code 04936

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 7/23/14
Signature of certifying official Date
Federal Preservation Officer U.S. General Services Administration
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 12/6/11
Signature of commenting official/Title Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register [Signature] 9.10.14
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Government</u>	Sub: <u>Custom House</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Government Office</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Government</u>	Sub: <u>Custom House</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Government Office</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

roof Asphalt

walls Brick

walls Synthetics / Vinyl (wings and residences)

other Wood (windows and doors)

Glass (windows and doors)

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Please see Section 7 Continuation Sheets.

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.
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.
- C
- 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 a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Period of Significance

1931

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Dates

1931

Architect/Builder

Wetmore, James A.
Simon, Louis A

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Please see Section 8 Continuation Sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Please see Section 9 Continuation Sheets.

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 #

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.6

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	19	358493	5026353	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
See Continuation Sheet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
See Continuation Sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title Daniel D. Paul, Architectural Historian and Richard Starzak, Senior Architectural Historian

Organization ICF Jones & Stokes Date July 2011

Street & Number 811 W. 7th St., suite 800 Telephone (213) 627-5376

City or Town Los Angeles State CA Zip Code 90017

Additional Documentation

- Submit the following items with the completed form:
- Continuation Sheets
 - Maps
 - A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 - Photographs
 - Representative photographs of the property.
 - Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name U.S. General Services Administration

Organization Region 1 Telephone (617) 565-8100

Street & Number 10 Causeway St., Room 900

City or Town Boston State MA Zip Code 02222

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. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 7 Page 1

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Description

The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore complex consists of an Inspection Station and two stand-alone residences on 3.6 acres of property; which straddle both sides of State Route 27 in northwestern Maine, roughly 100 feet east of the international boundary with Canada. The Inspection station faces north onto State Route 27, and the two side-by-side residences are located across the street facing the Inspection Station. The Inspection Station is located in an isolated setting about 8 miles northwest of the small town of Eustis, Maine, population 685, in an area of small lakes, low sloping hills, and pine tree specimens. The area of Coburn Gore is at an elevation of 1,418 feet above sea level.

The central mass (primary unit) of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore is a rectangular plan, 1 ½ -story side gabled wood frame construction, clad in English course brick veneer. Affixed to either side are two, 1-story, hipped, 4-bay garage wings clad in vinyl clapboard. The symmetrical relationship of the two 1-story wings attached to a centered and taller primary unit associates the inspection station with the Colonial Revival design system, in which, the entire Coburn Gore program is designed, including the two stand-alone residences.

The roofs of both the wings and the primary building are clad in asphalt shingles. Both the primary unit and the wings of the inspection station feature 12/12 wood frame double hung windows at the first level. The composition of the primary unit's front elevation is highly symmetrical and features two pairs of 12/12 wood-frame double hung windows within the two bays on either side of the center. These window frames are crowned with gauged brick jack arching and an enlarged concrete keystone. Each window is also underscored with brick sills. Underneath the westernmost of these windows is a concrete commemorative cornerstone plaque. The center bay of the front elevation is the entry bay, which possesses a recently added square plan bumpout kiosk of continuous large pane, aluminum framed glass underscored by a low running bond brick dado. The original portion of the front elevation that it traverses is still present. This portion contained the entryway, and presently there is a set of original six-light over single panel wood doors. All four sides of the primary unit, including the front elevation, are topped by an aluminum entablature of a simple ogee-molded cornice, underscored by a running fascia. In the roof above the front elevation is a centered, eaveless, 3-bay shed dormer with aluminum clapboard siding, corner boards and fascia trim. Each bay within the dormer features a set of 8/8 wood-frame double hung windows. Affixed to the front of the inspection station is a flat roofed, metal porte-cochere, supported by six square metal columns that cover two lanes. This porte-cochere is a later replacement.

Attached to each side of the primary, centrally located unit of the Inspection Station are the two one-level wings. Each wing was originally a 4-bay inspection garage. The east wing still is, and two inner bays of the west wing have been converted into restroom facilities. The outer ends of each wing contain a pair of 12/12 wood-frame double hung windows set in wood board framing. These windows are also found single ranked across the rear of the wings, except at the two bays that now house restrooms. The garage doors themselves are recent roll-up metal doors.

The rear of the primary unit features two symmetrically placed pairs of 12/12 double hung windows of the type present at the front elevation. Located west-of-center on the rear elevation are a pair of thin 4/4 double hung slit- windows. Fitted wood-frame storm windows are present for these as weather necessitates. Like the rest of the windows upon the primary unit of the inspection station, these narrow windows are underscored with brick sills and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 7 Page 2

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

crowned with jack arching. Slightly east-of-center on the primary unit's rear elevation is an 8/8 wood-frame double-hung window set lower than the other windows near it. The rear roof of the Inspection Station contains a centered, aluminum clapboard shed dormer with fascia and corner board trim. Within this dormer are four bays of 8/8 wood frame, double hung windows. Directly above the dormer is a running course brick chimney capped with a concrete crown, which is visible from the front of the building appearing behind the roof's ridgeline. The two garage wings conjoin at either side of the primary unit. Stepped copper flashing is present above the joint. An aluminum entablature is present across the primary unit and forms paired gable returns upon each side elevation. Present in the upper level of each side elevation of the primary unit are a pair of small, 4-unit casement windows, each pair underscored by a shared brick sill. The east-facing set of these windows is covered in metal security bars.

The sides and rear of the wings, plus the rear of the inspection station, are all circumscribed by a continuous concrete water table, which appears as the rear of the building slopes downward with the sloping grade of the terrain. In the primary unit of the inspection station, this water table also indicates the basement level. Within it, a sash originally for a pair of windows, is now converted into ventilation ducts. A metal rear entry door is also present. The two wings and the front elevation of the inspection station are all painted. The rear elevation of the primary unit is of exposed brick.

Behind the inspection station the property drops in grade and grassed rear and side yards are present. The downward slope of the grade beside the garage wings end is embedded with large, flat boulders, and a concrete drainage way is present. An original, metal mast-style flagpole is located to the west of the inspection station. It features a flared and beaded base and a brass balloon finial. A narrow paved walk is present in front of it.

Interior¹

The first level of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore is bilaterally divided; one half is a service space for Customs, and the other half is a service space for Immigration. Between these two halves is a public lobby space. Two original 3-paneled wood service counters with scored wood paneling define the sides of this space. Ogee-molded picture railing runs across the entirety of the first level interior, as do beaded baseboards. The rear of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore contains a quarter turn hardwood-tread stairway, which is not original. The staircase was removed and replaced with a larger opening on the first and second stories. Within the stairway are square shaped crown molded newel posts, and a lacquer wood rail in a quarter turn formation. The flooring is standard issue fire-flash ceramic tile. Numerous original five-panel wood doors are present within the interior. Ogee molded cornice wood framing surrounds these doors. The upper level features an original holding cell. The door is metal clad, and features a rectangular opening with vertical metal security bars. The bronze door hardware appears to be original, as do early bronze light switch plates. Hardwood flooring is present across the second level, except at the two bathrooms, which contain their original sink and lighting fixtures. Original lighting fixtures are also present at the second floor and at the basement stair landing. These fixtures are circular, vaguely floral in design, and made of frosted glass shells set into bronze colored hardware. Similar to numerous other Inspection Stations of this type, the basement is

¹ Various interior elements originally described in: Barba + Wheelock Architecture, Preservation + Design, and OEST Associates. *Maine Border Stations, Historic Preservation review: Observations and Recommendations*. Portland, ME: self published, May 11, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 7 Page 3

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

trilaterally divided into a fuel room, boiler room, and pump room. The doors between these rooms are paired, two panel, metal clad doors of the type commonly employed at other locations.

Alterations

The brick wall surface of the station building has been painted and may have been sandblasted. Though the original wood clapboard is likely still present, the garage wings have been clad in vinyl siding. Two of the garage wing openings have been filled in and some of the original windows have been replaced. The porte-cochere is a replacement, but compatible in style. The entry kiosk appears to be a recent addition. The roofing material was originally slate, and has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The ogee molded cornice across the eave line of the primary unit appears to be a later addition. The interior staircase is not original. The metal porte-cochere, which was most likely installed during the 1970s or after, is a replacement of the original porte-cochere.

Associated Resources

Directly across State Route 27 from the Inspection Station are two single family residences placed side by side with their front elevations facing the inspection station. The two buildings are virtually identical. Both buildings are 1-story, rectangular plan, medium-pitch side gabled residences executed in a vernacular version of the "Cape Cod" Colonial Revival design. Each building is clad in vinyl clapboard with corner boards also incorporated. The roofs have small eaves, and are clad in asphalt shingles. A simplified ogee style vinyl cornice runs the length of the eave across all four sides of each residence. Each roof has an off-centered brick chimney atop the ridgeline.

The front elevation of each is highly symmetrical. Each features a centered, rectangular, integrated shed-roofed mass that protrudes from the rest of the plan. Within this mass is a centered entrance and continuous, single-ranked adjacent window bays and shutters that run the length of this frontal massing. The front door is accessed by a concrete stairway with metal railing. On both immediate sides of the door is a thin, vertical, 1/1 window with decorative shutters on either side of it. The outer window bays each contain a pair of square, 1/1 windows and thin decorative shutters. Similar 1/1 windows are present at all four sides of each residence. The outer side-elevations of each residence feature these windows in a symmetrical pattern. A semicircular 6-part wood-frame lunette hopper window tops both side elevations of each residence. For each lunette sash, an additional unit of this window is also affixed as a storm window when necessary. The rear of each residence contains a triplicate grouping of the 1/1 windows with one set of decorative shutters. A small single unit fixed window is also present at the rear, as is a shed-roofed bump-out that contains an entry door. Each residence rests on a visible concrete foundation. Within the foundation wall at various sides are horizontal, three-part wood frame windows that provide light to the basement.

The front entry of each residence is accessed by a centered, paved sidewalk that flares out to rounded edges where the property meets the street. No fencing is present around the yards of each residence, which are large and planted with grass. One small tree specimen is present at the front of each residence. Behind each residence are numerous mature pine trees.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 7 Page 4

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Associated Resources: Alterations

Both of the residences are now clad in vinyl clapboard. The entry doors are recent replacements. Various windows in both buildings appear to be replacements.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 5

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Statement of Significance

Summary

The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore was included in the Multiple Property Submission for *U.S. Inspection Stations and Associated Points of Entry, States Bordering Canada and Mexico* (Border Station MPS). As demonstrated in the Description section of this registration form, the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore retains the majority of the seven aspects of integrity and meets the registration requirements in the MPS to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, period of significance 1931. It retains important original program elements, including the two detached residences, and well demonstrates the historic characteristics of Border Station MPS Type Number 2: 5-bay Inspection Station.

The U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore was included in the Multiple Property Submission for *U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico* (Inspection Station MPS). As demonstrated in this registration form, despite some alterations, the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore retains the majority of the seven aspects of integrity and meets the registration requirements in the Inspection Station Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, period of significance 1931. It retains all of its original program elements, and well demonstrates the historic characteristics of Inspection Station MPS Property Type Number 2: 5-bay Inspection Station.

Under Criterion A, the U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore retains the associative attributes necessary to convey that it was one of the first set of purpose-built U.S. Border Inspection Stations that were planned, designed and constructed by the U.S. Government to improve land border security. Constructed in 1931, it was sited alongside a border highway, State Route 27, at one of the locations recommended in 1928 by H.A. Benner of the Bureau of Customs and J.L. Hughes of the Bureau of Immigration Benner and Hughes. Its construction was, therefore, in direct response to a chain of events including the imposition of head taxes and country quotas on immigration in 1917 and 1921, smuggling arising from the prohibition of alcohol in 1919, and the increase in usage of the automobile and improved roads in the 1920s.

On September 9, 2008, the Maine SHPO concurred with the finding that the U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore meets Criterion A.

Significance

In their Report on Standard Type of Customs-Immigration Inspection Buildings for Border Highways dated March 13, 1928, H.A. Benner and J.L. Hughes, representatives of the Bureau of Customs and Bureau of Immigration, respectively, made the following analysis and recommendations that led to the authorization for the U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore (Eustis):

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 6

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

(Highway from Woburn, Canada.)

A new highway is under construction, which, it is expected, will be completed by the coming summer, and will absorb considerable traffic, as it is the most direct connection from Canadian points to the Rangely Lakes and other resort districts in this section of Maine. There is no settlement on this highway near the boundary except on the Canadian side of the line, so that it is impossible to rent suitable quarters for either office purposes or as a dwelling for the officer in charge. It is accordingly recommended that a standard office building with living quarters (Type No. 2) be erected at this point.²

The Benner & Hughes report estimated the cost of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore (Eustis) to be \$58,500 to construct the building and \$600 to acquire the site.³

The various elements of the Coburn Gore program, including the primary building, the two attached garage wings and the two stand-alone residences, are original and were constructed in 1931. The total building program is an expressive example of the Colonial Revival design system in keeping with a standardized design associated with other Public Works Administration (PWA)-era inspection stations. On the primary unit and its wings, this Colonial Revival detailing makes itself present through the combination of: a long, bilaterally symmetrical massing featuring a primary unit backed by a centered chimney and flanked by lower wings; strong symmetrical massing in the front elevation including paired and small-pane multi-glazed wood frame double hung windows on either side of a centered entry program; odd-numbered ranking across the front elevation; cornice molding with gable with returns at the gable ends; English course brick veneer; and gauged brick jack arch molding with keystone above numerous windows.

Because of the rural, if not isolated locations of many of the border stations, the inspection stations often included living quarters, either within the primary building or as stand-alone residences. Located across the street from the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore are two identical, 1-story, side-gabled clapboard-clad residences. These structures are of the "Cape Cod" cottage variation of the Colonial Revival design system. The combination of features that associate these residences with the Colonial Revival style include: bilateral symmetry of the front elevation, a centered entry, double hung windows in a shared ranking across the entirety of all four elevations; and framed lunette windows at the side elevations. The Colonial Revival detailing on the residences is simple, and conveys the utilitarian function of the residence while still conveying the Colonial Revival design system itself.

The renderings for the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore (these renderings were originally titled "U.S. Inspection Station—Eustis, Maine") can still be found at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Though some additions and alterations have occurred, the inspection station as currently extant is true to the form of the original front elevation rendering.⁴ These include the presence of paired wood frame, multi-glazed double hung windows, the hipped symmetrically placed garage wings, a centered chimney, and even the front entrance, though it is now obscured. Though the general form, scale, symmetry, and chimney placement of the residences is true to the rendering, numerous other details are different from them. Specifically, the structures as built feature an integrated roofed frontal massing, a different window composition, and are absent the symmetrically placed trellises (these were

² Benner, H.A. and J.L. Hughes, Report on Standard Type of Customs-Immigration Inspection Buildings for Border Highways. Congressional report to the Commissioner General of Immigration. Washington D.C., May 13, 1928: 21.

³ *Ibid.*, page 54.

⁴ U.S. Department of the Treasury, Cabinet Sketch No. 20, United States Inspection Station: Eustis, Maine. in Records Group 36, at the National Archives and Record Administration in College Park, Maryland.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 7

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

not found at any of the remaining stand-alone residences in the Inspection Station MPS). However, these changes appear to be original rather than later modifications. The fact that both detached residences are still unmoved and extant contributes to the historic integrity of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore program, as many stand-alone residences historically associated with other inspection stations have either been moved or demolished.

The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore is one of the earliest inspection stations documented in the Inspection Station MPS. At the time of its completion in 1931, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury was Judge James Wetmore, who held the position from 1915 to 1933, and whose signature is present on the Coburn Gore (Eustis) renderings. Wetmore, however, had no formal architectural training and effectively directing Wetmore's office during this period was Louis A. Simon, who had worked with the Treasury continually since 1896.⁵ Most likely, it was Simon who developed the designs for the Inspection Station and detached residences at Coburn Gore. "Simon, trained in architecture at MIT, was instrumental in the image of government projected by its public buildings, an image derived from classical western architecture, filtered perhaps through the English Georgian style or given a regional gloss, but one which continues to operate in the collective public vision of Government. Simon was unwavering in his defense of what he considered a "conservative-progressive" approach to design in which he saw "art, beauty, symmetry, harmony and rhythm."⁶

In 1933, Simon became the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, a post he held until 1939. During Simon's tenure, the Department of the Treasury was the largest architectural office in the United States, with over 700 million dollars worth of various Post Offices, Border Checkpoints, Custom Houses, and other Federal buildings. The construction of United States border stations, inspection stations, and customs and immigration inspection stations was approved by Legislation under the Act of June 25, 1910. The spate of PWA-era of construction, and the construction of this particular border station, initially resulted from the Public Buildings Act of 1926, a Congressional enabling act that doubled the number of U.S Federal buildings in existence.

The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore evolved from the contexts of Prohibition (1919-1933), the increased popularization of automobile travel, and the Public Works Administration that developed out of the Great Depression of the 1930. Contributing also to the need for an increase in Border Stations by 1919 was the imposition of head taxes and literacy tests on Canadian immigrants beginning in 1917 that had resulted in a sharp increase of illegal entry attempts into the United States.

The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore projects an iconographic image of American architecture at the international border. The inspection station has retained a considerable amount of Colonial Revival design features. This style was often used for Governmental buildings during that time, and was consciously associated with the American heritage and the American past since the 1876 Centennial celebration that triggered a desire for an understanding of American architectural lineage. The U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore and its two associated residences have retained their original location in their relatively unaltered natural and isolated setting. The integrity

⁵ Craig, Lois and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project, *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics and Symbols in United States Government Buildings* (Cambridge and London: The MIT Press, 1978) 328.

⁶ American Architect and Architecture, August, 1937, vol. 151, p. 51 in US General Services Administration, *Historic Building Preservation Program: Inspection (Mooers)* dated 04/27/94: 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine

Section 8 Page 8

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

of feeling, as a PWA-era border station intent on expressing an American sentiment at the border through a vernacular use of the Colonial Revival, is likewise unaltered.

Significance within the related Multiple Property Submission

Within the context developed in the Inspection Station MPS, the U.S. Border Inspection Stations are considered significant as the nation's first set of purpose-built customs and immigration inspection stations for land crossings. Properties are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C if they served this function and retain their essential physical characteristics and integrity from their original plan and design by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. Properties are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A if they retain overall integrity and the associative attributes that demonstrate the significant chain of events that led to their need, planning, and construction, including: the increased motor vehicle traffic at border highways in the 1920s, increased illegal immigration after the 1917 and 1921 immigration laws, and increased smuggling activity after the 1919 prohibition law. Under Criterion C, Criterion A, or both criteria, properties would be eligible at the local level of significance with a period of significance based on the year construction was completed, between 1930 and 1943.

Evaluation under Criterion A

In order to qualify for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of government, a property must have been used by the U.S. Government as a customs and immigration border inspection facility and must represent the government's response to the important chain of events related to customs and immigration law and the increased use of motor vehicles at border crossings. The border inspection stations must have been purchased, planned, designed or constructed by the U.S. Treasury Department in response to a chain of events including the imposition of head taxes and country quotas on immigration in 1917 and 1921, smuggling arising from the prohibition of alcohol in 1919, and the increase in usage of the automobile and improved roads in the 1920s. Properties that retain the aspects of integrity necessary to convey the associative attributes would be significant at the local level, within the period of significance beginning in 1930, when the first station of this group was constructed and closing in 1943, the year construction of the last station of this group was completed.

Associative Attributes

U.S. Government Ownership and demonstration of federal authority and presence: To represent the government's response to this chain of events, the U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore was planned, designed and constructed by the U.S. Government between 1928 and 1943 for use as a customs and immigration station at a land border crossing. It was designed in 1931 by the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, and built in 1931 along State Route 27 near the International Border with Canada. It was sited at one of the locations recommended by Benner and Hughes in their 1928 report, as follows: "It is accordingly recommended that a standard office building with living quarters (Type No. 2) be erected at this point."⁷ Federal authority is symbolized by the prominent flagpole in front of the inspection station building. It remained under U.S. Government ownership through and after the end of

⁷ Benner, H.A. and J.L. Hughes, Report on Standard Type of Customs-Immigration Inspection Buildings for Border Highways. Congressional report to the Commissioner General of Immigration. Washington D.C., May 13, 1928: 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 9

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

the Inspection Station MPS period of significance (1943), continues to demonstrate federal authority and presence from the historic era, and continues to retain overall integrity of **location, setting, feeling, and association**.

Proper location: To represent the proper location to inspect motor vehicles and control illegal immigration and smuggling at land borders, the property must be located at the border before traffic can disperse, or after major roads conjoin, and must be located on the right side of inbound traffic. The U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore retains **integrity of location** because it is still in its original location along the then-new State Route 27 near the International Border with Canada. In their 1928 report, Benner and Hughes recommended this location because: “A new highway is under construction, which, it is expected, will be completed by the coming summer, and will absorb considerable traffic, as it is the most direct connection from Canadian points to the Rangely Lakes and other resort districts in this section of Maine.”⁸

Proper facilities: To represent the proper facilities for a border inspection station, a property must convey the protection of officers, motorists, and goods from the elements. In their 1928 report, Benner and Hughes recommended proper facilities be constructed at Coburn Gore, not only because the new highway would increase motorists, but because there were no local facilities available for officers. “There is no settlement on this highway near the boundary except on the Canadian side of the line, so that it is impossible to rent suitable quarters for either office purposes or as a dwelling for the officer in charge.”⁹

At Coburn Gore, protection from inclement weather was provided by a porte-cochere, garage wings, inspection pits; a pair of detached residential buildings for the officers, and the efficient placement of combined functions within the office building. Integrity at the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore is relatively high among the properties in the Inspection Station MPS, including the many intact interior furnishings and extant residence buildings. Despite the replacement of the original porte-cochere and the infill of two of the eight garage bays, the overall property retains integrity of **design and materials**, and continues to convey its original range of proper facilities.

Dignified and attractive surroundings: To represent the government’s efforts to create an environment to raise morale and convey an impression of federal authority, a property must be well sited and retain elements such as flagpoles and landscaped areas. To be eligible for listing, it must retain **integrity of setting, feeling, and association**. The setting of the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore has not been significantly changed, and it retains much of its original appearance, including its original flagpole. It’s regionally appropriate Colonial Revival architecture has been maintained despite the noted alterations, and it continues to be used as an inspection station, and therefore retains integrity of **feeling and association**.

Fair and adequate service to the public: To represent the government’s responsibility to the treatment of the public, a property must have features or spaces to protect goods against dust and the elements, provide privacy from onlookers, and have adequate capacity to serve the increasing volume of motor vehicle traffic. Generally, a property meeting the requirements for proper facilities would also represent this associative attribute. However, private

⁸ Ibid., page 21.

⁹ Ibid., page 21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 10

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

detention areas and porte-cocheres for additional lanes are also important to represent this attribute. At Coburn Gore, adequate service to the public is demonstrated by the original design of the porte-cochere to accommodate three lanes of traffic, by the provision of eight bays for the storage and inspection of vehicles, and by the provision of ample office space in the station building, upstairs as well as downstairs.

Decent living quarters for officers: To represent the government's responsibility to retain quality officers, a property may have separate living quarters downstairs, upstairs, or in detached residences. The Benner and Hughes report of 1928 recognized that the need for living quarters was flexible and could be changed to accommodate the needs of a particular station over time. Therefore, because of the changing needs of Customs and Immigration over time, alteration of the living quarters for another use or removal of detached residences would not disqualify a property for listing. At Coburn Gore, two detached residences were provided for quarters for the officers. Properties that do retain *integrity of design and materials* of the living quarters that were in effect on the property before or until 1943 may be considered exceptionally important relative to the other stations, and this is the case at Coburn Gore.

Significance – Conclusion

The U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore was included in the Multiple Property Submission (MPS) for *U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico*. As demonstrated in the Description section of this registration form, the U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore retains most aspects of integrity and meets the registration requirements in the Inspection Station MPS to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, period of significance 1931. Constructed in 1931, it was sited alongside a border highway in direct response to a chain of events including the imposition of head taxes and country quotas on immigration in 1917 and 1921, smuggling arising from the prohibition of alcohol in 1919, and the increase in usage of the automobile and improved roads in the 1920s. Despite some alterations, the building is a good example of the Colonial Revival style, particularly for its associative values as a record of the self-image of Federal government buildings during the 1930s as interpreted by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. It retains all of its original program elements, and well demonstrates the historic characteristics of MPS Property Type Number 2: 5-bay Inspection Station.

In a letter dated September 9, 2008, the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer stated: “We concur with GSA’s findings that the buildings and grounds associated with the following border stations meet one or more of the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places: Ferry Point; Calais; Coburn Gore; Fort Fairfield; Limestone; and Orient.”¹⁰

In the same letter, the Maine SHPO concurred that the U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore met Criterion A but that it did not meet Criterion C because of a lack of integrity as follows: “As the only site in the state with detached residential units extant, the significance of the Coburn Gore station as a property type is enhanced. However, the alterations to the siding (all three buildings) and fenestration affect the property’s integrity of materials, workmanship

¹⁰ Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr., State Historic Preservation Officer (Maine). Letter to Ms. Claire C. Hosker, Assoc. AIA, Center for Historic Buildings, Office of the Chief Architect, US. General Services Administration, September 9, 2008.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 8 Page 11

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

and design. Also, neither residence reflects the plan on file at NARA. This property barely has enough integrity to be registered under Criterion C, although it appears to be eligible under Criterion A.”

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 9 Page 12

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Bibliographic References

- Benner, H.A. and J.L. Hughes. Report on Standard Type of Customs-Immigration Buildings for Border Highways. Congressional report to the Commissioner General of Immigration. Washington: May 13, 1928.
- Barba + Wheelock Architecture, Preservation + Design, and OEST Associates. Maine Border Stations, Historic Preservation review: Observations and Recommendations. Portland, ME: self published, May 11, 2004.
- Berger, Louis & Associates, Inc. U.S. Border Stations, Vermont. Historic Preservation Plan: Draft Submission. East Orange, NJ: Louis Berger & Associates, Inc. October, 1994.
- Boyle • Wagoner Architects, *U.S. Border Stations: Metaline Falls, Laurier and Curlew (Ferry), Washington*. Seattle: Boyle • Wagoner Architects, 1996.
- Craig, Lois and the Staff of the Federal Architecture Project, The Federal Presence : Architecture, Politics and Symbols in United States Government Buildings. Cambridge and London : The MIT Press, 1978.
- ICF Jones & Stokes on behalf of U.S. GSA. U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico. Multiple Property Submission Historic Context Statement. Los Angeles: ICF Jones & Stokes, 10/14/2008.
- Shettleworth, Earle G., Jr., State Historic Preservation Officer (Maine). Letter to Ms. Claire C. Hosker, Assoc. AIA, Center for Historic Buildings, Office of the Chief Architect, US. General Services Administration, September 9, 2008.
- U.S. Department of the Treasury. Cabinet Sketch No. 20, United States Inspection Station: Eustis, Maine. in Records Group 36, at the National Archives and Record Administration in College Park, Maryland.
- U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Building Preservation Program: Inspection (Mooers) dated 04/27/94.

Please refer to the primary MPS National Register application for bibliographic entries related to the shared themes and context of the U.S. Border and Inspection Stations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 10 Page 13

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Geographical Data

Boundary Description

Two certain lots or parcels of land located in the gore north of townships 2 and 3, R. 6, west of Bingham's Kennebec purchase (commonly known as Coburn Gore), in the county of Franklin and the state of Maine, bounded and described as follows:

Parcel One:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the southerly sideline of state route 27 and the international boundary line between the United States of America and Canada, said point being located south 43°36'52" east a distance of four and 82/100 (4.82) feet from international boundary marker 429b;

Thence north 88°19'49" east by said State Route 27 a distance of three hundred sixty-eight and 25/100 (368.25) feet to a capped iron rod #299 (found) and the northwesterly corner of land now or formerly of Collette Labonte Boulanger and real I. Boulanger as described in a deed recorded in the Franklin County registry of deeds in book 1876, page 80;

Thence south 01°14'44" east by said land of Boulanger a distance of two hundred and 00/100 (200.00) feet to a 1" pipe (found) and land now or formerly of Megantic Fish & Game Corporation as described in a deed recorded in said registry in book 364, page 321;

Thence south 88°19'49" west by said land of Megantic Fish & Game Corporation a distance of two hundred forty-two and 37/100 (242.37) feet to a 1" pipe (found) and said international boundary;

Thence north 31°19'37" west by said international boundary a distance of one hundred ninety-three and 34/100 (193.34) feet to a 5/8" rebar with cap (set);

Thence north 43°36'52" west by said international boundary a distance of forty-three and 00/100 (43.00) feet to the point of beginning, containing 1.38 acres, more or less.

Parcel Two:

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the northerly sideline of State Route 27 and the international boundary line between the United States of America and Canada, said point being located north 44°32'52" west a distance of three and 18/100 (3.18) feet from International Boundary Marker 429a;

Thence north 44°32'52" W by said international boundary a distance of one hundred eighty-seven and 38/100 (187.38) feet to a 5/8" rebar with cap (set) and land now or formerly of Coburn Gore, LLC as described in a deed recorded in said registry in book 2456, page 264;

Thence north 78°25'51" east by said land of Coburn Gore, LLC a distance of five hundred sixty-six and 15/100 (566.15) feet to a 6"x6" concrete monument (found);

Thence south 01°14'44" east by said land of Coburn Gore, LLC and by land now or formerly of Brian G. Ricker and Tracey E. Ricker as described in a deed recorded in said registry in book 2125, page 237 a distance of two hundred thirty-four and 65/100 (234.65) feet to a 3/4" bent iron pipe (found) and the northerly sideline of said State Route 27;

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section 10 Page 14

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and Mexico

Thence south 88°19'49" west by said State Route 27 a distance of four hundred twenty-eight and 49/100 (428.49) feet to the point of beginning, containing 2.18 acres, more or less.

1. The bearings on this survey are based upon the Maine state plane coordinate system, west zone, NAD 83, as determined by global positioning system (GPS) observations.
2. The Maine state plane, west zone, NAD83, U.S. foot coordinate for the International Boundary Monument 429b found on the southerly side of route 27 has a northing = 928496.185, easting = 2788004.034, and NAVD88 elevation = 107.41.
3. On-target locating service was contacted to locate utilities and the following utilities were observed: water (private well), septic (onsite septic), electric (Hydro Quebec) and telephone (Verizon). All field marked utilities and field observed utilities were subsequently field located and are shown as normal weight lines on this plan.
4. Unconfirmed utilities shown on this drawing as screened back lines are approximate only and were transferred from various best available government and utility sources. Any future development or construction must be aware of certain unknown or underground lines that may exist and follow all appropriate utility notifications. This survey is not responsible for the complete resolution of all buried or obscure utility lines.
5. The boundary field traverse error of closure = 1:41527.
6. This survey represents the compilation of all available records and information provided from the various government agencies or researched by the surveyor or from the referenced title report. Certain Land Ports of Entry (LPOE) sites can have a wide variance in the amount and details of past records, lease areas, fee ownerships, previous surveys, utilities, etc. Certain remote LPOEs may have never had any clearly defined boundary limits prior to this survey effort. All such findings or boundary determinations will be duly noted.

Boundary Justification

The Coburn Gore LPOE consists of approximately one acre of partially developed property. The facility is located in a rural area bisected by Highway 27. The topography is fairly flat except along the south side of the property, where the grade drops approximately five feet before flattening out again. The majority of the site, adjacent to the north side of the Main Building is paved. The site is not surrounded by chain-link fence. Adjacent land use includes a few residential homes and undeveloped wooded areas. There is minimal landscaping located on the site except for grassy areas and mature trees located at the north and south perimeters of the property. Whereas the facility occupies the south side of Highway 27, four government staff houses occupy the north side.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 16 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

PHOTOGRAPHS

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: North elevation, view:southwest

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation1.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 17 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Garage wing and primary building side elevation detail, view: southwest

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation2.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 18 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Window detail, view: south

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation3.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 19 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: West wing garage, view: south

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation4.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 20 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: East elevation, view: west

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation5.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 21 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Commemorative plaque, front elevation, view: south

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation6.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 22
_____ *Mexico*

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Rear elevation, view: northwest

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation7.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 23
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Rear elevation detail, view: northwest

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation8.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 24 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Flagpole, view: northwest

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation9.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 25 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: Stair, view: southeast

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation10.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 26 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: East Residence. Front elevation, view: north

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation11.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 27 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: East residence, side elevation, view: east

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation12.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 28 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: West residence, front elevation, view: north

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation13.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 29 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: West residence, side elevation, view: east

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation14.tiff



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

*U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore Franklin
County, Maine*

Section _____ Photos _____ Page 30 _____
Mexico

MPS: U.S. Border Inspection Stations, States Bordering Canada and

U.S. Inspection Station—Coburn Gore
Franklin County, Maine

Photographer: David Greenwood, Jones and Stokes

Date of photograph: October 2006

Negative: GSA

Description of view: West residence, rear elevation, view: south

Photo number: ME_Franklin County_CoburnGoreBorderStation15.tiff







PUBLIC RESTROOM

Coca-Cola
Diet Coke







A W MELLON
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
JAMES A WETMORE
ACTING SUPERVISING ARCHITECT
1931







UNITED STATES
CUSTOMS
AND
IMMIGRATION
STOP - REPORT













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY U.S. Inspection Station--Coburn Gore, Maine
NAME:

MULTIPLE U.S. Border Inspection Stations MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Franklin

DATE RECEIVED: 7/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/22/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/10/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000558

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 9.10.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

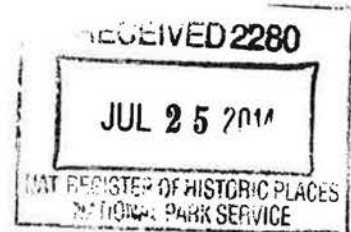
If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



GSA Public Buildings Service

November 14, 2011

Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of the State Historian
55 Capitol Street
Augusta, Maine 04333



Dear Mr. Shettleworth:

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to submit for your review and concurrence the enclosed National Register of Historic Places registration package for the Multiple Property Submission, *U.S. Border Inspection Stations*, which includes the following stations located in the state of Maine:

- U.S. Inspection Station – Calais (Ferry Point), Maine
- U.S. Inspection Station – Calais (Milltown), Maine
- U.S. Inspection Station – Coburn Gore, Maine
- U.S. Inspection Station – Fort Fairfield, Maine
- U.S. Inspection Station – Limestone, Maine
- U.S. Inspection Station – Orient, Maine

GSA previously submitted to your offices for your review the context statement, matrix and individual nominations within your state's jurisdiction. We have addressed all comments received.

The resulting following documents are enclosed for your review:

- A copy of the complete Multiple Property Documentation Form;
- Copy of the individual registration form for each nominated station within your state;
- Copy of the USGS map with UTM References for each nominated station; and a
- Photograph CD for each nominated station.
- Also included is a copy of a supplemental informational matrix document we developed (for ease of reference) entitled "U.S. Border Inspection Stations, 1930-1943," plus an
- Original archival National Register of Historic Places signature page for the Multiple Property Documentation Form; and an
- Original archival National Register of Historic Places signature page for each individual station registration form.

U.S. General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002
www.gsa.gov

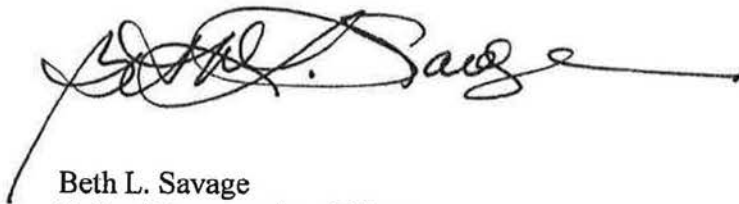
The copies of the Multiple Property Documentation Form, matrix document, individual registration forms, and the USGS maps and photograph CDs for each station are provided for your records.

We ask that you sign and return the original archival National Register of Historic Places signature pages for the Multiple Property Documentation Form and the six individual station registration forms.

An important note: when signed, please return these signature pages via UPS (we have provided a return UPS slip for this purpose) as packages returned via regular mail to our offices are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. When ready, we will forward the entire archival package to the National Park Service for approval.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the nomination package, please contact Claire Hosker at (202) 501-1578.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Beth L. Savage", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures