

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

SG-1927

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: Hartford Fire Station
Other names/site number: _____
Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1 Hartford Square
City or town: Augusta State: Maine County: Kennebec
Not For Publication: _____ Vicinity: _____

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

_____ national _____ statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A _____ B _____ C _____ D

<i>Krist A. Mahoney, SHPO</i>		<i>11/8/2017</i>
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		

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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:)

Don Edson De Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1.2.18
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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire station

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire station

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: concrete, Walls: brick, concrete block, Roof: vinyl membrane, Other: wood, vinyl, glass

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

Sited prominently atop the hill south of the Water Street Historic District, the Hartford Fire Station terminates the view south from downtown Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine (see photo 6). It is a two-story flat roofed brick and concrete block building with the six-bay façade facing north onto Water Street at its intersection with Gage Street. The building sits back from the street with a paved apron between the street and the overhead doors in the front. Stylistically, the building is early 20th century Classical Revival. The red tapestry brick with cast stone trim station was designed by the Augusta architectural firm Bunker and Savage in 1919 and built in 1920-21. The architectural firm was established in 1918 and Hartford Fire Station was one of their first projects. Large overhead doors on the front façade provide access to the first-floor bays and fire engines, while double-hung windows on the second floor light the living spaces and offices for the firemen and Chief. The Hartford Fire Station is in a mixed residential and commercial area, between the Water Street commercial center and the Maine State House and associated governmental buildings. The fire station is in good condition and retains integrity to the period of significance.

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Narrative Description

EXTERIOR:

The Hartford Fire Station sits on a roughly V-shaped paved lot at the intersection of Water and Gage streets, just south of the downtown commercial district. The location is central to the downtown commercial district to the north, central residential neighborhood to the west, state government complex to the south, and neighborhoods on the opposite side of the Kennebec River to the east. Two bridges cross the river in relatively close proximity to the fire station. With the creation of one of those bridges in 1949, several homes were demolished to adjust traffic flow. The station property was increased by portions of three lots for additional parking.

The fire station is a two-story, rectangular red tapestry brick and concrete block building, six bays wide and four bays deep on the west end. The east end is approximately half the depth of the west, with no fenestration. The shallower portion of the building is located behind the first two bays. The fire station is constructed with a reinforced concrete frame and has a flat roof.

The primary façade faces north toward Water Street and the downtown commercial district. The façade is faced with red tapestry brick sitting on a low concrete water table and is six wide bays. The first bay contains an arched-top tripartite window with a tripartite transom. The transom retains its wood sash. The window has a cast stone sill, keystone, and voussoirs at the spring point of the arch. Slightly projecting brick piers with cast stone capitals frame the second bay, which contains the pedestrian entrance on the first story and extends above the parapet in an arch containing a large clock face. The entrance door is a modern glass door with an aluminum frame with a historic cast stone surround. The remaining four vehicle bays have arched doors with cast stone keystones and voussoirs. The openings have been updated with modern overhead garage doors. Each bay door is flanked by concrete bolsters at the base of the piers, intended to prevent fire trucks from hitting the sides of the opening. Large cast iron light fixtures with round milk glass globes are located between the vehicle bay doors. The second story is ten bays wide. Bay one has a tripartite window like that below on the first floor but without the arched transom. The second bay contains a tall tripartite window with tripartite transom. Serving the interior stairwell landing, this window sits atop the door surround on the first floor and extends nearly to ceiling height on the second story. The remaining eight bays contain paired single windows over each of the wide vehicle doors below. All of the windows on the second story are one-over-one vinyl replacement sash with cast stone sills and brick keystones, except in bay one, where there is no keystone. Between the tops of the arched vehicle doors and the sills of the second story windows a cast stone name block reading "HARTFORD FIRE STATION" is located above bays four and five. To either side of the name block, small square cast stone blocks mark the corners of rectangular recessed brick panels. A continuous band of cast stone runs across the façade at the tops of the window keystones and bay two pier capitals. Above this is a narrow brick frieze and a cast stone denticulated cornice. In bay two, a cast stone date block reading "1920" is centered in the frieze. A brick parapet rises above the cornice, with the arched clock surround in bay two. This is capped with cast stone. The parapet is capped in sheet metal. A flag pole extends above the roof line at the center of the façade.

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The brick and cast stone cornice of the façade turns the corners and extends only a short distance onto the east and west elevations. The remainder of these elevations are unornamented concrete block. The west elevation has four bays on each story. The first story window openings have been infilled with concrete block. The second story windows have one-over-one vinyl replacement sash. The narrow front section of the east elevation has no fenestration. The set back portion of the east elevation has three bays on each story. The first bay on the first story contains a narrow one-over-one window. The other two bays each contain a single pane fixed sash. The first two bays on the second story contain one-over-one vinyl windows and the third contains a modern aluminum single light door, served by a wood fire escape.

The south (rear) elevation is also concrete block without ornamentation. Due to the difference in depth of the eastern and western portions of the building, the elevation is broken into two sections by the setback. The eastern section of the south elevation contains one bay on each story. On the first story, an original window opening has been partially infilled with brick to accommodate a smaller vinyl one-over-one window. The second story has a single vinyl one-over-one window. The wider western section of the elevation has six bays on the first floor and five on the second. Bay three on the first floor contains a modern one-light over two panel steel door. The remaining openings contain a mix of one-over-one and single light fixed sash of various sizes. This entire elevation has been covered with gray solar panels in an aluminum framework from the first-floor window sill height to the top of the parapet, with openings for the door and windows.

INTERIOR:

The interior plan of the building is largely intact from its original design. The majority of the first floor of the fire station is a large open space, or apparatus room, with square columns supporting beams of reinforced concrete. The floor is unfinished concrete, and the walls are painted concrete block. The painted ceiling is the exposed concrete floor structure of the second story. The narrower portion of the building to the east contains the entry lobby, stairs, dispatch office, and a small bedroom. These spaces are finished with plaster walls and have vinyl tile floors.

The stair rises from the basement to the second story, closed off with fire doors at the first-floor level. The wooden stairway retains its historic railing system and chair rail on the plaster walls. Non-slip vinyl treads have been installed on the wood treads. At the top of the stair, a reception area and chief's office are to the east, in the narrow portion of the building. To the west of the stair, the landing opens into a large training room for the firemen. This room is top-lit by two large square skylights. A series of small rooms open off this room along the north side of the building. These contain offices and sleeping quarters for firemen. The west end of the building has two bedrooms at the center and a living room in the southwest corner. The kitchen is on the south wall, opening to both the training room and the living room. Restrooms are east of the kitchen followed by a small conference room located in the southeast corner.

Second story walls are plaster or gypsum board. Modern suspended acoustical tile ceilings with recessed lighting are in most spaces. Some historic painted wood trim remains on doors,

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windows, and baseboards. New wood trim with a varnished finish has been installed in some areas. Doors are c. 1970's flush veneer doors, either painted or with varnished finish. Some have a single light in them. Flooring is a combination of vinyl tile, ceramic tile, and modern laminate plank.

The basement of the fire station is unfinished with exposed concrete surfaces and contains storage areas, a boiler room, and a gym for the firefighters.

Overall, the building retains a good degree of integrity in spite of the replacement of windows and overhead doors on the engine bays, as well as updated interior finishes in the second story. The floor plan is intact on all levels.

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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

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1920-1967

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bunker and Savage, Architects (1919-2015), Augusta, ME

C.A. Brooks, Contractor (active dates unknown), Augusta, ME

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The 1920 Hartford Fire Station in Augusta, Kennebec County, Maine is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A: Politics/Government for its association with municipal fire protection services in the city of Augusta. It represents one period within the local city government's efforts to provide modern

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and efficient fire protection services to the community, as required under the city charter and ordinances. The station served as the city's central fire station and is the community's first direct response to the development of motorized fire fighting vehicles. When constructed, this station incorporated modern construction techniques, up-to-date conveniences and 20th century technologies such as a new fire alarm system. The building was designed by the noted Augusta architectural firm of Bunker and Savage as one of the firm's first projects. The fire station has remained in use since 1920 and serves the same function in 2017 that it did in 1920. The period of significance is 1920-1967 extending from the date of construction until fifty years before the present.

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

As in many Maine towns, the earliest fire-fighting efforts in Augusta were made by private companies which owned the fire-fighting equipment and were social organizations as much as service organizations. Augusta's first private fire company was formed for mutual protection of its members against fire. They had printed articles of association, which required each member to keep ready for use two leathern fire buckets, and a canvas bag for removal of goods at fires. Although the fire company was independent of the town, it came increasingly under the control of the local government beginning in 1799 when the town began to appoint fire wardens to supervise the private companies of fire-fighters.¹ A hand-pumper fire engine was purchased at this time, likely the Washingtonian. It is not clear whether this was purchased by the city or by one of the private companies.

The town of Augusta purchased the Deluge, a hand operated engine to pump water with, in 1823. An act of the Legislature in 1835 created the Village of Augusta corporation, encompassing the most developed part of the town, allowing the village corporation to assess a tax on property owners "for the purpose, to raise money for the purchase, repair, and preservation of one or more Fire Engines, Hose or other apparatus for the extinguishment of fire, and for organizing and maintaining within the limits of said territory an efficient Fire Department, and also a further sum not exceeding one hundred dollars annually to defray the expense of ringing one of the bells in said town of Augusta."²

The Deluge is recorded as being used when a significant fire occurred on Water Street in 1838, and two Hallowell engines "were present and rendered valuable service."³ When the next significant fire struck on Water Street in 1850, two city-owned hand-pumpers, the Deluge and the Washingtonian were used to fight it. Once again, Hallowell provided two engines to help fight the fire and the Uncle Sam, belonging to the United States Arsenal, was brought across the river on the ice to assist as well.⁴

¹ North, James W. *The History of Augusta* (reprint of 1870 edition), New England History Press, Somersworth, NH, 1981, 316.

² Maine State Legislature. *Private and Special Laws of the State of Maine, January 1835*, Augusta, 1835, p. 824-825.

³ North, 593.

⁴ North, 681, 682.

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A serious fire at the Maine Insane Asylum killed 28 people in May 1850, leading to calls for additional firefighting equipment for the city, which now had a population of 8,000 citizens. At the time of the fire, the Deluge was not operational and the fire was fought by the Uncle Sam from the Arsenal and the two Hallowell engines. No mention was found of the Washingtonian in relation to this fire, or any subsequent fires, suggesting it was no longer in use in Augusta. In December of the same year, the City Council voted to purchase two additional fire engines. These were manufactured by the L. Button Company of Waterford, New York and were named the Atlantic #3 and the Pacific #4. Built of mahogany, the 7' 10" long by 2' 8" wide twin engines were delivered by boat to Hallowell on May 17, 1851.

The city built the Cushnoc Fire Station on Bridge Street to house the two new fire engines in 1851.⁵ By 1853, Augusta owned two more hand-pumper engines, the Atlantic and the Pacific. In this year, a large fire destroyed a flouring mill, the old Pitts House, the kyanizing shop of the Kennebec and Portland Railroad, a block of six saw mills, and a machine shop. The losses totaled \$75,000 and put 200 men out of work.

Three large buildings were destroyed in separate fires in 1862, the Phoenix Block, the Titcomb House, and the Kennebec House. Concern that these could have become much larger fires if they had spread, led to calls for the city to purchase a steam pumper engine.⁶ This was finally done in 1865 and the firemen hosted a public celebration of the new engine, the Cushnoc in August of that year. The Cushnoc was built by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in Manchester, NH, and delivered in August 1865.⁷ It was the 113th steam fire engine built by the company and weighed 6,700 pounds. It was pulled by a team of horses. Less than a month later, the Great Fire of September 1865 destroyed eighty-one buildings on Water Street, causing a half million dollars in damage.⁸ The fire destroyed nearly the entire downtown commercial district of Augusta, from Winthrop Street to Bridge Street and remains the most devastating fire in the city's history in terms of damage to property.

In 1877, the Greek Revival style Cushnoc Fire Station on Bridge Street was remodeled in the Italianate style.⁹ The following year, the city purchased a second steam pumper, the City of Augusta (some sources state it was named the Atlantic 2) which was also housed at the Cushnoc station. This engine was built by the Augusta firm, Hill & Moorlen and was one of only two fire engines they made following a patent granted them in 1878. The other engine went to Hallowell. The Augusta engine was sold to Livermore Falls prior to 1896.¹⁰ The city's first fire hydrant was installed in 1886. Two years later, two hose houses were constructed and hose carts placed in them.¹¹ One was at Cushnoc Heights (Sand Hill), in the vicinity of the intersection of Northern Avenue and Old Belfast Road, and the other in Pettingill's Corner (near the intersection of Belfast and Bangor streets) housing the Atlantic II hose cart, was on Cony Street. At this point in time, six companies totaling several hundred men provided fire

⁵ Shettleworth, Earle G. *Victorian Augusta*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, SC, 2008, 23.

⁶ North, 728-733.

⁷ Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. *Amoskeag Steam Fire Engines*, Manchester, NH, 1866, p. 49.

⁸ North, 757-768

⁹ Shettleworth, 23.

¹⁰ King, William T. *History of the American Steam Fire-engine*, Boston, 1896, p. 124-125.

¹¹ Morse, Henry G. *History of the Augusta Fire Department*, Augusta, ME, 1906, np.

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protection service for the city. Fire bells were rung at the two hose houses just mentioned and at the Congregational Church. An air operated horn on City Hall also sounded the fire alarm.¹²

In 1909, the City of Augusta was considering the purchase of a new fire engine, as reported in the *Municipal Journal and Engineer*, a national publication.¹³ It appears no engine was purchased. Three years later, the horse drawn apparatus of the department consisted of one steam pumping engine, one hose wagon, one chemical and hose wagon, one ladder truck, and one chief's buggy.¹⁴ Other equipment included four hand hose reels with 8,000 feet of hose.¹⁵ Also in 1912, the same publication reported that a new fire station was to be built in Augusta at a cost of \$20,000, and that it would be equipped with a "motor apparatus."¹⁶ This appears to be a new fire station on Sand Hill, the residential neighborhood north of the commercial downtown. The March 1913 issue of *The Motor Truck*, a trade publication, reported that Chief Reynolds, "recommends the replacement of some horse drawn vehicles by automobiles, also a new fire station in the hill section of the city, to have two motor wagons in service."¹⁷ It appears the fire station was built, but the motorized fire engines were not purchased. In 1914, it was reported, "An order providing that committee on fire department be authorized to exchange combination chemical wagon now in use at Central fire station for motor-driven apparatus has been passed."¹⁸ It seems this exchange did not occur, as the City still owned the combination chemical and hose wagon in 1920. In 1916, the Augusta Fire Department received its first motor driven fire truck. Manufactured by White-Kress, the truck was equipped with a pump, 1,200 feet of hose, a 40 gallon chemical tank, and 200 feet of chemical hose. It could travel 50 miles-per-hour fully loaded "in favorable conditions" and was "electrically equipped" with searchlight, interior lighting, and self-starting.¹⁹ At that time, the department was also equipped with one steam engine, sixteen chemical hand carts, one hose and ladder truck (horse drawn), one hose wagon, three hose carts, four horses, and 8,750 feet of hose. The total value of equipment was \$25,000 and the value of fire department buildings was \$6,000. The department had four full time employees and sixty-six volunteer firemen. The annual expenses of the fire department were \$18,000.²⁰

In the 1919 *Annual Report of the City of Augusta*, (issued in January 1920) Mayor Burleigh Martin made the case for a new fire station:

Augusta has as good, if not the best fire department in the state of Maine. Its members cannot be excelled for devotion to duty or in the efficiency of their work. To ask any of these men to longer occupy the Cushnoc Hose House, verges on the criminal, for it is not only now unsuitable, it is unsafe. To repair it even

¹² Morse, Henry G. *History of the Augusta Fire Department*, Augusta, ME, 1906, np.

¹³ *Municipal Journal & Engineer*, Volume XXVI, No. 12, Municipal Journal and Engineer, Incorporated, New York, 1909, p. 514.

¹⁴ *Municipal Journal & Public Works*, Volume XXXIII, New York, July-December, 1912, p. 476.

¹⁵ *Municipal Journal & Public Works*, Volume XXXIII, New York, July-December, 1912, p. 490.

¹⁶ *Municipal Journal & Public Works*, Volume XXXIII, No. 24, New York, 1912, p. 633.

¹⁷ *Motor Truck: The National Authority of Power Haulage*, Volume 4, Automobile Journal Publishing Company, Pawtucket, RI, p. 245.

¹⁸ *Municipal Journal & Public Works*, Volume XXXVII, No. 24, New York, 1914, p. 875.

¹⁹ *Municipal Journal & Public Works*, Volume XLI No. 23, New York, July-December, 1916, p. 715.

²⁰ Spectator Company. *The Spectator Insurance Year Book, Fire and Marine, 1921*, New York, 1921, p. C-142.

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temporarily, would cost from eight to ten thousand dollars. I believe that even although the cost of building is high today, it is still better business to build today, than to expensively patch today and build tomorrow. Augusta is now in Class "C" in insurance rating and the rate on a frame, shingled roof dwelling is \$1.20 on \$100.00 on insurance for five years, while Class "B" rating from which we are about 13 points is \$.96, while the mercantile rates are also considerably lower, a modern fire station and alarm system, with one or two other minor improvements would give us the desired rating and would result in considerable savings to the citizens of this City. I therefore recommend that we take under advisement at once, the question of erecting a modern fire station, the money to be raised by a bond issue.²¹

In July 1920, the City of Augusta issued twenty-year bonds to raise \$70,000 for the construction of the new Hartford Fire Station.²² The 1920 *Annual Report* records the value of the existing fire stations. Cushnoc on Bridge Street was the most valuable, at \$1,500 with the Atlantic Hose house on Cony Street following in value at \$600 and the Capitol Hose house on Grove Street at \$400. The hose houses on Bangor Street and Northern Avenue (Sand Hill) were each valued at \$150.²³ The new Hartford Fire Station was to cost twenty-five times the combined value of the city's five existing fire stations.

The new Hartford Fire Station was constructed in 1920-21 between the state government buildings and the commercial downtown and within easy reach of the city's principal residential and industrial areas. Augusta's modern fire station was built on the former site of the Hartford House and C. H. Chisam Livery and Feed Stable on Hartford Square. Prior to purchase by the city in 1920, the hotel property was owned by the Hartford family. George Huntington Hartford (1833-1917), owner and President of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company (A&P) retained ownership of the Augusta property after the death of his parents.²⁴ George H. Hartford died in 1917, leaving the family's Augusta property on Hartford Square to his son, George L. Hartford. George L. sold the property to the City of Augusta in 1920 for "One dollar and other valuable consideration."²⁵

The station was designed in 1920 by the Augusta architectural firm Bunker and Savage, which had formed only the year before by William G. Bunker (1872-1957) and Arthur R. Savage (1889-1958). Using modern building materials and techniques, the building was built with a reinforced concrete frame to support the fire engine bays on the first floor with walls constructed of concrete blocks and faced with tapestry brick veneer on the façade. The modern fire alarm system included an air horn signal that could be heard throughout the city. It was tested twice a day at specific times and was used by local residents to set their clocks. The cost of the new alarm system was a significant expense in the construction of the Hartford Fire Station. The air compressor to operate the signal horn cost \$1,865 and the remainder of

²¹ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1919*, Augusta, Maine, 1920, p. 4.

²² City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1920*, Augusta, Maine, 1921, p. 13.

²³ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1919*, Augusta, Maine, 1920, p. 7.

²⁴ Anderson, Avis H. *A & P: The Story of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company*, Charleston, SC, 2002, p. 46.

²⁵ Kennebec County Registry of Deeds, Book 582 Page 547.

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the alarm system cost \$9,480.²⁶ Bunker & Savage, architects were paid \$1,787.80 in 1920²⁷ and an additional \$767 in 1921²⁸.

The modern brick and concrete block building contained four bays for fire equipment. The facilities for on-duty firemen were much improved from those at the 1857 Cushnoc Fire Station, which was replaced by the new building. These included a modern kitchen and bathroom, individual sleeping rooms, and large well-lighted spaces for training and relaxation between calls. Fire alarm box signals and telephone calls to the fire department were received in the dispatch room on the first floor. A sleeping room was provided immediately behind the dispatch room for over-night dispatch operators. The Fire Chief's office was located above the dispatch room, on the second floor.

When built, the fire station included stalls for the horses who still pulled the hose wagon. Photos taken shortly after construction show both a motorized fire truck and the horse-drawn hose wagon posed in front of the building. In 1921, the city spent an additional \$3,557 on a second White combination fire truck, to be housed at the Cony Street station.²⁹ Following the completion of the Hartford Fire Station in May 1921, the fire department reorganized and discontinued use of the Cushnoc Fire Station and the hose houses on Grove Street, Bangor Street, and Northern Avenue. All equipment was located either at the new fire station or on Cony Street.³⁰

According to the *Annual Reports*, total salaries and wages for the year 1921 totaled \$16,855.60, compared to \$11,335.96 in 1919 and \$12,590.20 in 1920. Comparing the breakdown of figures for 1920 and 1921, the wages of firemen and drivers increased from \$7,483 to \$8,436.60. Firemen and drivers are listed by name in the reports. The number of firemen remains at three (Chief Engineer and two assistant engineers), with drivers increasing from four to five between the two years. The largest increase was for Call men, jumping from \$3,357 to \$6,552. The number of call men is not listed for either year, but it appears that more were hired with the completion of Hartford Fire Station and reorganization of the department. The total fire department budget increased from \$18,269.26 to \$28,721.71 between 1919 and 1921. In the 1921 *Annual Report*, the Mayor reported, "The fire department with its new station, two fire trucks, a competent chief and a well trained force, is the equal of the best, by reason of which we have secured a "B" rating, which means a savings of approximately \$150,000 to our citizens on one renewal of their fire insurance policies"³¹.

Changes in fire-fighting equipment and technology have required few changes to the Hartford Fire Station. Dispatching is now handled on a regional basis from another location. The second story interior received some updated finishes in the 1970's, to provide nicer accommodations for on-duty firemen. Heavier fire engines and aging concrete have required reinforcement of the floor in the fire engine bays with heavy timber framework in the basement.

²⁶ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1921* Augusta, Maine, 1922, p. 43.

²⁷ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1920*, Augusta, Maine, 1921, p. 34.

²⁸ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1921* Augusta, Maine, 1922, p. 43.

²⁹ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1921* Augusta, Maine, 1922, p. 36.

³⁰ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1921* Augusta, Maine, 1922, p. 36.

³¹ City of Augusta, Maine. *Annual Report of the City of Augusta, Maine, 1921* Augusta, Maine, 1922, p. 5.

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In 1920, the Hartford Fire Station represented a significant investment by the city in creating a modern facility to provide necessary firefighting services to the citizens of Augusta. It continues to serve that function in 2017 as the oldest functioning fire station in the city. The Bangor Street sub-station, now named the Daryl Parker Wells Fire Station, was built in the 1950's. Two sub-stations were built in the 1960's, one on Hospital Street (no longer in use) and one on Armory Street (remains in use). A new sub-station to serve the expanding commercial area of North Augusta was completed in 2017, replacing the mid-20th century Sand Hill sub-station. The 19th century Cushnoc Fire Station was sold and converted to retail use after the Hartford station was built. It survives on Bridge Street in altered form.

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Levinson, Marc. *The Great A&P, and the Struggle for Small Business in America*, New York, 2011.

HARTFORD FIRE STATION

Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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Reed, Roger G. Multiple Resources of Augusta's Central Business District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, ME: 1987.

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HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

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): 021-0665

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one 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):

HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: 19 Easting: 438142 Northing: 4906806
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundary encompasses Augusta tax lot 33-268, as shown on the attached Augusta Tax Map detail.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all the city-owned lot on which the Hartford Fire Station was historically located and minor additions to the lot due to street creation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Scott T. Hanson/Architectural Historian
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 306
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
e-mail: s.t.hanson@sutherlandcc.net
telephone: 207 620-6291
date: July 26, 2017

Form Edited By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 287-5435
date: September 28, 2017

HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

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: Hartford Fire Station

City or Vicinity: Augusta

County: Kennebec State: Maine

Photographer: Scott T. Hanson

Date Photographed: July 21, 2017

Number of photographs: 20

*All digital images are labeled as follows:
ME_Kennebec County_Hartford Fire Station_#.tif*

0001. View south from Water Street showing façade of Hartford Fire Station.

HARTFORD FIRE STATION

Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

- 0002. View southeast showing façade and west elevation of Hartford Fire Station.
- 0003. Detail view of clock on façade of Hartford Fire Station.
- 0004. View southwest showing façade and east elevation of Hartford Fire Station.
- 0005. View northwest showing rear elevations of Hartford Fire Station.
- 0006. View south from Water Street Historic District toward Hartford Fire Station.
- 0007. View west inside truck bays.
- 0008. View southeast inside truck bays.
- 0009. View easterly in rear of truck bays.
- 0010. View southwest in truck bays.
- 0011. View east into dispatch room from entryway.
- 0012. View southeast from stair landing between floors.
- 0013. View northeast in stairwell from second story landing.
- 0014. View southwest looking into training room from stair landing.
- 0015. View south into conference room at southeast corner of second story.
- 0016. View south into restroom.
- 0017. View east into kitchen from living room.
- 0018. View north into typical bedroom.
- 0019. View north into office.
- 0020. View southwest in west end of basement.

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.).

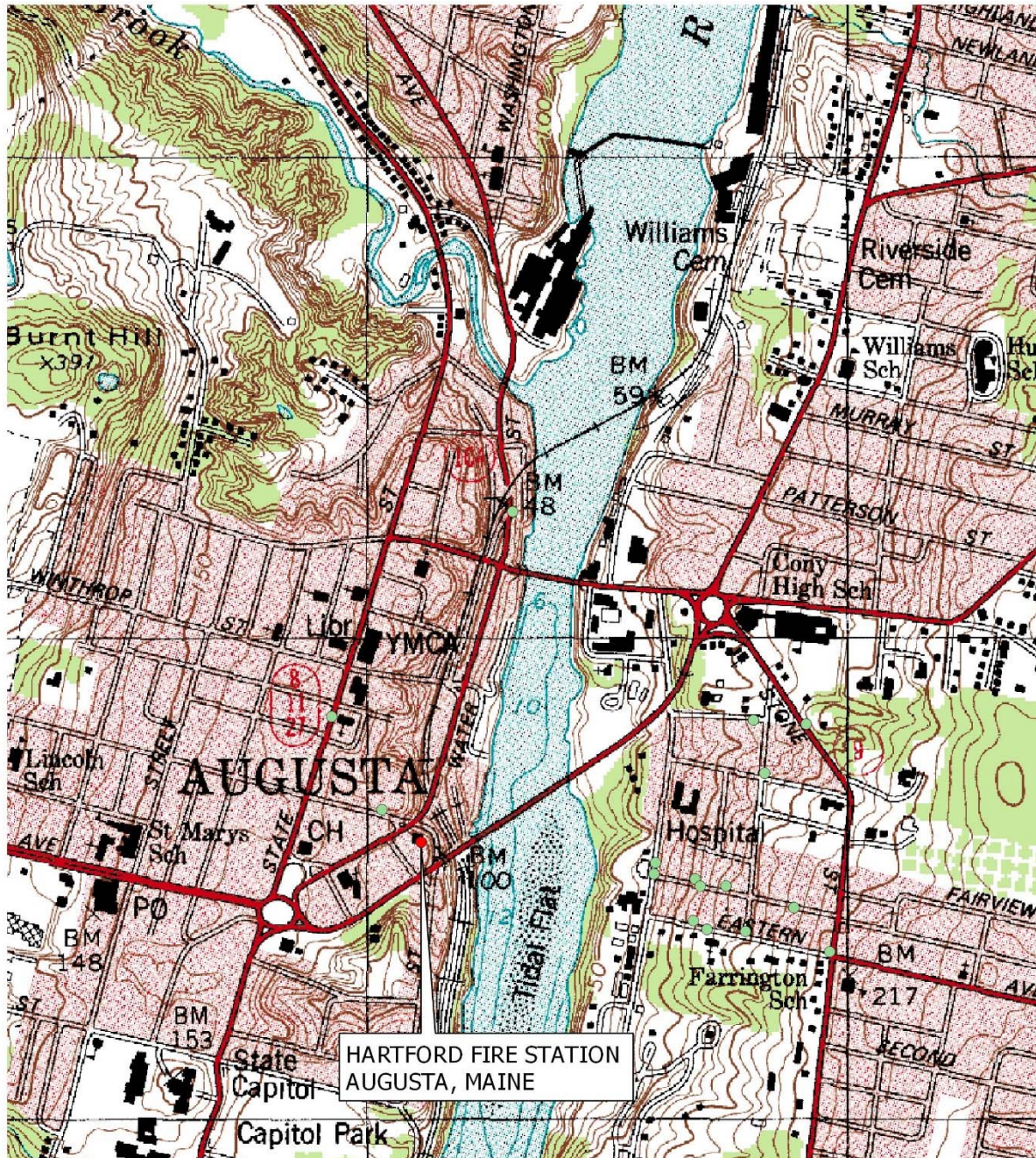
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

HARTFORD FIRE STATION

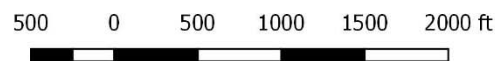
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

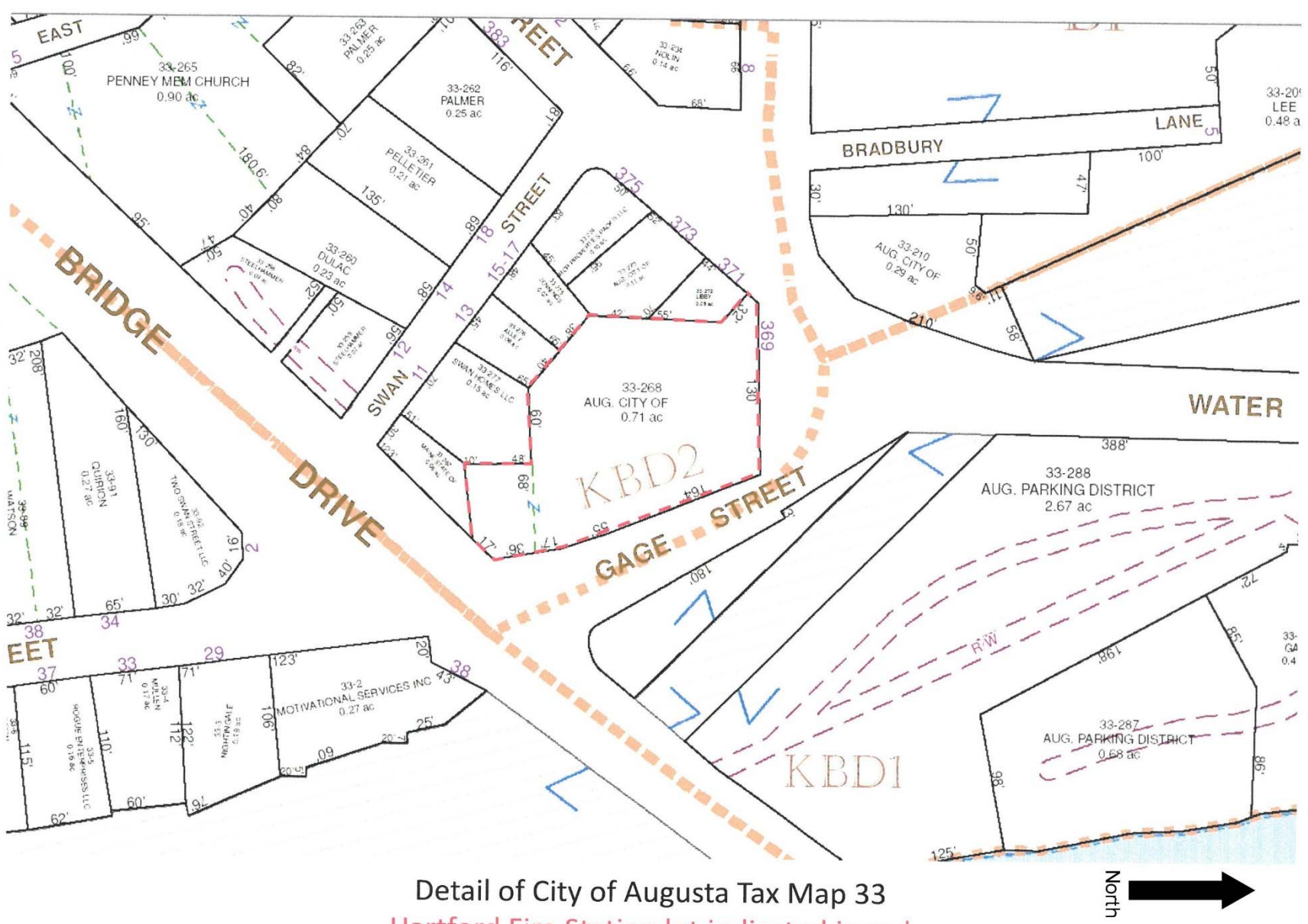


HARTFORD FIRE STATION
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
29 SEPTEMBER 2017
UTM Coordinates, NAD 83: 19 / 438142 / 4906806



HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property

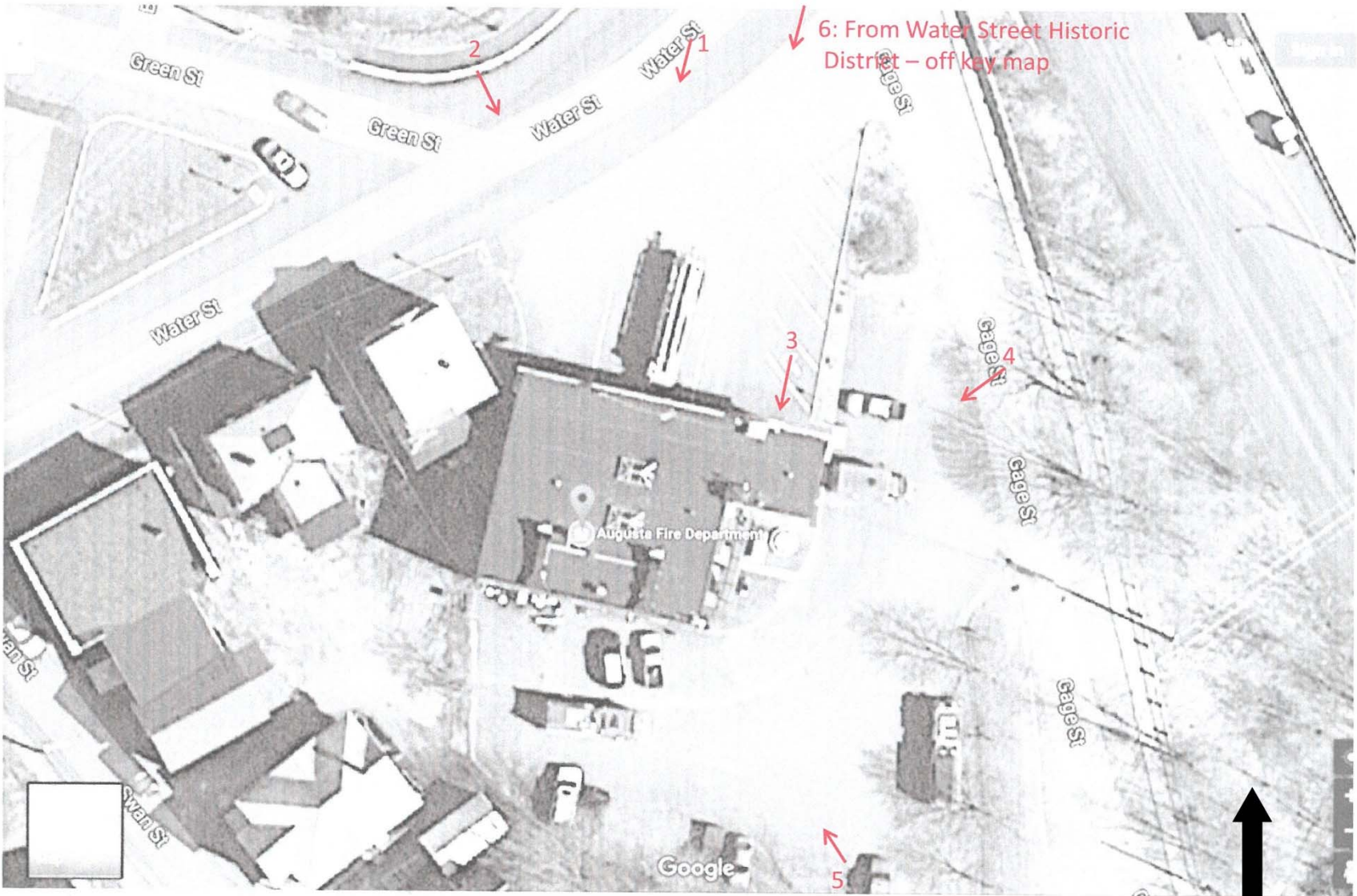
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State



Detail of City of Augusta Tax Map 33
Hartford Fire Station lot indicated in red
Scott T. Hanson – July 2017

HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property _____

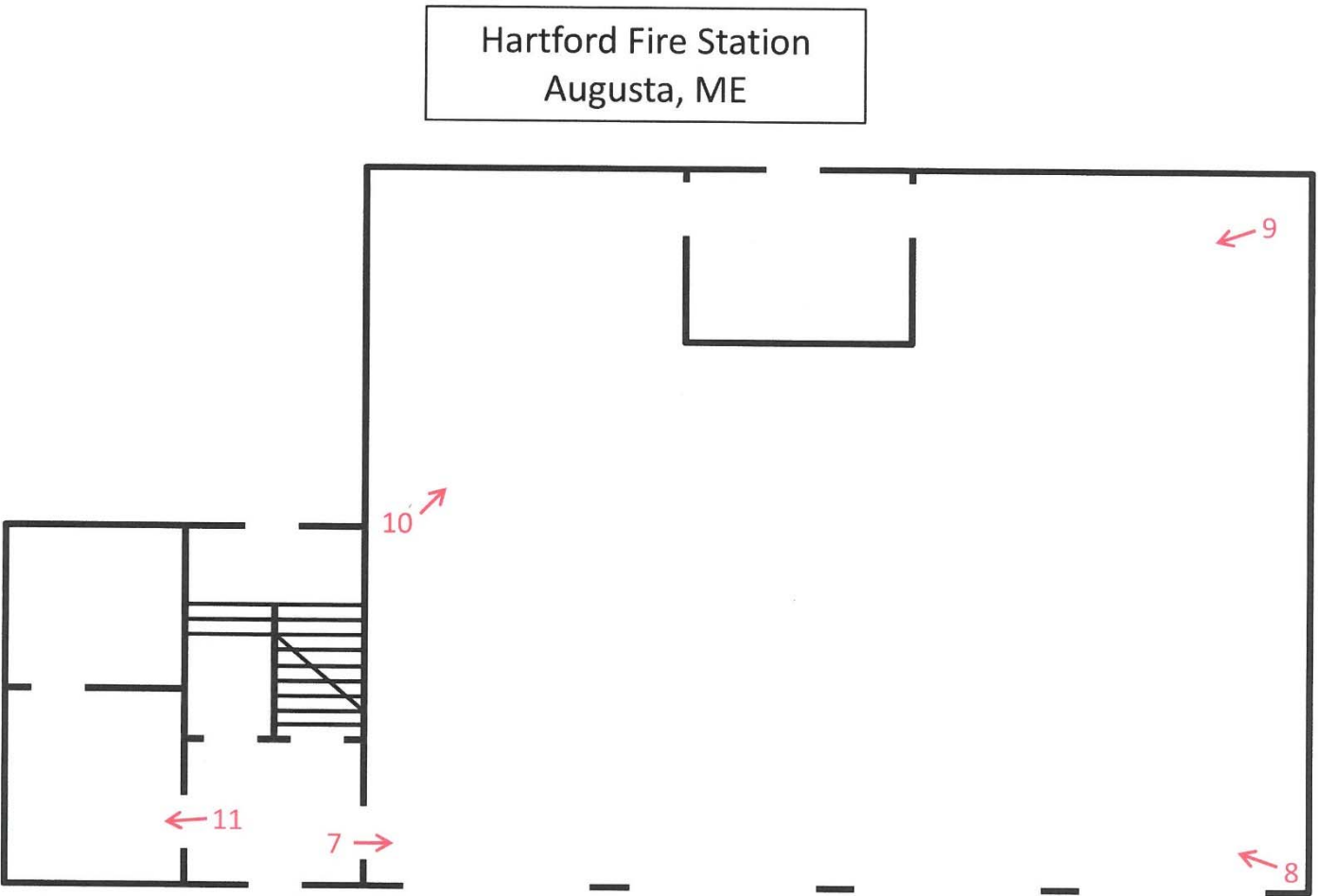
KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State _____



Hartford Fire Station, Augusta, ME
National Register Nomination Photo Key
Scott T. Hanson – July 2017

HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property _____

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State _____



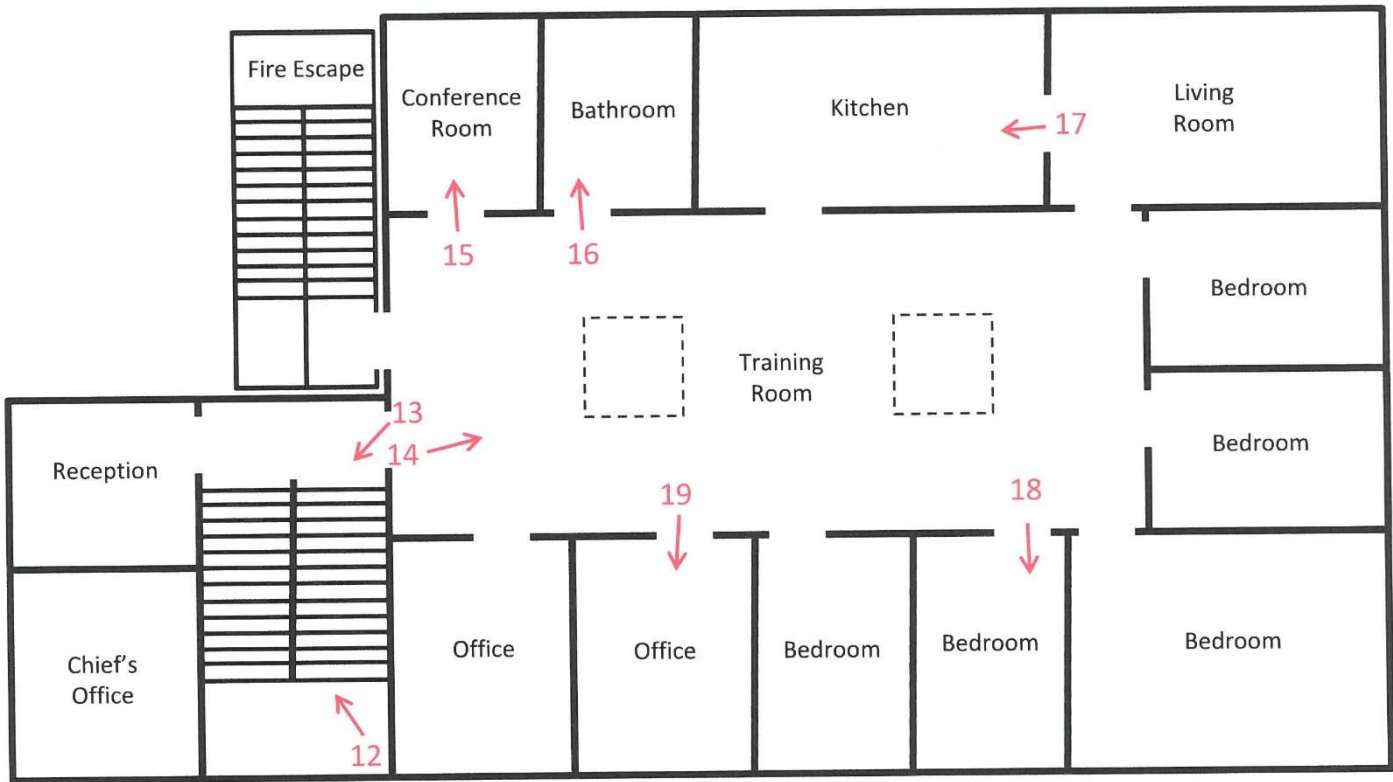
First Floor Sketch Plan – Not to Scale

Scott T. Hanson – Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
July 2017

HARTFORD FIRE STATION
Name of Property

KENNEBEC COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

Hartford Fire Station
Augusta, ME



Second Floor Sketch Plan – Not to Scale

Scott T. Hanson – Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
July 2017



1920

AUGUSTA
FIRE
DEPARTMENT

HARTFORD FIRE STATION

RESCUE
3

RESCUE
1

ENGINE
1

CHIEF
6

NO PARKING

NO PARKING





HARTFORD FIRE STATION

LADDER 3

RESCUE 1

ENGINE 1

CHIEF 6

NO PARKING

NO PARKING





1920





1926

AUGUSTA
FIRE
DEPARTMENT

AUGUSTA

CITY OF
AUGUSTA

FIRE-RESCUE

PARAMEDICS

PARAMEDICS

AUGUSTA

FIRE-RESCUE

NO PARKING

8319 VU





HANDLEY HALL
WATER 331 STREET

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE AT AUGUSTA

BEADS

WORK AREA AHEAD

ONE LANE ROAD AHEAD



ENTRANCE ONLY

NO STOPPING





UNIT-7



PLYMOVENT

CITY OF AUGUSTA
FIRE RESCUE

ENG 1

2500LB



PLYMOVENT

PLYMOVENT

UNIT

E-1

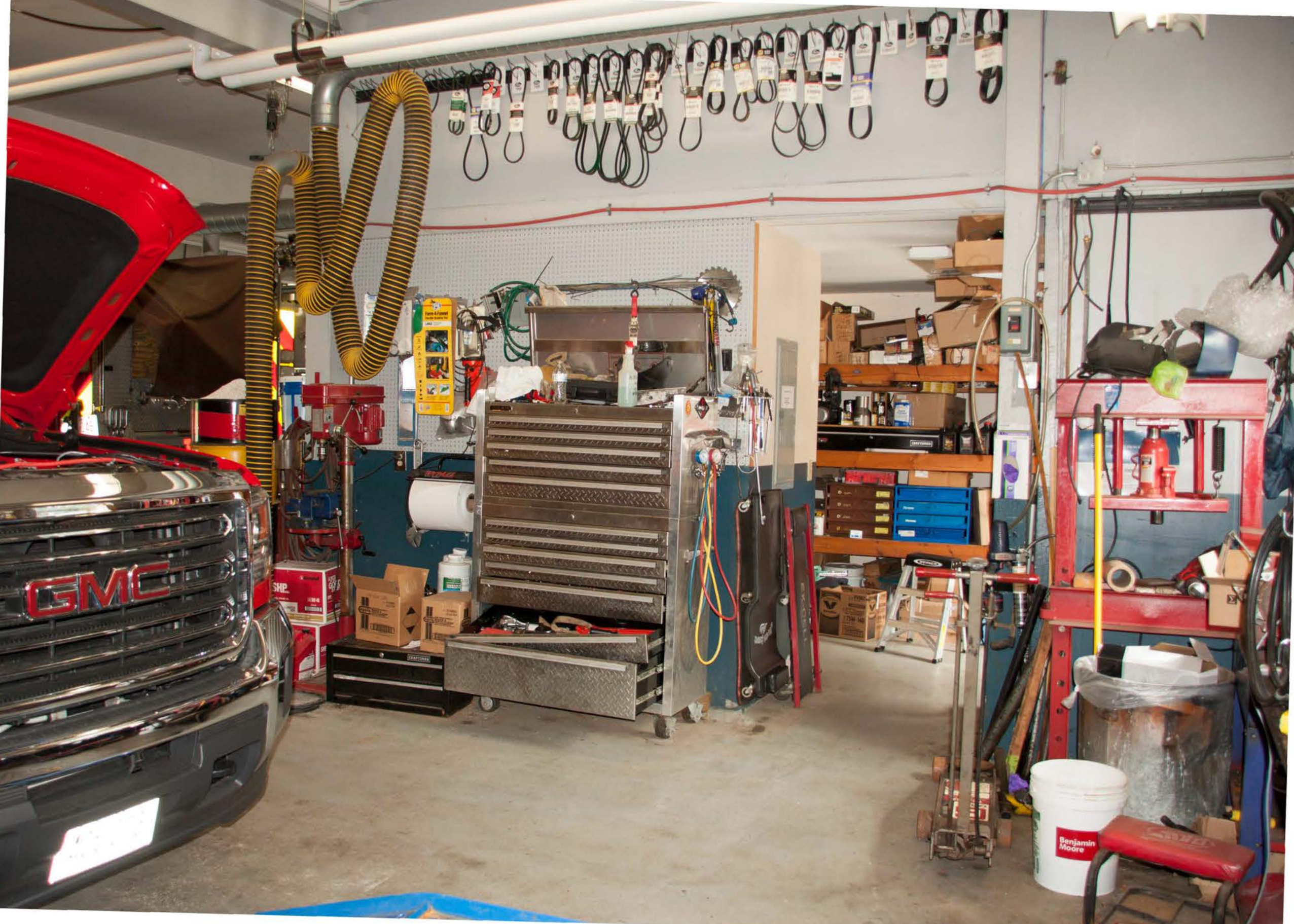
CITY OF
AUGUSTA
FIRE RESCUE



Pacific Hose Co. No. 1
Augusta

ENGINE 1

1





AUGUSTA FIRE
DEPARTMENT



"JUNIOR"
FIREFIGHTER

AUGUSTA

E-RESCUE

LOADRITE







Unit Citations
Mission Critical Performance
Commitment, Courage, Duty, Bravery











DST
5





100
700
LA



MACOMBER, FARR & WHITTEN
ONE MARKET SQUARE - AUGUSTA, ME

JULY 2017

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

INSURANCE  ALL KINDS

1-800-847-8474

Below the calendar, several documents are pinned to the corkboard. Below the corkboard, five white clipboards are hanging from a metal bar, each containing a document.



A corkboard on the right wall is densely covered with various documents, including forms, maps, and photographs. An American flag is pinned to the board. The documents appear to be related to business operations or insurance services.



Computer workstation on a desk, including a monitor, a tower PC, a telephone, a blue water bottle, and a desk lamp. There are also some papers and a small American flag on the desk.

A large wooden desk in the foreground with a white paper and a CD on it. The desk is made of light-colored wood and has a simple, functional design.



CVBEX
STRENGTH SYSTEMS

CVBEX
STRENGTH SYSTEMS

FULL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 11/16/2017 Date of Pending List: 12/8/2017 Date of 16th Day: 12/26/2017 Date of 45th Day: 1/2/2018 Date of Weekly List: 1/5/2018

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 1/2/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333



14 November 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed please find two National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine. Of the two, one is a new nomination submitted on disk and one is additional documentation submitted in hard copy.

Hartford Fire Station, Kennebec County – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Hartford Fire Station to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Richmond Historic District - Additional Documentation, Sagadahoc County –submitted in hard copy. The additional information is text only with no additional photos included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 8.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.