

56-1242



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Keen Hall
Other names/site number: Keene Hall, Principal's House
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1 Main Street
City or town: Freedom State: Maine County: Waldo
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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

<u>Kirst A. Mohney, SHPO</u>	<u>5/2/2017</u>
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:)

[Handwritten Signature]

6/24/17

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: concrete, Walls: clapboards, Roof: asphalt

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

Keen Hall is a two-story, wood frame house in Freedom Village, Waldo County, Maine. The house was built circa 1850 as a high posted cape but was remodeled in a Colonial Revival style with the addition of a gambrel roof to the main block and ell circa 1900. The garage was added circa 1930 at the same time the property was moved southeast to accommodate the building of Route 137. The gambrel roof house sits on a half-acre triangular lot at the junction of State Route 137 and Main Street in the rural village. The house faces southeast on the overgrown lot which slopes down that direction toward Main Street and Sandy Stream. The five-bay clapboard house sits on a poured concrete foundation with a concrete retaining wall to the southeast. A "U" shaped plan open to the southwest is created by a gambrel roofed ell extending to the northwest and a hip roofed garage extending southwest from the ell. Two chimneys project from the ridge of the roof: one at the southwest end of the main block and the other at the southeast end of the ell. The house and ell have gable roof dormers on the asphalt shingled roof and windows throughout are predominately two-over-two double-hung wood. The house is a mix of brace and balloon framing with a hall and parlor plan. The garage which opens to a drive that leads west to connect with Route 137 is balloon frame and was added

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circa 1930. The property is in fair condition, has had few alterations since the end of the period of significance and retains a high level of all aspects of integrity.

Narrative Description

Keen hall sits northwest of Main Street and Sandy Stream which provided water power for the nineteenth century village that developed around several grist and saw mills. The compact village maintains a rural atmosphere with many buildings dating from the nineteenth century. The rolling wooded hills in the area slope toward the stream that runs northeast out of the village. The wooded lot slopes steeply away from the façade to the road at the southeast. A failing poured concrete retaining wall holds back the yard parallel to the street and is divided by a falling poured concrete retaining wall holds back the yard parallel to the street and is divided by a wood stair running from the front porch down to Main Street. A drive accesses the property from Main Street at the south to a parking area west of the house. There is a second drive at the north off Route 137 that ends at the garage door on the northwest elevation.

The five bay façade faces southeast with a high poured concrete foundation. A small hipped roof porch over the front door is supported by two columns with a simple balustrade at the south and east. The elevated deck is enclosed below by lattice with the steps descending to the west and a walk to the west parking area. A set of stairs extends southeast to the street from the walk. A three-light wood sash is set in the foundation on either side of the porch. The house is clapboard sided with simple flat trim at the water table, corners and windows. Two two-over-two double-hung wood windows are on each side of the front door. The seven panel front door has four-light side lights with a panel below. The move elaborate door trim has corner blocks with fluted casings. Above the narrow cornice, three gable roof dormers are placed on the asphalt roofed gambrel roof. The center dormer has a pair of narrow one-over-one double-hung windows. The outer dormers have two-over-two windows as on the first floor. All dormers have clapboard siding with simple flat wood trim.

The northeast elevation shows the gambrel end of the main block and the eave side of the ell gambrel roof. The clapboard sided elevation is divided into thirds by flat trim boards. The three divisions are the main block and two halves of the ell. The exterior appearance reflects the incremental addition of the ell and its interior plan. The lot slopes upward to the northwest gradually concealing the concrete foundation. There is a three-light basement window at the corner of the main block and at the most exposed corner of the ell with no foundation exposed at the northwest of the ell. There are five windows on the first floor one in the main block and two in each section of the ell. The fourth window from the southeast is a three-light sash set high in the wall. The other windows are as described previously. The second floor has three windows, one in the side wall of the main block and one each in dormers of the ell. The two wall dormers pierce the cornice and roof of the ell but are otherwise as previously described for the façade roof dormers.

The five bay northwest elevation sits at grade with no foundation exposed. The gambrel end of the ell is to the northeast with the hip-roof garage to the southwest. Bays one and three are

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windows as previously described. Bays two and four are one-light steel doors and the fifth bay is a vertical board sliding garage door. The second floor of the ell has a single window with only attic space over the garage. Siding, trim and roofing are as previously described.

The southwest elevation forms the open end of a "U" with the main block and garage projecting from the ell. The end of the main block has a window and a bulkhead access at the basement level. There are two six-over-six double-hung wood windows at the first floor. The second floor had two framed openings but the southeast was removed and the frame infilled with clapboard by 1930. The other opening has the typical two-over-two window. The back of the main block faces into the center of the "U" and northwest. The elevation has two windows at the first floor and a dormer on the second. The appearance is similar to the façade with the exception of the southwest window being six-over-six. The ell has two windows at the first floor and a wall dormer above. The garage wall into the "U" has two windows and a one-light, wood pedestrian door near the ell. The southwest facing wall has a single window. Sidewalls, trim, and other features are otherwise as previously described.

Interior

The main block has a central stair hall with a room on either side at the first and second floors. The main block has original wood floors and plaster walls throughout. The parlor at the southeast has the most decorative trim in the house. The windows have bullseye corner blocks with fluted casings. The chimney on the southeast wall has a stove insert with a mantle built up from trim that is primarily the same fluted casings at the windows. A portion of the plaster ceiling has failed revealing accordion lath which appears to be common on the first floor of the main block. The door to the parlor and most doors in the main block are six-panel with porcelain knobs. The northeast room on the main block first floor has flat casings, baseboards and mantle trim. The mantle at the northwest wall has been infilled with plaster. The associated chimney is shared with the ell to the northwest. A small built in cupboard is in the northwest corner of the room. The second floor of the main block is reached by the quarter turn stair that starts opposite the front door and ends in a short second floor hall above the front door. Both second floor rooms of the main block open off this hall and have similar trim, doors and floor to the northeast room on the first floor. Some ceiling and wall plaster has failed in these rooms. The southwest room has failing acoustic tile installed over lath with missing plaster. The northeast room's plaster ceiling has been replaced or covered with drywall.

Access to the ell on each level is through a door in the northeast room of the main block. The ell is divided into two main rooms on each floor with passage from room to room. The rooms typically have wood floors, flat casings and flat baseboards. The first floor room nearest the main block is the kitchen. Most of the plaster has deteriorated and been removed from the kitchen ceiling but plaster and a simple wainscoting is present on most walls. The chimney on the southeast wall projects into the room. The kitchen has been updated over time with modern appliances and random cabinets added over the existing finishes. There are two doors on the northwest wall of the kitchen. The north most accesses a small bathroom created out of the larger room to the northwest. The bath has mid-twentieth century fixtures, composite tile flooring and plaster walls. The main room to the northwest is accessed through the southwest kitchen door and has beadboard walls and ceiling. An enclosed stair in the northwest corner

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accesses the second floor. Above the kitchen a single room was converted to a bathroom circa 1970. A wall was framed to create a hallway at the southeast, but remaining plaster walls, four-panel doors, trim and wide wood flooring were retained. The stud wall dividing the room is unfinished on the hall side and the fixtures in the bathroom are placed in the room without being fully installed. The northwest room of the ell was refinished with modern drywall circa 1970 or was unfinished prior to that time. The four-panel doors and wide board floors were retained.

The garage was divided into three rooms at some point in its history. It appears there was a wall dividing the space in half originally. The largest room, roughly two-thirds the floor space is at the northeast and has been converted to living space with deteriorated drywall finishes, exposed plywood sub-floor and flat wood trim. The current finishes date to circa 1970, but it is unknown how the room was used or finished previously. The room in the southeast corner is half the remaining space and is finished similar to the larger room with intact finishes and built in bookcases on two walls. The room appears to have been added around 1970. The room at the southwest is accessed by the sliding garage door and through a pedestrian door in the southeast room. This room remains unfinished studs and ceiling joists with a rough board floor and is used for storage.

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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.)

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1927-1957

Significant Dates

1930

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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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)

Keen Hall in Freedom, Waldo County, Maine is the last extant building associated with Freedom Academy which was authorized by a special act of the state legislature in 1836 and continued to operate until destroyed by fire in 1957. The small rural village is proud of their educational heritage which included the only secondary academy in the county for many years. As a result of fires or deterioration, all other school and support buildings associated with the academy are gone as are one room and later elementary schools. Keen Hall is significant under Criterion A for its association with educational history in the local area. The existing home was purchased for the academy in 1927 to serve as the principal's house. It alleviated the problem of finding local housing and helped attract well qualified principals to administer and teach at the school. The house sits on a sloping lot at the corner of Route 137 and Main Street less than a quarter mile from the former academy. Also known locally as the Principal's House, this building is locally significant as the last physical reminder of the area's early and long lasting commitment to secondary education. The building was moved forward on its original lot in 1930 to accommodate the construction of State Route 137. Criteria consideration B for a moved property applies since the period of significance includes three years prior to the house being moved. The property retains eligibility for the stated period of significance as the single surviving property most closely associated with education in Freedom.

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

Education in Maine prior to statehood in 1820 was legislated by Massachusetts. After statehood, Maine passed legislation that largely continued the existing educational framework provided by Massachusetts. Education in Maine from the late eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century was basically a locally funded public elementary school system with a private tuition based secondary education system. In 1821 there were twenty-five secondary schools in Maine that had been authorized by the Massachusetts legislature prior to Maine's statehood. Bowdoin College was authorized in 1794 and evolved into a post-secondary institution, but the remainder of these institutions were created as and continued to function as academies. They provided what we recognize today as a high school curriculum. Hallowell, Berwick, Washington, Fryeburg and Portland Academies were all established between 1791 and 1794.¹

The academy system of private, tuition based secondary education continued as the norm in Maine until around 1850. Around that time fewer academies were being incorporated and more high schools came into being some as free public schools. In 1873 the legislature established

¹ Miriam Sylvia Anderson, *The History of Secondary Education in Waldo and Piscataquis Counties in Maine* (Orono, ME: University Press, 1939), 694.

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state support for free public high schools. The high schools established prior to 1873 were predominately in larger cities and some were partially tuition based as well since they relied on local financial support and were not universally attended. High schools did not necessarily provide a college preparatory course of study which was typically required of an academy in their authorization to incorporate. In the first year after establishment of state support, 150 new high schools were established.² With state support also came state regulation and oversight which strengthened and unified the secondary curriculum. Many academies closed or were incorporated into the public school system as a result of the 1873 legislation. With greater funding, higher standards and no tuition, free public high school competition stressed academies financially, particularly if they did not have a significant endowment and community and alumni support.

A variety of legislation between 1887 and 1897 further regulated public high school attendance and curriculum requirements and specified how private academies could be impacted by state funding. Laws like the 1889 act that allowed towns to contract with academies to provide high school education and therefore receive state funding for those students brought the academies closer to local school board oversight and more dependent upon state and local tax funding. By 1927, 206 high schools existed with only 56 academies statewide.³ Many of the remaining academies, including Freedom Academy, had developed an association with public high school education yet maintained private academy status. The combined pressure of public funding for high school and consolidation of remote rural districts in the mid-twentieth century have further reduced the number of private academies incorporated prior to 1873 that are still in existence.

In 1836 the Town of Freedom sent lobbyists to the state legislature to advocate for an academy. By a legislative act approved on February 18, 1836, Freedom Academy was incorporated.⁴ With the population and industry growing, the town recognized secondary education as an important component for continued growth. Freedom Academy was the second academy incorporated in and the only academy other than Belfast Academy ever active in Waldo County. After Belfast Academy became a public high school in 1852, Freedom Academy was the only academy in the county and held that distinction up to its closing in 1957. In the mid-nineteenth century, the school routinely advertised in the Belfast Republican Journal stating term start dates, tuition and board costs. In 1899 the state authorized towns to contract with a school to educate secondary students. At this time Freedom Academy was authorized by the town to provide free secondary education to the town's students. The academy continued to accept tuition paying boarding students, but by also serving as the local free high school, the school received state and local tax based funding for those students. Up to the last year of Freedom Academy's existence, the town voted at its annual meeting to retain Freedom Academy as the high school.

Freedom Academy was original housed in a single 1836 wood frame building. This large two-story gable front building with a tower looked closer to a meetinghouse or the church it sat

² Ibid, 701.

³ Ibid, 708.

⁴ *Private and Special Acts of the State of Maine, Passed By The Sixteenth Legislature, At Its Session, held in January, 1836* (Augusta: Smith and Robinson Printers to the State, 1836), 27-28.

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beside. The building sat on a hill in the south part of the village overlooking the village surrounding the mill stream to the north. In 1908 the school buildings expanded to include a girl's dormitory built across Pleasant Street just north of the academy. The three-story mansard roofed building housed female boarding students and female teachers who also supervised the boarders.

The academy's third property was Keen Hall. The principal's house was acquired through a donation from Carter B. Keene a former resident of Freedom and student of Freedom Academy. After leaving Freedom Academy, he earned a law degree, went on to a career in the U.S. Postal Service and moved to Washington D.C. He donated funds prior to the Keen Hall acquisition for repairs and maintenance to the academy building and to the academy through his estate. Keen Hall had been his boyhood home and was provided to the school as housing for the principal which was both an administrative and teaching position at the school. Finding local housing was a problem in the small town. As stated in the Freedom Academy Echo in 1927, "For some time our teachers have had difficulty in finding a house in the village which could be rented. The purpose, therefore, of Keene Hall is to serve as a home for our Principal."⁵ With the girl's dormitory to house students and female teachers and the principal's house, the academy was investing in its infrastructure with an aim to continue as a private academy for those outside Freedom. The former G.A.R. Hall in the village was moved to the school grounds in 1931 and converted for use as a gymnasium. At this point Freedom Academy had its largest property holdings in the town. The academy building, gym and dormitory were grouped on Pleasant Street just south of the village and Keen Hall was less than a quarter mile north at the other end of Main Street.

Shortly after Keen Hall was acquired, planning for Route 137 began. The house was located in the planned route but was moved thirty-five feet to the southeast.⁶ The building remained on the same lot, retained the main block and ell, but added the garage shortly after relocation. The appearance, configuration and location were in place by 1930. Since the period of significance for the property begins in 1927, criteria consideration B for a moved property applies. The property was moved changing the exact location, but the move was a short distance within the existing lot. Aspects of integrity including setting, feeling, and association were minimally affected by the move and are intact for the period of significance after the move. The property retains eligibility for the period prior to the move, 1927 to 1930, as the single surviving property most closely associated with education in Freedom. The major portion of the period of significance includes the years after the building was moved. The building retains high levels of all aspects of integrity to the period of significance. Some alterations to the interior finishes and slight changes to the interior plan of secondary spaces have been made, but the building would still be very recognizable to the nine individuals who held the principal position and lived in the house during the thirty-one years the academy owned it.

Through their very name for it, former academy students and townspeople still recognize Keen Hall or the principal's house as a component of the former academy's existence. A 1933 academy graduate reminisced about a prank involving the principal, "On this morning we saw

⁵ *Academy Echo*, 20.

⁶ *Waldo County Registry of Deeds*, plan book, 1 page 68.

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Mr. Wormlight walking up over the hill to go to school. We were slow going over and we met him on his way back home with his clothes soaking wet. Someone had rigged up a pail over the door so that when he unlocked the door and went in the pail emptied on him.”⁷ The story teller relates that pranks were few, but the story illustrates the significant role in town history Keen Hall played. Separate but within walking distance from the other academy buildings, Keen Hall’s location created the principal’s ritual of a daily walk through the village from one prominent building on Main Street to the academy campus prominently located on a hill overlooking the village.

Fire destroyed the academy and gym buildings in January 25, 1947. The town rebuilt the school, and classes began in the new building in 1948. The new academy building was rebuilt on the same location using insurance money, funding from the state legislature, a local bond and a gift from the estate of Carter Keene. When this second academy building burnt in January of 1957, the town sent Freedom school students to the nearby town of Unity to complete the remainder of the school year. Instead of rebuilding the academy building again, the town decided the time had come to consolidate with neighboring towns creating a regional administrative district. The girl’s dormitory was sold in 1958 and eventually demolished in the 1970s. The Keen Hall or principal’s house is the last remaining building associated with secondary education in Freedom and with Freedom Academy’s 121 year existence from 1836 to 1957.

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

Stephen Smith is reported to be first permanent European settler in the area now known as Freedom. He came to the area looking for a mill location in 1794. He settled and built a mill by 1800. The town was originally known as Smithstown Plantation and Beaver Hill Plantation before incorporation as Freedom in 1813.⁸ By 1820 when Maine became a separate state from Massachusetts the population of Freedom was 788. Growth was largely stimulated by the potential water power which resulted in five mills in Freedom Village by 1859. The available water power was sufficient for small mills but could not be expand to match the large scale industrialization that would later develop around larger water powers in the state. As a result the largely agricultural town reached its highest population in 1840. The town population was near this all-time high at the time when the academy was established in 1836. The 1840 census recorded a population of 1,153 with slightly lower population ten years before and after. The town population fluctuated generally downward from that high to 460 in 1920. Between 1920 and 1957 when Keen Hall was owned by Freedom Academy, the population remained in a range from 400 to 490.⁹

⁷ Elyse Harson, “To Freedom on Horseback,” Unidentified newspaper clipping, Freedom Historical Society files, 27-28.

⁸ *Historical Scrapbook: Freedom, Maine, 1794-1976* (Thorndike, ME: Hutchins, 1976) 3-5.

⁹ *Maine Register State Year-Book and Legislative Manual No. 90* (Portland, ME: Fred L. Tower Companies, 1958), 842.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Academy Echo. Freedom, ME: Freedom Academy, 1927-1958. Held by Freedom Historical Society.

Anderson, Miriam Sylvia. *The History of Secondary Education in Waldos and Piscataquis Counties in Maine*. Orono, ME: University Press, 1939.

Annual Report of the Municipal Office of the Town of Freedom. Thorndike, ME: Newell White, various years. Held at the Maine State Library.

Belfast Republican Journal. Belfast, ME, September, 20, 1838 and August 27, 1847.

Coe, Harrie, B. *Maine Resources, Attractions, and Its People: A History*, Vol. II. New York.: Lewis Historical Publishing Company. Inc., 1928.

Harson, Elyse. "To Freedom on Horseback," Unidentified newspaper clipping: Freedom Historical Society files.

Historical Scrapbook: Freedom, Maine, 1794-1976. Thorndike, ME: Hutchins. 1976.

Deeds and Plans various years, Waldo County Registry of Deeds. Online access: <https://i2a.uslandrecords.com/ME/Waldo/D/Default.aspx>.

Maine Register State Year-Book and Legislative Manual No. 90. Portland, ME: Fred L. Tower Companies, 1958.

Map of Waldo County Maine, Surveyor D. Kelsey and D.H. Davison. Portland ME and Philadelphia; J. Chace Jr. & Co. Publishers, 1859.

Mosher, Elizabeth M. *Vital Records of Freedom, Waldo County, Maine Prior to 1892*. Camden, ME: Picton Press, 1991.

Private and Special Acts of the State of Maine, Passed By The Sixteenth Legislature, At Its Session, held in January, 1836., Augusta: Smith and Robinson Printers to the State, 1836.

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 # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Freedom Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 160-0002

10. Geographical Data

Acreage 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):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 476476 | Northing: 4930758 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundary for the nominated property is indicated on the Town of Freedom tax map 11 lots 61 and 62.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The described boundaries represent the extent of the town lots historically and currently associated with the nominated building. The property was slightly larger prior to the buildings move. Than portion of the former property deeded to the State of Maine and covered by Route 137. It is not include in the nomination boundary.

11. Form Prepared 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: 04366
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 287-5435
date: March 27, 2017

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.)

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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: Keen Hall

City or Vicinity: Freedom

County: Waldo State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: December 7, 2016

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

- 1 of 10 ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0001.TIF
Façade and southwest elevation; facing north.
- 2 of 10 ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0002.TIF
Façade and northeast elevation; facing west.
- 3 of 10 ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0003.TIF
Northeast elevation; facing southwest.
- 4 of 10 ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0004.TIF
Northwest elevation; facing southeast.
- 5 of 10 ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0005.TIF
Southwest elevation; facing northeast.

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- | | |
|----------|---|
| 6 of 10 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0006.TIF
Parlor; facing west. |
| 7 of 10 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0007.TIF
Stair hall; facing northwest. |
| 8 of 10 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0008.TIF
Front door; facing southeast. |
| 9 of 10 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0009.TIF
Dining room; facing east. |
| 10 of 10 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_KEEN HALL_0010.TIF
Second floor, southeast bedroom; facing east. |

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.).

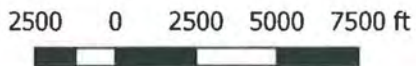
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

KEEN HALL
Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE
County and State



KEEN HALL
Waldo County, Maine
March 30, 2017
UTMs in NAD 83
19 / 476476 / 4930758









KEEN HALL
RESTAURANT
1000
1000



KEEN HALL
RESTORATION
By Freedom
Community
Historical Society













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: 5/12/2017 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 6/26/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 6/26/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 6/26/17

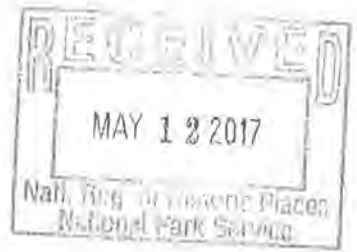
DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

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



KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

9 May 2017

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

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed please find five (5) National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine. Of the five, three (3) are new nominations and two (2) are additional documentation: one removal and one request for approval to move. No comment or objection letters were received regarding these properties.

Brick School, Oxford County
Keen Hall, Waldo County
Whittier Field Athletic Complex, Cumberland County
Klir Beck House "The Gnomes" Additional Documentation – Removal, Kennebec County
Starling Grange #156 (Former) Additional Documentation, Kennebec County

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.