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NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)			
United States D National Park S	epartment of the Interior ervice		
Registratio		INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION	
National Register of by entering the info architectural classifi	Historic Places Registration Form (Nat rmation requested. If an item does no cation, materials, and areas of signific	tional Register Bulletin 16A). C apply to the property being d cance, enter only categories an	and distri NATIONAL PARK SETWICE Complete the molete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or ocumented, enter "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, d subcategories from the instructions. Place additional r, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.
1. Name of Pro	pperty		
historic name	West Brooksville Congr	regational Church	
other names/site	number		
2. Location	- <u></u>	<u></u>	
	East Side of Route 176	3, 1 mile Northwest	
street & number	with Varnum Road		NA not for publication
city or town	West Brooksville		N/⊉ vicinity
state	Maine code ME	_ county <u>HANCOCK</u>	code <u>009</u> zip code <u>04617</u>
3 State/Federa	Agency Certification		
Historic Place The meets hattonally Signature of Maine Hi		essional requirements set forth criteria. I recommend that this ntinuation sheet for additional c 5/12/95 Date	
comments.)			teria. (See continuation sheet for additional
Signature of	certifying official/Title	Date	
State or Fede	ral agency and bureau		
A Notic	k Sonvigo Cortification	/	1
4. National Par I hereby certify that	the property is:	Signature of the Ke	peper /// Date of Action
Mentered in t	he National Register. continuation sheet.	Edson H.	Entered in the Date of Action National Register 6/20/95
determined National F			ι ι
	not eligible for the		
removed fro Register.	•		
🗌 other, (expla	in:)		
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West Brooksville CongregaTIONAL Church	Hancock, Maine			
Name of Property	County and State			
5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apple) Category of Property (Check as many boxes as apple)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)			
	Contributing Noncontributing buildings sites			
	structures objects Total			
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)	Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register			
N/A	0			
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)			
Religions/Religious Facility	Religion/Religious Facility			
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materiais (Enter categories from instructions)			
Greek Revival	foundation Stone/Granite			
	walls Wood/Weatherboard			
	roofAsphalt			
	other Three Stage Tower with Spire			

r

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

NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86) United States Department of the Interior National Park Service		RECEIVED 413		
National Register of Historic Place Continuation Sheet	S	MAY 1 5 1995		
WEST BROOKSVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH Section number Page	1	GENCY RESOURCES		, MAINE

The West Brooksville Congregational Church is a Greek Revival style wooden building that has a pedimented two-bay facade and a three-stage tower crowned by a spire. It is sheathed in weatherboards and rests on a granite block foundation. A recessed vestry wing added in 1898 extends from the southeast corner of the nave.

Facing west, the symmetrically composed front elevation contains two identical entryways located between a trio of paneled pilasters; one in the center and one at each corner. The pilasters rise to a broad entablature and pediment. Smaller scaled versions of these elements (minus the pediment) frame the six-panel doors and transoms which are reached by separate wooden stairs. The tower is composed of a short base, a taller intermediate stage that has a pronounced cornice and a sawn balustrade, the octagonal belfry stage with louvered panels in each of four sides and pilasters forming the others that meet a broad entablature, and the graceful octagonal spire surmounted by a weathervane.

The three-bay nave sidewalls contain symmetrically placed pairs of tall but narrow six-over-six windows with operable louvered shutters and trim that matches that found on the front entrances. Both the corner pilasters and broad entablature are continued on the side elevations with one pilaster (originally two) also appearing on the rear elevation where a short return meets the raking entablature. A shallow rectangular apse is located on the rear elevation below a two-over-one attic window. Attached to and running diagonally across this elevation is a wooden fire escape (installed in 1988) from the second floor of the vestry. Although the rear wall and apse are now sheathed in weatherboards, an earlier photograph shows that they had been covered with wood shingles.

The front elevation of the gable roofed vestry addition (which has a rubblestone foundation) features a single two-over-two window and a projecting pedimented entrance vestibule at its southwest corner. Its detailing imitates but does not fully replicate that of the original building. There is a window on the north side of the vestibule, and a pair of windows in the south end of the vestry. Three more are arranged across the rear (east) side and there is one in the shed roofed hall on the north end as well as a door and window above.

Inside, the decorative detailing of the nave complements the unmistakable Greek Revival exterior. Molded window surrounds support shallow pedimented hoods that are adorned with carved rosettes and vines. Paneled pilasters frame the two entry doors in the nave and have acanthus capitals squeezed beneath the entablature and paneled balustrade of the balcony. The chancel is framed by tall paneled pilasters with volutes on their sides and stylized scrolls on their faces. They support a full entablature with

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

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WEST BROOKSVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

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dentils in the architrave and carved ornamentation on the frieze similar to that above the windows. The nave contains five seating areas with the original pews: three in the main body separated by aisles, one located to the north of the chancel, and the fifth in the balcony. A steel ceiling consisting of paneled squares and a curved wall cornice molding is a late nineteenth or early twentieth century alteration, whereas the door located to the south of the chancel was added in 1898 at the time of the vestry's construction.

In 1982 a fire destroyed a section of the nave floor and resulted in water and heat damage throughout the interior. The church was subsequently restored.

West Brooksville Congregational Church Name of Property

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.)

Property is:

- X 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibiiography

#

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more 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 # __

Hancock, Maine County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1855

1898

Significant Dates

1855

1898

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Gardner, Jesse, Builder Lord, Thomas, Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

West Brooksville Congregational Church	Hancock, Maine County and State
10. Geographical Data	·····
Acreage of PropertyLess than 1	
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)	
1 1 9 3 0 4 9 1 5 5 5 0 Zone Easting Northing 2 1	3 Zone Easting Northing 4 O See continuation sheet
Verbai Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)	
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)	
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Histori	an
organization <u>Maine Historic Preservation Commissio</u>	n date <u>April, 1995</u>
street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65	telephone207/287-2132
city or town <u>Augusta</u> , s	state <u>Maine</u> zip code <u>04333-0065</u>
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.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative biack and white 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 SHPO or FPO.)		
name		
street & number	telephone	
city or town	state zip code _	

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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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WEST BROOKSVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

Constructed in 1855 at a cost of \$2,250.00 (minus the bell), the West Brooksville Congregational Church is a striking and well preserved rural Greek Revival style edifice constructed of wood. According to church records it was built under the supervision of the North Castine master builder Jesse Gardner with the interior work carried out by the Blue Hill carpenter Thomas M. Lord. (As discussed below, there is disagreement about the extent of Lord's involvement.) The church is eligible for nomination to the Register under criterion C for its architectural significance. Criteria consideration A also applies by virtue of it being a religious property.

The West Brooksville Congregational Church was organized on January 4, 1826, and until the construction of the subject building, met in a nearby school house (which also served as the town house). By the early 1850s the idea of erecting a proper church building had become a serious one, and on July 22, 1854, a meeting was held to consider the matter. With unanimous support favoring construction, a building committee composed of S. B. Blodgett, S. T. Tapley, and Thomas Stevens was appointed. They must have set to their task immediately for on May 3, 1855, work on the frame began. The church is said to have been completed by haying time. It was dedicated on November 30, 1855.

Although no written Church records were made during the period of the building's construction, information about this undertaking was gathered by the church clerk and formally accepted into the congregation's records in 1898. At that time it was noted that the cornerstone was laid by Eben Hill of Penobscot, Thomas Gardner was the master builder, Thomas M. Lord was responsible for the interior, S. B. Blodgett and T. N. Shepardson finished the belfry, and Dudley Bridges painted the interior. The extent of Lord's role as noted in the Church records is at odds with information contained in a 1947 article by Samuel M. Green about this noted local carpenter/builder. In his article, Green ascribes the design and construction of the church to Lord based on information contained in his notebooks which have been preserved. Further support for Lord's greater role in the design was also based on a comparison with his other known church projects in neighboring towns, among which are Baptist Churches in Brooklin and Blue Hill built, respectively, in 1853 and 1856. The absence of further information about master builder Jesse Gardner, and the clear relationship of the West Brooksville church to Lord's other known work makes a strong argument in support of Lord as the designer.

Regardless of who is ultimately credited with the building's design, it stands as a monument to the way in which the Greek Revival style was translated in Maine's wooden rural churches. As Green himself put it in 1947:

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In his respect for the materials and tools of his craft Lord has created a truly wooden architecture within the general confines of the Greek Revival style. The orders are interpreted in the language of carpentry with a nicety of joinery which exploits all the construction possibilities of wood. Though Lord stands in no awe of Greek details, as we have seen, he senses the essentials of their proportion; he interprets the academic orders in the vernacular of carpentry. Especially notable at West Brooksville is the treatment of the pediment and of the entablatures. The simplification of the classical forms to three smoothly joined planes, one above the other, is a particularly happy solution in wood. this series of three is also an important element of the design as a whole, appearing in the detail of the tower and in the three stages of the tower itself. The monumentality of effect, the easy broad transition or masses, and the simple detail of the handsome Ellsworth church [which Lord designed and built in 1843] is reflected in this less correct but nearly as impressive building at West Brooksville. But its chief beauty remains in its homely charm and in the forthrightness which derives from the exploitation of the medium of wood.

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- Green, Samuel M. "Thomas M. Lord: 1806-1880." <u>A Biographical Dictionary of</u> <u>Architects in Maine</u>. Vol. IV, No. 15. Augusta, Maine: Maine Historic Preservation Commission. 1987.
- Snow, Walter A., Comp. Brooksville, Maine: A Town of the Bagaduce. N.D.
- Copies of Records of the West Brooksville Congregational Church on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies the Town of Brooksville tax map 17, lot 118.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary embraces the entire rural lot historically associated with the West Brooksville Congregational Church.