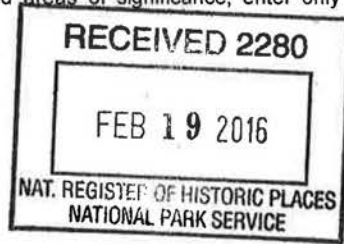


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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# 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: Danville Junction Grange # 65  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
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: 15 Grange Street  
City or town: Auburn (Danville) State: Maine County: Androscoggin  
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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>Krista Mahoney, SHPO</u>	<u>2/12/2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
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]*

*7/5/14*

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*[Handwritten mark]*

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SOCIAL / Meeting Hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE / Auditorium
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- SOCIAL / Meeting Hall
- RECREATION AND CULTURE / Auditorium
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The building has wooden clapboards, sanasphalt roofing, a brick chimney and a brick foundation.

**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.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

The Danville Junction Grange #65 is a two-story, wood frame building erected in 1898 and enlarged within three years in the Androscoggin County City of Auburn, Maine. The Grange is located on a three-quarters acre parcel of land in the mostly now residential village of Danville Junction. The building faces south towards Grange Street but is separated from that road by a driveway and small lawn. To the east of the building is a parking lot and large grassy lawn upon which a long stable was located historically. Southwest of the building, at the corner of the lot is a brick memorial plaque installed in 1974 to commemorate the town's war veterans. The gable-roof building has a full-width front porch on the south façade and a brick chimney rises from the ridge at the north end of the roof. The building sits on a brick and concrete foundation, has painted clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. On the interior this building contains a large dining room, kitchen and small storage rooms on the first floor and on the second floor in an ante-room and a well-appointed hall with a stage. Other than replacement of the historic windows and one new exterior door, the building retains a great deal of historic integrity.

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## Narrative Description

The Danville Junction Grange #65 is a rectangular, three bay by seven bay balloon framed building. The building itself measures 71 feet north-to-south and thirty feet wide and the full width porch adds an additional twelve feet to the length of the building. The southernmost four bays were built in 1898 and sit on a brick foundation. Three bays, on a concrete foundation and containing a kitchen and stage, were added to the north end of the building by 1901. The building is relatively plain in terms of ornamentation: thin gable returns over narrow corner boards capped with band moulding and narrow frieze and rake trim are the only decorative features. The windows are set in wide frames topped with a slight cornice. A wooden sign located between the cornice returns spells out "DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE NO. 65".

The front façade is symmetrically composed, with a window flanking either side of the two-leaf double door. Each of the narrow doors has a rectangular glass panel and three wood panels with applied ogee moulding. The western door retains a large thumb latch with decorative Eastlake-style brass escutcheon. The second floor contains three, evenly-spaced windows; unless otherwise noted all the windows on the building are one-over-one vinyl-clad wood windows with integrated storm and screen panels. However, an original six wood window is located under the gable peak on the façade.

The front porch is also three bays wide and has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The base of the porch is supported on wood posts and covered with wooden latticework. The porch supports are chamfered square posts with "capitals" formed by band moulding near their tops. The floor of the porch is laid with narrow wood planks. A balustrade with upper and lower rails and square balusters stretches between the posts and wraps around the east end of the porch. The middle section of the balustrade is fastened to the posts in a manner that allows it to be removed in a solid piece if necessary. Wood steps lead to the ground at the west end of the porch.

Both the east and west elevations are asymmetrical and their fenestration pattern is slightly different from each other. The east elevation contains six window bays on the second floor and four windows and two doors on the first floor. On both floors the first four bays are evenly spaced across the wall. The space between the fourth and fifth bays is narrower, with the latter containing a window on the second floor and a door on the first floor. In front of this metal-replacement door is a wood ramp installed in 2008. In the sixth bay there is a window on the second floor but no opening below, and in the seventh bay there is an old six-panel wood door on the first floor but no window above. On the west elevation the first four bays (windows on both floors) are again evenly spaced, while the fifth and sixth window bays on each floor are set closer together. A wood batten door is set on the second floor between the fourth and fifth windows and it opens onto a steel fire escape which is braced to the side of the building. The seventh bay contains windows on both floors but is located a greater distance away from the sixth bay. On the first floor the seventh bay contains a high, single-pane fixed light.

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The north elevation contains another original six-over-six wood window in the gable peak and another single-pane fixed light in the west end of the first floor. At the center of this elevation is a small, one-story addition with a shed roof, clapboard siding, and concrete foundation. Measuring perhaps ten feet square, this addition has louvered vents in the west wall and a metal door in the east wall. It was constructed in 1986 to house a furnace. Prior to 1964 this was the location of the woodshed and privies.

The interior has an irregular plan that reflects the functions of the building. On the first floor is a front hallway centered behind the front doors. From this space is accessed a small meeting room to the east, the enclosed staircase to the north and a smaller storage room to the west. The door to this room contains a wooden window that when opened turned the storage room into a ticket booth during events. This once-open straight-run staircase is executed in varnished wood and has narrow bead board wainscot on the north wall and turned balusters on the south. To the north of the staircase a four-panel door leads into a large dining room. The dining room occupies more than half of the first floor footprint and it is presumed that the original building ended at the north wall of this room. Beyond the dining room the kitchen occupies the northwest corner of the building and another small hall, once containing a back staircase, provides access to two small bathrooms (installed in 1964).

The dining room is almost square in shape although two newer walls have been constructed in the southwest corner, allowing the meeting room to expand into the footprint of the hall. The wall between the dining room and the meeting room also contains a small window and counter, now both covered over with wood sheathing. In the center of the hall three large chamfered posts support to a thick longitudinal beam that runs the length of the room. The ceiling is clad in varnished bead board and the floor is laid with narrow painted hardwood. All the walls are covered with narrow horizontal boarding, and the windows and doors are trimmed with plain boards and bulls-eye corner blocks. With the exception of the emergency exit door in the north end of the east wall all the doors have a four panel configuration with longer panels over shorter panels. The southeast room has similar finishes as well as several wooden storage closets. The meeting room, which appears to have been expanded in the 1920s or 1930s has unpainted wood floors and walls covered with a bubble-patterned tin and plaster; the latter material is also on the ceilings. Exposed knob and tube wiring is visible on the ceiling of most of the first floor rooms.

A serving window and several cupboards, each cut out of the horizontal boarding, are located between the dining room and the kitchen. When removed the serving window provides access to a kitchen counter. The cupboards can be accessed from the dining room and the kitchen. The kitchen has original, varnished bead board surfaces (walls, cupboards, cabinets, drawers and ceiling) as well as one newer painted wood base shelving unit and several laminate counters. The floor is linoleum tile. A chimney stack displays two covered thimbles previously used by wood cook stoves. The appliances include a ten-burner, two-oven Garland gas stove, two commercial Hot-point ovens, a refrigerator, and two sets of sinks along with several work tables.

The spaces on the second floor mimic those below. The stair hall provides access to the main meeting hall and to an ante-room in the southwest corner. The ante-room, which

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now serves as a display space for memorabilia from another, now closed, grange chapter, also leads into the main hall. At the north end of the hall is a large stage and back stage spaces. The finishes on this level are more refined. Both the hallway and the anteroom have wood floors, varnished bead board wainscot and plaster walls inlaid with wood strips and coat hooks. The hall also has varnished bead board wainscot and a maple floor, but the upper walls and ceiling are covered in decorative tin. The tin on the walls is a geometric pattern of small squares painted green. Above this is a white frieze and cornice which provides the transition to the ceiling. The ceiling pattern is features field of fleur de lis tiles surrounded by a wide border. Five chandeliers hang from the ceiling and the center unit contains red, blue and white bulbs. Podiums, tables, desks, folding chairs and a grand piano furnish the room, A glass storage case in the southeast corner houses one of the ceremonial flags used in the hall.

The stage dominates the north end of the hall. The proscenium arch is built up moulding, varnished, and the apron is fronted with bead board. The west side of the apron extends to the west wall and a set of stairs against the wall leads both to the stage and to one of the two stage doors that flank the opening. A permanent stage set containing a living room scene is positioned behind the red curtain. Additional curtains and scenery are rolled against the ceiling. Backstage are two changing rooms and a storage closet.

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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.)

Social History

Entertainment and Recreation

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1898-1966

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1898

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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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)

The Danville Junction Grange # 65 is a building which has served the community of Danville, a village in Auburn, Maine for 118 years. The building was erected by members of the Grange between 1898 and 1901 to serve as their meeting hall. The two story building is essentially vernacular in style but reproduces the functional plan common to many Grange buildings of this period. Throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries the Grange, or Patrons' of Husbandry, was an important social and fraternal organization with an emphasis on agricultural education. Its influence was widespread – ultimately 588 individual Granges were established in the state between 1873 and 1985 - but the focus of each Grange was on assisting the local communities. Not only was the Grange Hall a place for the grange members to hold their meetings, in many communities, including Danville, it became a center for community activity. Although interest in the Grange began to wane after World War II, the Danville Junction chapter remained strong and active, having absorbed Grange members from neighboring communities. The Danville Junction Grange # 65 is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, for its current and past role in the social and entertainment history of Danville Junction. The areas of significance are Social History and Entertainment and Recreation.

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

**Criterion A: Social History**

The Grange, or Patrons' of Husbandry, is a fraternal-type society founded in 1867. Since then the many granges in Maine have had an immeasurable and important impact on local, state, and national social movements focusing on agriculture, social welfare and education. The Danville Junction Grange, which was established in 1874, is locally significant for its long term commitment to bettering the lives of both its members and the surrounding community.

The history of the Grange has its basis in post-Civil War agricultural crises. The following two paragraphs are from a brochure announcing the photographic exhibit titled: "Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange."

The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, is an agriculturally-based secret society founded in 1867. The Order, open to both men and women, was designed to meet the economic, social, and educational needs of a class of Americans - the

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small farmer - whose day to day lives were being irrevocably transformed in the post-Civil War period. The proliferation of the railroad, the mass production of farm machinery, and the increasing control of a new class of business men known as "speculators" or "middle-men" over the sale and distribution of farm products were a few of the many influences which led to widespread enthusiasm for the Grange in the 1870s. National membership in the Grange grew to over 1 million members in the wake of the 1873 depression, when farmers joined the organization as a means of buying and selling farm goods at wholesale prices. In the mid-1870s, membership plummeted as most Grange cooperative ventures failed to meet members' expectations.

By the 1880s, however, Grange membership in Maine was on the increase, part of what has been dubbed "the second Grange movement" centered in the Northeast; by 1887, Maine had the largest Grange membership in the nation. The focus of the second movement was an emphasis on the Grange's educational and social benefits.<sup>1</sup>

The local, or subordinate, hall was the focus for most of the activities of the Grange. Each of these structures featured large gathering rooms where the rituals and meetings were held, and many also contained a stage and / or a dining room. As explained by Charles M. Gardner in The Grange-Friend of the Farmer, the Grange hall is

...a symbol of the progress rural families have made in the past eighty years as the result of "meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together" for their "mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require".

In Grange halls farm families share their social activities, discuss their mutual problems, plan programs and fearlessly face conditions which call for skillful leadership and out of which many a betterment project is evolved.

Here in these meeting halls, rural people through their Granges have formulated and carried out projects of far-reaching effect to themselves and to their city neighbors. Starting in Grange meetings, often in good-natured discussion, have been such great undertakings as delivery of mail to farm homes, rural electrification, improved highways, better schools and countless other worthy achievements, which perhaps never would have been attempted but for the nucleus of promotion created in alert Subordinate Granges.<sup>2</sup>

After the Civil War, the industrial revolution altered the face of the entire state's economy and in order to compete with more productive lands in the western states the practice of agriculture increasingly looked towards science and experimentation to increase yields of crops and products. One of the allures of the Patrons' of Husbandry was their progressive

<sup>1</sup> Elspeth Brown, "About the Grange." *Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange*. (Gorham, ME: University of Southern Maine, 1992), introduction.

<sup>2</sup> Charles M. Gardner, *The Grange - Friend of the Farmer*. (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange, 1949), 366-367.

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educational focus which encouraged farmers to share knowledge or work together co-operatively. Early in the organization's history some of the granges organized cooperative stores selling food, supplies or farming equipment, while others organized co-operative insurance companies.

At the end of the nineteenth-century the Grange experienced a period of extraordinary growth, as described by historian Clarence Day in Farming in Maine 1860-1940:

The Grange in Maine reached full maturity while Obadiah Gardner was State Master (1897 - 1907). Flourishing Granges were found in nearly every large agricultural community and in most of the smaller ones. Often they were social centers for the communities that they served. The Lecturers' programs featured both education and recreation. They proved excellent training ground for the development of local talent and leadership.<sup>3</sup>

The Maine Grange was also active in improving the status of farmers and rural communities through legislation. Historian Stanley Howe catalogs the causes that were championed by the subordinate Granges in Maine: "more uniform textbooks in Maine's public schools, the abolition of the district school system, more generous appropriations for the State College of Agriculture (at Orono), cabinet status for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, curbs on the powers of railroads and monopolies, and a graduated federal income tax."<sup>4</sup> The Granges also focused on securing voting rights for women, supporting prohibition, and advocating for Rural Free Delivery. In Maine in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century local granges, including Danville Junction Grange, observed and tracked the quantities and activity of local insects and pests and each year submitted reports thereon to the Department of Agriculture.

While many of these causes were orchestrated on a state or national level, they were accomplished through the activities and with the support of the local, subordinate chapters. Locally, the Danville Grange focused on community improvement projects, including establishing a playground, installing street lights, helping to organize the volunteer fire department and the erection of school bus shelters, a skating rink and playground. One of their current projects is distributing dictionaries to 350 third grade students in Auburn and New Gloucester school system.

**Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation**

From the time the hall was opened in 1898 the Danville Junction Grange has been a link which brought the community together for social, cultural and civic activities. Aside from the scheduled meetings, over its history the Grange hall has been a public venue used for

<sup>3</sup> Clarence A. Day, *Farming in Maine, 1860 - 1940*. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 78. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press, 1963), 193.

<sup>4</sup> Stanley Howe, "To Improve the Farmer's Lot: The Grange in Maine" in *The Courier: History Journal of the Bethel Historical Society*. Vol. 34, No. 1. Bethel, Maine. Pages 1-4.

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performances, community dances, parties and receptions. In addition, the presence of a convenient kitchen and a dining room elevated the function of the building from simply the meeting hall of a fraternal organization to a social and civic gathering place for the wider community. Annual events include an indoor yard sale, and a public chicken barbeque dinner; monthly events include bean and casserole suppers followed by games of bingo. It serves as a meeting place for residents to gather for meetings with city or state officials on issues affecting the community and has been used as an emergency shelter and rendezvous site for the civil defense agency and emergency responders. As summarized by historian Howe, "The Grange's most important contribution appears to be the light it brought to countless rural families and isolated neighborhoods throughout Maine. Through its literary programs, sponsorship of libraries, debates, plays, suppers, dances and other social occasions, the Grange nourished and enriched otherwise bleak lives in ways that are difficult to understand in today's "global village."<sup>5</sup>

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

The town of Pejepscot, Maine was incorporated in 1802 and changed its name to Danville in 1818. Located south of what was to become the City of Auburn and north of New Gloucester, the rural town had villages at Danville Corners and West Danville. In 1848 two rail lines, the Androscoggin and Kennebec (later the Maine Central Rail Road) and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence (later the Grand Trunk Rail Road) were laid through town, with a prominent junction and rail yard locate south between the two villages. The location became known as Danville Junction and a village rapidly developed at that site. Due in part to the importance of the railroad junction Auburn annexed part of Danville in 1859 and the remainder of it in 1867. During the decades that the Poland Spring resort was most popular Danville Junction was the principal depot for guests. Located five and a half miles southwest of downtown Auburn, Danville retains its own identity as a compact small village although its rural nature has been somewhat altered by residential growth and nearby industrial developments.

There were six granges organized in Auburn: Auburn #4, 1874 (located in East Auburn); Danville Junction, #65, 1874; Stevens Mills, # 294, 1887 (closed 1986); Rowes Corner, #. 386, 1902 (closed 1935); North Auburn, # 513, 1911; and Lakeview at Youngs Corner, 1883 (merged with Stevens Mills, 1957, now closed).

The following brief history was prepared by members of the Danville Junction Grange #65, and is an abbreviated version of the "History of the Danville Junction Grange # 65 (1874-1974)" as published on <http://files.usgwarchives.net/me/androscoggin/history/100th.txt> .

*On December 5, 1874, thirty people from Danville and other outlying areas met at the old schoolhouse on the hill for the purpose of organizing a grange. Organizing officers were two gentlemen from Poland Grange: Master Charles H. Cobb and Lecturer Hiram Waterhouse.*

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<sup>5</sup> Howe, p. 4.

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*That same evening they held an election of officers. Officers elected were as follows: Master Jeremiah Stinchfield, Overseer Daniel Field, Lecturer Charles Thurston, Steward Judyer Robinson, Asst. Steward James Moses Fitz, Gatekeeper P.M. Austin, Ceres Ada Bane, Pomona Hanna Fitz, Flora Sarah Thurston and Lady Asst. Steward Hattie Robinson.*

*Since the coming of two railroads in 1848, Danville had become an enterprising community and a busy trading center with a grist mill and several brickyards. At the fifth meeting of the Grange, the members decided to establish a public library which lasted for many years.*

*In the spring of 1875, the grangers voted to buy grain and groceries in large amounts for resale to the members. In December of that year they decided to build a storehouse. A small store was built, and the grain and grocery co-op was carried on for several years.*

*For the first twenty-four years, Danville Junction Grange held their meetings in the hall over the schoolhouse, but then the school enrollment increased so that the hall was not available. The Grange members selected the present lot as the building site, and a hall was built. The total cost of the lot and hall was \$1,923.45.*

*On January 20, 1898, the Grange hall was dedicated during one of the worst storms of the winter. Soon they built a large stable for the Patrons' horses. After the stable, an addition was added to the rear of the hall, housing the present stage and kitchen areas.*

*After the coming of the automobile, members no longer needed a stable. Master Burnham bought half of the stable, moved his half to a nearby lot, and converted it into a house. The remaining half was repaired.*

*In 1923, a wood furnace was installed.*

*Danville Junction Grange was a very active grange. It organized a Ladies Degree Team and a Juvenile Grange for the youth. In the 30's, 40's, and 50's they held minstrel shows, dances, card parties, dramas, and public suppers. Many other granges used the hall for their own shows.*

*During the war years, the Grange supported the war effort in many ways. An Honor Roll bearing the names of all Grange and community members having served their country was erected on the Grange property. It was dedicated on April 24, 1943. In October of 1974, the Honor Roll was replaced by a brick and granite monument.*

*On May 27, 1954, Danville Junction Grange was declared incorporated.*

*In 1974, when the Grange celebrated its hundredth anniversary, the membership totaled ninety-two. In 1986 Stevens Mills Grange in Auburn closed its doors, and the members joined our Grange. In 2012, members of Sabbathday Lake Grange joined us when that grange closed.*

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*Many years later, our Grange continues to prosper, even when many, many granges in the state are closing their doors. Our enrollment remains around one hundred, although we still have about thirty members who are very active and attend most meetings. Every one of these members are doing their part in keeping Danville Junction Grange #65 a vibrant, active grange that continues to be an asset to the community.*

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<http://files.usgwarchives.net/me/androscoggin/history/100th.txt> (accessed January 5, 2016).

**DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65**  
Name of Property

**ANDROSCOGGIN 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): 020-0562**

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 79/100 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):



**DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65**

Name of Property

**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19	Easting: 398646	Northing: 4875193
2. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
3. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:
4. Zone:	Easting:	Northing:

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

The boundaries of the nominated property are depicted on the city of Auburn tax map #81, lot 17.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These boundaries represent the extent of the historic and current parcel of land associated with the Grange.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian  
 organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
 street & number: 55 Capitol Street  
 city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065  
 e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov  
 telephone: (207) 287-453  
 date: 10 January 2016

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65****ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

- **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: Danville Junction Grange # 65

City or Vicinity: Auburn (Danville)

County: Androscoggin State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 9 December 2015

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

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| 1 of 9 | ME_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE_0001.TIFF<br>Exterior of Grange and Veterans memorial; facing northeast. |
| 2 of 9 | ME_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE_0002.TIFF<br>Exterior façade; facing north.                              |
| 3 of 9 | ME_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE_0003.TIFF<br>Exterior, east elevation; facing west.                      |
| 4 of 9 | ME_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE_0004.TIFF<br>Exterior front porch; facing east.                          |

DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

County and State

- 5 of 9 ME\_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY\_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE\_0005.TIFF  
Interior, first floor dining room; facing southwest.
- 6 of 9 ME\_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY\_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE\_0006.TIFF  
Interior, north wall of dining room with built in cupboards and serving windows;  
facing north.
- 7 of 9 ME\_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY\_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE\_0007.TIFF  
Interior, first floor kitchen; facing west.
- 8 of 9 ME\_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY\_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE\_0008.TIFF  
Interior, second floor ante room; facing southwest.
- 9 of 9 ME\_ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY\_DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE\_0009.TIFF  
Interior, second floor meeting hall and stage; facing north.

**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.).

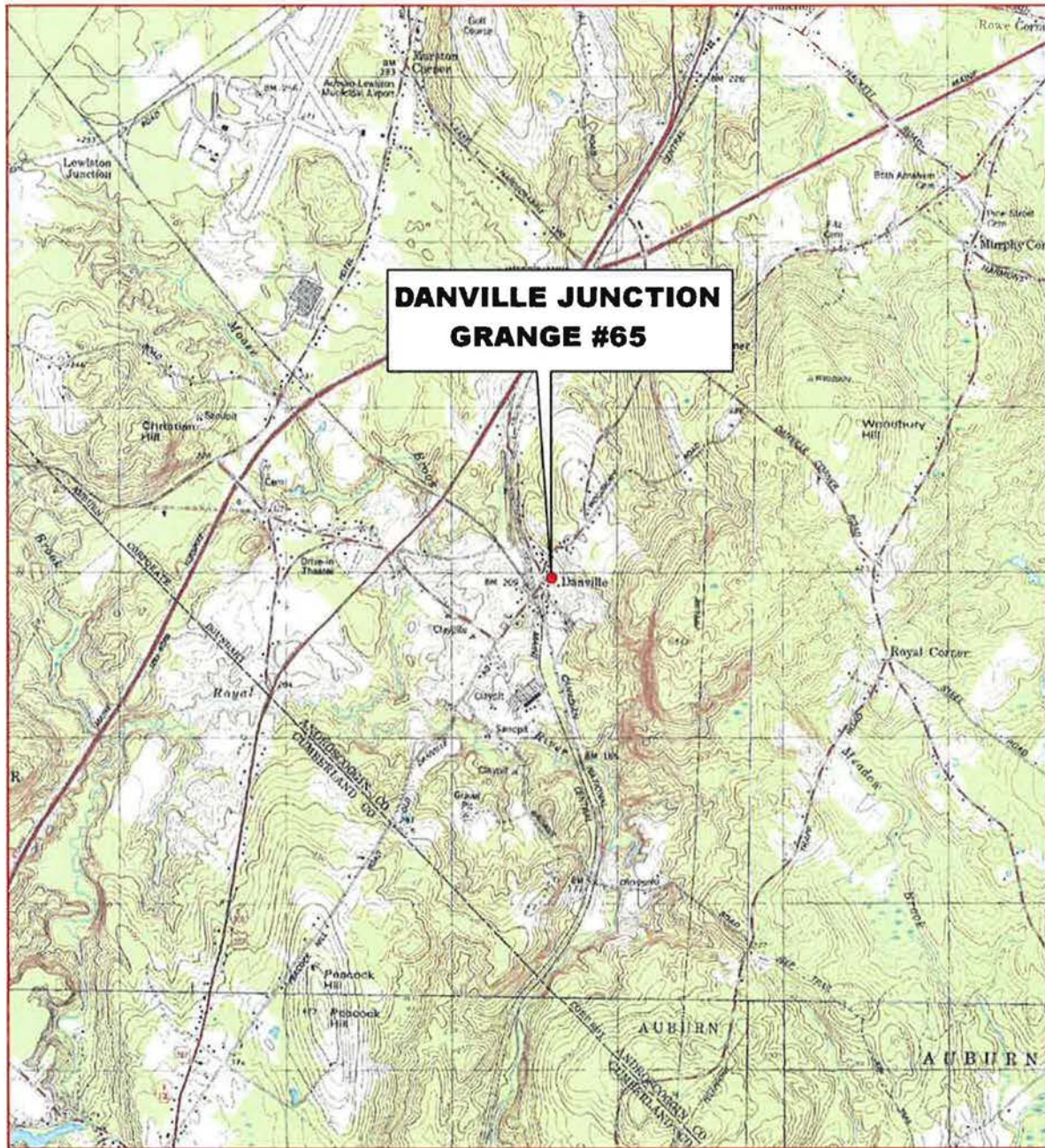
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

**DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65**

Name of Property

**ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State



**DANVILLE JUNCTION  
GRANGE #65**



**DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE # 65**  
**Androscoggin County Maine**  
**9 December 2015**  
**UTMs in NAD 83**  
**19 / 398646 / 4875193**





EMERYVILLE JUNIOR CENTER BUILDING

CAUTION



DANVILLE JUNCTION GRANGE NO 65











A Great Attitude Can Take You Anywhere

**Get The Grange Attitude!**





Snack for Rent

Sandwich	1.00
Donuts	.95
Soda/Water	4.00
Chips	.90
	.50
	.50
	.50

ASEPTIC C

NOT RESEALABLE  
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**STEVENS' MILLS**  
**GRANGE. P OF H NO. 294.**





1848 1988  
Dunville  
Junction Grange  
#88  
Celebrating  
140 Years of  
Family  
Friends &  
Community

P or H

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Danville Junction Grange #65

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Androscoggin

DATE RECEIVED: 2/19/16 &pW DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: &pW DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/05/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000138

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 4/15/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

&a4L

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

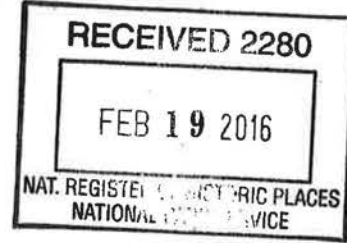
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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



KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

16 February 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Starling Grange #156 (Former), Kennebec County  
Danville Junction Grange #65, Androscoggin County  
Excelsior Grange #5, Androscoggin County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.