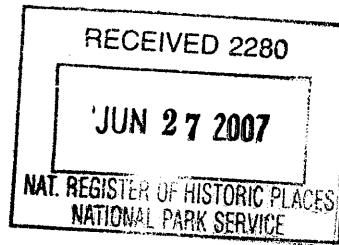


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Greenwood Cattle Pound
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number East side of Greenwood Road, 3/10 of a mile north of State Route 219 N/A not for publication
city or town Greenwood N/A vicinity
state Maine code ME county Oxford code 017 zip code 04255

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/20/07
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

[Signature] 8.7.07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
Contributing Noncontributing
_____ buildings
1 _____ sites
_____ structures
_____ objects
1 _____ 0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
AGRICULTURE / SUBSISTENCE: Animal Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
VACANT / NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Stone
walls Stone
roof N/A
other _____

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

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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The Greenwood Cattle Pound is a low stone structure located on the east side of Greenwood Road, approximately three-tenths of a mile north of the intersection of that road with State Route 219. The west wall of the square pound roughly parallels Greenwood Road and is set less than ten feet from the road bed. The structure sits on a level, .12 acre lot owned by the Town of Greenwood which is forested with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. These trees have grown to within a few feet of the north, east, and south walls of the pound. The interior of the pound is vegetated with grass, moss, and small ferns.

Measured at the interior locations which retain the best structural integrity, the interior dimensions of the Greenwood Cattle Pound are approximately forty feet square. "A Plan of the Cattle Pound," prepared in 1977, indicates the structure measured forty-four and forty-five feet, on the west and east exterior walls respectively, and forty-two and forty-four feet on the south and north exterior walls, respectively. The mostly granite field stone walls are constructed of dry laid angular and sub-angular cobbles and boulders, laid double-thickness, with a dressed interior face. Originally constructed with a five foot thick base, areas of collapse have widened the walls in places to upwards of seven feet, particularly along the south wall, and along the west wall near the road. Correspondingly, the height of the wall varies between three and five feet. Originally finished with a wooden cap piece, hollows at the southeast and northeast corners, as well as at sporadic locations along the west and north walls, show the location where wooden posts were built into the wall onto which the cap piece was fastened. The entrance to the pound is located at the south end of the west wall, and is marked by larger than average boulders stones flanking an opening in the wall. No sign of a gate or door has survived. However, a very large, flat rock, which may have served as a lintel over the door, is positioned against the interior of the west wall, just north of the entrance. Overall, the east wall retains the greatest degree of structural integrity, and in places clearly demonstrates the original construction technique. In contrast, however, the west wall has clearly been impacted by road clearing and maintenance activities, and features a build-up of sand and gravel as well as many disturbed stones.

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:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1836 - 1870

Significant Dates

1836

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As Maine communities began to lose their frontier aspects in the 19th century and assume a more settled countenance, rudimentary civic improvements were initiated. Among these improvements in the largely agricultural world of rural Maine were those concerned with the regulation of the livestock. To control the problem of loose cattle, hogs, or sheep towns constructed open air shelters, known as pounds or cattle pounds, to temporarily corral wayward animals. The existence of 21 of these structures in Maine has been verified, and their condition varies from almost unrecognizable to good. Erected in 1836 in central Oxford County, the Greenwood Cattle Pound is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance as a good example of a 19th stone structure that was built by the town to regulate one specific aspect of its agricultural economy.

Farmers have always found it necessary to control wandering livestock. In the earliest 17th century settlements of southern New England, cattle, sheep and swine were grazed on commonly held town lands located outside the denser residential landscape. Inevitably some livestock found their way into cultivated fields and gardens. This had the potential to threaten both the annual animal and human food supplies in these communities, many of which existed at the subsistence level during the early decades of settlement. By 1635, the courts of Massachusetts Bay ordered that every town under its jurisdiction construct a strong impoundment in which wayward beasts could be held until claimed by their owner and returned to the pasture. This action was the origin of a class of common, publicly-supported and ordained structures found in almost every agricultural community in New England: the town pound.

With the exception of extreme southern and coastal locations, the majority of Maine's development started much later, in the decades after 1750. Although heavily settled by immigrants from the southern New England States, the patterns of land distribution in Maine had shifted. Few towns designated common pastures. Rather, individual settlers were expected to care for their own livestock. Noting that "gardens were small and the return from fencing them was large," one historian asserts that the greater acreage required for pastures made them "difficult and expensive" to fence, and that "with near neighbors, cattle could easily stray from one pasture to another." (Locke, p.214). Thus, the institution of the cattle pound continued to be called upon in Maine, albeit in response to slightly different circumstances.

William Locke's history of cattle pounds in Maine is useful in understanding the important role these public structures played in maintaining order in agricultural communities. The following excerpt is from "The Rise and Demise of the Cattle Pound Harpswell and Maine," published in 1994.

At the earliest town meetings there were angry demands for an end to damage by marauding cattle. Towns may have hastened their incorporation partly because the election of pound keepers was apparently accepted as establishing a legal basis for impounding strays. From the beginning several implicit concepts underlie the pound solution to the stray cattle

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Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

problem: first, the owner was responsible for damage done by his animals; second, it was in the public interest that the person harmed or others should round up and drive offending animals to the pound - originally the pound keeper's barn or farmyard; third, to get his animals back, the owner should pay for damage done. Later, two more concepts were added: the owner was to pay for the cost of feeding and caring for impounded animals, and fines were to be levied on the owner by the town. Eventually, the state legislature incorporated these and other sanctions.

When pound keeping in barns and in farmyards became too onerous, towns throughout the District or later the State of Maine authorized construction of one or more log pounds in strategic locations on land loaned for the purpose. No money was appropriated. Trees were there for the felling, and neighbors, no doubt, joined in the common effort, as they did for roads and barns. Later on, more prosperous voters would appropriate money to pay for the work. Then log pounds were replaced by more secure and permanent stone structures. (Pages 214-215).

Indeed, within the first year of statehood, the Maine Legislature passed two resolves requiring that towns construct pounds for "curbing stray beasts," although by this time many towns had already fulfilled that decree, either with a wooden or a stone pound.

Compared to those on the coast, or in the southern counties, settlement was slower and more diffuse in the mountainous towns of Oxford County, along the western border of Maine. The following paragraphs, written by historian Randall Bennett, summarize generally the settlement of Oxford County, and more specifically, the development of Greenwood.

Oxford County forms nearly three-quarters of Maine's western boundary with new Hampshire; its large size is such that most towns along its western border fall within the White Mountains, while the remainder consist of interesting combinations of lakes, rolling hills, and fertile river valleys. Having attained a substantial population between the end of the American Revolution and the first years of the nineteenth century the county...was "set off" from the northern portions of York and Cumberland counties on March 4, 1805. During the previous century its settlement was hindered by a number of factors, among them being the dispute between the French and English for predominance in North America, the constant Indian threat, and the relatively secluded nature of this mountainous regions as compared with Maine's already developed coastline...The period immediately after the Revolutionary War witnessed increased efforts to develop the resources of inland Maine. [And] by the time Maine achieved statehood, the majority of Oxford County's towns had gained enough population to pass from "plantation" to incorporated status.

The town of Greenwood began as three separate grants of land made by the General Court of Massachusetts in 1795, 1797, and 1805, respectively. The second largest grant, which consisted of 11,520 acres given to Phillips Academy, was large enough to be recorded

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GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

in 1800 as a “half-township.” Located roughly in the center of the county along its east-west axis, the town was first settled by adventurous individuals looking for inexpensive land and undeveloped sites of ample water power for milling. Three years previous to its incorporation as a town in 1816, Greenwood was organized under “plantation” status, but grew rapidly in population as people moved into the interior of the state seeking land for agricultural production. Though some insist the name chosen at incorporation was meant to describe the most prominent physical characteristics of this mountainous township, the choice seems more likely to have been in honor of an early surveyor of this part of the county, Alexander Greenwood.(Bennett, pp xi-xii, 170-171.)

Greenwood City, located in the southern part of the town between Overset Mountain and Noyes Mountain and at the head of Hicks Pond, was the town’s primary settlement. By 1820 it was the town’s established business and social center, and supported several hotels, a church, saw mill and store. (Bennett, p. 171; Greenwood Historic Society, p. 17). The town’s northern village at Locke Mills developed around several fine mill privileges, and after the railroad came through town in 1851, its population grew. Initially the village’s town house, erected c. 1832, was located almost midway between Greenwood City and Locke Mills on what was known as the Middle Road.

On the fourteenth day of September in 1835 the residents of the then twenty year old town of Greenwood assembled to “see if the town will agree to build a Pound for the use of Said town” and to discuss “what Method the town will take to build Said Pound”. At the meeting the residents agreed to build the needed pound, and they also recorded the structure’s construction specifications.

Voted to have the pound forty feet Square inside[.] Voted to have the wall five feet high with A wooden Cap piece on the top one foot thick, well hewed and well put on[.] Said wall is to be five feet thick at the Bottom and two and A half feet thick at the top[,] the Stone to be laid in A workmanlike manner[.] Said pound is to be Done and Completed By the first Day of May Next Even to the turn of the Key. (Town Records, V. 2, September 14, 1835).

Furthermore, the town agreed to accept proposals for erecting the pound until the third of October. No further discussion was recorded as to the location of the pound, nor were the proposals ever registered in the town records. As such, the builder of the pound remains unknown. The site selected was just north of the settlement at Greenwood City, along the road that led to the Town House. Simon Furlong, a local farmer who lived close to the pound, was elected as the first pound keeper in 1838. A year later, Furlong was replaced by William Noyes, who then yielded the position to James Labroke, a farmer, who served in that capacity until 1854. Additional pound keepers included Israel Hunt, Melvin and Joseph Emery and Rancil Curtis, all farmers who lived within a mile of the pound. Non-farmers who held the post included Daniel C. Verrill, a Greenwood City merchant, and Noyes, who ran a tavern in the village.

As settlements throughout the state matured, farms were increasingly improved, and pasture

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Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

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walls were incrementally heightened as each season yielded a new harvest of rock from the cultivated fields. With the invention of barbed wire in 1873, it was much easier for farmers to securely enclose their livestock. This change in technology, along with a persistent westward emigration, rendered the local pounds obsolete. According to Bennett, although the “people living outside the bounds of [Locke Mills] were long devoted to farming, the abundant source of water power there has historically supported a wide variety of woods-related industry.” In 1862 a disastrous fire destroyed every building in Greenwood City except the church and a small shop. Subsequently, the population of the town shifted north to Locke Mills, which offered forest product manufacturing as well as easy access to the region by way of the Atlantic and Saint Lawrence Railroad. Eventually the Town House was abandoned (the road on which it stood is now discontinued), and most of the town’s economic and civic activities shifted to the northern village. After the turn of the twentieth century, the town’s hills, lakes and ponds were discovered by summer visitors, and to a certain extent both lumbering and agriculture have given way to recreation and tourism as defining the character of the town. By 1871 concern for wayward livestock had taken a backseat to other priorities, and the town records no longer designated a pound keeper. Now a relic on the side of the road, the Greenwood Cattle Pound is an important touchstone to Maine’s nineteenth century agricultural heritage, as well as an early example of a public-works type community project.

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GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

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Bennett, Randall. Oxford County, Maine: A Guide to Its Historic Architecture. (Bethel: Oxford County Historic Resource Survey), 1984.

Greenwood Town Records. Volume 2 (1829-1854), and Volume 3 (1854-1878). Copies of manuscript records on microfilm at the Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

Locke, William. "The Rise and Demise of the Cattle Pound Harpswell and Maine" in *Maine Historical Society Quarterly*, Vol. 33, No. 3-4, Winter-Spring 1993-1994. (Portland, Maine), pages 210-221.

"Plan of the Cattle Pound Located in Greenwood, Oxford [County]." Surveyed by B. Lambert and C. Martin for the Town of Greenwood, 1977. Plan is reproduced in Town of Greenwood, 1916-1960, p. 27.

Shaw, Dick. "Town Pounds In Maine Have All But Disappeared." *Lewiston Evening Journal Magazine Section*. Lewiston, Maine. (September 28, 1974), page 4A.

Swift, Harry. "Harry Swift's Notes." Original manuscript and transcriptions located at the Greenwood Historical Society, Greenwood, Maine. Compiled during the 1940s - 1950s.

The Old Maps of Oxford County, Maine in 1858. (Fryeburg, Maine: Saco Valley Printing), 1972.

Town of Greenwood, 1916 - 1960. (Bryant Pond, Maine: Greenwood Historical Society), 1994.

Varney, Geo. J. A Gazetteer of the State of Maine. (Boston: B.B. Russell), 1882.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .12 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 368039 4908803 3 19
Zone Easting Northing
2 19
4 19
See continuation sheet

Verbal 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 CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 18 April 2007
street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132
city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

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 black 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Greenwood Cattle Pound is set on a .12 acre parcel of land as described by the Town of Greenwood Map R 8, Lot 17.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the nominated property, as described above, include all of the resources (land and structure) historically associated with the Greenwood Cattle Pound.

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Continuation Sheet

GREENWOOD CATTLE POUND

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Section number _____ Page _____

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 2
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
4 May 2006
Greenwood Cattle Pound, facing southeast.

Photograph 2 of 2
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
4 May 2006
East and north walls; facing north.