

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.

Historic name: The Free Baptist Church Township 33
Other names/site number: The Free Baptist Church of Great Pond (Preferred for listing)
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

SEP 14 2012
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(Preferred for listing)

Street & number: 1231 Great Pond Road
City or town: Great Pond State: Maine County: Hancock
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a


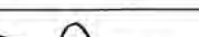
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.


In my opinion, the property x 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:

$$X A \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} B \quad \times C \quad \underline{\hspace{1cm}} D$$


 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
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Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND

Name of Property

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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:)

for Ethan H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10.31.12
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 None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ Religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant

Work in Progress

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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 church has a GRANITE slab foundation, painted WEATHERBOARD siding, and ASPHALT roof, and WOOD trim.

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

Located in Great Pond, Hancock County, Maine the Free Baptist church is a small, vernacular wood frame building with a projecting vestibule and two stage belfry. The church is located on the main street, overlooking the upper Union River valley, and is one of only two public buildings ever constructed in the town. Most likely built between 1890 and 1895, the simple, but stately building has never been updated, plumbed, or wired for electricity, and although its condition has deteriorated, it retains a large measure of integrity of design, workmanship, setting, feeling, association, and location, and to a somewhat lesser degree, materials.

Narrative Description

The town of Great Pond is one of the smallest municipalities in Maine in terms of population. Tucked into the vast woods of northern Hancock County, it is also fairly remote. The nearest town north of the village is Burlington, (19 miles as the crow flies). Grand Lake

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Stream is 30 miles to the northeast, and Old Town 17 miles to the west, but accessible only, possibly, on rudimentary logging roads. The primary road into town runs 6 miles north from Aurora, Maine, a small community on State Route 9, the main thoroughfare through northern Hancock and Washington Counties. The village stretches for about a mile along the northern end of Great Pond Road. The façade of the Free Will Baptist Church faces west, and directly across the road is a broad field which opens into a wide valley vista encompassing the west branch of the Union River and hills beyond. Great Pond Road and Alligator Lake Road define the western and southern boundaries, respectively, of the less than $\frac{1}{4}$ acre property, and a cluster of mature hardwood trees separate the property from the neighboring building to the north, and the woods to the east. The former one-room school, now the town hall, is located immediately to the north, and the mid-19th century farmhouse and barn associated with the field are located across the street to the northwest. To the south are several, widely scattered 20th century homes, the closest of which sits in a field across Alligator Lake Road. In addition to the buildings mentioned and a small cemetery, there are approximately 20 more residential properties in the Upper Village, and several private summer camps, and a former Air Force owned recreation area and camp as the road descends towards the Pond. The year round population of the town, as of 2011, is 43 people.

The wood frame church was erected sometime between 1890 and 1895 (although no photograph of the building has been found before 1905), and no builder or architect has, as of yet, been associated with the effort.¹ The building is composed of a main, one story, gable front mass measuring 41 feet long by 34 feet wide, fronted by a one-story gable front vestibule. The vestibule is centered on the western elevation and projects 8 feet from the western wall of the main mass, and is 18 feet wide. A two-stage belfry straddles the gable peak of the vestibule, and extends through the eaves of the main part of the building. The belfry is topped by a four-sided spire crowned by a metal ball on a short metal rod. The spire is constructed of un-covered boards, but the remainder of the building has old asphalt shingles on the north and new asphalt shingles on the south. Both stages of the belfry have painted flush board siding, and the rest of building is clad with wooden clapboards. Decorative elements include pronounced cornice returns, a moderately wide rake board, and narrow corner boards. Each stage of the belfry features decorative scroll-cut wooden brackets placed flat atop the flush boarding and connecting the corner boards to the narrow fascia under the eaves of each stage. Cut granite slabs provide the foundation under the north, west and south walls, but on the east there is only a pile of fieldstones.

The primary façade has a prominent entrance at the center of the projecting vestibule, but no fenestration on the front walls of the main mass. The entryway is comprised of two-leaf, four panel wooden doors topped by a projecting hood upon which is centered a projecting pediment. The hood is supported by ornamental scroll-cut brackets, and the tympanum of the pediment recedes to the plane of the wall, and is clad with clapboards. The pitch of the pediment exactly echoes the roofs of the vestibule and main mass, thus creating a three-part telescoping triangular motif.

Both the north and south elevations are four bays wide. The first bay on each side is located in the side elevation of the vestibule and contains a tall, narrow, and fixed eight-light

¹ It is likely that the building is constructed on a balloon frame.

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window. The remaining three bays are distributed evenly along the wall of the sanctuary and each contains original six-over-six double hung wooden windows with sash weights. The windows are capped with projecting hoods, and a moderately wide frieze board is located under the projecting eaves. On the south side of the building the windows are covered with board shutters. Historic photographs show that the windows were originally flanked by louvered shutters. Except for a smaller six-over-six sash window in the gable, cornice returns and corner boards, the rear elevation is unbroken and unornamented.

The interior of the Free Baptist Church retains its original finishes and plan. Both the vestibule and sanctuary have variable-width oak floors, and plaster walls. The ceiling of the sanctuary is covered with ornamental, pressed sheet metal panels, featuring fields of small quatrefoils, egg-and-dart and other, geometrically-shaped borders, and angled panels, stamped with square motifs, that connect the ceiling to the side walls. In the southeast corner of the building is a raised wooden platform. The platform is approximately 10 inches high and ten feet wide, and extends north for more than half the width of the building. All of the windows are set in plain, rail and style trim. The original pews are bent arm, rail back benches which were not affixed to the floor. All of the pews are now stored upstairs at the town hall/old school for safe keeping, but other church furniture that may have existed cannot be located.

Unfortunately, due to years of neglect, the conditions of the interior rooms are poor. Over fifty percent of the plaster on the walls has fallen off and the ceiling has a considerable amount of rust. Holes in the roof (now repaired) allowed water into the building, rotting out a portion of the flooring and leading to the failure of several floor joists. As a result, some portions of the floor in the sanctuary slope towards the hole and are unsafe. Several ceiling panels in the vicinity of the leak are missing and others are dangling precariously. The exterior is in better shape, but is in need of a few pieces of replacement trim and a new coat of paint. Despite the shifting of many of the foundation stones, and the failure of the interior joists, the building appears relatively straight and plumb. The current owners of the building are restoring the structure, and are consulting closely with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission on the project.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1890-1895

Significant Dates

c. 1890 - 1895

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

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

none known

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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 Free Baptist Church of Great Pond is a small, well proportioned, and pleasant looking wood frame church with a projecting front vestibule, two-stage belfry and spire. The singular building is located on the village's main road, overlooking a broad valley, and is adjacent to the town's former school house, now the town hall. The church was constructed between 1890 and 1895 by the members of the Free Baptist Church, with extensive financial support from the entire community. Although the congregation folded in about 1907, the building continued to be used for services and family reunions periodically into the 1930s, and remains as the tiny community's most central and prominent landmark. As the only formal example of architecture, only religious edifice, and only un-altered public building in Great Pond, the Free Baptist Church is locally significant under Criterion C, for its architecture. In addition, the building achieves significance in the area of community planning and development, under Criterion A, as a structure that symbolizes the most prosperous period in the town's history. By virtue of its prior use as a church, under Criterion Consideration A the building qualifies for listing in the National Register as a structure that is primarily significant for its association with historic events and for its architectural significance. The period of significance reflects the years during which the building was most likely erected, and the level of significance is local.

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

Criterion C: Architecture

From an aesthetic perspective, it is hard to overstate the architectural significance of the Free Baptist Church of Great Pond within the local context: it is the only historic non-residential building exhibiting any historic stylistic details in the entire town. That being said, it is not fancy, nor does it exhibit a cohesive style, but rather it is a modestly designed building that draws on features from several architectural styles of the nineteenth century. Classically-influenced details include the use of cornice returns, pediment motifs, frieze boards and traditional proportions. The bracket details on the walls of the belfry resemble the delicate inlaid motifs of Eastlake furniture, while the brackets supporting the entry hood, and the hood itself, were commonly seen on Italianate style buildings decades earlier. Together, these elements create a church with a singular expression of late Victorian architecture.

In addition, the Free Baptist Church is a late example of a large group of architecturally related religious buildings erected in rural areas of the state, generally during the mid-nineteenth century. The buildings that comprise the general grouping can be further subdivided into three subsets: 1) churches with towers crowned by spires; 2) churches without spires; and 3) churches without towers. Common characteristics shared by all of these churches include their rectangular gable front orientations (often with a pediment, or prominent cornice returns),

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their plans (generally containing vestibules under galleries or adjacent to a raised platform), and an unmistakable Greek Revival style form that is conveyed not only by the general massing, but also by detailing such as corner pilasters and a broad entablature. The church in Great Pond belongs to the subset of towered churches with spires, although as discussed above, it has only minimal Greek Revival details beyond the massing, frieze and cornice returns. The late date of construction reflects the prevalence of the form, and suggests that this type of small church had become the norm in many of the rural areas of Maine by the end of the century.²

Criterion A: Community Planning and Development

According to the 2010 federal census, the town of Great Pond has the fourth smallest population of all the towns in Maine, with just 58 residents.³ Three families settled in the 33rd Township in 1810, and the village that developed took its name from the adjacent body of water, Great Pond. Much of the land was rocky and agriculture was difficult, correspondingly the settlement grew slowly. In 1840 the residents formally incorporated as the plantation "Township 33". Just before the Civil War, timber harvesting reached the upper Union River valley, providing a more lucrative economic incentive for settlement, and the population rose to 51 in 1850 and then doubled to 102 twenty years later. In 1884 the population topped out at 125 people, and then the trend was reversed, culminating with a low of 37 residents in 1950. In the last fifty years the population has fluctuated between 43 and 59 people, but interestingly, in 1981 the 45 residents took the necessary steps to incorporate as the town of Great Pond, a step which provided a greater degree of self-determination than is available as a plantation.

In 2000, architectural historians Douglas C. Kellogg and Douglas C. McVarish researched the history of the town in conjunction with a federally funded undertaking at the U.S. Navy owned Dow Pines Naval Recreation Area on Great Pond. The following paragraph, from their report, summarizes the growth of the town after the Civil War.

By 1881, Great Pond had become a thriving small hamlet. An atlas of that year shows the road to the pond lined with residences, many of which were owned by either Williams or Collar descendants. The hamlet also boasted a store and post office and a hotel. According to the 1880 census, its population was 102. Militia records cited in Jellison's Hancock County history listed 36 male residents between the ages of 18 and 43. Most were listed as laborers, presumably for lumber companies. The remainder included lumbermen, blacksmiths, a carpenter, a trapper, a merchant, and J.R. Shuman, the justice of the peace. (Kellogg 2000, p. 7.)

Although the Ellsworth, Maine historian Mark Honey extensively researched the history of the Great Pond Free Baptist Church in 2008, little is really known about its history. As he writes, "The Great Pond Baptist Church had always been a fairly small affair. From a high of 20

² The context and analysis provided in this paragraph was first developed by the architectural historian Kirk Mohney and applied to his analysis of the Columbia Union Church in Washington County, Maine.

³ The smallest town (Frye Island) has a year round population of 5, and the smallest plantation, only three residents.

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members in 1873, there was a decline to 11 members in the years between 1884 and 1889. There were only seven resident members listed in 1889, and 40 scholars." (Honey 2008, p. 16.) Yet when the "Ladies Circle of this place" started a subscription list "to finish the above described Church" in 1890, there were 119 individual pledges. ([Great Pond Ladies Circle Subscription List.] 1890, p. 1.)⁴ While some of the pledges were from the [eleven] church members, the support for the building fund must have included the entire community, which was enumerated in the federal census at only 112 people (including children) in 1890. Examination of the subscriber's names indicate most of the people lived in Great Pond, and a few in Aurora; the other names probably reflect summer residents or visitors. Honey's examination of the official membership rolls for the church over the years also indicate that often a significant proportion of the members lived out of town.⁵

Historically, the act of erecting a church was one of the defining moments in the development of a Maine community. In 1733, the terms of settlement specified by the General Court of Massachusetts, stated that in order to be incorporated as a town a meeting house had to be erected...

In general, about 60 lots of 100 acres, severally, were [to be] surveyed and offered to as many settlers, -each one engaging to take actual possession, and within three years, to clear from five to eight acres fit for mowing and tillage; also to build a dwellinghouse (sic) at least 18 feet square, and 7 feet posts, Collectively, they were also required within five, or six years to build a meeting-house; settle a learned orthodox [or Protestant] minister; and make provision for his comfortable support... (Williamson 1832, p. 180.)

Although this requirement was relaxed towards the end of the 18th century, across the state and through the nineteenth century the presence of a church and a school, and maybe later a grange or hall, largely elevated a cross-roads settlement or neighborhood cluster to a more formal place with a name - a village, or perhaps a town. Churce's represented gatherings, and even outside the membership they were seen as an important community institution. One definition of 'community' is "Sharing, participation, and fellowship", another "Society as a whole, the public".⁶ It is clear from the subscription list that it took the resources of most, if not all of the town, to erect the church in Great Pond. Honey writes poetically of the effort:

The establishment of a small religious work, meeting within homes or the local school, was an accomplishment well within the modest means of a community. Building a structure dedicated for worship was another matter; for it was a major

⁴ It is the phrase "finish the above described Church" that provides the reference for the date of construction. None of the surviving church records a dedication, nor do they specifically indicate when the church was finished, but it is reasonable to assume that the building was completed between 1890 and 1895, when the land on which it stood was conveyed to the church by two residents of the town.

⁵ Although in September 1895 there were 25 members, four did not live in the community and in 1899 only 14 of the 26 members lived in Great Pond. By 1906 only six out of the 17 members lived in the town.

⁶ The American Heritage College Dictionary, p. 282.

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undertaking for such a small congregation....The building would be no grand cathedral, no great work of architecture, but a simple and plain structure, rising above the ordinary events of daily life. It was a work of great grace and beauty, a rose in the garden of community, and the briars of hard times, modest means and declining community. They could see beyond life's harsh realities, and were not overwhelmed by these as they sought to create a lasting symbol of hope, an unchanging anchor of inspiration in an uncertain world. (Honey 2009, p. 21.)

Other than the schoolhouse, the Free Baptist Church was the only indication that Great Pond was a community. No other public buildings have been erected to date.

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

Between 1895, when D. B. Smith was identified as the clergyman for the Free Baptist Church, and 1907 the listings in the Maine Register simply read "Vacant". As the population of the town started to decrease it was clear that the small religious organization struggled to maintain members. According to Honey's research the active congregation disbanded in 1907. After that point the use of the building for services was sporadic, and mostly seasonal, although in 1939 an anonymous female writer wrote, that when she had arrived the year before "...I learned that the little church was not open and that there were never any songs sung there or worship of any kind." (Anonymous, 1939.) Along with the help of Mrs. Lloyd Bracy and others, she opened the church for a children's concert on June 18, 1939. The remainder of that summer the church held weekly services and Sunday School, but the writer discontinued the journal toward the end of August, and no additional information is available to suggest how long the church remained in use thereafter.

Prior to the establishment of the Great Pond Church residents traveled the six miles to Aurora or three miles further to Amherst, communities which supported Baptist and/or Free Will Baptist and/or Congregational churches between 1809 and 1859. The Great Pond congregation organized in June 1871 as a Free Will Baptist Church, and joined the Ellsworth Quarterly Meeting. Initially there were 10 members and 25 children in Sunday school, but the membership doubled the following year. The congregation didn't always, if ever, have a settled minister, although Honey determined that Reverend E. Harding preached to the congregation in 1872, 1873, and 1876. The Maine Register notes L.S. Williams as the Free Baptist clergy in Township 33 in 1889, and the following year it was Charles Woodcock. In other years the Register indicated that a "supply" minister or a circuit rider led services, but not on a regular schedule.⁷

⁷ The Maine Register did not record entries for Township 33 between 1871 and 1886.

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According to a history of the church put together by the current owners, the Friends of the Free Baptist Church of Great Pond, the church was maintained through much of the 20th century by descendants of the Williams family, who believed they owned the church, but by 2004 they contemplated removing the building so as not to have it be considered a hazard to the community. After a title search was completed it became apparent that the descendants did not own the building, nor did the town, and it was declared an abandoned building, "wasting for lack of custody". Shortly thereafter the Friends of the Free Baptist Church of Great Pond were formed, and they are currently engaged in an effort to preserve and restore the building for use by the community.

As noted above, the population of Great Pond started to decline after 1884. In 1900 the population dropped to 82, ten years later to 54, and then to 49 in 1920. It is not precisely clear why the population waned; perhaps it reflected a shift from locally organized and owned logging operations to the presence of larger companies such as the Eastern Manufacturing Company working the woods. Another hypothesis is that once automobiles provided ready access to travel, many residents did so and then did not return. Other than jobs in the woods and farming, or seasonal work for seasonal residents, there were few opportunities to maintain a living in Great Pond in the first half of the twentieth century. For example, census records for 1900 indicate that 9 residents were employed as woodsmen, lumbermen, or laborers in the woods, three were hunters and guides, four were carpenters, two were day laborers, and twelve were either farmers or farm laborers. There were no merchants, doctors, lawyers or professionals, not even a teacher was identified. By 1930 the working residents consisted of only two farmers, a carpenter, six men who were "common laborers", a beautician, and a sporting camp manager. The local grade school was maintained until 1971, when a regional school opened in Aurora.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

"[Great Pond Ladies Circle Subscription List]." Great Pond, Maine: Manuscript, transcribed by Joni Archer, 2008. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine., February 26th, 1890.

Anonymous. "Record of opening of church at Great Pond, ME, June 18, 1939." Manuscript journal, found in former Al Martin House, Great Pond, Maine. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine., 1939.

Coolidge, Philip T. *History of the Maine Woods*. Bangor, Maine: Furbush-Roberts Printing Co., Inc, 1963.

Honey, Mark E. *A History of the Great Pond Free Will Baptist Church 1810 to 1910*. Ellsworth, Maine: Prepared for the Friends of the Great Pond Free Will Baptist Church, 2009. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine., n.d.

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Kellogg, Douglas C. and Douglas C. McVarish for John Milner Associates, Inc. *A Phase I Archaeological Survey and Architectural Assessment of the Dow Pines Recreation Area, Hancock County, Maine*. Fort Worth, Texas: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2000. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

The American Heritage College Dictionary, Third Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1993.

"United States Decennial Population Census, 1790 - 1940." *Ancestry.com*. n.d.
<http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=35> (accessed July 5, 2012).

Williamson, William D. *The History of the State of Maine. Volume II*. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters & Co., 1832.

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: Friends of the Free Baptist Church of Great Pond, Great Pond, Maine.

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one-half acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 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: 556745 | Northing: 4976006 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The property is located on a small rectangular parcel of land as described by the Town of Great Pond tax map number 2, lot 30.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries reflect the full extent of two adjacent parcels of land that were deeded to the Free Baptist Church by Ella B. Garland and James Collar in 1895 and 1894 respectively, and on which the church was erected.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
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) 287-2132 x 2
date: 18 July 2012

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: Free Baptist Church of Great Pond

City or Vicinity: Great Pond

County: Hancock State: Maine

Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 9 July 2012

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

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 1 of 4 | ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND_0001.TIF
Great Pond Road, looking north. Free Baptist Church in foreground; former school on the same side of the road, in the background. |
| 2 of 4 | ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND_0002.TIF
Façade; facing east. |
| 3 of 4 | ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND_0003.TIF
North elevation and west façade, facing southeast. |
| 4 of 4 | ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND_0004.TIF
Interior, sanctuary; facing east. Note stamped metal ceiling, and low platform in right rear corner. |

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Free Baptist Church of Great Pond, The
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Hancock

DATE RECEIVED: 9/14/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/15/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/30/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/31/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000892

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 10.31.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND; HANCOCK CO., ME



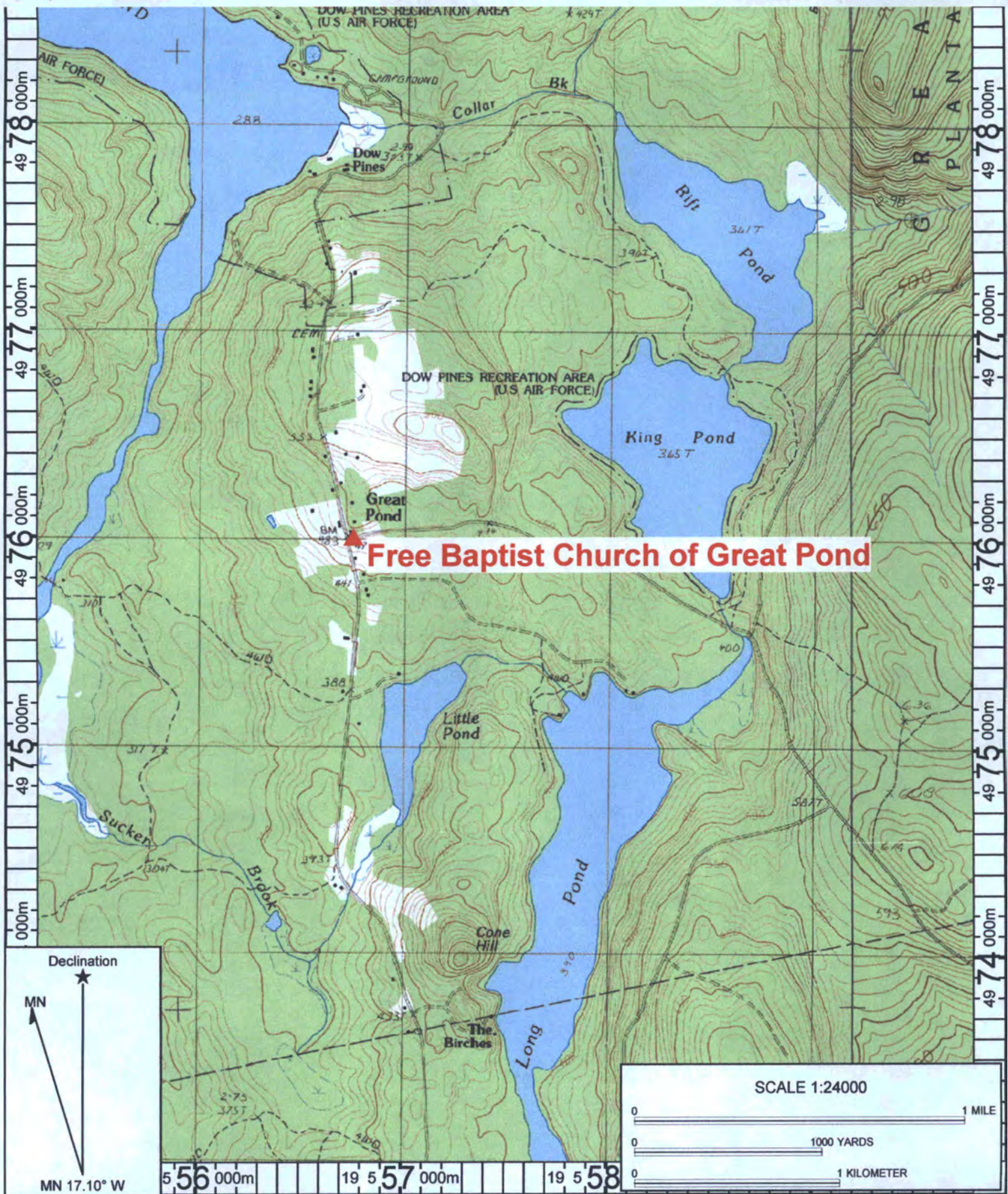
FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND; HANCOCK CO., ME. 2 OF 4



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND ; HANCOCK CO., ME



FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND; HANCOCK CO., ME



**FREE BAPTIST CHURCH OF GREAT POND
HANCOCK COUNTY, ME**

Name: GREAT POND
Date: 09/07/12
Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 ft.

**UTM: 19/ 556745/4976006
NAD 27**



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

7 September 2012

Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service 2280
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for individual properties, and one (1) Additional Documentation nomination for an already listed historic district, all in the State of Maine:

Gerald Hotel, Somerset County
Lamb Block, Androscoggin County
✓ Free Baptist Church of Great Pond, Hancock County
Androscoggin Yacht Club, Kennebec County
Wiscasset Historic District Additional Documentation, Lincoln County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 787-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.