

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: Stage Island Monument
Other names/site number: Stage Island Daybeacon
Name of related multiple property listing: _____

2. Location

Street & number: NE of Hills Beach on Stage Island, 0.6 mi N of mouth of Biddeford Pool
City or town: Biddeford State: Maine County: York
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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 of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<u>Brendan D'No</u>		JUN 10 2019	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>United States Coast Guard</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			
In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.			
<u>Kip A. Mohney</u>		<u>6/21/2019</u>	
Signature of commenting official:		Date	
<u>SHPO</u>			
Title :		State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

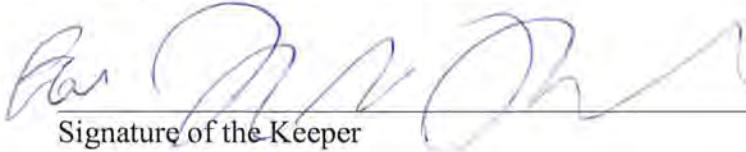
Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
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:)



Signature of the Keeper

8/28/19

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

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation
Water-related

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation
Water-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, mortar

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Stage Island Monument is a Federal day beacon aid to navigation constructed in 1825 as a landmark for mariners. It is located offshore on Stage Island in the City of Biddeford, York County, Maine. This property has one contributing resource, a 60-foot tall conical masonry tower situated on a 5,400 square-foot (0.124 acre) land parcel. The Stage Island Monument is circular in plan, 20 feet in diameter at ground level, and four feet in diameter at the top. It is built of unpainted rubble stone bound with lime mortar and has is topped with a circular granite capstone 5 feet, 8 inches in diameter. The tower has an open interior surrounded by an exterior wall four feet thick at the base that decreases gradually to two feet thick at the top. A rectangular entry at ground level on the tower's northwest side provides access to the interior which is a circular room 12 feet across at ground level. This interior space decreases in diameter gradually upwards to the tower's top. Its upper portion includes horizontal timbers set into the masonry at differing orientations and elevations. Openings in the surrounding wall provide ventilation beginning approximately ten feet above ground level. This property is owned by the U.S. Coast Guard and identified in the regional aids to navigation list as number 7960 and the name "Stage Island Daybeacon." It is accessible by boat.

Description

The Stage Island Monument is a Federal aid to navigation in the City of Biddeford, York County, Maine (Figure 1 and 2018 Photo # 1). It is a masonry tower built in 1825 that stands on a 5,400 square foot (0.124 acre) parcel near the northeastern end of Stage Island. This property is owned by the U.S. Coast Guard. The monument tower serves as a daytime visual landmark for mariners identified as number 7960 and the name "Stage Island Daybeacon" in the regional aids to navigation list.

Stage Island is situated offshore to the northeast of Hills Beach and is 0.6 mile north of the mouth of the Biddeford Pool lagoon. This uninhabited island is approximately ten acres in area and roughly oval in shape with its long axis is oriented northeast-southwest. It has a maximum elevation of 25 feet above mean low water and is vegetated with shrubs, grasses, and trees. There is a fresh water pond southwest of the monument tower. The island's rocky shoreline is washed by tidal waters that have a local elevation range of approximately eight feet. Stage Island is accessible by boat.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Contributing Resource

This property has one contributing resource, the Stage Island Monument. It is an unpainted conical tower built of undressed rubble stone bound with lime mortar (2018 Photo # 2). The tower is 60 feet tall and circular in plan. Its diameter at ground level is 20 feet with a circumference of 64 feet. The tower is four feet in diameter at the top where there is a circular granite capstone 5 feet, 8 inches in diameter (2018 Photo # 3). This capstone is 20 inches thick at the center and 10 inches thick at the outer edge. A metal rod stands vertically atop its center. Several flat clamp-like iron fixtures are attached to the tower's exterior in an aligned vertical series.

The monument tower is built with a circular wall surrounding an open interior. The wall is four feet thick at ground level and diminishes gradually to two feet in thickness at the top. There are multiple small openings at various elevations providing ventilation beginning approximately ten feet above ground level. An open rectangular entrance at ground level on the northwest side provides access to the interior (2018 Photo # 4). This entry is 4 feet, 9 inches tall by 2 feet wide on the exterior and recedes to 3 feet, 11 inches tall by 18 inches wide on the inside (2018 Photo # 5).

The tower's interior room is 12 feet in diameter at ground level and narrows gradually upwards to the top. Its upper space includes horizontal timbers set into the masonry at various heights and orientations (2018 Photo # 6).

The Stage Island Monument serves as a daytime visual landmark for mariners. It does not have an operating light or other equipment.

Changes through Time

The Stage Island Monument retains substantial integrity and is largely unchanged from when it was built. Modifications consist largely of maintenance repairs to its masonry. Other modifications are limited and reversible. The tower's entrance was originally fitted with a door that is now missing. The metal rod atop the capstone appears to be a lightning rod that originally would have been connected to a wire, now missing, that extended down the tower's exterior to the ground. The clamp-like iron fixtures aligned vertically on the tower's exterior may have served as attachment points for the grounding wire. The tower does not appear to have been painted although its 1825 construction specifications called for partly white and partly black exterior painting. This color scheme may not have been applied. No indication of coloration is provided in nineteenth century navigation guides that were reviewed, and the tower appears to be unpainted in early twentieth century photographs (Historic Photos # 1 and # 2).

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

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

Stage Island Monument

York County, ME

Name of Property

County and State

Areas of Significance

Maritime History

Transportation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1825 to 1969

Significant Dates

1825

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builders: John Lowell, Benjamin Bailey, John Leavitt, and Sarah Lowell

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph:

The Stage Island Monument is a Federal aid to navigation built in 1825 as a day beacon serving as a visual landmark for mariners. It marks the northern entry to Wood Island Harbor, a sheltered anchorage approximately midway between Portland, Maine, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This property is historically significant in York County on the local level. Its period of historical significance begins in 1825 and ends in 1969, fifty years before the present. The Stage Island Monument is one of two nineteenth century monumental day beacons in Maine. It qualifies for inclusion in the National Register under Criteria A and C. This property's significance under Criterion A relates to maritime history and transportation. It exemplifies the Federal government's long-term program to enhance nautical safety in United States waters through constructing and maintaining aids to navigation. The Stage Island Monument qualifies under Criterion C for being a well-preserved example of design and engineering methods used in building early nineteenth century masonry towers. It is largely unchanged from when built and possesses integrity in the historic qualities of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It also occupies its original location in a setting that remains essentially the same as during the period of historical significance. This property has been a significant feature in southeastern Maine's maritime landscape for 194 years. It is widely recognized as a York County historic landmark.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Stage Island Monument is one of two early nineteenth century monumental day beacon towers in Maine. Built in 1825, this 60-foot tall stone masonry tower marks the northern entry into Wood Island Harbor. It continues to be included in the U.S. Coast Guard's regional aids to navigation list. This property has been an important York County coastal landmark for 194 years. It is significant in the county's transportation and maritime history on the local level.

The Stage Island Monument qualifies under National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A in the areas of maritime history and transportation. It is associated with the Federal government's long-term nationwide program for improving nautical safety through establishing and maintaining an integrated system of navigational aids. This property is a well-preserved early nineteenth century structure that continues to function as a Federal aid to navigation. The Stage Island Monument conveys feelings that recall the dedication to duty of those who have worked to advance the cause of maritime safety through the course of United States history.

This property is also significant under NRHP Criterion C as representative of early nineteenth century design and engineering. The Stage Island Monument exemplifies materials and methods utilized in building stone masonry towers during that time period. Its good state of preservation attests to the lasting value of its design and the high quality of materials and workmanship used in its construction. This monumental tower retains structural integrity despite being exposed to harsh environmental conditions for nearly two centuries.

Historical Context

The Stage Island Monument's historic context relates to the Federal government's long-term program to establish aids to navigation in Maine's maritime landscape. Its establishment was influenced by local environmental conditions and early nineteenth century nautical commerce. Technological developments in navigation over time have led to this property becoming less essential to maritime safety. It remains nonetheless a landmark for local commercial fishermen and recreational boaters as well as a unique feature of York County history.

Stage Island is among a group of islands that shelter Wood Island Harbor (Figures 1 and 2). It is located near the southern end of Saco Bay, a large semi-enclosed body of water along Maine's southeastern coast. Saco Bay extends some seven miles north-south and is bounded on the north by Prout Neck in Cumberland County and Wood Island Harbor in York County. This bay is approximately 16 miles by sea south of Casco Bay where the major seaport of Portland is located.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Wood Island Harbor lies approximately midway between Portland (approximately 25 miles north), and the seaport of Portsmouth, New Hampshire (approximately 35 miles south). It is situated in front of a large coastal lagoon named Biddeford Pool and can accommodate vessels up to 100 feet in length. The harbor's size and depth made it suitable for pre-twentieth century cargo and commercial fishing vessels. It is used today mostly by recreational boaters and commercial fishing small craft.

Wood Island Harbor, was known as "Winter Harbor" from the early seventeenth century to the late nineteenth century. Its name was changed to Wood Island Harbor because there is another Winter Harbor in Maine located in Hancock County northward along the coast.

The Saco Bay vicinity was originally settled approximately 10,000 years ago by prehistoric Native Americans. A number of American Indian groups, including some associated with the Abenaki Tribe, occupied the area when European mariners began exploring the region's seacoast.

Interactions between Maine's Native American indigenous people and European traders and settlers resulted in societal, health, political, and economic stresses that disrupted their traditional lifeways. This caused substantial population decline and migration away from areas of colonial settlement. Several periods of conflict involving Indians versus Maine's colonial settlers occurred from the early 1600s to the late eighteenth century.

Maine's recorded maritime history began in 1525 when Giovanni da Verrazano explored the area, followed by Estavan Gomez in 1524 to 1525. Reports of the region's enormously productive cod fishery and great numbers of whales subsequently attracted European fishermen and whalers to the area. Interest in establishing colonial settlement in Maine led to a French expedition occupying Saint Croix Island in 1604 to 1605, and an English group establishing a fortified settlement at Popham in 1607 to 1608. Both these settlement attempts failed and were abandoned. Even though the Popham colony was unsuccessful, its occupants constructed a sailing vessel they named *Virginia*. It was the first ocean-going watercraft made in Maine. Thousands more were built from then to the present.

Sir Ferdinando Gorges, an early seventeenth century English advocate and promoter of colonization in North America, maintained interest in establishing settlements along the Maine coast. In 1616, he organized and dispatched an expedition to assess the area's habitability. This group spent the winter of 1616 to 1617 at Biddeford Pool near Stage Island. They named the area "Winter Harbor," explored the vicinity, and conducted trade with local Native Americans. This expedition included a physician named Richard Vines (born 1585, died 1651). Their success encouraged subsequent English colonizing ventures including the 1620 *Mayflower* Pilgrims.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Permanent colonial habitation was established in the Biddeford Pool vicinity during the early 1630s when English settlers arrived following the Plymouth Company's grant of lands to physician Richard Vines and John Oldham. The initial area settled was along the Saco River at the first set of waterfalls from the sea. This location facilitated establishing water-powered sawmills which boosted economic development and population increase. The community's growth over time resulted in the Massachusetts General Court approving its incorporation as the town of "Saco" in 1653. This area of early colonial settlement is occupied today by the cities of Biddeford and Saco which face one another across the river.

Maine's English colonial settlements were affected by several periods of warfare during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A 1675 Indian attack during King Phillip's War burned Saco's homes and mills, forcing withdrawal of its residents to the Biddeford Pool area. Fighting involving Maine's English colonists versus an alliance of French Canadian forces and Native Americans occurred during King William's War (1688 to 1697), Queen Anne's War (1702 to 1713), and King George's War (1744 to 1748). This series of conflicts culminated in the French and Indian War (1754 to 1763) which included the English conquest of Canada and ended French aggression in the region.

A period of relative calm after 1763 ended during the late 1770s with the outbreak of the American Revolution. Much of Maine was affected by fighting between American Continental military forces and civilians versus British forces and their Native American allies. This continued until the 1783 Treaty of Paris concluded the war.

Maine was part of Massachusetts during the colonial period and remained part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts following American independence. It experienced substantial population and economic growth during the late eighteenth century. A major aspect of this was maritime-related and included expansion in cargo transportation, shipbuilding, and commercial fishing. These factors were important both locally and in the greater realm of United States interstate and foreign commerce. A significant development was Portland's official organization as a town in 1786. Its location on the shores of Casco Bay was highly favorable to maritime trade and other commercial activity. Portland grew rapidly to become the sixth busiest United States seaport by the late 1790s.

Portland's shipping and commercial interests recognized the need to have a lighthouse to mark its harbor entry and appealed to the Massachusetts state government in 1784 for funding. The state provided a limited amount in 1789 and additional funds were appropriated by the U.S. Congress in 1790. Maine's first lighthouse was built on a point of land named Portland Head and began operating in January 1791. The Portland Head Light has provided a prominent visual landmark during daylight and lighted beacon at night continuously since then. The existing lighthouse property has been included the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP # 73000121).

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

The U.S. Lighthouse Establishment (USLHE) was created by the Federal government in 1789 to build and maintain aids to navigation. It was a component of the Treasury Department and administered until the 1850s by the department's Fifth Auditor. In addition to lighthouses, the USLHE was responsible for placing and maintaining other navigational aids including floating buoys and unlighted fixed beacons. In the 1790s it emplaced buoys to mark the Casco Bay navigation channel between Portland and the sea.

Increasing shipping activity in U.S. waters during the late eighteenth century heightened the need for additional aids to navigation. Maine's second Federal lighthouse was established in 1796 on Seguin Island, approximately six miles east of Casco Bay. This lighthouse's original light tower was rebuilt in 1857 and continues in operation. The Seguin Light has been included in the National Register (NRHP # 77000084).

Another early lighthouse was established in 1808 at the eastern end of Wood Island, approximately 1.5 miles east of Stage Island (Figure 2). Its purpose was to mark the eastern entry into Wood Island Harbor (then called Winter Harbor). The original Wood Island Light was a wooden tower displaying a rotating white light having a focal plane 45 feet above sea level. That structure's deterioration over time led to it being replaced by a stone masonry light tower constructed in 1839 along with a dwelling for the light keeper. The 1839 tower and dwelling were built poorly and by the early 1850s both were in bad shape. A granite masonry light tower and new keeper's dwelling were built on Wood Island in 1854. This tower was renovated in 1858 in order to accommodate a Fresnel lens.

The Wood Island Light today is owned and operated by the U.S. Coast Guard as a Federal aid to navigation. It is identified as number 95 on the regional aids to navigation list and is currently equipped with a modern automated light-emitting diode (LED) optic having a focal plane of 71 feet above sea level. The Wood Island Light has been included in the National Register (NRHP # 87002274). It is currently leased to the American Lighthouse Foundation (ALF) and managed by the Friends of Wood Island Lighthouse, an ALF affiliate chapter that provides for maintenance and public visitation. The remainder of Wood Island is a wildlife refuge owned by the Maine Audubon Society.

Maine remained part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts through the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Maritime commerce in local waters increased substantially during this period except for disruptions due to British naval and military activity during the War of 1812. Those threats ended after the 1814 Treaty of Ghent concluded the war. Various economic, geographic, social, and political factors fueled a movement in Maine for separation from Massachusetts. This eventually led to Maine being admitted to the Union as an individual state in 1820.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

The U.S. Lighthouse Establishment continued to expand its activities in Maine during the nineteenth century's first quarter. Several new lighthouses were built and other fixed and floating aids to navigation established. In 1811, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$1,800 for construction of a masonry tower day beacon on Cape Elizabeth. Its purpose was to mark the channel at Casco Bay's southern end that lead from seaward to Portland Harbor. This tower was built by Edward Robinson and John F. Bartlett. The Cape Elizabeth Monument was 50 feet tall and pyramidal in shape with its upper half painted black and lower half white. It was demolished in 1828 when the eastern tower of the Cape Elizabeth Two Lights lighthouses was built. The Two Lights (Cape Elizabeth East and West) have been important Casco Bay aids to navigation from 1828 to the present. The two original light towers were replaced in 1874. Both 1874 lighthouses remain today and are included in the National Register (NRHP # 74000167).

In 1823, a group of Maine businessmen and mariners petitioned Congress to establish a day beacon tower on Stage Island. It was needed to mark the navigation channel that serves as Wood Island Harbor's northern entry. The proposed day beacon would allow mariners to distinguish the safe channel from a hazardous area nearby to the east.

In March 1825, Congress appropriated \$1,500 for the USHLE to build the Stage Island Monument day beacon. The project's administration was assigned to Isaac Ilsley, U.S. Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Lighthouses in Maine. Ilsley purchased a 5,400 square-foot parcel near Stage Island's northeastern end for the United States on 9 April 1825. The sellers were Thomas Cutts of Biddeford in York County and Seth Storer of Scarborough in Cumberland County. The price was sixty dollars.

A copy of the deed for this land purchase is on file at the U.S. Coast Guard Civil Engineering Unit in Providence, Rhode Island. It describes the parcel as follows:

"...a certain lot of land situated in Biddeford aforesaid, being part of Stage Island, and bounded as follows, beginning at the bank or high water mark, on the southeasterly side of the island at a crevice in the rocks near the second nook or point westerly from the eastern end of the island, thence running north-northwest ninety feet, thence west-southwest sixty feet, thence south-southeast ninety feet to the shore, thence northeasterly to the bounds first named, together with the privilege of taking such stones as may be necessary for building a column or monument about to be erected on said island from three-fourths of an acre of land, said three-fourths of an acre to be reckoned or to extend each and every way from the center of the lot conveyed as it respects its location."

Ilsley signed a contract for the day beacon's construction on 7 May 1825 with three bricklayers from Portland. They were John Lowell, Benjamin Bailey, and John Leavitt. The contracted price was \$1,422.42. The designated work completion deadline was 20 July 1825.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

The construction contract specified that the monument tower was to be a conical masonry structure 60 feet tall having a basal diameter of 20 feet and top diameter of four feet. It was to be built of split undressed stone bound with good lime mortar. The foundation was to be sunk as deep as necessary to make the monument's masonry fabric secure. The tower was to have a wall thickness of four feet at the base with a gradual reduction to two feet thick at the top. The open interior was to be a room having a diameter of 12 feet at the base with an entry including door providing access from outside. The tower was to be topped with a hammer-dressed granite capstone that was 5 feet, 8 inches in diameter, 20 inches thick in its center, and 10 inches thick at its outer edge. The contract specified that the finished tower was to be painted black and white.

The contractors' work on Stage Island began with quarrying rock and laying the tower's foundation. They soon encountered a problem. While the monument's selected location provided for the foundation to be built mostly on bedrock, a portion on one side required excavation to prepare a footing. The builders dug down until a hard bed of gravel was encountered four feet below the surface. They judged the gravel layer to be sufficient for supporting the tower and constructed a circular foundation on it and the adjacent bedrock.

Work continued until 18 June 1825 when the tower had reached a height of 54 feet. Lowell and three workmen were working at the top that day when suddenly the foundation section resting on gravel settled and gave way (Biddeford Weekly Journal 1901; Cummins 2009). This caused the entire tower to collapse. Lowell (aged 39) was killed and the three others seriously injured. Samuel Knight, resident of Otisfield, suffered a spinal injury and was unable to straighten up for the rest of his life. Another worker named Grover, of Bethel, recovered from his injury. The third workman's identity and injury are unclear.

Despite this disaster the surviving contractors, Bailey and Leavitt along with Lowell's widow Sarah Lowell, resolved to bring the project to completion. They identified a secure alternative location to lay the foundation and recovered the collapsed tower's rocks to build a replacement. This second tower was inspected by Lighthouse Superintendent Isley following its completion. He accepted it as satisfactory and paid the agreed contract price.

The builders had suffered tragedy and financial loss in completing their work. They subsequently prepared a petition to Congress that described the project's circumstances and asked for additional payment (Biddeford Weekly Journal 1901). This document was received by the U.S. House of Representatives in December 1825 and referred to the Commerce Committee. The committee determined that the contractor's losses were due to their failure to make the foundation secure as specified in the contract. No additional payment was approved.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

In February 1826, the Maine legislature passed “An Act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of a part of Stage Island and Mistake Island.” This applied to parcels previously purchased by the United States for erecting the Stage Island Monument and a lighthouse on Mistake Island. The 1826 Act contains a provision that the State of Maine would have concurrent jurisdiction with the U.S. government in the ceded properties for civil and criminal processes.

On 2 March 1827 the U.S. Congress authorized construction of a monumental day beacon tower on Little Mark Island in northern Casco Bay. Its purpose was to indicate the entry to Harpswell (Merriconeag) Sound and Broad Sound. The amount of \$1,200 was appropriated to construct a 50-foot tall, four-sided pyramidal tower built of undressed rubble stone masonry. Its design was similar to the Cape Elizabeth Monument.

Isaac Isley, acting as agent for the United States, met subsequently in Boston with land agents James Irish for Maine and George W. Coffin for Massachusetts. Coffin and Irish both signed a deed dated 9 May 1827 that transferred Little Mark Island to the United States of America for the price of twenty dollars.

The Little Mark Island Monument was completed in late 1827 at a cost of \$1,065.54. It was built with an open interior and a ground-level entrance leading to a room having approximately 140 square feet of floor space. This structure continues to serve as a Federal aid to navigation and is identified as number 6700 in the regional list. It has been included in the National Register (NRHP # 16000338).

The 1833 edition of Blunt’s *American Coast Pilot* includes a brief mention of the Stage Island Monument in its description of the Wood Island Light. It is as follows:

“Wood Island, on which a lighthouse is erected, is high woody land, and very even, and lies N.E. 3 leagues distant from Cape Porpoise... You may go into this harbor either at the eastward or westward of the island. When you have the wind to the southward, you may lay your course in, and anchor near Stage Island, on which there is a Monument: this is called Winter Harbor.”

An 1843 list of beacons in Maine contained in House of Representatives Document Number 183, 27th Congress, Third Session, includes the Stage Island Monument but gives an incorrect height. Its entry reads “No. 6. Winter Harbor, Saco River – Conical granite pyramid, forty feet high.”

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

By the late 1840s, problems concerning the Treasury Department Fifth Auditor's administrative management of the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment led members of the American maritime community to call for the implementation of institutional reforms. Issues that needed correction included insufficient attention to quality control in lighthouse construction and institutional reluctance to adopt technological innovations such as Fresnel lens optics for lighthouses.

Congress responded in 1852 by authorizing the Treasury Department to establish the U.S. Lighthouse Board to manage the USLHE. This resulted in the implementation of programmatic oversight by professional naval, military, and civilian persons having practical maritime and engineering experience. The Lighthouse Board's well-qualified direction led to significant improvements including better overall supervision, improved construction practices, and continuous investigation and adoption of technological advancements.

The Stage Island Monument continued to serve as a prominent maritime day beacon through the close of the nineteenth century. An image of it appears in a navigational guide entitled *The illustrated coast pilot with sailing directions, the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States, including bays and harbors* by N. L. Stebbins, published in 1896. This book contains photographs of important navigational aids from Maine to Texas. The Stage Island Monument in 1896 appears to look the same as today.

The U.S. Congress passed an administrative reform in 1910 that abolished the Lighthouse Board and the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment, and reorganized them as the Bureau of Lighthouses and U.S. Lighthouse Service (USLHS). This action also transferred the government's aids to navigation program from the Treasury Department to the U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor. That department was subsequently split in 1913 to form the U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Commerce of which the Bureau of Lighthouses was a component.

A Treasury Department reorganization in 1915 merged two of its components, the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service and U.S. Life-Saving Service, to establish the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG). At that time World War I was raging in Europe. Over time, it became clear that the United States would eventually enter that conflict. This led to control of the U.S. Coast Guard being transferred from the Treasury Department to the U.S. Navy in 1917. The USCG remained part of the Navy until after the war's conclusion when it reverted back to the Treasury Department.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

In 1939, a Federal government reorganization abolished the Bureau of Lighthouses and merged the U.S. Lighthouse Service with the U.S. Coast Guard. This transformed the USLHS into the Coast Guard's aids to navigation program. In 1941, the USCG was again transferred to the U.S. Navy shortly before the United States entered World War II. The Coast Guard returned to Treasury Department control in 1946 where it remained until 1967 when it was assigned to the newly-formed U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). In 2003, the USCG was transferred from DOT to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The Stage Island Monument today is within the area of responsibility for USCG Aids to Navigation Team Portland, which is based at Coast Guard Station South Portland, Maine. The 2018 list of navigational aids in Maine describes the Stage Island Monument as follows: *Number: 7960; Name and location: Stage Island Daybeacon; Position: 43-27-24.500N, 070-21-05.300W; Structure: Conical stone tower.*

Unlighted beacons have played an important role in the Federal government's program to establish and maintain aids to navigation ever since its inception in 1789. During the early nineteenth century, the U.S. Lighthouse Establishment considered masonry day beacons to be a useful type of navigational aid in several circumstances. Several were constructed in New England to mark hazards such as ledges and to serve as daytime landmarks for mariners.

While most late eighteenth century to early nineteenth century day beacons were modest in size, three built in Maine were monumental in scale. These were the Cape Elizabeth Monument (1811), Stage Island Monument (1825), and Little Mark Island Monument (1827). The two that remain today are on Stage Island and Little Mark Island.

The Stage Island Monument continues to occupy its original offshore location in a natural setting that remains essentially unchanged from its period of historical significance. It retains integrity in design, materials, and workmanship. Their quality and appropriateness for the property's designated purpose are reflected in the structure's good state of preservation. As an officially-listed Federal aid to navigation, the Stage Island Monument maintains its association with the long-term government initiative for promoting maritime safety and evokes feelings recalling the dedication to duty characteristic of personnel associated with that program. This property also exemplifies the spirit of integrity, pride in high quality workmanship, and focus on lasting results that has characterized the generations of builders who constructed the country's lighthouses and other navigational aids. The Stage Island Monument serves as a lasting reminder of the importance of maritime commerce in Maine history and is widely recognized as a prominent York County historical landmark.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

9. Bibliography

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Stage Island Monument

York County, ME

Name of Property

County and State

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U.S. Coast Guard. 1957. *Local list of lights and other marine aids, Atlantic Coast of the United States from St. Croix River, Maine to Watch Hill, Rhode Island, First Coast Guard District, volume I*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

_____. 1961. *List of lights and other marine aids, volume I, Atlantic Coast of the United States from St. Croix River, Maine, to Little River, South Carolina, First, Third, and Fifth Coast Guard Districts, November 5, 1960*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

_____. 2018. *Light list, volume I, Atlantic Coast, St. Croix River, Maine to Shrewsbury River, New Jersey*. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

U.S. House of Representatives. 1843. *Examination – Light-House Establishment, Document Number 183, 27th Congress, Third Session: Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a report from I. W. P. Lewis, civil engineer, upon the condition of the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and navigation, upon the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.* Washington, DC.

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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 # _____

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property

York County, ME
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: U.S. Coast Guard Historian's Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre.

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

1. Latitude: 43° 34' 28.110000" North

Longitude: 087° 22' 28.180000" West

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

The property's boundary is the perimeter of the 5,400 square-foot (0.124 acre) rectangular parcel of U.S. Government-owned land on Stage Island (see Figure 3). It extends 90 feet NNW from the Stage Island shore, thence 60 feet WSW, thence SSE 90 feet to the shore, thence northeasterly to the beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary encompasses the entirety of the real property parcel owned by the U.S. Government on Stage Island that is described in the 1825 deed conveying ownership to the United States. The Stage Island Monument is located on this parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Daniel Koski-Karell, Ph.D., USCG Office of Environmental Management

organization: Office of Environmental Management (COMDT CG-47), USCG Headquarters

street & number: US Coast Guard Stop 7714, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr Avenue SE

city or town: Washington state: DC zip code: 20593-7714

e-mail: Daniel.A.Koski-Karell@uscg.mil

telephone: 202-475-5683

date: 4 June 2019

Stage Island Monument

York County, ME

Name of Property

County and State

Additional Documentation:

- **Location Map:** Figure 1. Property location on USGS 7.5' series quadrangle.
- **Nautical Chart:** Figure 2. Wood Island Harbor.
- **Aerial Photo:** Figure 3. Stage Island Monument property boundary.
- **Property Sketch:** Figure 4. Orientations of property photographs.
- **Historic Photographs:**
 - # 1. Stage Island Monument circa 1900, camera facing southeast (photographer: Unknown, circa 1900, in Biddeford Public Library Collection of Historic Photos).
Digital photo file < ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0001 >
 - # 2. Stage Island Monument historic picture postcard postmarked 1906, published by the Souvenir Post Card Company, Boston, MA, camera facing east (photographer: Unknown, circa 1906, in Biddeford Public Library Collection of Historic Photos).
Digital photo file < ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0002 >
- **2018 Photographs:**
 - City or Vicinity: Biddeford
 - County and State: York County, ME
 - Photographer Name and Photo Date: Daniel Koski-Karell, September 2018
 - Location of Original Digital Files: U.S. Coast Guard Historian's Office, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20593
 - Number of Photographs: 6
 - # 1. Distant view of Stage Island and the Stage Island Monument from the mainland at the mouth of Biddeford Pool, camera facing north. Digital photo file
< ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0003 >
 - # 2. Stage Island Monument east façade, camera facing west. Digital photo file
< ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0004 >
 - # 3. Stage Island Monument capstone, camera facing west. Digital photo file
< ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0005 >
 - # 4. Stage Island Monument entrance, camera facing east. Digital photo file
< ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0006 >
 - # 5. Stage Island Monument interior room from entrance, camera facing southeast.
Digital photo file < ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0007 >
 - # 6. Stage Island Monument interior with timbers, camera facing upward from floor of interior room. Digital photo file < ME_York County_Stage Island Monument_0008 >

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.).

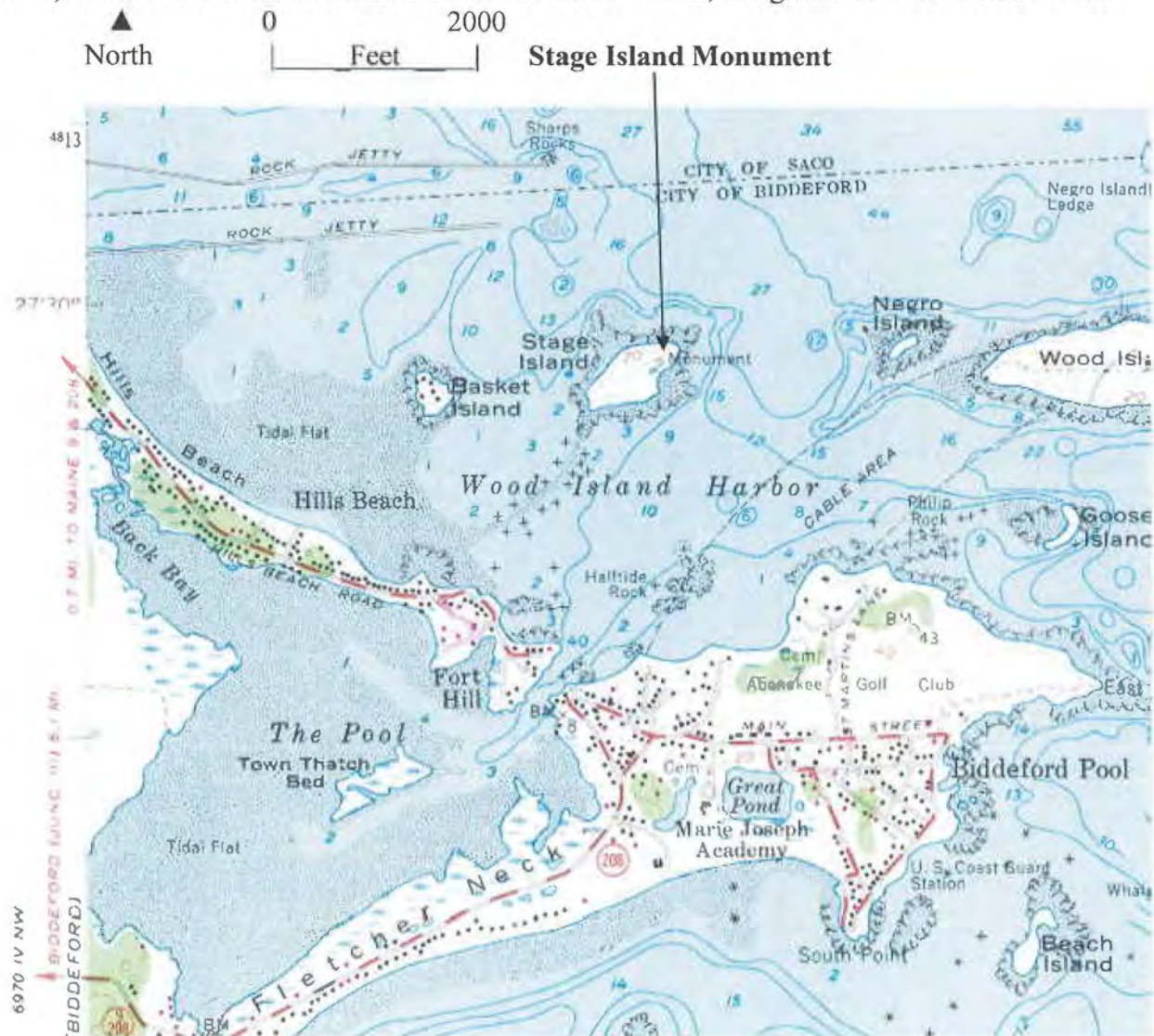
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

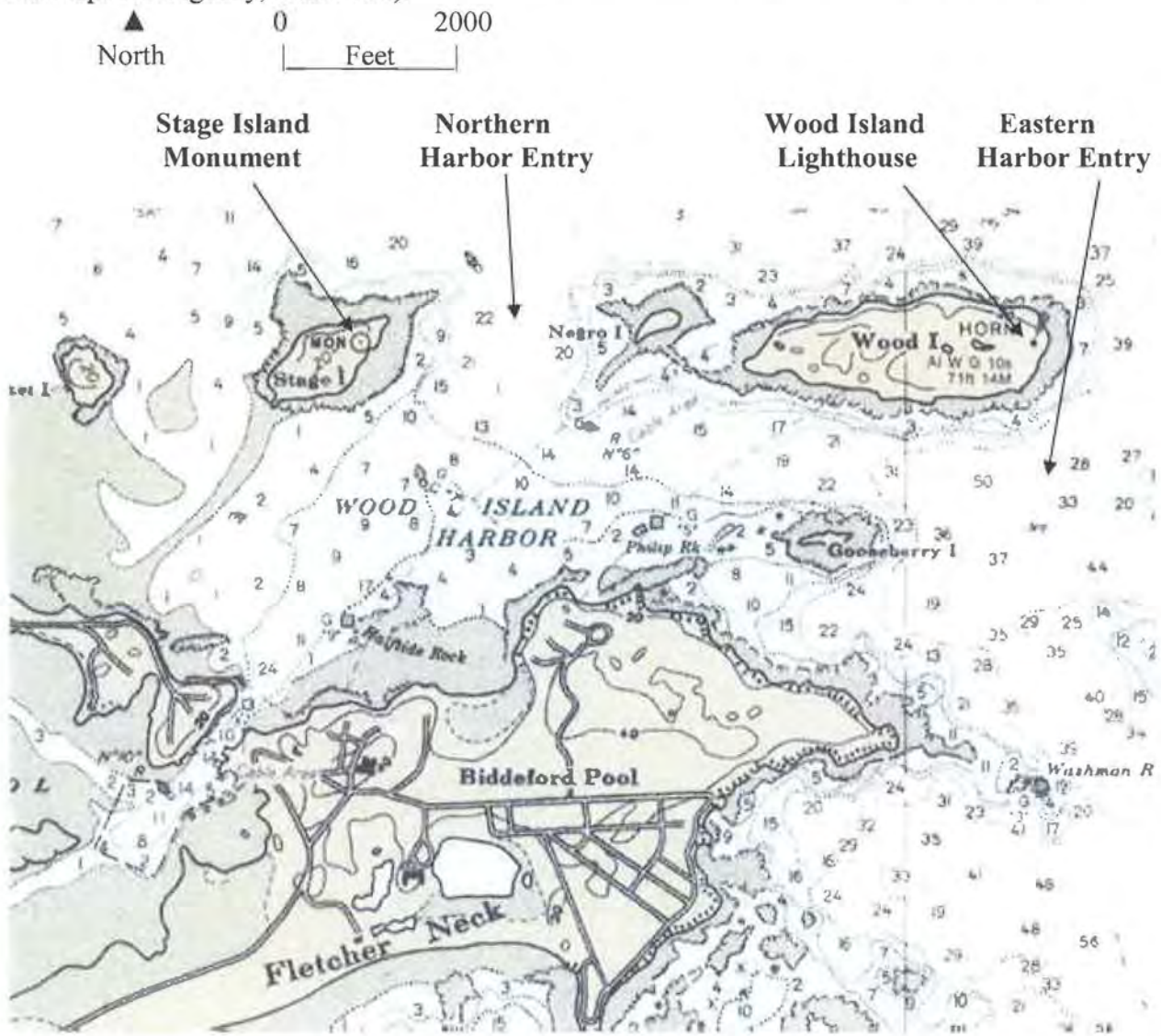
Figure 1. Location Map. This is a portion of the "Biddeford Pool Quadrangle, Maine-York Co." 7.5 minute series, map scale 1:24,000 (United States Geological Survey 1956, photorevised 1970). Location Coordinates: Latitude 43° 34' 28.11" North; Longitude 087° 22' 28.18" West.



Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet
Section number 7 Page 2

Figure 2. Nautical Chart. This is a portion of the "Saco Bay and Vicinity" Nautical Chart Number 13287, chart scale 1:20,000 (National Ocean Survey, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency, June 1990).



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Figure 3. Aerial Photo. Stage Island Monument approximate boundary based on the 1825 Deed transferring a portion of Stage Island to the United States government (Deed on file at the U.S. Coast Guard Civil Engineering Unit Providence, Rhode Island).

▲
North

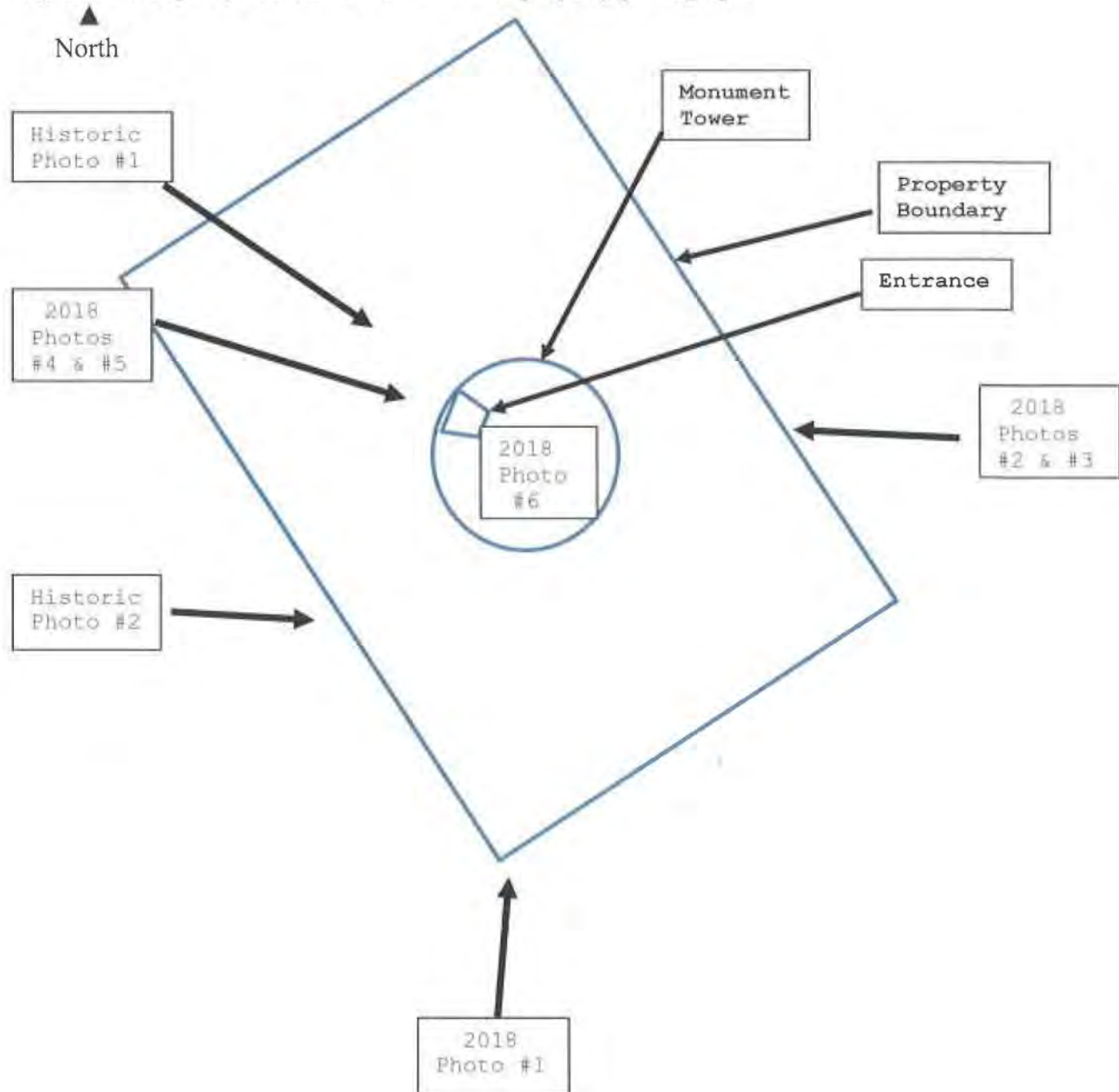


Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Figure 4. Property Sketch. Orientations of property photographs.



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photo # 1. Stage Island Monument, circa 1900, camera facing southeast (Photographer unknown, photo in the Biddeford Public Library Collection).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Historic Photo # 2. Stage Island Monument historic picture postcard postmarked 1906, published by the Souvenir Post Card Company, Boston, MA; camera facing east toward Wood Island (Photographer unknown, circa 1906, photo in the Biddeford Public Library Collection).



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 1. Distant view of Stage Island and the Stage Island Monument from the mainland at the mouth of Biddeford Pool, camera facing north (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).

Stage Island Monument



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 2. Stage Island Monument east façade, camera facing west (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 9

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 3. Stage Island Monument capstone, camera facing west (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).

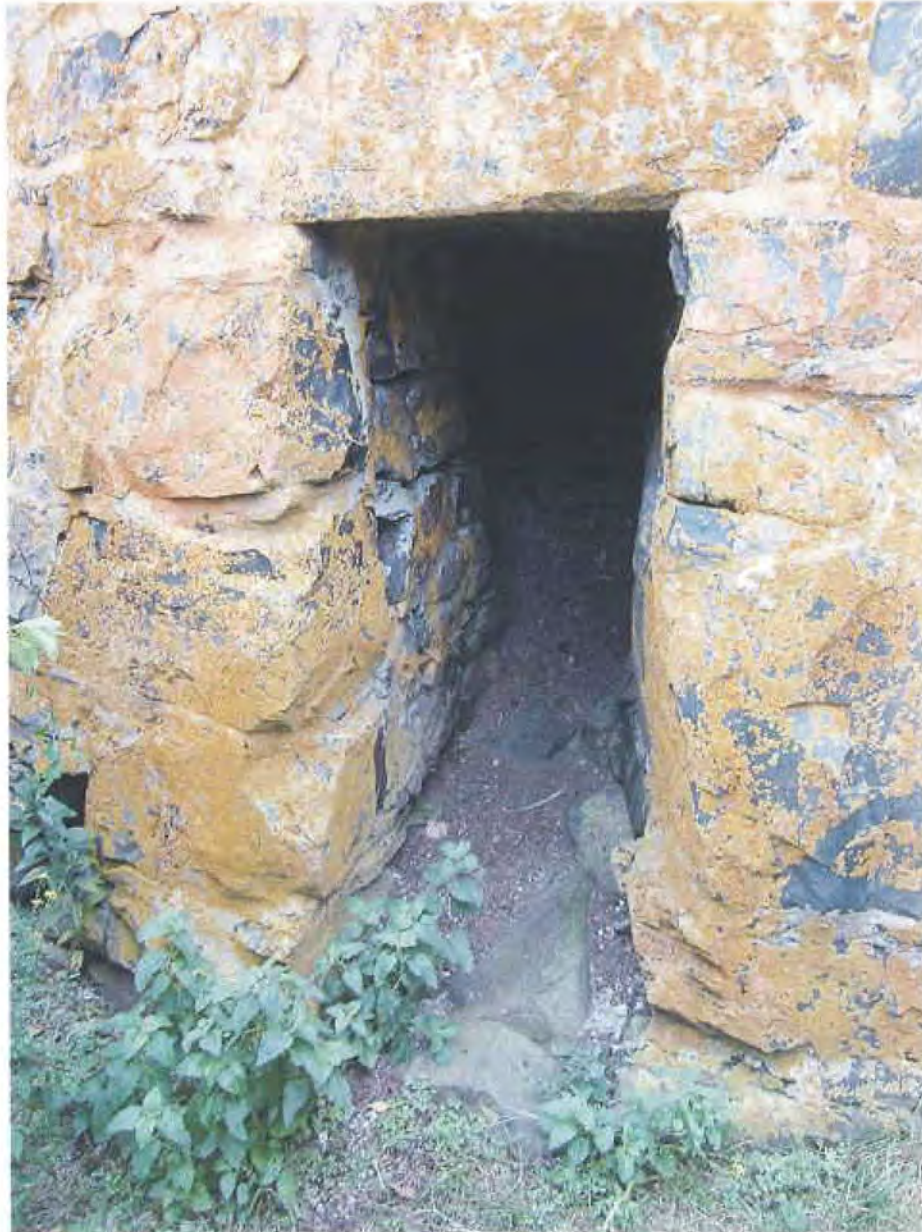


**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 4. Stage Island Monument entrance, camera facing east (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).



**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11

Stage Island Monument
Name of Property
York County, Maine
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 5. Stage Island Monument interior room from entrance, camera facing southeast (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 12

Stage Island Monument

Name of Property

York County, Maine

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

2018 Photo # 6. Stage Island Monument interior with timbers, camera facing upward from floor of interior room (Photographer: Daniel Koski-Karell, 2018).

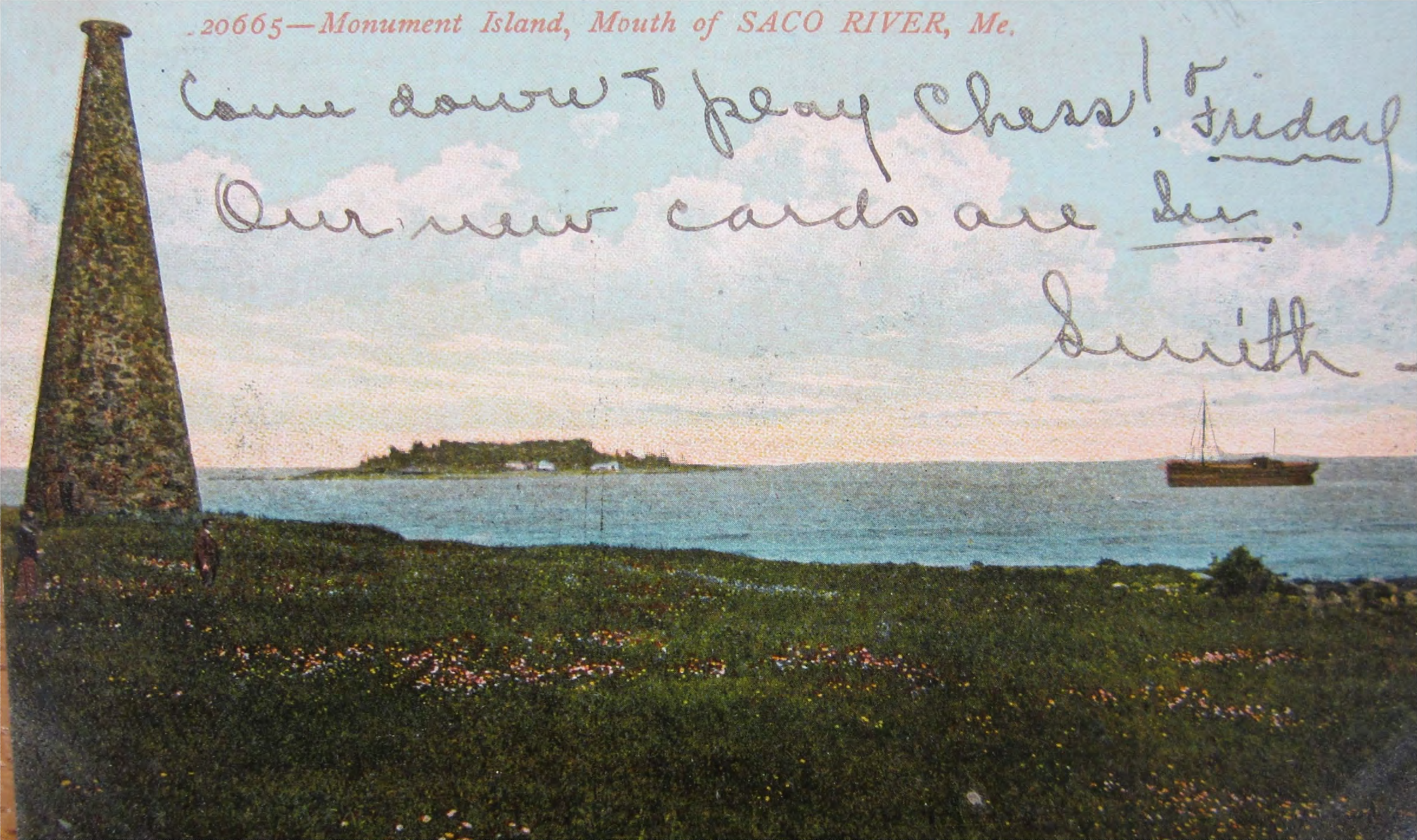




20665—Monument Island, Mouth of SACO RIVER, Me.

Came down to play Chess! Friday
Our new cards are du.

Smith















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 7/22/2019 Date of Pending List: 8/9/2019 Date of 16th Day: 8/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/5/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 8/28/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

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

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
U.S. Coast Guard STOP 7714
Washington DC 20593-7714
Staff Symbol: CG-47
Phone: (202) 372-1821
Fax: (202) 372-8408
Email: Brendan.Deyo@uscg.mil

16475

MAR 11 2019

Honorable Alan Casavant, Mayor
City of Biddeford
205 Maine Street
Biddeford, ME 04005

SUBJECT: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FOR THE STAGE ISLAND
MONUMENT, YORK COUNTY, ME

Dear Mayor Casavant:

The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) has determined that the Stage Island Monument in York County, Maine, is a historic property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). We are proposing to nominate this property for official inclusion in the NRHP. A summary of the NRHP nomination is enclosed for your information (enclosure (1)). This action is being performed pursuant to the authorities contained in Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Park Service regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.9.

As part of the nomination process, the USCG is seeking your comments. Please provide any comments within 45 days from the date your office receives this letter. If we receive no response from your office within 45 days, we will assume you have no comments. We have also submitted the NRHP nomination form for the Stage Island Monument to the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer for review and comment.

Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or desire additional information, please feel free to contact Daniel Koski-Karell, Ph.D., at (202) 475-5683.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brendan G. Deyo".

B. DEYO
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Environmental Management
U. S. Coast Guard

Enclosure: (1) Summary of NRHP nomination for the Stage Island Monument

Copy (w/o enclosure): J. Paul Loether, National Park Service
COMDT (CG-0942)
CG SILC
CG CEU Providence
CG DI (dpw)

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
U.S. Coast Guard STOP 7714
Washington DC 20593-7714
Staff Symbol: CG-47
Phone: (202) 372-1821
Fax: (202) 372-8408
Email: Brendan.Deyo@uscg.mil

16475

MAR 11 2019

Honorable Richard Dutremble, Chairman
York County Commissioners
45 Kennebunk Road
Alfred, ME 04002

SUBJECT: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FOR THE STAGE ISLAND
MONUMENT, YORK COUNTY, ME

Dear Commissioner Dutremble:

The U. S. Coast Guard (USCG) has determined that the Stage Island Monument in York County, Maine, is a historic property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). We are proposing to nominate this property for official inclusion in the NRHP. A summary of the NRHP nomination is enclosed for your information (enclosure (1)). This action is being performed pursuant to the authorities contained in Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and the National Park Service regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.9.

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Thank you in advance for your assistance in this matter. If you have any questions or desire additional information, please feel free to contact Daniel Koski-Karell, Ph.D., at (202) 475-5683.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Brendan G. Deyo".

B. DEYO
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Environmental Management
U. S. Coast Guard

Enclosure: (1) Summary of NRHP nomination for the Stage Island Monument

Copy (w/o enclosure): J. Paul Loether, National Park Service
COMDT (CG-0942)
CG SILC
CG CEU Providence
CG D1 (dpw)

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATION
STAGE ISLAND MONUMENT
YORK COUNTY, MAINE**

The Stage Island Monument is under consideration for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It is located on Stage Island in York County, Maine.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (54 U.S.C. § 300101 et seq.) authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to expand and maintain a National Register of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. Federal agencies are charged with identifying, evaluating and nominating such properties under their control to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The U.S. Coast Guard has completed a draft NRHP registration form for the Stage Island Monument. It has been sent to the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer for formal review and comment concerning the Coast Guard's position that the property is eligible for inclusion in the National Register. Pursuant to implementing regulations 36 CFR 60.9, we are notifying local officials and others who may have an interest in the property and inviting them to comment on the nomination. The comment period is 45 days. The property is described below:

Site name and location:

- Stage Island Monument.
- Located in northeastern York County, offshore of Hills Beach and approximately 0.6 mile north of the mouth of Biddeford Pool.

Point of Contact:

- **Commandant (CG-47)**
Attn: Office of Environmental Management
U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7714
2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20593-7714

Summary Statement of Physical Characteristics:

The Stage Island Monument stands near the northeastern end of Stage Island. It is an unlighted day beacon that marks the northwestern entry to Wood Island Harbor. The monument tower is located on a 5,400 square foot parcel owned by the United States.

This structure was built in 1826 and is a 60-foot tall, conical, rubble stone masonry tower that is 20 feet in diameter at the base and four feet in diameter at the top. It is topped with a circular granite capstone that is 5 feet, 8 inches in diameter. The tower's includes an open interior surrounded by a circular wall that is four feet thick at the base and two feet thick at the top. The open interior is accessible by way of a rectangular entry on the northwest side at ground level.

Summary Statement of Historical Significance:

The Stage Island Monument is one of three monumental day beacon masonry towers built in Maine during the early 1800s. The first built was constructed at Cape Elizabeth in 1811. It marked the southern end of the channel leading through Casco Bay to Portland. The Cape Elizabeth Monument was demolished in 1828 when two lighthouse towers were built at there. The tower on Stage Island, built in 1825, was the second monumental day beacon. The third was the Little Mark Island Monument, a 50-foot tall pyramidal tower built in 1827. It has been included in the National Register of Historic Places.

This property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Maine history. It has historic importance as representative of the Federal government's long-term program for improving maritime safety in state waters. This navigational aid marks the northeastern end of Stage Island and an entry to Wood Island Harbor, a sheltered anchorage for mariners since colonial times.

This property embodies the distinctive characteristics of an important aid to navigation type and method of construction. It has historical significance as representative of an early nineteenth century stone masonry monumental day beacon tower, a rare type in the development of navigation aids in the United States. It is also associated with early U.S. efforts to promote the survival of shipwreck victims by providing shelters stocked with supplies in remote seacoast areas. That governmental concern through time led to the 1870s establishment of the United States Lifesaving Service and continues as a mission of the United States Coast Guard.

The Stage Island Monument retains integrity of location and setting, possesses its original design, and includes structural materials and workmanship that are largely unaltered from when it was built in 1825. These historic qualities are reflected in the property's good state of preservation.

Map enclosed:

- Site location

Photographs enclosed:

- Distant view, camera facing north from mouth of Biddeford Pool.
- Tower exterior, camera facing west.
- Tower entry, camera facing east.

MAP: STAGE ISLAND MONUMENT LOCATION

Stage Island Monument



**PHOTO 1: DISTANT VIEW
CAMERA FACING NORTH FROM MOUTH OF BIDDEFORD POOL**



PHOTO 2: TOWER EXTERIOR, CAMERA FACING WEST



PHOTO 3: TOWER ENTRY, CAMEA FACING EAST





City of Biddeford, Maine

205 Main St • P.O. Box 586 • Biddeford, Maine 04005

(207) 286-9385

acasavant@biddefordmaine.org

Alan M. Casavant
Mayor

April 15, 2019

Mr. Brendan G. Deyo
Federal Preservation Officer
Office of Environmental Management
U.S. Coast Guard STOP 7714
2703 Martin Luther King, Jr. Ave. S.E.
Washington DC 20593-7714

Thank you for considering Stage Island Monument in Biddeford, Maine for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. The greater Biddeford community is proud to have the opportunity to have yet another historic site here placed among such other august places around the country now on the Register. We overwhelmingly support the effort to designate it as a National Historic Site.

The Biddeford Historical Society is keenly aware of the significance of Stage Island Monument to our maritime history and success. For nearly 200 years, Stage Island Monument has served as a day marker to help mariners navigate the turbulent waters of the Saco River. It is a historically significant piece of Biddeford history, and its designation as a historic site that is to be preserved is fitting. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Alan Casavant", with a long, sweeping underline.

Alan Casavant
Mayor

Cornelia Walter
1 Parkview Court Ste 132
Biddeford, Me 04005

April 22, 2019

Commandant (CG-47)
Attn: Office of Environmental Management
U.S. Coast Guard Stop 7714
2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20593-7714

Hello ~

I am writing to you in response to the request regarding the Stage Island Monument in York County, Maine. I am a member of the Historic Preservation Commission in Biddeford (York County) Maine.

I do believe that this monument that has historic importance in Maine's history, and is also in a good state of preservation.

I fully support your nomination for the Stage Island Monument to the Maine State Historic Preservation Officer to be listed in the NRHP.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Cornelia Walter, Commissioner Biddeford Historic Preservation Commission

U.S. Department of
Homeland Security

United States
Coast Guard



Commandant
United States Coast Guard

2703 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
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JUL 15 2019

From: B. Deyo, Chief
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Reply to Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell
Attn of: (202) 475-5683

To: Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places and National Historic Landmarks Program
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW (Stop 2280)
Washington, DC 20240

SUBJECT: NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION FOR THE STAGE ISLAND
MONUMENT IN YORK COUNTY, MAINE

Ref: (a) National Historic Preservation Act Section 110, 54 U.S.C. 306102
(b) 36 CFR 60, National Register of Historic Places

1. The Coast Guard requests the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) to include the Stage Island Monument in York County, Maine, in the NRHP. The NRHP nomination documentation package is enclosed (Enclosure (1)). Based on information contained in the NRHP form, the Coast Guard has determined that this property is eligible for the NRHP.
2. I requested Maine State Historic Preservation Officer (ME SHPO) review and comment regarding the nomination of this property for inclusion in the NRHP. The ME SHPO provided comments and they were considered in preparing the final documentation package. The ME SHPO has signed page 1 of the nomination form.
3. Information concerning this property's NRHP nomination and a request for comment was provided to local elected officials. Two comment letters supporting the nomination were received. A copy of this correspondence is included in the documentation package.
4. If you require any additional information, please contact Dr. Daniel Koski-Karell at (202) 475-5683.

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Enclosure: (1) NRHP form for the Stage Island Monument

Copy: CG D1(dpw) (w/ encl)
CG SILC (w/ encl)
CG CEU Providence (w/ encl)

