1283

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 19

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Clary Mill

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 104 Mills Road N/A not for publication

city or town Whitefield N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Lincoln code 015 zip code 04353

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title SHPO Date 5/29/04

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper for Edson H. Beall Date of Action 12/2/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
- ☒ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1		sites
1		structures
1		objects
4	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY / Manufacturing facility
INDUSTRY / Waterworks

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Granite
walls WOOD / Shingle
roof METAL / Steel
other WOOD

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

Materials, continued

Foundation: Stone (fieldstone)
Concrete

DESCRIPTION

The Clary Mill consists of a two-story, wooden mill structure, a concrete wheelhouse, a granite and concrete dam, and an iron penstock located on the west side of Mills Road in Whitefield, Maine. This mill is part of a larger mill site which was initially developed in the last decade of the 18th century. The overall site includes resources that are historically associated with the milling activity at this location, but are not included within the framework of the current nomination: a third, or 'uppermost' dam situated at the mouth of the Lake, a late 19th century bunk house on the east side of Mills Road, the remains of a lower dam, now breached and in ruins, and foundations associated with earlier mill structures. The thread that ties each of these facilities together is the small, unnamed, mill stream, that flows over the uppermost dam at the mouth of Clary Lake to the east, past the bunkhouse, under the road, into the millpond, over the dam (bypassing, for now, the penstock and wheel house), along the old foundations and through the breached lower dam, before reaching the Sheepscot River several hundred feet to the west. (See figure 1). This complex is located in a picturesque neighborhood of 19th century homes and small scale farms on an early road that connects the settlements of Coopers Mills, four miles to the north with North Whitefield, less than a mile to the south. (See Figure 1 on page 7/6).

Mill Building, 1893-1897

The mill building is positioned as a sentinel guarding the power inherent in the stream and its entrapments. When viewed head-on across the mill pond, the thirty feet wide facade of the two story, gable-roofed, structure rises above the water with a relative scale and presence not much greater than the domestic structures in the area. However, as the eighty feet long rectangular building stretches to the west, its height reflects the contour of the land that slopes away from the pond and the stream, and thus allows for the development of two additional stories on the north, south and west elevations. Due to uneven terrain, the foundation material varies: the building is supported on granite crib piers on the north and west, dry laid fieldstone on the southwest, and concrete that wraps around the underpinnings from the northeast to the southeast. The first level is most properly conceived of as the cellar of the structure and, although it is open to the elements between the stone piers, it is punctuated with wooden and iron wheels lined up along shafts anchored to more piers and wooden posts. Periodically the major longitudinal beams that carry the massive structure, or the vertical posts that support them, are beveled back to allow for the passage of a belt between the wheels, or up through the floor. Several of these members are scarred from where the belts rubbed unnoticed. Above this level, the mill walls are encased in painted, but worn, shingles complemented by rows of six-over-six wooden sash windows: eight on each side of the first and second floors, while the ground level has five windows on the north,

and two on the south, flanking an external sliding barn door. The western elevation juxtaposes sets of three windows on the ground and second floors, with a single, centered window on the first floor and a pair of them in the attic. On the front of the building are three windows on the second floor and two in th attic story. The first floor is dominated by a wide sliding door, set on an external track which spans the breadth of the facade, although the portal itself is set along its southern edge. The building is capped with a corrugated metal roof. The projecting eves of the roof, painted frieze board and corner boards provide the only stylistic details on the decidedly vernacular structure.

On the interior each level features a structural system designed to provide adequate structural support for the building's mill functions. Nine sets of timber posts line the exterior walls from the ground level to the plates on the second floor, while two additional rows of posts, braced up to large transverse joists, work to provide extraordinary support for the saw mill machinery located on the floor above. In contrast to the ground floor, the first floor has no internal supports: affixed to each of the side wall posts is a tamarack 'ship's knee' brace which fortifies the overhead joists on this level. These joists are suspended at their mid-point by a threaded iron rod that passes through a single longitudinal beam on the second floor, and a collar tie in the attic, to the ridge junction of each rafter pair from which they are suspended. In this manner, the work space on the second floor is almost equally unimpeded, with the exception of the line of iron rods that march down the center of the building. An enclosed staircase along the north wall connects the ground level to the first and second floors, while the attic is accessed by another flight positioned in the northwest corner of building.

As an industrial structure, the Clary Mill is not 'finished' on the interior: studs and sheathing are visible throughout and insulation is non existent. The floors are thick but worn, except where they have been patched, and indicate in places the gyrations of machinery or abrasions from the feet of the horses kept on the ground level. Remnants of the mill machinery, and the wheel and belt power system remain. On the cellar level, as already mentioned, four sets of shafts and wheels are positioned among the three longitudinal bays. The largest and most important wheel is located in the center bay, at the western end of the building. Measuring almost 30 inches across, this wheel and its smaller neighbors on the shaft functioned to transfer the power generated by the turbine located in the wheelhouse to the other shafts and belts under the building, which in turn, allocated the energy to the machinery on the three floors above. An additional shaft and wheel set is suspended from the ceiling on the ground floor in the fifth ba from the east; however, the machinery it ran is missing. Also found on the ground floor are two wooden chutes that end in funnels (for removing sawdust from the mill area above), and an horizontal iron wheel used to control the distribution of a secondary water source in the cellar through a flutter gate. On the main floor a jack shaft suspended from the ceiling attaches to a large grindstone. The largest, and most intact mechanical feature is the sawmill carriage. This wooden frame with cast iron log dogs is sixteen feet long and sits on approximately 30 feet of steel rails bolted to the floor. The iron dogs are labled "Chase Turbine Mfg. Company No.1" indicating that the carriage was made by the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company of Orange Massachusetts, and was probably part of an entire saw mill set manufactured and sold by the company. (The saw component is not longer present.)

Additional machinery found in the mill include a fanning mill, mortising machine, and smaller grinding wheels. Along the south walls of both the first and second floors are long work benches with attached clamps, vises, or small axles upon which small belt-driven machines were positioned. On the first floor, a hand lettered measure is drawn on the wall above the work bench, delineating one foot lengths from nine to twenty-eight feet long.

Several changes have been made to the mill building since its initial construction. Early photographs indicate that a lean-to porch or shed covered both the front facade and the south side at the ground floor level. The front porch spanned the distance from the mill to the mill pond. Originally the fron door was located in the middle of the facade, which facilitated maneuvering the wood. Logs were either transported down Clary Lake or delivered to the mill pond via narrow gauge railway; they were then hauled out of the pond and into the building where they were positioned onto the saw carriage and milled. The circular saw was mounted on the northern side of the carriage, in the middle of the room, and the rails originally extended all the way to the front door. Sawn lumber was either redirected within the building, or passed through one of the last three windows on the south wall and slid down the lean-to roo to the ground. The rear wall of the building shows where two additional changes have occurred. A patch in the shingles in the lower southern corner, along with new studs and siding on the interior, and the remnants of a threshold, indicate the previous location of a small door, possibly to a loading dock. In the center of the rear elevation the location of a small gable-roofed addition which was attached to the building at the cellar level, is indicated by an un-patched scar in the shingles. This small addition linked the mill building to the original wheel house, and sheltered the now-removed belts and wheels that connected the turbine to the remaining systems located in the cellar. This addition was removed when the present hydro-electric turbine was installed in the 1980s and the belt system became obsolete.

Mill pond (*contributing site*), **rebuilt 1893-97**
Upper Dam (*contributing structure),* **rebuilt 1893-97**
Penstock (*contributing object),* **c. 1897.**

The mill pond spans the area between the uppermost dam at the mouth of Clary Lake and the mill building. The pond is constricted where it passes under Mills Road; historically a penstock carried the water from the uppermost dam under this bridge. The pond is defined on the east by the down stream side of the uppermost dam; on the south and west by a granite retaining wall, and on the north by the naturally steep grade. The dam itself is positioned across the natural flow of the stream commencing at the northeast corner of the building (the foundation of the building and the retaining wall of the pond are the same structure) and continuing approximately 50 feet north east until it gradually dies into grade. Portions of both the granite retaining wall and the dam have been patched with concrete. There are two passages through the dam: the western portal fed the penstock and supplied the mill with power, while the bypass, which is now used exclusively, enables the water to follow its' natural course. Further down this stream are the remnants of the lower dam, now breached, and earlier mill foundations, all of which are constructed of dry laid fieldstone.

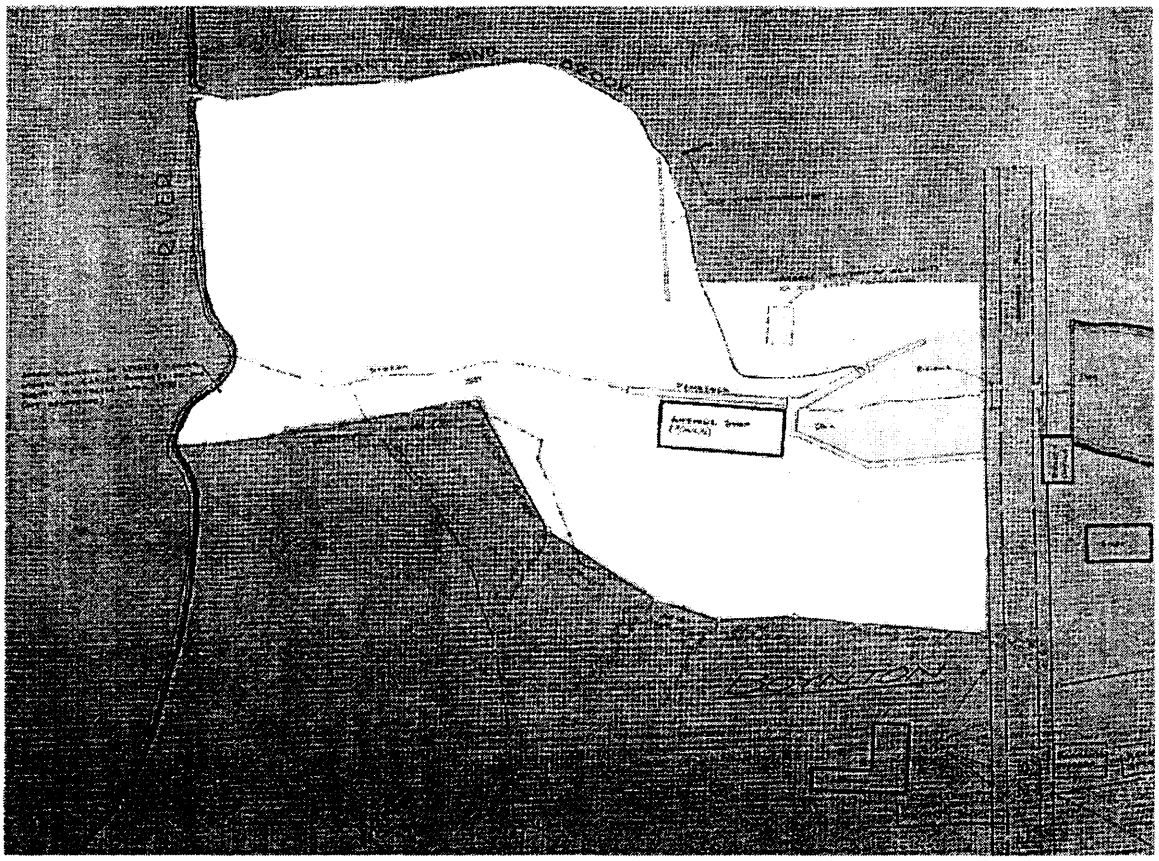
According to a former owner of the mill, the steel penstock was purchased from the S. Morgan Smith Company in Pennsylvania.[1] The riveted paneled penstock has a diameter of approximately thirty six inches and is supported on ledge and granite piers. The upper end of the penstock was originally connected to a vertical catch at the dam mouth: this was removed when repairs were made to the dam in the 1980s. The lower end of the penstock empties into the turbine situated in the wheelhouse.

Wheelhouse (*non-contributing*), **c. 1985.**

In the mid 1980s the original wheelhouse and turbine were removed and the present eight feet square concrete block wheelhouse installed at the terminus of the penstock. This two story building is in poor condition, however it continues to shelter the turbine and non-functioning power generation equipment, al of which were replaced at the same time.

[1] This company also produced the Smith Success Turbines, which may have been used at the Clary Mill.

Figure 1. Clary Mill Property, c. 1980.



8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1893 - 1954

Significant Dates

1893-97

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sheepscot River flows from north to south through the town of Whitefield, Maine. As with many rural communities, Whitefield is divided into several distinct settlements, in this instance, each located along the course of the river. In the far north is Cooper's Mills, while midway along the river is North Whitefield, and in the south is the village of King's Mills. The availability of water power was a significant factor in the development of this otherwise agricultural community. The Clary Mill, a saw mill built between 1893 and 1897, is the last surviving example of a building connected to the milling tradition in Whitefield, and by extension to the region's lumbering industry. The Clary Mill is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A an example of a late nineteenth-century water powered sawmill that manufactured lumber and lumber products, and represents an advancement in approach to sawmill and manufacturing technology.

Originally known as Ballstown, Whitefield was settled in 1770, and the first saw mills were built on the river at what came to be called King's Mills, by the 1780s. According to local historians, there were at least 12 mill sites along this twelve mile stretch of the river. The four primary mill sites were at Cooper's Mills, the base of Grand Army Hill (Turner's Mills), King's Mill, and Clary Lake Mill, and at each of these locations there were multiple mills, and with the exception of King's Mills, at least two dams. (Boynton). With the need to clear land, and a wealth of lumber that could be converted into cash, the development o saw mills was vital to the early success of Maine's inland towns. This is put into perspective by Paul Rivard in his 1990 book Maine Sawmills:

> "...the settlement of Maine communities during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries had been invariably accompanied by the construction of sawmills. In many Maine towns, sawmills had been the first frame structures erected, preceding the construction of houses or public buildings. Because sawmills had helped lead the way into the "eastern frontier," they had exerted a substantial influence on early community development by providing lumber for local construction, forming a basis for local and regional trade, offering work for laborers, sawyers, and farmers, and providing an incentive to commercial development and investment. Of all of Maine's early industries none was as pervasive as logging and the sawing of "merchantable boards." (Rivard, p. 1).

Grist mills were also a necessary component of early settlement and sometimes they might share a large enough water source, or occasionally be located in the same building, as occurred later at the Dinsmore Grain Mill in China, Maine (NR:79000147). According to the 1869 edition of The Water-Power of Maine, there were ten existing mill privileges in Whitefield, and by that year at least 19 different milling establishments, including saw, shingle, grist, carding, clothing and box mills had already been developed. (Wells, p. 503-4).

The settlement at North Whitefield was initially clustered closer to the mouth of Clary Lake, (also known as Pleasant Pond), a 1.10 square mile body of water that feeds the Sheepscot River 150 feet to the west. The earliest known milling activity at Clary Lake was started prior to 1795, and included a sawmill and a grist mill. Initially two dams were built (lower and upper) and local historians believe that there were four mills at the site, including a woolen cloth mill in the 1820s. The foundations of two of these structures are still visible, as are the remains of the lower dam, now breached. No photographs nor descriptions have been found that can be positively associated with these structures, and although the Bureau of Labor Statistics recorded the output of each of the mills in town diennially between 1850 and 1880 the name recorded was often that of the operator rather than the owner, making it difficult to determine which mill was located on which privilege.

In 1891 Miles Benner sold the "saw-mill, mill privilege, and mill brow" to Joseph P. Reeves. This description of the property had been used in each of the previous two deeds as well. Two years later Reeves sold the "mill privilege and mill brow" to Henry W. Clary of Jefferson. Although the date of Clary's mill has been variously reported as 1880s, 1884, 1888, and 1894 and tradition asserts that Clary built his mill on the burned out foundations of a previous enterprise. Clary was a farmer who dabbled in trading horses and making potash before buying the mill privilege in neighboring Whitefield in 1893. In 1897 the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that a new saw mill with ten employees opened in Whitefield; that same year for the first time the Maine Register listed "H.W. Clary, long and short lumber." Clary managed the mill until the first World War, and during that time he is said to have constructed the bunk house for his employees and the uppermost dam. Clary also bought flowage rights from property owners all around Clary Pond, thus ensuring a continual and uninterrupted supply of water.

In 1921 Chester A. Boynton purchased the 12 flowage rights and the mill, all associated privileges, good, and chattels, except the lumber on the premises. During the Boynton family's ownership the mill produced "long and short lumber"; however as the depression took hold the family was unable to keep up with the mortgage and tax payments. In 1938 the building was repossessed by the bank, sold to two out of town owners in quick succession, before being purchased by Chester Chase of Whitefield in 1947. Chase owned the property until his death in 2001. Initially Chase used the building as a sawmill, and for manufacturing wooden items, but by the mid-1980s he chose to capitalize on the nostalgia side of ninettenth-century technology and converted the building into an antique store. During this decade he made numerous repairs to the facilities, including patching the dam (with concrete), rebuilding portions of the building's foundation, and replacing the original wheel and belt system with electric power generated by a new hydroelectric turbine. Much of the original power system remains on the premises, as does some of the machinery; however, it is known that Chase also imported pieces to augment his antique collections or add to the nostalgic value of the building. Thus it is not possible to determine for certain if some of the items were used in the building, or came from another area mill.

The cornerstone of the businesses that Clary, Boynton and then Chase ran at the site was the sawmill operation. Albert Boynton, one of Chester Boynton's sons, described the mill operations for the Lincoln County News in 2001:

> "Logs would be left on Pleasant Pond...and a large raft would be built and used to navigate in the water. Mill workers would use a boom as a barrier to corral the logs and jockey them into position so they could be lowered over the dam. The lower pond would then be full of logs waiting to be processed in the mill...he recalled his father bought logs down below Kings Mills in Whitefield and hired the train to move them. They loaded flat cars and brought the logs to the mill by train, then unloaded them right into the pond."

The Wiscasset, Waterville, and Farmington Railway was a two-foot gauge common carrier railroad that operated between from 1895 until 1933. The line ran from Wiscasset in the south, to Albion and Winslow in the north, and carried passengers, the mail, agricultural products, and lumber.[2] A short, low trestle conveniently crossed the mouth of Clary Lake about 200 feet east of the uppermost dam, before passing to the north and east of the mill stream.

The mill building that Henry Clary built (or had constructed by a professional millwright) was organized differently than those that had previously been located on the site, both in terms of placement, mechanization and construction. The Clary Mill is a large building: at 80 x 30 feet, with unobstructed floor space on two levels, it was designed as part manufactory and part mill. In the late 18th century, a American millwright, Oliver Evans, published a guide to the construction of grist and saw mills. His innovative and influential plans called for vertical integration of the grain milling process, and his designs for mill building depict four story buildings similar in scale to the Clary Mill. Although some grain processing may have occurred periodically at the Clary Mill, the structure was not designed as a grist mill. Likewise, Evans drew plans for saw mills utilizing the water wheels and reciprocating saws, and in these he positioned the saw, and thus the building, directly over the power source.. Although it would have been possible for the builder of the Clary Mill to have followed this traditional layout, and created a building dedicated to the sawing of lumber only, the structure was instead was positioned to the side of the dam, and the water directed through an adjacent, iron penstock to a turbine located in a secondary structure behind the mill. From here, the water-generated power was transferred back to the mill building through a series of belts and wheels.

> "The nineteenth century development of faster waterwheels (iron turbines) and steam engines capable of powering large gang saws and circular saws very quickly made the ponderous wooden waterwheels and traditional single up-down sawmills of earlier

[2]The track never made it over the Kennebec river to Waterville, nor was the joining spur north to Farmington ever completed.

> centuries obsolete. Before the end of the century, the industry had been completely transformed. Sawmills such as the one built by Samuel Dutton [in Augusta, Maine, 1782] hardly distinguished the building from the machinery within it. These mills were like single large machines in which the working parts of the saw, carriage, and waterwheel were integral to the structure of the building itself. But, circular saws and iron turbine wheels, by contrast, came ready-made as "manufactured" products. These machines were produced not by millwrights, but by foundries, machine shops, and engineering companies...." (Riverd, p. 12)

The primary target of the power system at Clary Mill was the large, modern, circular saw, (a *Chase Turbine No. 1)* positioned on the first floor However, secondary targets were wheels and belts that led to various machines that could cut, bore or turn wood, thresh grain, or sharpen tools. By rearranging the belts, wheels and shafts, new layouts of machines could be affected, thus facilitating the manufacture of items in addition to long and short lumber.

Throughout much of the 19th century mills were built to undertake one or two specific tasks, but by the turn of the century, it was access to water power that was important: once tapped, the power could be used to power any one of numerous machines. Most of the larger machines in the Clary Mill were located on the two floors closest to the belts and wheels. A history of the mill, written by Chester Chase, indicates that shingle and lath saws were located on the ground flour, as was a four-sided planer, while Boynton recalls watching a threshing machine on this level. The finishing of wood products occurred on the second floor, where there was a grinding wheel, a sharpener, band saw, work benches and storage areas.

In addition to the 'long and short lumber' and shingles and laths sawn at the Clary Mill, there is evidence for the production of finished items including crutches, rocking horses, sleds, and lobster pots. Numerous barrel staves remain in the building, suggesting that this may have been one of the area mills that manufactured barrels for the lime industry in Rockland. A mortising machine on the second floor may have been used to build window sash or doors. Rivard suggests that it was the ability of these late 19th century water powered mills to diversify and adapt to changing market demands that enabled them to be run competitively into the 20th century.

> As compared to the sawing of "long lumber," the production of such secondary wood products can be easily overlooked. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century many of these products were still produced by hand, the splitting and shaving done by farmers in the off-season and by laborers. A number of machines were developed to cut these products during the nineteenth century, and this, in turn, fostered a transfer of these manufactures from the farm outbuilding to the mill site itself. Furthermore, the development of machinery for planing both long and short lumber stock led the sawmill toward the manufacture of standard dimensioned lumber and ultimately the products of the

planing mill - sash and door frames, mouldings and architectural details. Under the influence of machine development, ancillary building materials rose to become an integral part of virtually all lumber producers. (Rivard, p.51-54)

Today, the water from Pleasant Pond no longer transverses the penstock, fills the turbine, tightens the belts nor turns the wheels of the mill that Henry Clary built. Although these pieces may never work together again, the building is being structurally restored and carefully maintained by its new owners.. The Clary Mill, with its dam, and penstock, shafts and wheels, saw carriage and work benches, stands now and into the future, as a significant touchstone to the industrial history of Whitefield.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 9/10 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	19	453352	4897174
2	19		
3	19		
4	19		

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 7 July 2004

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property are fully described by the Town of Whitefield tax map number 17, lot 4a.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

As constructed historically, the original Clary Mill included the mill building, upper and lower dams, foundations, mill pond, and the new uppermost dam and bunkhouse on the east side of Mills Road. During the early 1990s the title to the uppermost dam and bunkhouse was severed from that of the rest o the complex. The nominated property reflects all of the remaining sites, objects, structures, and buildings that are currently legally associated with the historic Clary Mill complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
29 June 2004
East elevation of mill, and dam and mill pond; facing west.

Photograph 2of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
29 June 2004
East and south sides of mill, and dam and mill pond; facing northwest

Photograph 3 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
29 June 2004
Foundation piers and belt wheels; cellar level, facing northwest.

Photograph 4 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
29 June 2004
Sawdust chute and belt wheels; ground level, facing west.

Photograph 5 of 5
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
29 June 2004
Sawmill carriage; first floor, facing southwest.