

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1055



# 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Jonesboro Grange #357

other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number Harrington Road

N/A not for publication

city or town Jonesboro

N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Washington code 029 zip code 04648

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national  statewide  local

Evan J. Fretwell SHPD 10/25/10  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

For Eason H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

12-15-10  
Date of Action

**JONESBORO GRANGE #357**  
Name of Property

**WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

**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		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/MEETING HALL

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/MEETING HALL

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> C. REVIVAL

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: WEATHERBOARD

roof: ASPHALT

other: BRICK (CHIMNEY)

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Jonesboro Grange #357 is a two-and-one-half story wood framed, community center and meeting hall. The building is located on Harrington Road in the Washington County town of Jonesboro. Harrington Road is also Route 1, a principal traffic artery. Located diagonally northwest of the building is Station Road. Surrounding the property are a number of different structures. Northwest of the Jonesboro Grange is a two-story residential home which is located directly across from the Grange on the corner of Harrington and Station road. West of the building is the Jonesboro General Store and Triple Moon Café. On the same property as the General Store is a run-down crafts, baskets and plants store which appears to have been a garage. Southwest of the Jonesboro Grange resides a picnic roof structure for public use. Alongside the back of the Jonesboro Grange, running south west to south east, is a stream off the coast of Maine, now or formally called Moose Creek. The stream flows into the Chandler River to the south, and this village area has been known historically as "the Mills".

The Jonesboro Grange is located on a small lot which bends down to the stream on the southeast. The property stretches approximately 90 feet along Harrington Street and 110 feet toward the stream. The Grange Hall #357 measures 30'-0" x 50'-0". The primary façade faces northwest towards Harrington Street. (For ease of description, for the remainder of the nomination the building will be described as if it is facing due west.)

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**Narrative Description***Exterior*

The Grange Hall is built of wood-frame, stud construction and sits on a poured concrete, full-depth foundation. The gable front roof is covered with 3-tab asphalt roofing shingles. The exterior of the building is sheathed with clapboards and contains its twelve original wood framed windows and six foundation windows.

The primary façade and main entrance is located on the west elevation of the building, facing Harrington Road. The entrance contains a two leaf, two panel wooden door surmounted by a transom window with three square glass panes. On either side of the entrance are two large windows, and another, smaller window is positioned in the gable peak above the door. The windows are two-over-two, double hung wood windows with a simple, molded wood architrave that also surrounds the entry doors. Additional trim elements on the façade include narrow corner boards with diminutive capitals, moulded rake trim and moulded water table. The gable roof overhangs the gable end walls and terminates with cornice returns. The stairs leading up to the front entrance have three wooden steps painted gray. Both sides of the stairs have a simple post-and-rail railing. With the entrance and stairs in the middle of the west elevation, the entire front is symmetrical. Decorating the windows are white-painted wooden flower boxes and wooden shutters. The shutters are formed of three, widely spaced vertical boards, cut on the diagonal at the top and connected by short stiles.

The north side elevation contains three, equally spaced windows each with two-over-two sash and wooden trim. All three windows have shutters and flower boxes along the base of the windows. Located beneath each window is foundation window which contains three square window panes in a horizontal pattern.

The east, or rear, elevation contains two large windows at first floor level and one smaller window under the gable peak. The gable peak window is a small double hung window while two larger windows have a sash in the two-over-two configuration. This side of the building is clad in wide horizontal boarding. The building's only chimney straddles the roof peak at this end of the structure. Attached to the south end of the elevation is a low, one-story gable roof structure which houses a set of stairs leading to the basement level. A three-panel-and-glass door (with the glass boarded over) and a small square, one pane wooden window are positioned on the southwest side of this structure. The low pitched gable roof is covered with asphalt and the side walls have wide, horizontal wooden sheathing.

The south side elevation contains two windows with sash in the two-over-two configuration. As with the opposing side wall, there are three foundation windows; the westernmost one has a temporary wooden covering. A secondary

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entrance, constructed in 1948 as a required form of egress, is located on this elevation. The four-panel-and-glass door was inserted into the easternmost window bay and set in the trim work from the original window. Until recently a wooden ramp extended from this door towards the front of the building to provide handicap access; this ramp will be replaced in the near future. A gutter runs along the fascia boards and a downspout is located on each side elevation.

**Interior**

The main entrance opens up into a 6'-0" x 7.5'-0" foyer. The foyer has varnished, vertical beadboard wainscoting beneath painted horizontal beadboard walls, a hardwood floor and painted beadboard ceiling. The foyer is surrounded by three, one leaf, five panel wood doors. The two on either side lead to anterooms while the door across from the entrance leads to the meeting space. The anteroom on the northeast has pegs on the south wall for hanging coats and other garments. This room is also finished with horizontal and vertical beadboard on the walls and ceilings, but as opposed to the foyer, all of this woodwork is stained. A window well is cut into the ceiling to provide access to the top of the exterior windows. The anteroom on the right, also known as a preparation room, has a one leaf, five panel wood door which leads to a set of stairs leading down to the basement.

The main room or meeting space measures approximately 42'-0" by 30'-0" and has a high ceiling. The walls of this room feature vertical beadboard wainscot below molded chair rails. Above the chair rails are painted tin walls and ceiling separated by crown moldings which are formed in a decorative cyma recta profile. The hardwood floor is laid out in a broad parquet pattern. The chimney stack is located between the two rear windows and the room is lit with drop fluorescent fixtures. The windows and doors have varnished, moulded trim with bulls-eye corner blocks. A large wardrobe is positioned against the west wall of the meeting room. Built of varnished beadboard, this free-standing unit contains two full size doors decorated with diagonal beaded boarding.

Over the entrance foyer and anterooms is a balcony. The balcony is accessed through an open set of stairs in the southwest corner of the hall (over the basement stairs). The same wall and ceiling materials are used in the balcony as in the meeting space. There is a small opening in the ceiling where the two-over-two sash configuration window is located.

The basement is partially finished, with a concrete floor, painted concrete walls and a fiber-board type drop ceiling. Designed as the Grange dining room, it is also used for storage. In the northeast corner is a kitchen, consisting of varnished beadboard cabinets, painted beadboard cupboards, long counters and a shallow steel sink. Originally located in the northeast corner of the first floor, the entire kitchen was relocated to the basement in 1956. To the south of the counters is the original "Round Oak Chief" wood-burning cookstove, which is still in working condition. An oil furnace enclosed in a small, fire-proof room, is located near the northwest corner of the basement.

**Alterations**

The balcony was temporarily closed off in 1990 to reduce heating cost. The partition panels and can be removed without causing any damage to the underlying structure.

Originally, the hall was lit with lanterns. Electricity was installed in 1927, using incandescent lighting. In 1950, the lighting in the main hall was converted to fluorescent, as it presently remains.

In 1953, U.S. Route One was rebuilt through the center of Jonesboro and the right of way was widened. As a result, it became necessary for the Grange Hall to be moved approximately eighteen feet east of its original location. This was accomplished during September and October 1956. At this time, the original foundation was removed and a cement basement was poured to place the building on. Also, the main heating unit, which had been a wood furnace in the basement, was converted to oil and remains in operation to this day. During the move, the original kitchen, including the stove purchased in 1910, along with all the cabinetry and fittings, down to the original hinges were relocated to the new basement. The kitchen was reinstalled exactly as it had been set up in the original hall to create a dining room in the basement.

The two-panel front door was re-hung from inward swinging to outward swinging to comply with Maine Fire Code. A crash bar was also installed at that time. Within the last decade, the window shutters and flower boxes were added to spiff up the appearance of the building.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Entertainment/Recreation

**Period of Significance**

1908-1960

**Significant Dates**

1908-1910, 1956

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Charles Edward Fish, local builder and cabinetmaker

**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 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.

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance starts when the building started construction and ends fifty years before present. Significant dates include 1916, when the interior was completed and 1956, the year the building was moved to its present location.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

Because the property was moved during the period of significance Criterion Consideration B does not apply.

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Jonesboro Grange #357 is a building which has served the community of Jonesboro for over 100 years. The hall was built by members of the Grange between 1908 and 1910 to serve as their meeting hall. The Grange was an important social and fraternal organization with an emphasis on agricultural education found in many Maine towns and cities. Not only was the Grange a place for the grange members to hold their meetings but the Jonesboro Grange Hall became a center for community activity. Currently, the Jonesboro population is approximately 600 and has increased only moderately since 1900. The rural town covers approximately 37 square miles (with only an average of 17 residences per square mile). The Jonesboro Grange is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, at the local level of significance, for its current and past role in the social and entertainment history of the Jonesboro area. The areas of significance are Entertainment and Recreation and Social History.

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

***Social History***

After the Civil War, the industrial revolution altered the face of the Maine's economy. In order to compete with more productive lands in the western states the practice of agriculture increasingly looked towards science and experimentation to increase yields of crops and products. One of the allures of the Patron's of Husbandry was their progressive educational focus which encouraged farmers to share knowledge or work together co-operatively.

The history of the grange has its basis in post-civil war agricultural crisis. The following two paragraphs are from a brochure announcing the photographic exhibit titled "Ritual and Community: the Maine Grange" by historian Elspeth Brown.

The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, is an agriculturally-based secret society founded in 1867. The order, open to both men and women, was designed to meet the economic, social and educational needs of a class of Americans – the small farmer – whose day to day lives were being irrevocably transformed in the post-civil war period. The proliferation of the railroad, the mass production of farm machinery, and the increasing control of a new class of business men known as "speculators" or "middle-men" over the sale and distribution of farm products were a few of the many influences which led to widespread enthusiasm for the Grange in the 1870s. National membership in the Grange grew to over 1 million members in the wake of the 1873 depression, when farmers joined the organization as a means of buying and selling farm goods at wholesale prices. In the mid- 1870s, membership plummeted as most Grange cooperative ventures failed to meet members' expectations.

By the 1880s, however, Grange membership in Maine was on the increase, part of what has been dubbed "the second Grange movement" centered in the Northeast; by 1887, Maine had the largest Grange membership in the nation. The focus of the second movement was an emphasis on the Grange's educational and social benefits. (Brown, 1922).

The local or subordinate hall was the focus for most of the activities of the Grange. Each of these structures featured large gathering rooms where the rituals and meetings were held, and many also contained a stage and / or a dining room. As explained by Charles M. Gardner in "The Grange-Friend of the Farmer," in 1949, the Grange is...

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

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

Here in these meeting halls, rural people thought heir Granges have formulated and carried out projects of far-reaching effect to themselves and their city neighbors. Starting in Grange meetings, often in good-natured discussion, have been such great undertakings as delivery of mail to farm homes, rural electrification, improved

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highways, better schools and countless other worthy achievements, which perhaps never would have been attempted but for the nucleus of promotion created in alert Subordinate Granges. (Gardner, pp. 366-367).

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

The Grange in Maine reached full maturity while Obadiah Gardner was State Master. (1897-1907). Flourishing Granges were found in nearly every large agricultural community and in most of the smaller ones. Often they were social centers for the communities that they served. The lecturers' program featured both education and recreation. They proved excellent training ground for the development of local talent and leadership." (Day, p. 193).

During the ten years that Gardner was at the helm "The number of subordinate Granges increased from 243 to 419 and the number of members from 21,515 to 55,212. Since that time the Grange never has greatly increased its membership and has never greatly varied its activities from those that were then customary." (ibid, p. 189).

During the era that the Jonesboro Grange #357 was formed both the Town of Jonesboro and the statewide Patrons of Husbandry organization were steadily growing. Jonesboro, located in Washington County, was not incorporated until 1809 although the first settler, Judah Chandler, arrived in 1763.

The town is located approximately 7 miles from Machias and was a part of the Bangor and Calais stage route in the nineteenth century. Logging and shingle mills thrived in the village at the head of the tide, also known as "The Mills" village on the Chandler River. In the late nineteenth century, the granite business in Jonesboro flourished and the town was known for its excellent quarries. The village was also known for its agricultural fairgrounds and buildings where they often held the Washington Agricultural Society Fairs. The soil in the immediate vicinity was clay loam which was an ideal soil for blueberry cultivation. Clarence Day, in Farming in Maine, also commented on how the developing blueberry industry affected the economy in Jonesboro in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century:

Agriculture had not developed there beyond the homemaker stage except in a few areas. Most farmers earned much of their living away from the farm, in the woods, at the shipyards, from the sea. As these sources of income shrank, they welcomed the income that blueberries brought to their doors. The migration was well advanced by 1900. Its progress is shown by the fact that soon there were canneries away from the barrens area at Jonesboro, Machias, East Machias, Ayers and even at Vanceboro on the Canadian border.... The extent of the migration is further revealed by the organization in the early twenties of four blueberry canning cooperatives. They were the Machias Valley Canning Company, at Machias; Chandler's River, at Jonesboro; Please River, at Columbia Falls; and Riverside, at Harrington. (Day, p. 160).

The Jonesboro Grange was chartered in 1900 and met at the Town Hall until its members could raise money for their own building. Most of the 18 charter members of the Jonesboro Grange were farmers. Ten years later many of the 215 members, (close to 50% of the town's adult population), worked for different industries in the town. In the growing town of Jonesboro all were welcome at the Grange.

The Jonesboro Grange # 357 has a typical grange hall layout. The organization of the building's spaces incorporate the basic design philosophy for Grange halls as published in Grange Handbooks. The inclusion of an anteroom through which members entered the meeting hall was a key ritualistic component of the buildings. Unlike some Grange Halls, this building never had a stage, as there was a stage located near by at the Town Hall. The Town Hall was torn down in the 1980s.

### ***Entertainment/Recreation***

From the time the hall was finished the Grange has been a link which brought the community together social, cultural and civic activities. Aside from the scheduled meetings, the grange sponsored Fourth of July celebrations, town-wide potluck dinners, dances, concerts and many more activities. The annual lighting of the community Christmas tree and caroling while waiting for the Jonesboro fire truck to transport Santa Claus are events that still occur today. In the 1920s the local chapter of the Order of Red Men also met at the hall.

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In addition, the presence of a convenient kitchen, which was the only public kitchen in town, a dining hall and balcony, elevated the function of the building from simply the meeting hall of a fraternal organization to a social and civic gathering place for the wider community. The Grange often sponsored contests to be able to put money toward the hall. They were honored with awards and bronze plaques for community projects. Beano games began in 1946 which helped fund renovations and restorations to the hall. They raised money for Honor Roll and Memorials for veterans for World War I, II and the Korean Conflict. Dairy Supper contests, public dinners, beano games and sales of fancy work, aprons and quilts were held at the Grange. The Grange members kept records of men and women in the service and would give recognition to them during Christmas time. They were able to raise enough money for a community service flag. Sponsoring Fourth of July celebrations and furnishing fine floats for the parade was an annual highlight.

**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

According to existing record books the Jonesboro Grange Hall was organized September 21, 1900. Prior to the grange being constructed, the Grange members met at the town office. Discussion about constructing a hall of their own began in 1904. In 1907, the organization acquired a piece of land from Charles Edward Fish, a local builder and cabinetmaker. In 1910, the Grange members completed the construction phase. It was not until 1916 that the Jonesboro Grange members were able to finish the interior.

Not only was the Jonesboro Grange a place to create exciting social activity for the entire Jonesboro community but it has also served as a control center during times of need or public emergencies. The most notable circumstance was the famed Centerville Fire of 1947 or otherwise known as "the year Maine burned." During this time, the Grange served as the Red Cross base and food operation center for the regional firefighting effort. In 1958, the Grange made its building available to serve as a temporary town high school during renovations to the nearby building that served as both school and town hall. The grange contributes to town life by making its facilities available for organizations such as the PTA and the ladies' church aid society. Educational classes have been offered at the Grange over the years as well; 4-H, cooking and sewing machine repair, to name a few.

As with many of Maine's remaining Granges, membership in the Jonesboro Grange dwindled during the last decades of the twentieth century. The membership dwindled not only because of changes in the interests of the general population but also because of the removal of the waterline in the 1980's. After removing this, the public kitchen was no longer in service. The Grange Hall continues to be used for Grange meetings and is still owned by the Grange association.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Brown, Elspeth. "About the Grange." *Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange*. A brochure announcing an exhibition of photographs by Rose Marasco. (Gorham, ME: University of Southern Maine), 1992.

Day, Clarence A. Farming in Maine, 1860-1940. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 78. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press), 1963

Gardner, Charles M. The Grange – Friend of the Farmer. (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange), 1949

Howe, Stanley Russell. "A Fair Field and No Favor": A Concise History of the Maine State Grange. (Augusta: The Maine State Grange), 1994

Records of the Jonesboro Grange #357, Patron's of Husbandry, 1907-1990. Located at the Jonesboro Grange, Jonesboro, Maine.

Varney, George. J. A Gazetteer of the State of Maine. (Boston: B.B. Russell), 1886



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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .22

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>613139</u>	<u>4946339</u>	3	<u>19</u>	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u>19</u>	_____	_____	4	<u>19</u>	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The boundaries of the nominated properties correspond to those depicted on the town of Jonesboro tax map number 15, lot 40.

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

The above described boundary reflects the entire parcel of land that has been associated with the Jonesboro Grange #357 since it was purchased in 1908 and on which the Grange Hall was erected in 1910, plus an addition of 25 feet purchased in 1956

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Megan Thompson/Student – Practicing Architecture

organization University of Maine at Augusta date July 19, 2010

street & number 140 Collins Road telephone 207-689-8281

city or town Chelsea state Maine zip code 04330

e-mail Megan.i.thompson@maine.edu

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional Items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Jonesboro Grange, # 357

**City or Vicinity:** Jonesboro

**County:** Washington                      **State:** Maine

**Photographer:** Megan J. Thompson

**Date Photographed:** July 10, 2010

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0001.jpg  
West façade, camera facing east.
- 2 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0002.jpg  
South elevation, camera facing north.
- 3 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0003.jpg  
South and east elevations, camera facing northwest.
- 4 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0004.jpg  
North elevation, facing southwest.
- 5 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0005.jpg  
Meeting hall interior, facing east.
- 6 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0006.jpg  
West wall of meeting hall, wardrobe, balcony stairs, balcony; facing southwest.
- 7 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0007.jpg  
Interior, west wall of meeting hall; facing west.
- 8 of 8** (ME\_WashingtonCounty\_JonesboroGrange#357\_0008.jpg  
Basement dining area and cook stove, facing northeast.

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**Property Owner:**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Jonesboro Grange #357  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 10/29/10      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/30/10  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/15/10      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/14/10  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10001035

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    12.15.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

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

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

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

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

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



JONESBORO GRANGE # 357; WASHINGTON CO., ME



JONESBORO GRANGE #357 : WASHINGTON CO., ME



JONESBORO GRANGE # 357; WASHINGTON CO., ME



JONESBORO GRANGE #357; WASHINGTON CO., ME





JONESBORO GRANGE # 357; WASHINGTON CO., ME

50F8



JONES BORD GRANGE # 357; WASHINGTON CO., ME



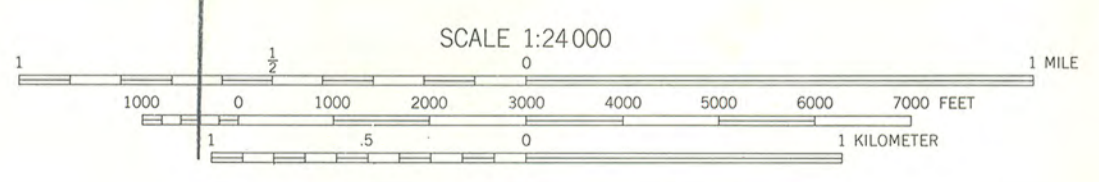
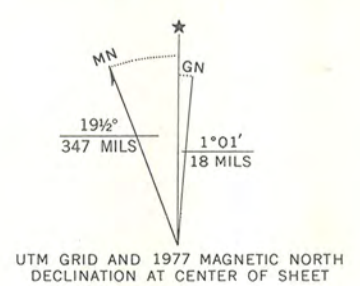
JONESBORO GRANGE # 357 ; WASHINGTON CO., ME



JONES BORO GRANGE #357; WASHINGTON CO., ME 8078



Mapped by the U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USC&GS and USGS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1944, Field check 1948  
Hydrography from surveys dated 1885 to 1937  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Maine coordinate system,  
east zone.  
No distinction is made between dwellings, barns,  
commercial and industrial buildings  
Unchecked elevations are shown in brown  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 19, shown in blue



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET-DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER  
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER  
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 12 FEET



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS DRY WEATHER ROADS  
Heavy-duty      1 LANE 18 LANE Improved dirt       
Medium-duty      1 LANE 18 LANE Unimproved dirt       
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface       
U. S. Route      State Route     

WHITNEYVILLE, ME.

N4437.5-W6730/7.5  
1948  
PHOTOREVISED 1977  
AMS 7473 II NE-SERIES V811

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple compiled by Geological Survey from aerial  
photographs taken 1975. This information not field checked  
Map edited 1977



JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI  
GOVERNOR

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



26 October 2010

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

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find two (2) new National Register nominations for a property located in the State of Maine:

Bates Mill Historic District, Androscoggin County  
Jonesboro Grange # 357, Washington County

The photographs for the Bates Mill Historic District were printed on Brother Innobella Premium Plus Glossy Photo Paper using Brother MFC 6490-cw inkjet printer with Brother Innobella inks. The photographs for the Jonesboro Grange # 357 were printed using Hewlett Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper and Vivera Inks on a Hewlett Packard Photosmart C7280 printer. These combinations of printer, ink, and paper were tested by Wilhelm Imaging Research and found to meet the archival standards of the National Register.

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.

