United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

JAN 2 9 1988

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

(Form 10-900a). Type all entries.							
1. Name of Property							
historic name Whitehead Light	Station	1					
other names/site number							
2. Location							
street & number East Side, Whi	tehead	Island			4.17.4.4	or publication	n
city, town Tenants Harbor,					vicini	ity	
state Maine code	ME.	county	Knox	code	013	zip code	04860
3. Classification						 	
Ownership of Property		of Property		Number of Res			1
private	_	ng(s)		Contributing	Nonco	ntributing	•
public-local	X distric	ct		3	1	buildings	
public-State	site					sites	
X public-Federal	struc			1		structures	3
	objec	τ				objects	
				_4		Total	
Name of related multiple property listing	-			Number of cor	•	•	•
Light Stations of Maine				listed in the Na	ational Reg	jister <u> </u>	
4. State/Federal Agency Certificat	ion						
Signature of certifying official Maine Historic Preservat State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the preperty I meets Signature of commenting or other official State or Federal agency and bureau	ion co	mmission not meet the N	ational Regis	ter criteria. 🗌 Se	Date	- /	
S. National Book Comics Continue							
5. National Park Service Certifical	ION						
I, hereby, certify that this property is:			` /	Λ		/ /	
entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the National Register.	<u></u>	lmy S	Chlase	l ———		3/14/8	7
removed from the National Register. other, (explain:)							
		•	ignature of the	Kooper		Data of A	Action

	s from instructions)	
Transportation: Water		
Materials (enter categories from instructions)		
foundation <u>Stone</u> - Granite	9	
walls Stone - Granite	9	
Wood - Weatherl	board/Shingle	
roof Asphalt		
	Lantern on Towe	
	Materials (enter categories from infoundation Stone - Granite Walls Stone - Granite Wood - Weather)	

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Whitehead Light Station is a complex of six detached structures and buildings consisting of a conical granite light tower, a brick oil house, a detached frame keepers' house, one shed and a fog signal building.

1. LIGHT TOWER - CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

Standing to the east of the keepers' quarters is the light tower, an 1852 replacement of the original structure. Its curved granite blocks, punctuated by four small windows that illuminate the stair, rise in coursed levels to a narrow walkway that is ringed by a simple iron balustrade. The sixteen sided lantern, which houses a modern beacon, has an iron base and conical roof crowned by a spherical ventilator. Projecting from the east side of the tower is a small gable roofed brick service room. Added in 1891, it has a door framed by the gable and a single fifteen pane casement window on the south wall.

2. KEEPER'S HOUSE - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

The keeper's house is a one-and-a-half-story T-shaped frame building sheathed in clapboards on the first story and wood shingles in the half story. It was built in 1891 on the foundation of the original stone dwelling. Its six-bay front (south) elevation features engaged porches flanking a central pavillion. Each of the recessed walls sheltered by the porch are punctuated by two window openings (these openings, like most of those throughout the complex have been boarded over). Documentary photographs show that the windows have six-over-six double-hung sash. A pair of square posts linked by a slat balustrade support the roof. Centrally located on the roof is a broad gable roofed dormer containing a pair of windows. Behind this are two brick flues rising through the roof ridge. Both side walls are punctuated by three windows on the first story and two in the gable ends. The broad ell has shed roofed vestibules and a window on the side elevations and four windows on the rear, two on each level. A third brick flue is located on the ridge. The entire house rests on a granite foundation.

3. OIL HOUSE - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

Some distance to the north of the light tower is the small brick oil house. This gable roofed building, erected in 1891, features a narrow door surmounted by a transom and a ventilator on the roof ridge. A wooden walkway bridges the marsh that separates the rocky ledge from this building.

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4. FOG SIGNAL BUILDING - CONTRIBUTING BUILDING

The fog signal building is a square one-story brick structure covered by a hip roof. It appears to have been erected in 1888 when the <u>Annual Report of the Light-House</u> <u>Board</u> mentioned the construction of a new boilerhouse and cistern. The building features an interior chimney and windows or doors in each of its four walls.

5. SHED - NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDING

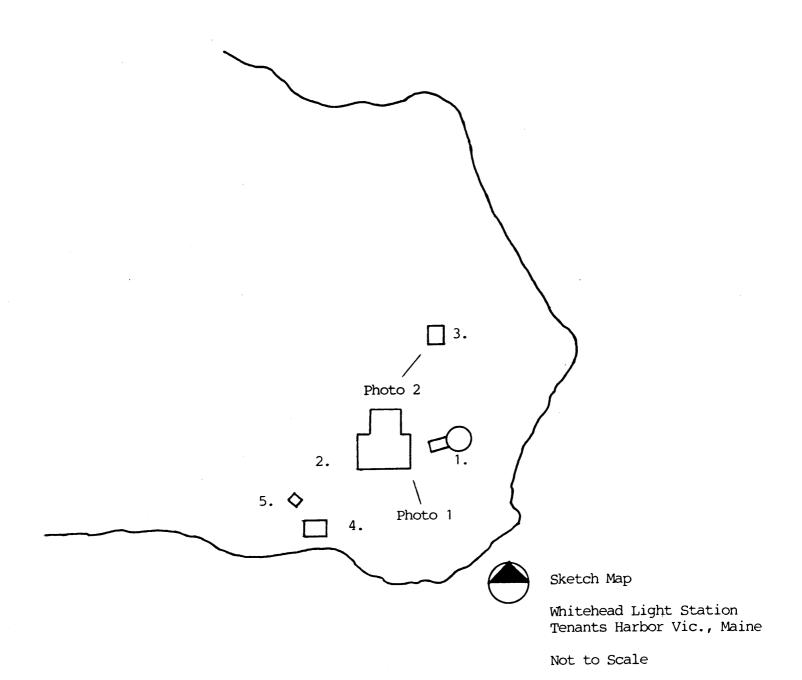
Standing between the fog signal building and the 1891 keeper's house is a modern gable roofed shed.

The original configuration of this light station is not positively known. However, it is clearly stated in the 1891 Annual Report that the first dwelling was constructed of rubble stone. This was a typical material employed in such buildings during the period before 1852. The shape of the tower has also not been identified but it was most likely a conical stone structure. At one time this station also featured a rain shed, a covered way between the tower and dwelling and a stone fog signal building.

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8. Statement of Significance					
Certifying official has considered the signif	icance of this nationally	property in I		properties: ally	
Applicable National Register Criteria	A 🗌 B	ĬC □D			
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	A 🗌 B	_c	□E □F	□G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from Architecture	m instructions)	Period of Signi 1804-1937	ficance	Significant Dates 1852
Engineering Transportation		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1891
			Cultural Affiliati	ion	
Significant Person N/A			Architect/Builde		Engineers, Designer
			except fo		

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Whitehead Light Station, which occupies Whitehead Island and marks the west entrance to Penobscot Bay, was established in 1804. It is the third oldest station in Maine, although its present components date from the mid to late nineteenth century. This complex maintains integrity of design, setting and association that meet the requirements for registration as outlined in the multiple property submission "Light Stations of Maine". The significance of the station has been evaluated with respect to the associated historic contexts Maritime Transportation in Maine: ca. 1600-1917 and Federal Lighthouse Management: 1789-1939.

Whitehead light occupies a strategic location along the shipping routes of the mid coast. Sited at the west side of Penobscot Bay it guides shipping toward the approach to the important coastal communities of Rockland, Camden, Belfast, and Searsport. During the nineteenth century these were busy commercial ports whose economic livelihood was for many decades virtually dependent on maritime transportation. The significance of this station is further demonstrated by its secondary sea-coast light classification and the fact that a steam powered fog signal was erected here in 1869-70. The station was automated in 1982.

Although documentary proof has not as yet been located, the design of the tower is nevertheless attributed to Alexander Parris (1780-1852). This conjecture is supported by the uncanny resemblance of this structure to the 1851 tower at Monhegan which the architect is known to have designed. Furthermore, the highly sophisticated nature of the granite structure typifies Parris's work at other Maine lights including Mount Desert and Saddleback Ledge.

This light station derives significance under criteria A and C. Criteria A is satisfied by the association of the complex with Maine's critical reliance on maritime transportation and the aids that made navigation possible. Criteria C is met by the station's distinctive character that reflects a combination of mid and late nineteenth century light station design and features.

See	contin	uation	sheet
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Annual Report(s) of the Light-House Board. various issues.	Washington, D. C.: U.S.G.P.O.,
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	See continuation sheet
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)	Primary location of additional data:
has been requested previously listed in the National Register	X State historic preservation office Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	X Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings	Local government University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	Specify repository: U. S. Coast Guard
40. Occambled Date	
10. Geographical Data Acreage of property 11.1	
UTM References A	В
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
	X See continuation sheet
Verbal Boundary Description	
The nominated property of 11.1 acres : Island and the U.S. Coast Guard reservation	
	See continuation sheet
Boundary Justification	
The boundary of the Whitehead Light Stand immediate physical setting historically	tation embraces the structures, buildings
and inneutate physical secting historicari	y associated with the complex.
	See continuation sheet
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural History	
organization <u>Maine Historic Preservation Commissioned & Number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65</u>	sion date <u>October, 1987</u> telephone <u>207/289-2132</u>
city or town Augusta,	state Maine zip code 04333

9. Major Bibliographical References

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The boundary of the Whitehead Light Station falls on two adjoining $7\frac{1}{2}$ ' topographic maps: Hewitt Island Quadrangle and Tenants Harbor Quadrangle. Points A and B of the boundary are located on Hewitt Island, whereas C and D are situated on Tenants Harbor. The UTM coordinates are:

- A. 19/490090/4869620
- B. 19/490140/4869170
- C. 19/489920/4869160
- D. 19/489770/4869630

NPS Form 10-800-a (8-86)

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Whitehead Light Station Tenants Harbor Vic., Maine

This continuation sheet is being submitted to redefine the period of significance of the Whitehead Light Station, Tenants Harbor Vic.

A previous National Register review of the multiple property submission for "Light Stations of Maine" and accompanying individual nomination forms determined that the period of significance of the resource must begin at a point in time that is no earlier than the oldest existing component of the complex. It is understood that while a case could be made for extending the date to that time when the light station was established, irregardless of the presence of surviving elements, the framework of the submission does not sufficiently address how this can be done. (See Review Comments dated 1/21/88.)

Based upon this finding, therefore, the period of significance of the Whitehead Light Station should be 1852-1937, the date of construction of the earliest surviving building and/or structure.