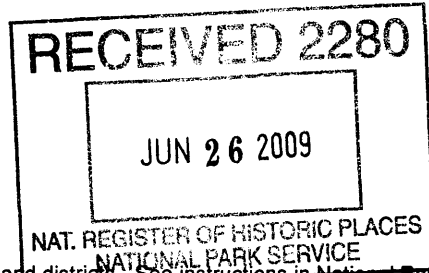


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

593



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 (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name Bass Harbor Memorial Library

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 89 Bernard Road not for publication

city of town Tremont vicinity

State MAINE code ME county Hancock code 009 zip code 04612

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(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

[Signature]
Signature of certifying official

6/19/09
Date

SHPO,
Title

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting 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

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall Date of Action
8-5-09

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
1		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Maine Public Libraries

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / Library

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / Library

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH C. REVIVALS /

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

SYNTHETICS / Vinyl

STUCCO

roof: WOOD

other: WOOD

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)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922 -1959

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lawson, Charles (1863 – c. 1937)

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 commences in 1922, the year in which the library was constructed. From that year until the present the building has served as an educational facility (library). As such, 1959, or fifty years before the present, was chosen to represent the end of the period of significance as per National Register standards.

Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)

None applicable.

BASS HARBOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Name of Property

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .23 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>19</u>	<u>551357</u>	<u>4898706</u>	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The nominated property is designated on the Town of Tremont tax map 17, lot 66.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above described boundaries represent the extent of the village lot historically associated with the nominated resource.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date 15 April 2009

street & number 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town Augusta state Maine zip code 04333-0065

e-mail christi.mitchell@maine.gov

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**

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 Bass Harbor Memorial Library is a small Colonial Revival style brick building located in the village of Bernard in the Hancock County town of Tremont, Maine. Tremont is comprised of several distinct villages distributed along small harbors and coves on the south and southwestern coast of the western lobe of Mount Desert Island. The villages of Bernard and Bass Harbor occupy the west and east shores, respectively, of Bass Harbor, a moderately sized harbor that extends north from Blue Hill Bay. Bernard is characterized generally by modest 19th century frame houses with a few commercial structures on or near the harbor, a church, and a few civic structures. The Bass Harbor Library is one of the most visually distinctive building in town and is the only extant building with formal Colonial Revival style features as characterized by the Palladian windows, fan light and central portico.

Narrative Description

The Library is situated on a level, rectangular lot of less than one quarter acre and faces east towards Bernard Road. The footprint of the building is comprised of the original, side gable brick library with an entrance portico centered on the façade, and a long, wood frame addition that spans the width of the earlier building and stretches to the west. A small gravel parking area is located south of the building, and a bituminous walkway leads from the road to the Library's prominent main entrance. Another walkway runs along the south side of the building and accesses a broad grassy lawn and a side entrance. Off the northeast corner of the building is a metal flag pole and a compact ornamental tree. The north, west and south edges of the lot are delineated by a chain link fence, and the western edge of the building is positioned within 10 feet of this boundary. On the north side of the property the fence is lined with a mixture of young and mature pine trees, and a narrower stretch of lawn is maintained between the trees and the building. On either side of the portico are granite curbstone lined flower beds planted with perennials including lily, iris, hydrangea, sedum, and delphinium.

The original library rests on an concrete slab, approximately six inches thick, above which is a base course of standing soldier bricks. The walls are laid in a running bond. Soldier bricks are used to mark the lintels over the windows and headers on edge create the sills. A brick chimney rises along the center of the north wall and protrudes through the roof at the capped ridge. The west side of the roof is covered with asphalt shingles, as is the roof over the addition, but the east plane and portico roof are covered with wood shingles. The eaves and rake are ornamented with a boxed cornice and moulded rake trim and short cornice returns are present on the side walls. The walls of the addition are clad in vinyl siding with narrow corner boards, and it is also positioned on a concrete slab.

The portico is located at the center of the three bay east façade and it is the building's most dominant exterior feature. The open, gable roof pediment rests on a wide architrave and frieze which are supported by a pair of engaged columns and a pair of free-standing columns, all modified examples of the Doric order. The columns terminate in low plinths that rest on concrete-capped low brick walls that span the length of the portico. At the back of the portico the wall surrounding the main entrance is covered with stucco. The wide wooden door has two vertical panels topped by six rectangular panes. Directly above the door, and enclosed within the moulded door surround, is a painted panel stating "Bass Harbor Memorial Library" and above this is a semicircular fan light set in moulded trim and topped with a wooden keystone. To either side of this entrance bay are three-part double hung wooden windows containing centered six-over-six sash sandwiched by vertically arranged two-over-two sash.

The brick portion of the south wall has a large Palladian window comprised of a semicircular fanlight over eight-over-eight sash and flanked by four-over-four sash. Stretching west from the brick building the three bay addition is marked by a metal door and two pairs of single-light casement windows. The west wall of the addition features four, floor-to-ceiling picture windows and a metal door at the center of the wall. On the north side of the building the addition has two additional casement windows. On this elevation the brick sidewall extends approximately ten feet further to the west, as compared to the south elevation, to encompass an earlier brick ell attached to the northwest corner of the building.

Continued on page 7/2.

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Name of Property BASS HARBOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)
MAINE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Section number 7 Page 2

This small extension has a fixed nine-light window, while the front part of the wall has two fixed twelve-light windows, one on either side of the chimney stack. A small, free standing shed (oil shed) is positioned near the western edge of the brick wall, and a propane tank, enclosed behind latticework is positioned under the westernmost twelve-light window.

The interior of the Bass Harbor Memorial Library features two large rooms, two smaller offices, a bathroom and an entry vestibule. In the front of the building, occupying the 1922 portion of the library, is the main reading room and the vestibule. The vestibule is roughly square in shape and the walls and ceiling are lined with narrow, unpainted, horizontal boarding. A fifteen-pane French door leads to the main library room, which functions both as a stack room and a reading room. The walls and ceilings are clad in beaded boarding, stained dark (walnut). The ceiling is shaped as a broad barrel vault and the floor is covered with an oriental carpet. Wooden book shelves line all of the walls including the side walls of the vestibule and the short walls under the front side windows. A simple brick fireplace (with gas insert) is positioned at the center of the north wall, and the mantle over this unit doubles as the window sill under the north windows. All of the windows and doors are trimmed with flat stock ornamented with flared, narrow lintels. In the southern half of the room are two large, quartersawn oak desks and windsor chairs; in the northern half are contemporary upholstered arm chairs and a settee. Eight new, oversized, drop lights with upward facing globes are positioned along the ceiling.

The library addition, designed by Emery W. Smith a builder from Southwest Harbor, was constructed in 1991 and doubled the building footprint.³ The south half of the addition is occupied by a combination of stacks and desks; the west half contains a rear office, a workroom/kitchen in the middle, and a bathroom and furnace room to the east. The bathroom is set into the southwest corner of the furnace room, which itself has a brick exterior wall on the north, and possibly on the west (now a partition wall between the furnace room and the kitchen). As originally designed, this small back corner room had a door directly into the main reading room, and examination of the concrete floor in this room indicates that there had also been an exterior door to the south. Beadboards clad portions of the wall and ceiling of the furnace room, and a small woodbox made of similar material is located in the corner of the room. Of note, the wall between the furnace room and the main library room is framed in wood as is the south wall of the furnace room.

³ Two dates have been provided by the Library for this addition: 1987 and 1991. Although the addition as built does not exactly match the plans on file at the library (dated 1991) in terms of the placement of all the windows and shelves, it is presumed that this date is more accurate based on the dated plans.

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

The Bass Harbor Memorial Library is a one-story Colonial Revival style brick structure located in the village of Bernard in the Hancock County town of Tremont. Constructed in 1922 from plans by an unknown architect, the east facing structure is set on a small grassy village lot near the center of the village. The Library was constructed with funds donated by Rhoda M. Watson, a former resident of the community, in memory of her husband Edwin L. Watson, a successful industrialist. Named for the village, the library retains a high degree of integrity of materials, workmanship, setting, location, association and feeling and, to a lesser degree, plan.¹ The Bass Harbor Memorial Library meets the registration requirements outlined in the Multiple Property Submission "Maine Public Libraries: ca. 1750 – 1938" which also provides the historic context for evaluating the property. The Library is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its educational role within the town of Tremont, and as a structure that reflects the nationwide trend of philanthropic underwriting of Maine's libraries in the 20th century (social history). The property is also eligible for listing under Criterion C as an example of a small Colonial Revival style library, with modest detailing that retains its character defining features, including Palladian windows, formal entrance with fanlight and portico, and interior plan and finishes. The period of significance commences in 1922, when the building was erected and ends in 1959, fifty years before the present.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)

Criterion A: Education, Social History

The Bass Harbor Memorial Library achieves significance under Criterion A as an educational institution established in Tremont in the early decades of the 20th century. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the impulse to establish free or public libraries was intimately connected with a larger set of social betterment and reform-minded programs. In certain cases these programs can be seen as responding to the influx of immigrants that arrived as the country industrialized, but other programs were altruistic attempts at improving the lives of all people. Some of the programs were targeted towards communities as a whole, such as "Village Improvement Societies" or the City Beautiful Movement. Others focused on expanding or improving educational opportunities, such as Maine's Model School Program. As outlined in the Multiple Property Submission, libraries were seen as educational institutions that complemented formal schooling, while also offering communities the opportunity to improve themselves both morally and culturally:

Fostered in part by the wealth generated from the advancing urban industrial society and the accompanying social / humanitarian reaction to it, libraries were increasingly perceived as having a key role in shaping the educational and moral attitudes of their community. As Maine's own State librarian remarked on the subject in his 1895-96 Report: "Another great object and end attained by the establishment of a free library is, that through its influence the reading of the community can, in a great measure, be directed to a higher class of literature...Even the novel-reading habits of a community may be, in some degree, eradicated or changed by the cultivation of taste for a higher class of literature, and a healthier class of fiction may be substituted for the five and ten cent novels of the circulating library and new stand." Libraries were also seen as a means by which adult education could be fostered and "...habits of study inculcated or revived in the minds of those who have long since left school"². (Mohney, p. E2)

After Rhoda M. Watson, a Tremont native, was widowed (between 1920 and 1922) she sought an appropriate way to memorialize her former husband of 26 years, Edwin L. Watson. Watson, a native of Leicester, Massachusetts, had been the president of the L.S. Watson Manufacturing Company in Worcester, Massachusetts, a company started by his father in 1842 and incorporated in 1890. The highly successful company manufactured machinery for textile manufacturing,

Continued on page 8/2.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See page 8/3.

9. Major Bibliographical References

¹ When the Library was established the area that came to be known as the village of Bernard (with the establishment of its own post office) was known as West Bass Harbor; thus the name of the library was representative of its geographical location at that time.

² Twenty-Seventh Report of Librarian of Maine State Library For the Years 1895-96, Page 10.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BASS HARBOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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including hand cards, stripping cards and wire heddles as well as shuttles, pickers and lug straps and was an important manufacturer and supplier to the northeastern textile mills that dominated the region's industrial economy in the nineteenth century. Watson also served as the President of the Leicester National Bank and of the Worcester, Leicester & Spencer Street Railway Company.

According to a biographical entry for Watson and his father Lory Sprague Watson in the Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County Massachusetts, the elder Watson had been a local philanthropist and "the handsome public library building of Leicester was his gift to the town; it is a standing monument to his generosity and public spirit." The entry goes on to expound on the family's involvement in this institution, stating that Edwin's son Walter was "a trustee of the public library, of which his grandfather was the founder, and in which the Watson family has always been interested". (Crane, p. 512, 513.) Thus, when Rhoda Watson donated the funds for the Bass Harbor Memorial Library to be built in her hometown of Tremont in honor of her husband, she was continuing a Watson family tradition, as well as providing a much needed space for the library that had been founded twenty years earlier. Watson also endowed a \$10,000 trust account, the interest from which is still used to purchase books for the library, and in 1931 created the Watson Memorial Library in the village of Bernard.⁴

Criterion C: Architecture

Although the Bass Harbor Memorial Library is a modest building in terms of scale and decorative elements, it is probably the best example of early 20th century Colonial Revival style public architecture in the town of Tremont. Due to the community's dispersed settlement patterns, historic residential, civic and commercial buildings are distributed among the several villages. With the possible exception of the town's religious structures the buildings tend towards vernacular examples ornamented with popular features from many of the 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. By virtue of its brick construction alone building the Library is a visual landmark, but it's carefully compose façade gives the edifice a formality the enhances its architectural significance. The Colonial Revival style features include the symmetrical façade highlighted by nicely proportioned classical portico supported on Doric Columns, a keyed and leaded fan light, and the large tri-partite Palladian window on the south gable end. On the interior classical moldings around the windows and doors and atop the built in shelves are softened by beaded boarding on the walls and barrel vaulted ceiling, and a modestly detailed fireplace at the north end of the room. Due to its small size and later date of construction the Library never featured the closed stacks or three-part spatial division of reading room, stacks and deliver room/hall. In Tremont, the librarian's desk was positioned opposite the front door and the axis between the entrance and the desk served as the only mechanism to divide the space into the two reading rooms. The open shelves lined the walls and were positioned under and between the windows, making use of all the available space. While a few small freestanding shelving units were used in the recent past, these were not part of the original design for the space. The function of the small ell off the northwestern corner of the building is unclear but the traces of beaded board on the walls and ceilings suggest it might have functioned as an office.

Colonial Revival style libraries became immensely popular in Maine after about 1910. At one end of the stylistic spectrum are the very refined, generally large, architect-designed libraries found in Camden, (1927-8, Parker Morse Hooper and Charles Greely Loring), Strong (1931, Miller & Beal), Kennebunk (1906-07, Hutchins & French of Boston) and elsewhere. At the other end of the range are the smaller, but still stylistically notable libraries, generally located in villages or towns with smaller populations. One notable example is the Webster Free Library in Kingfield, a relatively simple three-

⁴ Book 635, p. 524, Hancock County Registry of Deeds, Ellsworth, Maine.

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bay, wood frame library with a magnificent broken arch pediment at the center and a balustraded parapet roof, designed by Raymond J. Mayo of Portland in 1931. Also at this scale are a trio of small, three bay brick libraries with either central porticos and fan-lights, or projecting gable roof entrances which are similar in massing, ornamentation and feeling to the Bass Harbor property. Taken together, the Robert A. Frost Memorial Library in Limestone (1941-2, architect John C. LeVasseur), the Davis Memorial Library in Limington (1912, John Calvin Stevens and John Howard Stevens of Portland), Lincoln Memorial Library in Lincoln (1924, Coolidge & Carlson of Boston) and the Bass Harbor Memorial Library of 1922 illustrate the extended popularity of the style and its use even in modest circumstances. While the Bass Harbor Memorial Library is not among the most important Colonial Revival style libraries from an architectural point of view, when compared to other libraries in the state, it is noteworthy for its elaboration of the style as compared to other civic properties within the local context.

Developmental history/additional historic context information

Tremont was settled in 1762 and in 1848 was set off from Mount Desert under the name Mansel, which was then quickly changed to Tremont, for three prominent mountain peaks within the town's boundary. Along with the villages of Seal Cove, Gott's Island, West Tremont, Bass Harbor and Bernard Town of Tremont also included the populous village of Southwest Harbor, near the southern end of Somes Sound, until 1905. A library had been established in Southwest Harbor in 1884 when Annie Sawyer Downs started to collect cast-off books from the region's summer hotels, and circulate them through the town. Four years later the Tremont Public Library Association (later the Southwest Harbor Public Library) was formed. By 1895 the members had raised enough money to build a modest Shingle Style library building designed by architect Eleazer B. Homer of Providence, Rhode Island. Perhaps anticipating the succession of Southwest Harbor from the town of Tremont Vesta McRea started collecting volumes around the turn of the century for a separate library to be established in Bass Harbor, four miles beyond Southwest Harbor. As recorded for the first time in the 1901-02 Maine Register, McRea had accumulated 200 books for her unnamed library. McRae is identified in the 1910 Federal Population Census, as a "librarian" for a "public library", but tradition maintains that the facility was located in her own home, which was said to have been located across the street from the present site. A photograph in the collection of the Bass Harbor Memorial Library labeled "Library Bass Harbor" depicts the wood frame, three bay gable front Greek Revival domestic structure. Another photograph, also in the library's possession, shows Mrs. McRae seated in a rocking chair positioned in a small room, presumably in her house, with walls lined floor-to-ceiling with books. By 1904-05 the number of volumes had grown to 800, and by 1920, when it was being maintained by her daughter-in-law Stella McCrea, the collection contained 1200 books. After the Library was constructed in 1922 Rhoda M. Watson established a trust to maintain, manage and control the land and building until such time as the town voted to accept the library and land as a gift. Furthermore, the trustees were to run the building for at least the first five years after the town voted to accept the property, after which the town would be responsible for electing the Board of Trustees. The town accepted the gift in 1923, but the property was not fully conveyed to the town until September 20, 1933.

The man who built the Library, and may have been responsible for its design, was Charles Lawson, Rhoda M. Watson's younger brother. According to census records and information on file at the Library, Rhoda and Charles were raised by their grandmother and uncle in Tremont after first their mother and then their father died. Initially, Lawson "took to the sea" but eventually Lawson and his family settled in Boston, and established his career as a builder in Massachusetts and Maine. Both siblings were summer residents of Maine, with Charles Lawson said to have built a family house and cottage in Bernard, a summer house in Manset for Rhoda Watson, and the West Tremont Church. An article in the Ellsworth, Maine newspaper from 1937 indicates that Lawson was responsible for building houses for over thirty years in Jamaica Plain and Newton, and that in addition to the Library his best known commission was the 1913 Faneuil Congregational Church in Boston, now demolished.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property BASS HARBOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

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BASS HARBOR MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Name of Property

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white 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: Bass Harbor Memorial Library
City or Vicinity: Tremont
County: Hancock **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi Mitchell
Date Photographed: 19 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Exterior, east façade and north elevation, original library; north elevation of addition. Facing southwest.
 1 of 5. ME_Hancock_Bass Harbor Memorial Library_001.tif

Name of Property: Bass Harbor Memorial Library
City or Vicinity: Tremont
County: Hancock **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi Mitchell
Date Photographed: 19 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Palladian windows, south elevation. Facing north.
 2 of 5 ME_Hancock_Bass Harbor Memorial Library_002.tif

Name of Property: Bass Harbor Memorial Library
City or Vicinity: Tremont
County: Hancock **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi Mitchell
Date Photographed: 19 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: East façade; facing west.
 3 of 5 ME_Hancock_Bass Harbor Memorial Library_003.tif

Name of Property: Bass Harbor Memorial Library
City or Vicinity: Tremont
County: Hancock **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi Mitchell
Date Photographed: 19 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior of reading room with fireplace. Facing northeast.
 4 of 5 ME_Hancock_Bass Harbor Memorial Library_004.tif

Name of Property: Bass Harbor Memorial Library
City or Vicinity: Tremont
County: Hancock **State:** Maine
Photographer: Christi Mitchell
Date Photographed: 19 March 2009
Description of Photograph(s) and number: Interior of reading room; facing southwest.
 5 of 5 ME_Hancock_Bass Harbor Memorial Library_005.tif

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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.