

4068

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Merriconeag Grange #425
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)



2. Location

Street & number: 529 Harpswell Neck Road
City or town: Harpswell State: Maine County: Cumberland
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Kirk F. Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>4/30/2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title Government	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	


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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 
Signature of the Keeper

5/9/19
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0 _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL/meeting hall

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: stone/granite, Walls: wood/clapboard, Roof: metal/tin, Other: brick.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Merriconeag Grange # 425 is a two-story wood frame building located in the Cumberland County town of Harpswell, Maine. Built in 1918, the building is situated on a half-acre lot on the east side of Route 123 (Harpswell Neck Road) in a moderately developed rural area. The gable front façade faces the road with a gravel parking area in the 50' space between the road and the building. The parking area extends southwest of the building filling most of the level building lot. The lot is surrounded by trees on three sides. Across the road are open fields. The three-bay by seven-bay building has standing seam metal roofing, clapboard siding, and a fieldstone foundation. The façade has a porch over the front door with an accessibility ramp to the north. An exterior brick chimney extends above the roof peak at the rear. On the interior the building contains a community room, store room, bathroom and kitchen on the first floor and a storage room, a large hall, and stage on the second floor. There is a partial basement at the east end of the building with a crawl space to the west. Basement access is from the exterior as the lot slopes to the east at the rear of the building. Although the building has had some renovations over the years – most notably the replacement of all the windows, addition of a modern bathroom and kitchen upgrading– it retains overall integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, location, association and feeling.

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Narrative Description

Merriconeag Grange is located in the center of one of several long narrow peninsulas and islands that make up the Town of Harpswell. The building is within a half mile of the ocean on either side of the peninsula. The land slopes gently to the water from either side of Route 123 which is the main road from the peninsula's southern point to the larger town of Brunswick to the north. The area is largely wooded with small open fields and predominately residential properties which gives a rural feel. The Grange lot is a flat gravel parking area with the building at the north and the grade sloping gently down east of the lot. Additional land was purchased in 1953 to provide the parking area to the south. Open fields across the road and houses with barns to the west and south provide a sense of the local small-scale agriculture that the grange was formed to nurture.

Exterior

The three-bay west façade of the two-story building is 30' wide and has a pediment gable front with a steeply sloped roof. The field stone foundation is visible for one foot between the gravel at the front of the building and the wood water table. Above the water table the clapboarded wall is framed by corner pilasters. The entablature runs across the gable forming the clapboarded tympanum with a centered name board identifying the, "Merriconeag Grange No. 425." At the centered double door entry, a one-story porch extends six feet out from the building wall. There are three steps up to the porch's wood deck which is level with the building's main floor. Square columns support the entablature of the porch which echoes that of the main building in reduced scale. The standing seam tin roof is a low sloped hip with a simple balustrade consisting of square corner posts and smaller square balusters. To the north of the porch a concrete ramp with steel railings and a dogleg configuration provides access to the front entry.

The wood double doors of the entry consist of three long, horizontal lower panels, square glazing and another long horizontal panel above. The door opening is cased with flat stock on the sides and a wider flat head casing. The two-over-one double-hung vinyl replacement windows on either side of the door are cased with narrow flat stock and an applied molding giving an appearance like a brick mold casing. The three bays of the second floor contain a central three-part window and flanking double-hung windows as below. The central window is formed by a double-hung as previously described with a narrow double-hung on either side. The entablature sits directly above the window head casings creating the tympanum with its centered name board, "Merriconeag Grange #425."

The south eave side of the 56'6" long building has seven bays at the first floor and six on the second. The two-over-one double-hung vinyl windows are aligned vertically with the extra bay at the first floor containing a door at the east corner. The door is a single door but otherwise it and the windows are as those previously described. There is a three-light window centered in the foundation. The stone foundation, water table, corner pilasters, clapboard siding and entablature match the façade. Above the narrow overhang at the eave, the standing seam tin

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roof rises steeply to the peak. The roof is an uninterrupted plane with the exterior brick chimney showing at the east.

The east wall has a taller exposed stone foundation that is four to five feet above ground level. The brick chimney rises from the foundation level to the roof peak at the center of the wall. To the north of the chimney a flush board door provides access to the crawl space. At the north corner of the wall a three feet by four feet, two-story enclosure juts from the main wall. This space housed the former privies. It rises to several feet below the building's eave line and terminates with a shed roof. This projection is enclosed by vertical boards at the foundation level and is vinyl sided above. The walls are uninterrupted on the north and east. At the south there is a single two-light window at each floor. A sheet metal pipe extends up the east side of the exterior wall as a vent pipe. The main wall has only two windows at the first-floor level. Between the windows and near the chimney, an industrial metal kitchen vent pierces the wall and rises ten feet. This back wall unlike the other three is clad in vinyl siding between the corner pilasters. There is no water table, raking cornice or tympanum although there are cornice returns.

The north wall is nearly a mirror image of the south wall. The difference is at the east end of the wall at the first floor. The last two bays at this end moving west to east are a door and a two-light window. The door is a four-panel door with a small hood over it. The hood has scroll brackets at each side, a simple wood roof and a flat, applied scroll decoration on the head casing. The window is a single sash set at the height of the other window heads. A set of brick stairs with steel railings provides access to the door which is several feet above grade. There is a second foundation window at the east end of this side as well.

Interior

Entering the building through the west double doors, there is an entry foyer with stairs and a ticket window to the south and a storage room to the north. Straight ahead is a second set of double doors which open to the 40' x 30' community room at the east. At the east end of the first floor from north to south is a door to a secondary staircase, the modern bathroom, and the kitchen. See Figure 4 for a sketch floor plan.

Finishes throughout the first and second floor primary spaces are generally as follows unless noted otherwise. The wood strip flooring is fir or a similar wood stained or darkened to a deep golden-brown color. The wainscoting and other trim is a similar deep brown color, and the wood appears to be southern yellow pine. Wainscoting is in most primary rooms including the stairways. It is a vertical beadboard that rises 3'2" and terminates in a low-profile cap molding that projects little. The same type of beadboard cases six columns in the community room and the two beams the columns support. Baseboards, 1" x 8", with a cap molding are applied over the beadboard. The wood doors are five horizontal panels throughout. Trim at windows and doors is 1" x 4" flat casing with bullseye corner blocks and a band molding around the outer edge. The community room is finished above the wainscoting and on the ceiling with drywall. Aside from the kitchen and bathroom, most other rooms on the first and second floor are finished with a wallboard and battens spaced three feet apart to cover the seams, all painted white. The store room, entry and community room all have 9' ceilings.

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The bathroom was added in an existing space. It has the previously described flooring and door but has drywall and modern plumbing fixtures. The kitchen was upgraded in 2002, but it retains the original wood cabinets along the west wall. These are also yellow pine or fir in a dark brown color with single panel doors. The soapstone sink is also original though in a new location. Appliances are new and the interior is modern drywall with no wainscoting. The ceiling in this room rises to 11' as it is under the raised stage on the second floor.

From the entry foyer the main staircase in the southwest corner of the building rises to the second floor. The open stringer, halfpace stair has turned newels and a molded handrail that are consistent throughout. There are turned balusters on the first run and intermediate landing, square balusters on the second run, and solid boards below the handrail at the upper railing. The solid railing at the upper stair landing serves as the back for a built-in bench. The general lay out of the second floor is almost identical to the first floor. There is an upper landing with stairs to the south and a small chamber to the north. The upper hall is reached through double doors with a stage across the east end of the upper story. General finishes are as previously described.

The upper hall is the same size as the community room below but has a high ceiling and no columns. The coved ceiling rises to 13'8" in the center from the 11'0" sidewall height. Four commercial light fixtures light the space with two ceiling fans along the centerline of the ceiling. A single row of theater seating lines the north, south and west sides of the room. As seen in Photo 4 and Figure 4, the hall when arranged for a grange meeting has a number of chairs and tables arranged around an alter in the center of the room. None of this ritual furniture is attached to the floor. The stage extends across the east of the hall. The stage is two feet higher than the hall floor and has an apron that projects sixteen inches past the 8' x 16' proscenium. A door on either side of the stage is accessed by wood steps and provides access backstage. The performance space is defined by a fixed 8' high, partial wall with doors to the backstage at right, left and rear. The backstage area circles around the performance space giving access to the secondary stair in the northeast corner. The stair descends to a landing that has a door to the east accessing the former women's privy. The privy finishes are still intact though deteriorated, but the privy is no longer in use. The stair continues down along the north wall to the northeast corner of the community room.

Changes to the building include vinyl replacement windows throughout, drywall finishes in the community room, discontinued use of the privies, addition of a modern bathroom, kitchen updating, addition of a ramp for accessibility, and vinyl siding on the east (rear) wall. These changes slightly lessen the integrity of design, materials and workmanship for the building, but the overall integrity of the building is strong particularly in the character defining communal spaces. The replacement windows altered a major feature, but the fenestration pattern openings and trim are all intact. Overall the building maintains the necessary characteristic features defining a grange: the two meeting halls, stage, entry stair, and secondary northwest rooms.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1918-1969

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ricker, Edward (1864-1937), builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

Merriconeag Grange is a vernacular building that has been, and continues to serve, as an important social and community center in Harpswell, Maine. It was built in 1918 by members of the Merriconeag Grange #425, established 1903, on the foundation of their former hall which burned in 1912. With a first-floor community room and kitchen and a large hall and stage on the second floor, this vernacular wood frame building provided a functional interior plan that supported Grange activities and other public events from town meetings to school graduations. The Grange corporation still owns the hall and continues to operate as a Grange and accommodate broader public events. The Grange, or Patrons' of Husbandry, was an important social organization across the country throughout the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. It places particular emphasis on agricultural education and progressive community and social activities. Influence of the Grange was widespread nationally and in Maine, with 588 individual Granges established between 1873 and 1985. While the Grange has a hierarchical social organization, the focus of the local Grange is community support and development. Merriconeag Grange #425 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 in Harpswell. The areas of significance are Social History, and Entertainment and Recreation. The period of significance starts when the building was constructed in 1918 and, in recognition of its continued importance, ends fifty years before the present in 1969.

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

Patrons' of Husbandry

The general information about the Grange in Maine in this section was taken directly from the Former Starling Grange National Register Nomination.¹

The Grange, or Patrons' of Husbandry, is a fraternal-type society founded in 1867. Since then the many granges in Maine have had an immeasurable and important impact on local, state, and national social movements focusing on agriculture, social welfare and education. The Merriconeag Grange #425 was formed by residents of Harpswell in 1903 and the property is locally significant for its association with the Grange's long-term commitment to bettering the lives of both its members and the surrounding community.

¹ Christi Mitchell, "Starling Grange # 156 (former)," National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, April 5, 2016. NR #16000136.

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The history of the Grange has its basis in post-Civil War agricultural crises. The following two paragraphs are from a brochure announcing the photographic exhibit titled: "Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange."

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.²

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, the Grange hall 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 through their Granges have formulated and carried out projects of far-reaching effect to themselves and to 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

² Elspeth Brown, "About the Grange." *Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange*. (Gorham, ME: University of Southern Maine, 1992), introduction.

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electrification, improved 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.³

After the Civil War, the industrial revolution altered the face of the entire state's economy and 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 Patrons' of Husbandry was their progressive educational focus which encouraged farmers to share knowledge or work together co-operatively. Early in the organization's history some of the granges organized cooperative stores selling food, supplies or farming equipment, while others organized co-operative insurance companies.

At the end of the nineteenth-century the Grange experienced a period of extraordinary growth, as described by historian 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' programs featured both education and recreation. They proved excellent training ground for the development of local talent and leadership.⁴

The Maine Grange was also active in improving the status of farmers and rural communities through legislation. Historian Stanley Howe catalogs the causes that were championed by the subordinate Granges in Maine: "more uniform textbooks in Maine's public schools, the abolition of the district school system, more generous appropriations for the State College of Agriculture (at Orono), cabinet status for the U.S. Department of Agriculture, curbs on the powers of railroads and monopolies, and a graduated federal income tax."⁵ The Granges also focused on securing voting rights for women, supporting prohibition, and advocating for Rural Free Delivery. In Maine in the early 20th century local granges observed and tracked the quantities and activity of local insects and pests and each year submitted reports thereon to the Department of Agriculture.

While many of these causes were orchestrated on a state or national level, they were accomplished through the activities and with the support of the local, subordinate chapters.

The Grange in Harpswell

The Merriconeag Grange was founded in 1903 and initially met in the former Harpswell Academy building. After the Academy burned in 1910 the Grange met at the North Harpswell

³ Charles M. Gardner, *The Grange - Friend of the Farmer*. (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange, 1949), 366-367.

⁴ Clarence A. Day, *Farming in Maine, 1860 - 1940*. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 78. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press, 1963), 193.

⁵ Stanley Howe, "To Improve the Farmer's Lot: The Grange in Maine" in *The Courier: History Journal of the Bethel Historical Society*. Vol. 34, No. 1. Bethel, Maine. Pages 1-4.

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School.⁶ A major communal undertaking by the group was the construction of the new grange. The Merriconeag Grange Corporation was formed in February 1912 and purchased the old Academy lot in August of that year. After several reconfigurations of the building committee, Edward Ricker was hired as builder to oversee the construction which continued from 1916 to 1918. While payment to Ricker and various suppliers is recorded in the Grange account books, much of the labor was donated by Grange members, at least two of which, Edmund Wilson and Lewis Alexander,⁷ were carpenters by trade.

Among the important community functions hosted by the Merriconeag Grange were dances, theater productions, school and family reunions, school graduations, and other social events. Many of these events from 1917 were fundraisers to pay the construction debt which was paid off in 1927. The building also served for a brief period of time after the period of significance as a polling place.

Criterion A: Entertainment and Recreation

From its construction in 1918, the Merriconeag Grange has been a focal point for community social, cultural, and civic activities. Aside from two regularly scheduled monthly meetings (which usually included lectures and music), the Merriconeag Grange hall has been a public venue used for performances, community dances, parties, school graduations and receptions. In addition, the presence of a large kitchen and a dining room elevated the function of the building from a fraternal organization's simple meeting hall to a social and civic gathering place for the wider community. As agricultural education and support, the original primary reason for the organization, declined and became an increasingly minor function, the organization continued to thrive as a result of its broader social and entertainment mission. As stated by Richard Wescott in *A History of Harpswell, Maine*, as he considered the mid-twentieth century decline in agriculture:

The principal institutional bond among many of the farm families in Harpswell was still their involvement in the Merriconeag Grange . . . the Grange's popular, well-attended social programs usually included readings, recitations, and a musical program. From time to time plays were performed as well.⁸

Form its construction, dances were held at the Grange Hall with music provided by local bands and dramatic productions were frequent. The Grange retains backdrops for the stage depicting the four seasons.⁹ The importance of Grange Halls to small rural communities cannot be underestimated. As summarized by historian Howe, "The Grange's most important contribution appears to be the light it brought to countless rural families and isolated neighborhoods throughout Maine. Through its literary programs, sponsorship of libraries,

⁶ Margaret Todd, "Merriconeag Grange Has Met Many Crises," *Brunswick Times Record*. Brunswick, ME.

⁷ Merriconeag Grange #425 Account Books. Held by Merriconeag Grange

⁸ Richard R. Wescott, *A History of Harpswell, Maine*. Odyssey Press, Inc., 2010, 210-211.

⁹ The painted backdrops are the work of Charles Bainbridge (1863-1942). <https://www.curtainswithoutborders.org/scenic-artists> accessed April 9, 2019.

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debates, plays, suppers, dances and other social occasions, the Grange nourished and enriched otherwise bleak lives in ways that are difficult to understand in today's "global village."¹⁰

It must be noted that Harpswell is a town of islands and peninsulas divided by water with limited bridge crossings. Considering the drive to Grange events could take 45 minutes or an hour from distant points of town, the fact that attendance at meetings and events was sufficient to sustain the Grange points to its importance in local social life.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

While settled earlier and originally part of North Yarmouth, the town was incorporated as Harpswell in 1758. The town is a part of Cumberland County and consists of one connected peninsula, three large islands and many smaller islands. As a result of the surrounding sea maritime activities principally fishing and later lobstering dominate the local economy. While large scale farming was not a major force, many small family farms were maintained to supplement income and provide food. Due to the island and peninsula land forms, several villages developed within the town including North, South, East and West Harpswell, Cundys Harbor, Dyer Cove, Bailey Island, and Orrs Island. Harpswell is 10 to 15 miles south of Brunswick and Bath which function as the region's industrial and commercial centers.

The population in 2010 was 4,740 people. The average population between 1870 and 1900 was about 1,750 people. From 1900 to 1940 the population declined to 1,305 steadily rising thereafter to the present figure.

The Merriconeag Grange is still an active Grange operated by the Merriconeag Grange Corporation which owns the building. A round of repairs and renovations was undertaken in 2002. While the membership is aging the organization is still active on its own and the building is frequently rented or loaned for community events.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Alexander, Sam. (long time grange member) discussion with Michael Goebel-Bain, March 20, 2019.

Brown, Elspeth. "About the Grange." *Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange*. Gorham, Maine: University of Southern Maine, 1992.

¹⁰ Howe, p. 4.

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Mitchell, Christi. "Starling Grange # 156 (former)." National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, April 5, 2016. NR #16000136.

Day, Clarence a. *Farming in Maine 1860-1940*. Orono: 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.

Howe, Stanley. "To Improve the Farmer's Lot: The Grange in Maine." *The Courier: History Journal of the Bethel Historical Society*. vo. 34, No. 1, 2010: 1-4.

Merriconeag Grange #425 Account Books. Held by Merriconeag Grange.

Nordin, D. Sven. *Rich Harvest: A History of the Grange, 1867-1900*. Jackson, MS: Univeristy Press of Mississippi, 1974.

Todd, Margaret. "Merriconeag Grange Has Met Many Crises." *Brunswick Times Record*. Brunswick, ME. Harpswell Historical Society files.

Town of Harpswell. Annual Town Reports.

Wescott, Richard R. *A History of Harpswell, Maine*. Odyssey Press, Inc. 2010.

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: Merriconeag Grange #425

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Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 192-0011

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 422408 | Northing: 4852548 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The nominated property is located on the parcel described by the Town of Harpswell tax map 5 lot 130.

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County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above represents the current extent of the Merriconeag Grange #425 property. The boundary includes the original Grange property and the land acquired in 1953 for additional parking space. The boundary represents the extent of Grange property within the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 287-5435
date: March 25, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Merriconeag Grange #425

Name of Property

Cumberland County, Maine

County and State

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Merriconeag Grange #425

City or Vicinity: Harpswell

County: Cumberland State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: March 20, 2019

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 5 ME_Cumberland County_Merriconeag Grange #425.001
Exterior view of west and south sides of the building, facing northeast.
- 2 of 5 ME_Cumberland County_Merriconeag Grange #425.002
Exterior view of east and north sides of the building, facing southwest.
- 3 of 5 ME_Cumberland County_Merriconeag Grange #425.003
Interior view of first floor community room, facing east.
- 4 of 5 ME_Cumberland County_Merriconeag Grange #425.004
Interior view of second floor hall, facing east.
- 5 of 5 ME_Cumberland County_Merriconeag Grange #425.005
Interior view of second floor hall, facing west.

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

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

Merriconeag Grange #425

Name of Property

Cumberland County, Maine

County and State



Figure 1

Merriconeag Grange #425

Name of Property

Cumberland County, Maine

County and State



Figure 2

Merriconeag Grange #425
Name of Property

Cumberland County, Maine
County and State

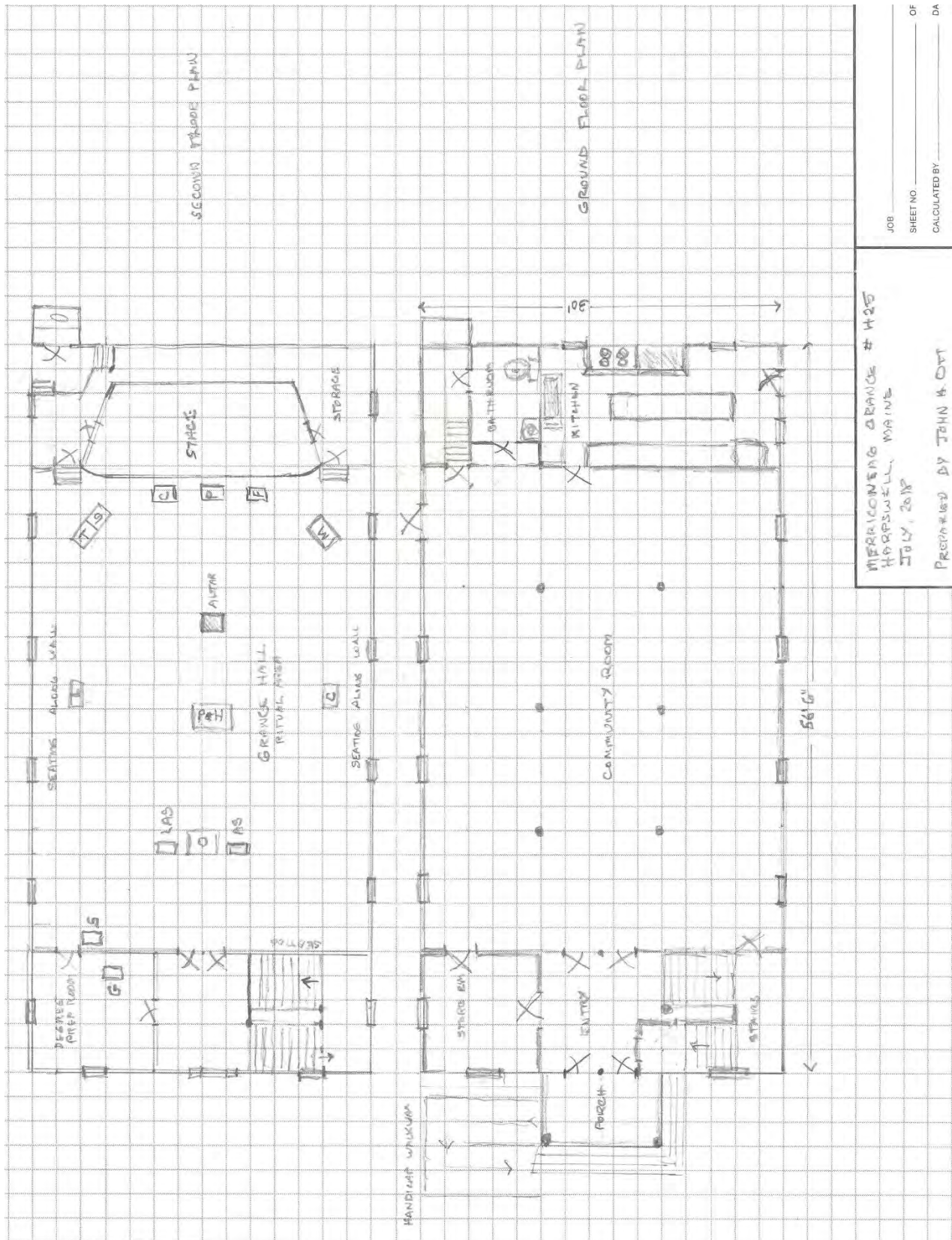


Figure 4 Sketch floor plans.



A two-story white building with a gambrel roof and a porch. The building features a sign above the porch and a chimney. It is surrounded by trees and a clear blue sky.

A yellow diamond-shaped sign with a black arrow pointing left, indicating a one-way street.

A small white rectangular sign with a black letter 'B' on it.

A dark-colored pickup truck parked on the dirt lot.

A silver SUV parked on the dirt lot.







EXIT



EXIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 5/3/2019 Date of Pending List: 5/16/2019 Date of 16th Day: 5/31/2019 Date of 45th Day: 6/17/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 5/31/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria:

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

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

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



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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

2 May 2019

Alexis Abernathy, Control Unit
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240



Control Unit:

Enclosed please find two National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine.

Merriconeag Grange #425, Cumberland County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Merriconeag Grange #425 to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Walking Man Sign, Cumberland County, Maine -- submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Walking Man Sign to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.