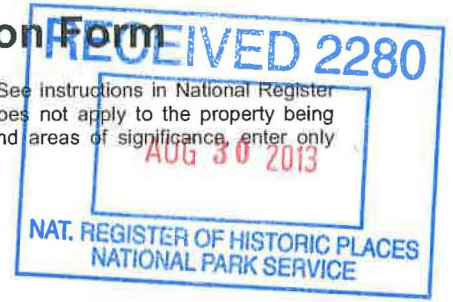


867

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: William. M. Shaw Residence
Other names/site number: The Greenville Inn
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: 40 Norris Street
City or town: Greenville State: Maine County: Piscataquis
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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>8/16/13</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SHPO</u>	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



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

October 24, 2013

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 2013

This is due to the fact that there was a lapse in appropriations by Congress and our offices were closed from October 1-16, 2013. "Nominations will be included in the National Register within 45 days of receipt by the Keeper or designee unless the Keeper disapproves a nomination" (30CFR60.(r)). If the 45th day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day.

The documentation is technically sufficient, professionally correct and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. Thus, this property is automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

WILLIAM M. SHAW RESIDENCE
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County and State

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:)

John E. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

10-16-13
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>	<u>7</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Family

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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Hotel

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Asphalt roof, wood shingle siding, poured concrete foundation and stone foundation, brick chimneys.

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

The William M. Shaw Residence is an elaborate example of Queen Anne domestic architecture in a small town setting. The house was built starting in 1890 according to plans drawn by the Gardiner, Maine architect E. E. Lewis, and altered fifteen years later under the auspices of the Bangor, Maine architect Wilfred E. Mansur. Located on a hillside overlooking Moosehead Lake in Greenville, Maine the two-and-one-half story frame house features an irregular plan, an asphalt-covered compound roof, extensive porches, a porte-cochère, and multiple decorative bays, dormers, brackets and paneling. Painted in shades of evergreen, cranberry and pink, the house is sided with clapboard and fish-scale shingles. Attached to the rear of the house is a one-and-one-half story carriage shed topped with a cupola. The interior of the house contains rich woodwork, original lighting fixtures and ornate fireplace surrounds. The house is located on a large lot on the edge of a residential neighborhood. Now run as an inn, the property includes nicely landscaped gardens and an expansive lawn, as well as five cottages erected in the 1950s and 1980s and a guest house built in 2004.

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Narrative Description

Grounds

The property is located on a 4.5 acre lot on the north side of Norris Street. The lot is roughly rectangular in shape with the length of the property descending west down Norris Street and the width across the hillside to the north. Now run as an inn, the property contains the William M. Shaw Residence, connected carriage house, and six separate cottages containing seven residential units. A slightly winding drive, once the extension of Shaw Street, runs in front of the main house and roughly bisects the property before curving northeast to access five of the cottages.¹ To the west of this drive a broad expanse of lawn descends downhill; portions of the drive are lined with a stone wall of recent vintage and native shrubs. The main house is located in the southeast quadrant of the lot and is oriented with its façade facing west and the long axis of the house and rear ell running east. Between the house and the street is a broad driveway that provides parking for the inn. This driveway exits Norris Street, runs along the south side of the house, curves to the east and north to provide access to the carriage house, a guest house and the service entrance to the main house, and then circles back west around a rolling side lawn to connect to the front drive. Originally a circular drive positioned to access the porte-cochère, the current, wider driveway is partially screened from the road by a width of lawn, lilac bushes, ornamental shrubs and several young maple trees. The driveway is lined with hosta. A very old and tall blue spruce tree is located on this side lawn and divides the parking area into two sections. A cluster of flowering black locust trees are located next to Norris Street, just south of the drive. In front of these trees is a landscaped sign on a stone terrace displaying "The Greenville Inn. Lodging. Fine Dining".

The foundation plantings on the south side of the main house are perennials in low stone beds. Hosta are planted along the east foundation of the carriage house. A cluster of tall red cedar trees are grouped around a service entrance off the north side of the house's ell, and an apple tree is located on the north lawn. Additional perennial beds line the rounded foundation of the enclosed porch/dining room on the northwest side of the house, and a very large and ancient white Japanese lilac tree is located at the northwest corner of the front porch. Directly in front of this porch are mounds of well-tended rhododendron and honeysuckle, perennial plantings and hosta. A large hydrangea tree is located at the southeast corner of the porch. Leading from the driveway to the front of the house is a flight of stone and concrete steps (with a stone carriage stoop). These stairs end at a broad, rounded concrete terrace ornamented with stone urns and patio furniture. From here one set of wooden stairs provide access north to the front porch, and another set lead east to the open side porch. This deck in turn leads to the porte-cochère.

¹ Shaw Street is a perpendicular side street that extends to the south. The extension in front of the Shaw house is still depicted on the most recent USGS topographic map of Greenville, although it does not appear on the town's tax map.

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Immediately to the north of the main house is the c. 2004 guest house known as the Tower Suite. This one-and-one-half story frame building is set to the back (east end) of the lot. Adjacent to the north side of the Tower Suite is a thick copse of birch trees, beyond which is the lawn for the cottages. The five one-story wood frame cottages are set against the back line of the property (there is a jog in the property line that makes the northeast quadrant of the property extend further to the east). The three cottages from the 1980s are arranged in an arc facing west and the two cottages erected in the 1950s are at set further back to the northeast. Additional birch trees, fruit trees and large lilacs are interspersed with the cottages, and clusters of rhododendron, rugosa rose bushes and ornamental evergreen shrubs are arranged in front of each of the more recent buildings to provide private seating areas at the east end of the cottage lawn.

House and Carriage House

The William M. Shaw Residence (or Shaw House) is a relatively large structure comprised of an essentially rectilinear main mass with a hip roof with the long ridge oriented east to west. This mass is complicated by the addition of four, three-sided, two-story bay window projections, each capped with closed-pediment gable roofs, a one-story, gable roof porte-cochère, a one-story semi-circular, flat roofed addition on the north, an attached one-story porch on the west, an open porch/deck on the south and two dormer windows. The line of the house is extended to the east by a two-story rear ell, with an east to west gable ridge and one dormer. Off the rear (east) end of the ell is a one-story connector that leads to the former carriage house. This one-and-one-half story building has a rectangular footprint oriented north-to-south with a hip roof, and an A-frame wall dormer on the south façade. The façade of the carriage house is flush with the south wall of the ell and connector, and the side porch/deck continues past the porte-cochère and along the south wall of the ell and carriage house. There are two large, multi-flue chimneys on the main house and a smaller chimney on the ell. One of the large chimneys is located on the south plane of the hip roof, near the exterior wall at the center of the elevation. The other chimney extends through west east plane of the hip roof at the eastern end of the main house just west of where the ell begins. The former carriage house is capped with a cupola.

The house and ell sit on a poured concrete foundation, but the carriage house has a stone base. The foundation of the main house and north addition is not a solid wall, per se, but consists of a series of arches filled either with latticework or basement windows. Asphalt shingles are used on the entire structure as well as the cottages. The first and second story exterior walls are clad with painted clapboards and wall corners are trimmed with corner boards. Within the gable pediments the siding shifts to fish-scale shingles. Each pediment contains a window. The shingles flank these openings but above each window is a triangular sunburst executed in wood.² In addition to the corner boards, flat board trim forms a belt course around the entire building between the first and second stories, as well as acts as a frieze below the main roof, and as rake trim in the pediments. The width of these boards is

² There is no window in the pediment of the porte-cochère, which has a very low pitch to the gable roof. However, the fish scale shingles are present.

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roughly double that of the window trim which is also executed in plain stock. Dentil moulding is applied to the top of the frieze as well as to the rake trim.

The windows on the main house and ell are a mixture of one-over-one or two-over-one double hung-sash (single or paired within a frame), large plate glass windows, square fixed sash with a border of small square panes, and stained glass. The majority, if not all, of the windows in the main house and ell are original. Each window, or pair of windows, has flat stock trim, but the top of the frame is wider and encloses a series of horizontally oriented recessed wooden panels. This decorative element is positioned directly under the belt course (on the first floor) or the frieze board on the second course. This treatment is used on every window on the main house and ell, with the exception of those in the pediments, the second floor east wall windows in the ell, and a pair of windows in a second story projection over the porte-cochère. The windows on the carriage house date to the conversion of this space to guest quarters, and are generally six-over-over six or small one-over-one vinyl sash.

Additional architectural features include a decorative rail and style balustrade with square, paneled posts on the front porch roof and the roof of the one-story dining room addition. The same pattern is used for the railing the south side deck/porch, but turned ballusters are used on the front porch. The roofs of both the front porch and the porte-cochère are supported by Roman Doric columns.

Each of the faceted, three-sided, two story bay projects is capped with a gable pediment. In each case the outer corners of the pediment are supported by decorative brackets affixed to the corners of main house. These moulded brackets take the form of a stylized ships-knee; the flat "sides" of the brackets contain a wooden sunburst and the tip terminates with a scroll.

West façade

The front of the Shaw house is six bays wide and fronted by the one-story, three-bay, full width porch. The northernmost bay contains a pair of glass and wood doors recessed behind the plane of the front wall and which lead into the semi-circular side addition. The next three bays constitute a two-story, three-walled projection, with a pedimented roof. On the first floor this feature has a large plate glass window in the middle and one-over-one windows on the sides. On the second floor each facet contains a two-over-two window of the same size. The fifth bay on the first floor is the front glass-and-wood door and the sixth bay is a one-over-one window. On the second floor these two bays each contain two-over-two windows. On this, the primary elevation, the pedimented roof of the projecting bay is wider than the bay itself and stretches to cover the window in the fifth bay on the second floor. As a result there are three brackets under the soffit instead of the usual two. The windows in the pediment are paired, multi-light casement windows.

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South elevation

The south elevation is best described in terms of sections and masses with varied components. On the main house there are three sections. The westernmost section contains a three-bay, projection with a picture window flanked by one-over-one sash on the first floor, and a pair of two-over-two sash on the second floor flanked by single windows of the same configuration. The next section to the south is irregularly composed: it has a single stain glass window on the first floor, and on the second floor has a large art glass window depicting a spruce tree, and a smaller window with small panes surrounding a large center pane. Above this section of wall is a two-bay, hip-roof dormer. The third section contains another projecting, faceted bay, in this case fenestrated on both floors with paired windows in the center and a single window on the western bay. The eastern wall facet does not contain a window on either floor. At this point the elevation transitions to that of the rear ell, which contains two distinct sections. The wall of the first section is recessed from that of the main house, and set to the rear of the porte-cochère. The porte-cochère extends over the porch/deck (which fronts most all of this elevation) and covers a set of wooden steps with a cast iron railing and a carriage step. (As originally designed the porte-cochère extended over the driveway, but its length has been truncated.) Under the porte-cochère is a side entrance vestibule and two side windows with multi-pane glass sash. On the second floor is a shallow projection with a shed roof. This feature, which appears in the early photographs of the house, sits on the roof of the porte-cochère. It contains two multi-pane windows but is lacking the decorative panels that characterize most of the other windows on the building. Another hip roof dormer is positioned over this section; although it is smaller than the example over the second section it also contains two multi-pane windows. The second section of the ell contains two widely-spaced one-over-one windows on the first floor, and an irregularly spaced two-over-one window and a multi-pane window on the second floor.

East Elevation

Much of the east elevation of the ell is obscured by the connector. There is one double hung sash window on the second floor of the ell.

North Elevation

The north elevation of the house is somewhat more straight-forward than the front or the south elevation. The main house consists of two sections. The westernmost section contains three window bays with single or paired two-over-one window sash. A two-bay hipped roof dormer is positioned on the roof over this section of the building. To the east, in the second section of the building, is a three-bay, two story projection capped by a pedimented gable roof. Unlike the examples on the south and west elevations, which feature relatively regular fenestration on each wall, this example has a fixed-sash stained glass window in the center bay on the second floor, and a pair of one-over-one windows on the first floor. Between the two the wall is covered with recessed rectangular panels similar to those found over most of the windows on the house. East of the main house the ell contains three window bays on each floor and a gable-roof service entrance that accesses the basement. A tall, wooden privacy

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fence forms a yard between the back of the ell and the west wall of the former carriage house; part of this yard is protected by a shed roof.

The most prominent feature on this elevation is the one-story, flat roof addition that contains the Inn's dining area. Added to the building in the 1960s, this addition was built onto what had been the north leg of a wrap-around porch. The porch was extended northerly and reconfigured as a half-circle with a concrete block chimney stack appended to the most northerly tangent of the wall. On either side of the stack are two sets of three six-over-one windows in a common frame. Between and at the ends of each set is an engaged-column like detail that stretches from the water table to a wide frieze under the flat roof. The breadth of this room covers all of the first floor up to the projecting window bays. As with the south and west elevation the foundation is of poured concrete formed around arched window openings.

Interior

The interior of the Shaw Residence contains such a wealth of ornamentation that a complete and full description of each individual room and feature is beyond the scope of this nomination. Stylistically, some spaces have classically-derived Beaux-Arts features (engaged columns, arches, urns, pilasters, egg-and-dart moulding), while others are finished in an Arts-and-Crafts style. Certain finishes and details are seen throughout the house and characterize the whole. For example, a deep red Lincrusta wall covering is found in many of the public spaces. The ceilings on the first floor are plaster between a grill of cased beams (the type of wood varies by room), and all of the first floor level floors are hard wood. Original brass hardware, including ornately cast door knobs, pulls, escutcheons and hinges accompany a range of sliding pocket doors and paneled doors. Interior trim invariable consists of crown mouldings, door and window architraves, and either dadoes, high wainscot, or baseboard mouldings. The house contains a variety of wall Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau style sconces, ceiling lights, and chandeliers with art glass, leaded glass, stained glass or mica shades; many of these were configured for both gas and electricity.

The interior plan of the Shaw Residence revolves around two design characteristics: a longitudinal hallway with a west-to-east orientation and the projecting bay window units. The hallway begins at the front door, gains first a vestibule, and then continues east through three-quarters of the length of the first floor, essentially bisecting the house into north and south sections. Within this division each of the public rooms has a projecting faceted bay, but the transitional spaces (internal hall, staircase) do not. North of the hall, from west to east, is the front parlor, the library, and the original dining room (Cherry Room), butler's pantry and kitchen. The new dining room addition is accessed from the library. On the south side of the hall, is the Oak sitting room, the stair hall (and under-stair closet and wash stand) and the office. Beyond the office is the south side entrance, from which opens onto a small hall with a door to the kitchen, to the ell spaces and to the back staircase.

The front parlor is the only main room on the first floor not to have a fireplace, or wall paneling; instead the walls are covered with wallpaper. In this room the woodwork is honey oak or figured oak. The dominant feature is the western view through the picture window.

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The library is a transitional, public space. The "walls" of this room are formed in part by sliding pocket doors to the front parlor and the original dining room, and French glass doors to the new dining room. The library opens onto the hall (it is offset to the south from the stair hall), and is nominally separated from it by a half-height paneled wall topped with Doric columns. The remaining walls of the library (between the doors and the corners) the walls are lined with half-height book cases.

The original dining room, now referred to as the Cherry room, is the most elaborate in the house. In this room mahogany (not cherry) is used for the high wainscot, the cased beams, the ceiling panels between the beams, an elliptical arch spanning the bay window, Next to the fireplace, is an elaborate mahogany breakfront with leaded glass shelves. This fireplace surround in this room is a Beaux Arts example, probably not a custom made piece, with imported mottled red tile on the face of the firebox. There are several examples of tulip-shaped Art Nouveau ceiling lights and a stained glass chandelier in this room. The quarter-sawn oak floor is inlaid with a geometric parquet boarder of mahogany.

In the oak sitting room, all the woodwork is quarter sawn oak. In addition to the beamed ceilings, elaborate fireplace surround with imported tile, sliding pocket doors and high, paneled wainscot, this room features a window seat in the projecting bay.

The main staircase to the second floor opens off the hallway and has elaborately paneled oak walls, two landings, (the first hosts an arched niche with built-in seat), square paneled newel posts topped with carved urns, and turned banisters. Above the long, middle run of stairs, is a large painted art-glass and lead window depicting a full, tall spruce tree – the source of much of Shaw's wealth. Under the stairs is a small, corner sink with a marble basin; originally a lavatory was adjacent but this has been moved to a former closet at the east end of the hall.

The office is a more utilitarian space; here the walls have bead board wainscot (probably a varnished softwood) and maple floors. The fireplace surround is less elaborate than in the other first floor rooms, but the face of the firebox is composed of a mosaic of miniature glass tile.

Much of the kitchen and accessory service spaces have been renovated over the years, but the butler's pantry, between the kitchen and the original dining room retains its original floor to ceiling cabinetry, slate sink and dumbwaiter.

The second floor contains a two-room and bathroom suite at the west end of the building, and two additional bedrooms, one of which has a fireplace and stain glass window. All of the upstairs rooms have carpeted floors. In the suite is a sitting room with an Arts-and-Crafts style wood and brass fireplace surround of unique design. Between this sitting room and the bedroom is an original bathroom, with a pedestal sink, pedestal tub and rib-cage style needle shower in a marble surround. Also in the suite is an ancient wall-mounted telephone linked to an internal phone system.

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Originally two bedrooms for servants were located in the second floor of the ell; these have been combined into a large guest room and features new wall paneling. However, the back staircase, a wardrobe and linen closet, and another small service space that may have housed a lift or hoist that that descended to the front porch, near the side door, are intact.³

The third floor was unfinished during the period of significance; currently it is living quarters for the owners of the Inn. There is a cistern on the third floor and evidence has been found in the floors for zinc-lined internal gutters used to transport water to the lavatory, sinks and bathrooms. The cellar contains a furnace room, wine cellar, and laundry. In the 1960s the space under the dining room addition was run as a 'night club', with dancing, bands, and a bar; portions of the bar and the décor survive.

Connector

The Carriage House is connected to the ell by a short one bay, one story hyphen containing a metal door with a transom window. The Carriage House was connected to the ell at least as early as 1908, if not originally.

Carriage House

The former carriage house is a one-and-one half story hip roof structure with an off-center A-frame wall dormer with window and three first floor window bays on the primary, south elevation. As with the remainder of the property the dormer has patterned, fish-scale shingles and a small sash window. The side deck extends across the façade of the Carriage House and ends in a wooden accessibility ramp. Latticework under the deck obscures most of the stone foundation on this elevation. The east elevation contains two entrances, one under a gable roof and the other under a shed roof and three sets of double-hung six-over-six windows. The north elevation has a small deck, two six-over-six windows on the first floor and a mélange of small windows and a second hay-door. Only one small window is evident on the west elevation of the Carriage House. A brick chimney rises through the west plane of the hip roof. At the peak of the roof is mounted the wooden cupola, with two arch-topped louvered openings on each of its four walls, and a hip roof of its own.

As demonstrated by the existence of a now-enclosed exterior wall and roof (north side of the building), this balloon-framed Carriage House was almost doubled in size at one point in its history. The date of this alteration is not known, but the cupola does appear in photographs that date to at least 1908, suggesting that the expansion may have occurred as part of the Wilfred E. Mansur renovations in 1905. These photographs also show that early in the property's history the Carriage House was asymmetrically composed, as it is now, and contained a large central barn door, flanked by six-over-six windows, directly below the off-center A-frame wall dormer. When this building was remodeled to serve as guest

³ Ida Shaw, Williams wife, developed tuberculosis, which eventually prompted their move to California. It appears that they had some sort of rudimentary lift installed in the service room over the porch, perhaps to facilitate her access through the house.

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accommodations in the late twentieth century, the barn door was removed and replaced with a pair of six-over-six double hung sash windows. At the same time the hay door above was removed from its location, a multi-pane fixed sash window installed in its stead and the hay door re-appropriated as an internal shutter.

Cottages

There are six separate cottages located on the property. The c. 2004 Tower Suite is a one-and-one-half story frame house with a wrap-around porch, front gable roof and square side tower with a pyramidal roof. Although clearly a modern building, the house has been designed using some of the characteristics of Queen Anne architecture including patterned shingles, paired windows and asymmetrical façade. It is painted in the same color scheme as the main house. The south elevation of this building features a large, barn-type garage door.

The two earliest cottages, built when the William M. Shaw Residence was first converted into a hostelry in the mid-twentieth century, are one-story, low gabled roofed buildings with painted wood shingle siding and large picture windows facing west. The two buildings are relatively unornamented, save for contrasting shingle colors under the gable roof and painted wood trim. The ridge of each cottage runs roughly east to west and they share a wooden front deck.

The three cottages built in the late twentieth century consist of two single units flanking a duplex unit. All these cottages are of a similar, vernacular but modern design. Each has a steep, side-gable roof with exposed rafter tails, wood shingle siding, pairs of large glass and wood doors on the west elevations, and a narrow front porch supported by Doric columns under a pent roof. In addition, a central door with a bracketed pent roof separates the two units of the duplex.

Due to the recent construction of each of these buildings, and the fact that they do not share significance with the main house under Criterion C these are considered to be non-contributing resources on the property.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

1890-1921

Significant Dates

c. 1890

1905

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

Shaw, William M. (1861-1936)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lewis, Edwin E. (1846-1928)

Mansure, Wilfred E. (1855 - 1921)

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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)

Located on a rise overlooking Moosehead Lake and the town of Greenville, Maine is the former home of William M. Shaw. This elaborate, two-and-a-half story, wood-frame Queen Anne style house was built for one of Greenville's most prosperous nineteenth-century residents at the height of his success; this is reflected in the building's rich and ornate embellishments. The house features sweeping porches, undulating elevations of bay windows, a compound roof, a porte-cochère, and a variety of shingles, brackets, and panels on the exterior, and is known for the exquisite exotic woods used on the handsomely appropriated interior. The design of this local landmark benefited from the work of two of the state's most prolific and important architects: E. E. Lewis of Gardiner designed the house in 1890 and the Bangor architect Wilfred E. Mansur subsequently altered the house and attached carriage house in 1905. The William M. Shaw Residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C, as a good example of Queen Anne style domestic architecture. The building also has significance under Criterion B in the area of industry, as the home of William M. Shaw, who as one of the principal owners of the M. G. Shaw Lumber Company made significant contributions to the economic and civic development of the town of Greenville. The period of significance begins in 1890, when E. E. Lewis was overseeing the construction of the house, and ends in 1921, the year William M. Shaw sold the house and moved his family to California.

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

Criterion B: William M. Shaw, 1861-1936

Area of significance: Industry

William M. Shaw was a timber man, businessman, entrepreneur and a member of the one of the town's most important and influential families. The opulent home that he had erected starting in circa 1890 reflects the financial success of Shaw and his family. However, his significance in Greenville extends beyond his own personal fortunes.

From his house on the hill overlooking Moosehead Lake Shaw could see the office building, store, saw mill, and lumber yard associated with the M.G. Shaw Lumber Company he owned with his father and two brothers. He could watch the venerable steamship Katahdin and her predecessors, owned by the family, transport passengers from Greenville to resorts on the

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lake or haul log rafts south from the northern forests. Across the lake he could watch the sun set over Big Squaw Mountain, in Big Squaw, the township the company owned and over which he managed the timberland. He could see the telephone poles, the electric poles and the hydrants that represented the services he and his brothers furnished for the town. And within his home he was surrounded by the quarter sawn oak, white oak, mahogany, and pecan woods that he had access to as an exporter of lumber.

Greenville, in Piscataquis County, is perhaps best understood as a northern outpost between the developed Maine communities to the south and the great northern woods that occupy one quarter of the state. Located on the southern shores of Moosehead Lake Greenville was occupied by non-Native residents in 1824, and was organized as Haskell's Plantation seven years later.⁴ The earliest settlers cleared farms initially and in 1832 the first sawmill was constructed. It wasn't until 1835 that what became the main village was cleared of lumber and a hotel was erected at that site. According to a history of the town written by Ralph S. Johnson, by 1846 the village contained only "one hotel, one store, two dwelling houses, two blacksmith shops and a school house".⁵ However that changed when the first steamboat was put on the lake that same year – it was used to tote log rafts down the lake. Quickly thereafter the town developed based around a forest centered-economy, catering first to teamsters and lumberman, and then later in the century to the sports and tourists that came to summer at one of the resorts on the lake. The town's industry primarily reflected its proximity to the northern woods and there were several large companies in town that harvested lumber for wood products, paper, or export. Among these was the M. G. Shaw Lumber Company (or, before 1897, M. G. Shaw and Sons), which owned and harvested timberlands in the north woods and shipped the lumber to its mill in Bath, where it was made into boards, clapboards, shingles and lath.

The following biographical information on Milton G. Shaw, and his sons Charles D., Albert H. and William M. Shaw has been excerpted from the Biographical Review, Volume XXIX, published in 1898.⁶

Milton G. Shaw was born in the town of Industry, Franklin County, Me.... [and] in 1845 he came to Greenville to engage in the lumber business, and for some time he was in the hotel business in company with Mr. Josiah Hinckley. After that Mr. Shaw was in lumbering, and first forming the firm long known as M.G. Shaw and Sons, eventually developed the flourishing concern which bears the name of M. G. Shaw Lumber Company, and was incorporated as such in 1897. His sons are all able business men. The lumber company of which they are members owns large tracts of timber land in the State of Maine. The lumber is manufactured in Bath, and the headquarters of the company are in Greenville. Milton G. Shaw is

⁴ The name was changed to Greenville when it was incorporated as a town in 1836.

⁵ Ralph S. Johnson. *Greenville Maine 175th Celebration*. ([Greenville, Maine]: 175 Anniversary Celebration Committee, 2011), page 17.

⁶ *Biographical Review, Volume XXIX: Containing Life Sketches of Leading citizens of Somerset, Piscataquis, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties, Maine*. (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1898), p. 588-592.

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the president of the Coburn Steamboat Company of Mooshead lake, of which his son Charles D. is a director. In the fifty years of his residence in Greenville he did much toward the upbuilding of the town. Shaw's Block is one of the handsomest business structures in the village of Greenville...

Charles D. Shaw was born in Greenville, April 5, 1852...He early began to take an active interest in the lumber business, and his energy and enterprise have contributed largely toward the success of the company of which he is the assistant treasurer. He...has one son, Henry M., now a member of the firm of Bigney & Shaw, manufacturers of lumber...

Albert H. Shaw was born April 21, 1857...After completing his education he was employed in the store of David T. Sanders & Co., of Greenville, of which his father was a member. In 1878 the old firm was dissolved, and the new firm was called M. G. Shaw & Sons. Albert H. then assumed the business management. In 1883 he removed to Bath, where he with his father superintended the construction of the company's mill, which they have since managed.

William M. Shaw was born March 3, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools of Greenville and in the academy at Norridgewock. Returning to Greenville in the fall of 1879, he entered the store, where he remained a year. In January, 1881, he went to Dead River to the township of Chain of Ponds, which had been purchased by his father, taking charge of that branch of the business until May, 1896. At the end of that time the company disposed of the township to Lawrence Newhall & Co.; and William M. Shaw returned to Greenville, where he has since been attending to the woods end of the business, having charge of the operations in Squaw Mountain township (sic), which was purchased by the company in 1896.

The Shaw family had a significant impact on Greenville through the businesses they grew, the jobs they created, the services they developed and local philanthropy.⁷ Their lumber operations in Greenville were extensive; according to one source, they were responsible for sending 8 million board feet of lumber down the Kennebec River in a single log drive.⁸ In addition to owning the lumber mill in Greenville, they established and ran the steamboat company, and the bank. Their holdings included the Second Roach Farm and the Lily Bay House located farther north on the lake, and which supplied fresh vegetables and provisions for the lumber camps, provided accommodations for men entering or leaving the woods and lodged the lumber horses when they were not being used over the summer.⁹ In 1893 they built

⁷ Their activities in Bath have not been studied for this nomination, however, *the Blue Book of American Shipping: Marine and Naval Directory of the United States, 1906* indicates that the company owned three schooners, a tug, a sloop and a brig, all registered in Bath.

⁸ Nathan D. Hamilton and Cynthia A. Thayer. *The Moosehead Lake Region*. Images of America. (Dover, New Hampshire: Arcadia Publishing, 1995), page 114.

⁹ Virginie Raguenaud. "Greenville Inn was home to Shaw family" *Moosehead Messenger*, (Greenville, Maine). August 10, 2000. Page 11.

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the large and still extant Shaw Block, designed by Wilfred E. Mansur, to house commercial space, a fraternal lodge, a theatre and offices. Charles D. Shaw donated the public library to the town in 1925, and along with his brothers William and Albert had earlier introduced electricity and telephone to the town and developed the water company.¹⁰ In 1906 William M. Shaw had Mansur design an office for the company, just down the street from the Shaw Block. Described as "the most well equipped and elaborate office ever around these parts...it was adorned with the best of hardwood and mahogany."¹¹ This later was remodeled into a popular restaurant before being demolished in 1970. The site was then donated by the family to the Town for use as a public landing.

The William M. Shaw Residence is not the only Shaw associated building in Greenville. Equally significant is the commodious, mansard roof, wood frame, three story Shaw Block erected in 1893 and designed by Wilfred E. Mansur. This well-preserved building is still in commercial and professional use. The home of Milton G. Shaw, a modest one-and-one story side-hall house with a Greek Revival entrance, survives near the foot of Norris Street, although sadly its original design, massing, and materials have been compromised by the addition of a rear building, a large dormer and the application of vinyl siding. The home of Charles D. Shaw is located just a block south of the William M. Shaw Residence, on Shaw Street. This two-story side-hall house has a wrap-around porch, two sets of bay windows with brackets and a square tower located on the side of the building. The house has an ell and is connected to a carriage house, but its condition is relatively poor, and it appears to have been divided into apartments. Of these three Shaw homes, the residence of William M. Shaw retains the greatest degree of integrity and is the most architecturally significant.

Architecture

The William M. Shaw Residence is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house from c. 1890. The exterior of the house retains its overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting location, association and feeling from its period of initial construction and the sympathetic alterations completed in 1905. The only significant modern alterations are the addition of the dining room on the north side, and the conversion of the carriage house to guest quarters. Many of the character defining features of Queen Anne architecture are utilized on the house, including patterned shingles, bay windows, front facing gable, full width porch, complicated asymmetrical massing, undulating and textured wall surfaces and brackets. By the use of the Roman Doric columns, the dentils and decorative panels this building can further be categorized as an example of the "Free Classic" sub-type, characteristics that were shared with the contemporaneous Colonial Revival style. The interior of the house contains a mixture of Edwardian, Victorian, classical and Arts-and Crafts style details and is an excellent example of turn-of-the twentieth century craftsmanship and design. Some of the hallmarks of the era include stained glass and art glass windows, coffered ceilings, finely detailed fireplaces surrounds with imported tile, an landing niche, and original Lincrusta wall paper. In addition, the house has numerous original lighting fixtures, many of which were designed for both gas

¹⁰ Obituary, Charles D. Shaw. *Bangor Daily News*. January 23, 1930. Reprinted in *Insight*, Vol. 9, No. 4 (Greenville, Maine: Moosehead Historical Society, 2002). P. 3, 5, 6. Electricity and telephone were introduced in 1908.

¹¹ I. Johnston. "Reminiscence of Green Parrott." Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission.

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and electricity, an original butler's pantry with dumbwaiter and slate sink, a ribcage-style needle shower in a marble enclosure, and early internal telephone.

The home that E. E. Lewis designed for William M. Shaw was not the only late-Victorian era house in Greenville. Across town is the Eveleth-Crafts-Sheridan House, also built in the 1890s. Now the home of the Moosehead Historical Society, and run as a house museum, this building originally featured a gable-on-hip compound roof with pedimented cross gables, hanging corner bays, patterned shingles, spindle-work and a front porch with bamboo-like grills.¹² At some point, probably in the 1920s or 1930s the spindle work and hanging corner bay were removed, the roof was simplified, and a Craftsman style wrap-around porch was added to three sides of the building (and later partially enclosed), completely altering the character of the building. Modest other examples of Queen Anne and Italianate architecture, including the aforementioned Charles D. Shaw House, are located on the side streets of Greenville or in the neighborhood that developed around Greenville Junction after the railroad arrived in 1884, but none of these exhibit the level of detail and refinement or the overall quality of design evident at the William M. Shaw House. Indeed the *Kennebec Journal* commented on the design when they wrote, in 1890, "Mr. E. E. Lewis leaves this morning for Greenville, where he is superintending the erection of a new residence for Mr. Shaw, one of Bath's wealthy lumbermen. Mr. Lewis made the designs, and it is to be a handsome house, built in the most thorough manner and modern in arrangements."¹³

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

The name of the property, "William M. Shaw Residence" is derived from a photographic postcard that Shaw had commissioned of the house sometime after 1906, and which carried the inscription "William R. Shaw Residence". Shaw later provided this image to the Foley China Company in England, and they used it to produce a set of bone china featuring the photograph of the house and the colloquial phrase "Up to Shaws". Interestingly, the caption on the post card contained an error, assigning a "R" as Shaw's middle initial. The Foley China Company made a similar error: on the bottom of the china is stamped "Made in England for William N. Shaw, Greenville, Maine."¹⁴

Edwin E. Lewis (1846-1928)

Edwin E. Lewis was a New Hampshire native who served in Company H. of the Vermont 8th Regiment during the Civil War before marrying Augusta C. Jackins from Maine. Trained as a carpenter, Lewis and his family moved to Gardiner, Maine in 1875, where he apparently started to dabble in design. In 1883 he was hired to design a large brick commercial block in Richmond and shortly thereafter opened an architectural office in

¹² Photograph in Johnson, p. 36.

¹³ *Kennebec Journal*, December 16, 1890. Augusta, Maine. That this house was for William M. Shaw, as opposed to his father or brothers, is confirmed in an article printed in the *Industrial Journal* on July 11, 1890, that identifies the house as that of W. M. Shaw of Greenville. The same article also mentions that Lewis was working on a double house for M. G. Shaw and Sons, in Bath.

¹⁴ Pieces of the china are in the collection of the Moosehead Historical Society and Museums in Greenville.

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Gardiner. Although no thorough biography has been written about Lewis, his career has been summarized by the architectural historian Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr. below.¹⁵

For the next thirteen years Lewis conducted a highly successful architectural practice in which he designed many residential, commercial, public, educational, and religious structures throughout Central Maine. Stylistically, his work showed a preference for the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles. While his buildings were located primarily in the Kennebec River Valley towns of Gardiner, Randolph, Hallowell, and Augusta, he received commissions in Somerset, Piscataquis, Washington, and Aroostook Counties as well. Lewis's designs for several buildings at Togus, the National Soldiers Home in Chelsea, probably led to his appointment in November, 1897 as the institution's Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of Construction...After twenty years at Togus, Edwin Lewis retired from government service in 1917 due to ill health. He had recovered sufficiently by 1919 to reestablish his former architectural practice in Gardiner, which he maintained until his death on December 4, 1928 at the age of 82. He was buried next to his wife Augusta in Gardiner's Oak Grove Cemetery, not far from two of his most distinctive buildings, the Hears House of 1889 and the Receiving Tomb of 1891. These and other Central Maine structures of the 1880s and 1890s are the legacy of a man described in his time as "one of the noted architects of the state, whose services are in constant demand".

It may be that Lewis's background as a carpenter provided him with an eye for the architectural ornamentation that is such a dominant characteristic of the Shaw house. In addition to the William M. Shaw residence, Lewis designed several buildings for the Shaw family, including a double house in Bath in 1890, and a three story commercial structure, the Shaw Block, in Rumford falls in 1893.¹⁶

Wilfred E. Mansur (1855-1921)

Wilfred E. Mansur was one of the top three architects in the state of Maine during the late nineteenth- and early twentieth centuries. Trained as a carpenter in Bangor, Maine he made the shift to architect with a commission to design the Bangor High School in 1882. During this decade he made a name for himself designing resort hotels on Moosehead Lake and on Mount Desert and in Belfast. In 1899 the *Industrial Journal* wrote "Wilfred E. Mansur, Bangor's widely known architect has secured an enviable reputation and buildings designed by him have been erected all over eastern Maine from Rockland on the south to Caribou on the north, and from Fairfield on the Kennebec to Eastport on the Passamaquoddy."¹⁷ In 1901 Mansur became the second Maine architect, after John Calvin Stevens, to be inducted to the American Institute of Architects. Along with Stevens of Portland and George M. Coombs out of Lewiston, Mansur was one of the most highly respected and prolific architects in the state.

¹⁵ Earle G. Shettleworth. [Manuscript biography of Edwin E. Lewis] Lewis research file, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine. No date.

¹⁶ Photograph of the "Shaw Block, Rumford Falls, E. E. Lewis, Architect" was printed in the *Industrial Journal*, April 7, 1893.

¹⁷ *Industrial Journal*, August 11, 1899.

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The extent of Mansur's work at the William M. Shaw Residence is unclear. In August of 1905 the *Industrial Journal* reported that Mansur had received a commission to undertake either an alteration or addition for W. M. Shaw in Greenville; beyond this his role is unclear. Evidence on the second floor of the carriage house indicates that it was originally a smaller structure, roughly square in plan, and that it was almost doubled in size at some point. Unfortunately, no photographs of the house exist that can be dated to earlier than 1908, and with the exception of added dormers and the reduced size of the porte-cochère, the house is essentially unchanged from that time. However, it is possible that Mansur was responsible for altering some of the interior finishes, for example the high wainscot in the Oak Room and the Cherry Room/Dining Room that is more evocative of Craftsman era woodwork than the Classical detailing that pervades most of the rest of the house. Mansur also designed the Shaw Block in 1893, and the William M. Shaw office in Greenville in 1906.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Bangor Daily News. "Obituary: Charles D. Shaw." January 22, 1930.

Biographical Review, Volume XXIX: Containing Life Sketches of Leading citizens of Somerset, Piscataquis, Hancock, Washington, and Aroostook Counties, Maine. Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1898.

Blue Book of American Shipping: Marine and Naval Directory of the United States. Cleveland: Penton Publishing Company, 1906.

Industrial Journal. "[Building News]." July 11, 1890.

Industrial Journal. "[Building News]." April 7, 1893.

Johnson, Ralph S. *Greenville Maine 175th Celebration*. [Greenville, Maine]: 175 Anniversary Celebration Committee, 2011.

Johnston, I. "Reminiscence of Green Parrot." *Newspaper article provided by Moosehead Historical Society, Greenville, Maine*, n.d.

Kennebec Journal. "[Building News]." December 16, 1890 .

Raguenaud, Virginie. "Greenville Inn was home to Shaw family." *Moosehead Messenger*, August 10, 2000: 11.

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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

Acreege of Property 4.5 acres

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):

WILLIAM M. SHAW RESIDENCE
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NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 454065 | Northing: 5033984 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundaries of the property are delineated on the Town of Greenville tax map number 23, lot 27.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the full extent of the town lot historically and currently associated with the William M. Shaw Residence. The entire lot has been included in order to capture the sense of elevation and views that contribute to the setting. Although the lot contains seven small, non-contributing cottages, six of these are screened from view of the main house and do not interfere with the integrity of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04353
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-2132 x 2
date: 19 July 2013

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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

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: William M. Shaw Residence

City or Vicinity: Greenville

County: Piscataquis State: Maine

Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 20 June 2013

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

1 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0001.TIFF
Exterior, Shaw house facade and yard; facing northeast. Tower suite to left of main house.

WILLIAM M. SHAW RESIDENCE

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- 2 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0002.TIFF
Exterior, south elevation; facing west.
- 3 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0003.TIFF
Exterior, north elevation; facing south.
- 4 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0004.TIFF
Southwest bay windows, front porch and stairs; facing north.
- 5 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0005.TIFF
Stair hall, facing southeast. Office is visible through door on left side of photograph.
- 6 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0006.TIFF
Niche with seat at first landing of stair; facing west.
- 7 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0007.TIFF
Oak room, fireplace, original ceiling fixture, paneling; facing northwest.
- 8 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0008.TIFF
Arch and bay window, ceiling fixtures in the Cherry room; facing northeast.
- 9 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0009.TIFF
Mahogany breakfront, Cherry room; facing south.
- 10 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0010.TIFF
Fire place in office; facing north.
- 11 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0011.TIFF
Marble sink under the stars; facing south.
- 12 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0012.TIFF
Sitting room, master suite; facing east.
- 13 of 13 ME-PISCATAQUIS COUNTY_SHAW RESIDENCE_0013.TIFF
Bone china "Up to Shaws" at Moosehead Historical Society.

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.).

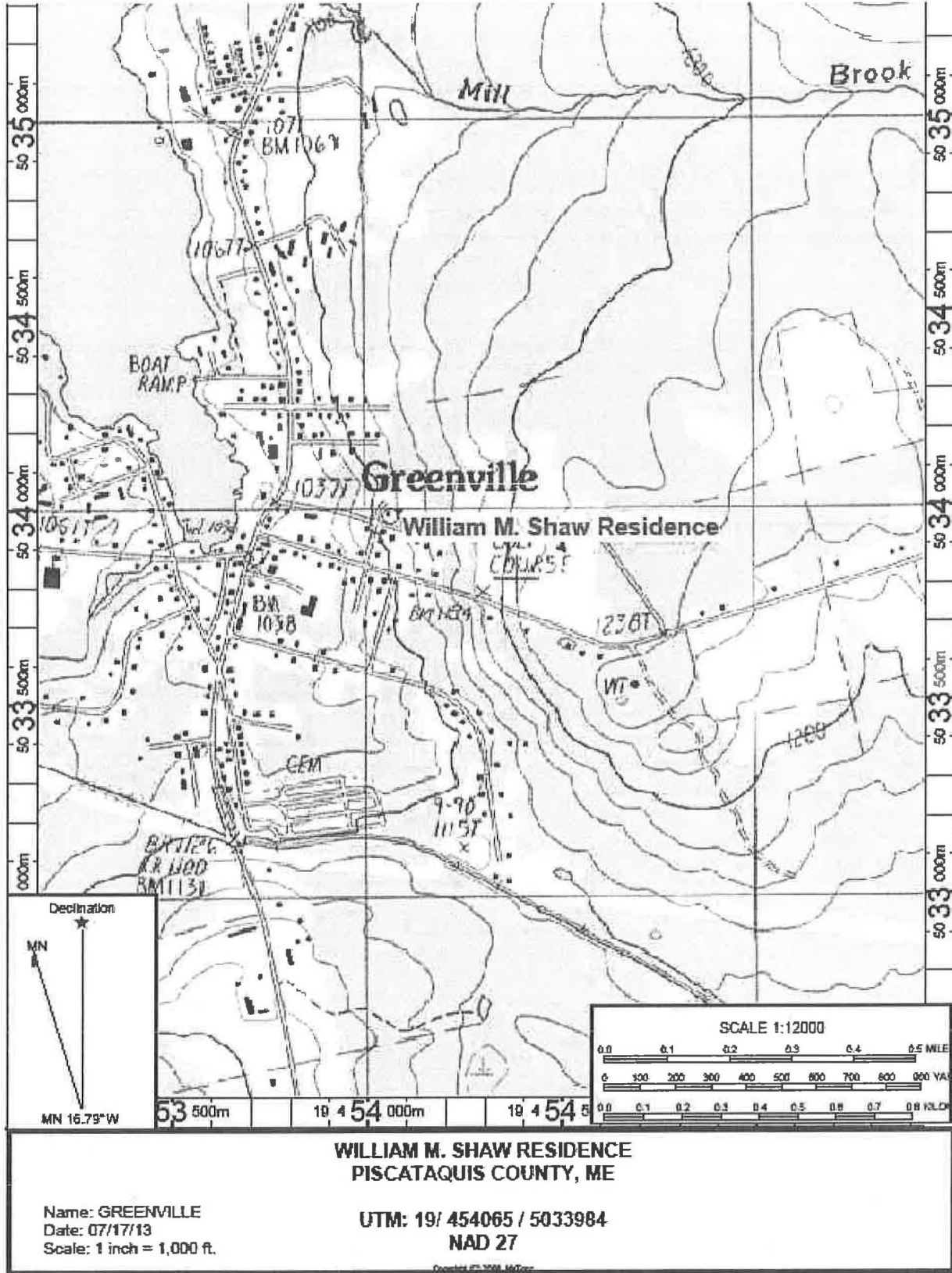
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form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

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*The
Greenville Inn*
LODGING • FINE DINING

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Shaw, William M. House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Piscataquis

DATE RECEIVED: 08/30/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16th DAY: DATE OF 45th DAY: 10/16/13

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000867

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-16-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITEREA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments Y/N

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



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



26 August 2013

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 four (4) new National Register nominations for individual properties in the State of Maine:

William M. Shaw Residence, Greenville, Piscataquis County
Edgecliff, Southwest Harbor, Hancock County
Jean-Baptiste Daigle House, Fort Kent, Aroostook County
John and Maria Webb House, Bridgton, Cumberland County

Please note, the photographs for Edgecliff were printed from film; thus there are no digital images to submit on CD.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.