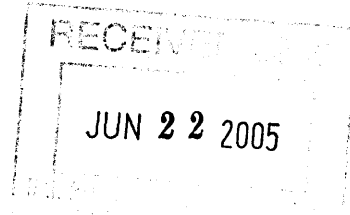


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Monson Engine House (Former)

other names/site number G.A.R. Gerry Post #5 (former), Town Hall (former), Monson Museum

2. Location

street & number 6 Tenney Hill Road N/A not for publication

city or town Monson N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Piscataquis code 021 zip code 04464

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Eric S. Johnson 6/20/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson Beall 8/5/05
Signature of the Keeper 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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)
Contributing Noncontributing
_____ buildings
_____ sites
_____ structures
_____ objects
_____ Total
1

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
GOVERNMENT / Fire station
GOVERNMENT / City Hall
SOCIAL / Meeting Hall
GOVERNMENT / Correctional facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
RECREATION AND CULTURE / Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian / Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation SLATE
CONCRETE
walls WEATHERBOARD
roof SLATE
other BRICK (Chimney)

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

DESCRIPTION

The (former) Monson Engine House is a two story, rectangular wood frame structure located on Tenney Hill Road, at the very center of Monson, Maine. Built in 1889 initially to serve as an engine house for storage of fire apparatus, the building is notable for its four-floor hose tower on the rear and the three equipment doors in the front. The building faces west across the street to the mouth of Hebron Pond. The outlet of this pond flows under the street (via the Phillips Brook Canal) and then passes under the northern-most quarter of the Engine House. Here the slate pier foundation elevates the structure above the water. The hose tower is positioned at the northeast corner of the structure and is set on pieces of stacked slate slabs. The placement of the tower allows the hanging hoses to drain directly into the stream. The remainder of the building has a cement basement, which at the time of inspection, was filled with water. Wooden clapboards side the building and the hipped roofs are covered in black Monson slate. At the middle of the eastern elevation an external brick chimney rises through the overhanging soffit. The southern quarter of the building is comprised of a one and one-half story, one bay addition, also with a hipped roof, dating to 1936/7.

On the first floor the street façade (west) is six bays wide. Commencing on the north, the first three bays consist of three equipment bays unified under a projecting hood placed over a wide frieze and supported by scrolled brackets. Each of the three bays has a different door: an aluminum, rolling overhead garage door on the north, followed by a six-light wood panel overhead door, and finally an out-swinging, diagonally-laid, two-panel, double door. (The latter is original to the structure, the middle door was in place by 1939 and the date of the north door is unknown but appears to have been installed in the last thirty years.) The fourth and fifth bays contain two double-hung two-over-two wooden sash windows with plain trim and a narrow hooded entablature. The southernmost bay, located in the addition, has a two panel out-swinging entrance door, similar to the earliest equipment bay door, but scaled for pedestrian use. The second story contains two-over-two windows centered over each of the first three bays, and another aligned over the fifth bay. A shorter two-over-two window is positioned in the half-story over the entrance. The top of each of these windows is integrated into the wide frieze positioned under the overhanging soffit. This, in turn, is supported at the corners with decorative brackets. These brackets and narrow corner boards provide definition and ornamentation to the corners of the building. A concrete apron/driveway separates the building from the nearby street.

The north elevation of the (former) Engine House is two bays wide, with each bay defined by a two-over-two window. The western second floor bay has been modified with the placement of an emergency exit door and steel fire escape staircase leading to the east. On the south elevation three equally spaced two-over-two windows constitute the fenestration pattern, and as with the front of this addition, those on the second floor are shorter than their counterparts below. The rear elevation of the (former) Engine House is five bays wide: however, there are no windows in the addition on this side of the structure, and the northernmost window is located on the tower wall. On the second story, a projecting bay with two narrow, one-over-one windows, and slate covered shed roof is positioned over the first two windows. This projection provides for a narrow bathroom on the second floor.

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

The square hose tower is affixed to the eastern elevation and rises four floors through the building's over-hanging roof to a slate covered pyramidal roof with broad eaves. At the peak of the roof is an iron weathervane. Each floor of the east elevation is marked by a single two-over-two window, with additional windows at the top of the south and west sides, and the upper two levels of the north side. The tower is accessed from the east wall of the second equipment bay and is unfinished on the interior. A wooden, wall-mounted ladder rises to the top of the tower where a rack of wooden cross ties provide places for the hoses to be lodged while drying.

The interior of the (former) Engine House reflects the building's evolution of use between 1889 and the present. The northern two-thirds of the building contains one single and one double equipment bay with hardwood floors. These rooms are minimally finished with fiberboard on wood frame partitions. The southern portion of the original structure is equally divided into two finished rooms with matched bead board walls and ceilings and linoleum floors. The front room is currently used as a small gift shop, but it retains the Hall's Patent Safe (1906) formerly utilized by the Town offices when they were located in the room between 1918 and 1969. The rear room has built-in bookshelves and a wood stove hook-up into the external chimney. This space was used historically as a small meeting room and town library. Each of these rooms had a door connecting it to the stair hall in the small southern addition. This space, which is also finished with bead board, contains a balustraded stair to the basement, an enclosed stairwell to the second floor, and a small entryway. The second floor of the addition contains a small anteroom behind the staircase, and a large meeting hall filling the rest of the building. The hall is finished with a linoleum floor, plasterboard walls over vertical bead board wainscot and a flat stock chair rail. The ceiling, which has suffered water damage in recent decades, is narrow tongue and groove matchboard patched with plaster in some areas. The top of the walls are decorated with an ovolo and fillet crown moulding, and the windows are framed with complex moldings built up of a repetition of taurus, ovolo and fillet profiles. Double, five-panel doors lead to the entry hall and a similar single leaf door provides access to the bathroom extending from the east wall. Milk glass pendant-drop lights hang from the ceiling. Currently, the hall contains numerous display cases and freestanding exhibits depicting material culture connected to Monson area history.

An historic photograph depicts the members of the local Grand Army of the Republic Post standing outside the (former) Engine House at the end of the nineteenth century. At this time, each of the three equipment bays was covered with the double wooden out-swinging doors, and a wooden driveway decking fronted the building. The original entrance was immediately adjacent to the third bay, and the bracketed hood extended over this portal as well as the bay doors. There are no indications of an original interior staircase; however, the lack of a window over the original entrance bay suggests one possible location for this feature if it existed.

None of the photographs found of the building prior to 1936 were taken from a perspective that would include the hose tower. The Town histories make no mention of whether this feature is original to the building's 1889 construction. However, neither the 1904 nor 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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maps depict the tower. This structure appears for the first time on the August 1927 Sanborn map. While this might have been an oversight, the earlier maps annotate the structure with information important for the insurance company, which had a vested interest in the fire-fighting capabilities of towns. In 1904 the building is labeled "Hand Fire Eng. Ho(ouse)." In 1911 the notes describe the building and its equipment as follows: 'Fire Dept. Hand Fire Engine Ho. 1 hand engine, 1 hose reel and 800' of 2 1/2" rubber lined hose. 200' 2 1/2" linen hose, 1 40 hp Howe Gasol. Fire Eng. can pump from under canal directly into mains if desired.' If indeed the hose tower was added, it occurred some time between 1911 and 1927, and might possibly correspond with the Town's reacquisition of the entire building in 1918. Further research about the origin of this feature is needed.

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.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1889 - 1955

Significant Dates

1889

1918

1936/7

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

Monson Town Office, Monson, Maine

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The (former) Monson Engine House is a significant architectural element on the main street of Monson, Maine. Built in 1889 to serve as a storage facility for the town's fire-fighting equipment, and as a meeting hall for Civil War Veterans, this Italianate influenced two story building has served the community in multiple capacities over its history. The plan of the building is somewhat unique among the fire barns built in Maine in the latter decades of the nineteenth century, but its multi-faceted role as a central civic building for the town was not. The (former) Monson Engine House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A for its prominent role in the governmental and social history of Monson, and under Criteria C as a unique example of a rural fire station which retains a high degree of integrity and a relatively rare hose tower.

The significance of the (former) Monson Engine House lies not only in its architectural elements, but it is inherently connected to the role the building played in the social history of the Town from its construction to the present. As the first page of this nomination suggests, the building under examination has been known by multiple names: the Engine House, the G.A.R. Building, the Town Hall, and most recently, the Monson Museum. Constructed as a multiple purpose building, the terms were often used simultaneously.

Engine House (former)

The impetus for the construction of the subject property was the Town's need to provide shelter for its small collection of fire fighting apparatus. The building served the community in this capacity from 1889 to 1968.

Between 1870 and 1880 the population of Monson grew from 604 to 827. Another 410 people were recorded in the 1890 census, resulting in a doubling of the population in twenty years. The reason for the boom was the discovery here of slate in 1870, and the formation of the Monson Slate Company shortly thereafter. In the 1888 Gazetteer of Maine at least four separate slate companies were attributed to Monson, however, the 1882 Piscataquis County Atlas shows nine companies situated on the Town's north slate vein and three on the south vein. Among the large number of the new residents were many Scandinavians who came to work in the lucrative slate industry. As noted in the 1999 Downtown Revitalization Plan, the combination of high quality slate and Scandinavian heritage continue to help define the town and contribute to its distinctiveness as a community. As a result of the slate and population boom, ancillary services, including merchants, professionals and manufacturers, quickly became established in town to meet the needs of the community and industry, and by the 1880s, the mouth of Hebron Pond, at the center of town, contained a fairly dense commercial and residential district.

The volunteer fire department in Monson was not chartered until 1937, but the town started to acquire fire apparatus as early as 1877, when they appropriated \$500 "to buy a Fire Engine and wagons and sleds for the Hooks and Ladders" in order to provide some means for extinguishing fires

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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in the village. (Town Records, 27, October 1877). They also set aside an equal amount of money to provide an "appropriate building for fire apparatus and to be expended as they think best." Where the engine, hoses and tubs were stored initially, or even if the money set aside to provide for a building was spent, is not evident. In 1884 the matter was brought up again on the warrant for the March town meeting: "To see if the town will erect, or provide a building suitable for an Engine House." (Town Record Book, 31 March 1884). The measure passed, \$1000 was appropriated and a building committee was selected. Land for the engine house was acquired on the main road along the mill stream across from the mouth of Hebron Pond and upstream from the grist and saw mills. Warren R. Thombs, a local carpenter who also built coffins, caskets and picture frames, received the contract for the building.

In the following spring, the engine house was nearing completion, but the function of the building, and by extension its final form, was still a matter of debate. An article on the June 1885 warrant asked the town to decide what to do "in regard to selling, leasing, or completing the second story of the engine house." The solution eventually agreed upon was for the town to offer a long term lease on the second floor to what ever group would agree to complete the second story, at no expense to the town. Shortly thereafter, the town sold "the upper story of the Engine House building on the East side of Main Street..above and including the second floor, [with] right of ingress from the street...[and] through the lower story.. " to the Grand Army of the Republic Gerry Post #5.¹

The design, footprint and style of the 1885 Engine house is unknown, as it was, ironically, destroyed by fire on December 28, 1888, along with several other nearby structures and the recently purchased 'road machine'. Fortunately, the building was insured, and a new Engine House (the subject of this nomination) was built almost immediately. The Town Records for the period 1889 to 1894 are unavailable, and it is not known if Thombs built the replacement building or not, nor can any structural or stylistic comparison be made between the two Engine Houses. However, the Town made an identical contract with the Grand Army of the Republic Post on November 29th, 1889² for the completion and sale of the second floor.

Grand Army of the Republic Hall (former)

The Grand Army of the Republic, (G. A. R.), Department of Maine was organized in January of 1868. Monson's Civil War Veterans formed the 5th post. Monson provided 84 men (out of a population about 700) for the Union Army. Six were killed in battle, 16 died of other causes and 16 more were wounded but survived.³ During the early years of this organization meetings or encampments were held at local homes or around campfires, and the various posts would join together annually for statewide gatherings. In 1883 there were 70 G. A. R. Posts in Maine. The 1895 roster of Maine enumerated 31 members in the Monson post, and 43 members in its

¹ Book 95, p. 363, Piscataquis Registry of Deeds.

² Book 104, page 65, Piscataquis Registry of Deeds.

³ Varney, page 371.

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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associated Women's State Relief Corps of Maine Auxiliary. Attrition due to natural causes reduced the quantity of members, which dropped to 20 in 1908, and in 1910 no Monson names appeared on the encampment roster.⁴ In 1918 the surviving members of the post re-sold the building to the Town of Monson for one thousand dollars and the chapter folded.

Another institution connected to the early use of the G.A.R. Hall (as the second floor was known in town) was the Monson Coronet Band, formed in 1887 and active into the 1950s. Both practice sessions and concerts were held in the hall. Over its history the building was also used by the Juanita Grange, No. 396 (Patrons of Husbandry) between 1902 and 1954, the Tisbury Manor Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the American Legion Post # 116.

The multi-functional nature of this building is not atypical of fire stations built in small communities in the later 19th century. In urban centers the fire departments that developed were initially private organizations or clubs, with a strong social aspect. As these groups built buildings to house their activities in the 1820s – 1840s they frequently incorporated meeting rooms into the design. Over time, many of these companies became municipal organizations and their buildings evolved even further.

“Combining a similar urge to boast with a need for practical, economical structures, less populous areas....erected buildings that housed several civic functions, including the fire department, under the same roof...Other cities were able to use their fire stations for several purposes by adding an extra room. Unlike the private volunteer houses, city-built stations could double as public meeting places for the community. In Providence, Rhode Island, fire stations served as polling places and provided rooms for ward meetings. Ann Arbor's fire department helped cover the cost of its new station by renting out the upstairs room for temperance meetings.” (Zurier, p. 93)

The function of the (former) Monson Engine House combined both private and civic institutions. The equipment was owned by the Town, as was the Engine House. The personal, who made up the fire fighting crew, seems to have been a volunteer group – whether they were incorporated as such is not clear – until they organized under a Town charter in 1937. The second floor was owned by the G. A. R., and used by the community until 1918. What is interesting is that the town did not consider using the upper portion of the building as a municipal space until after the First World War. Indeed, even as Thomb was constructing the first Engine House, the Town entered into a long term lease agreement with James Tarr, who had just erected a large public hall down the road, in which they paid up front “ \$800 in advance for the use of the Hall for town purposes for a term of thirty years.” It was in this structure, now destroyed, that voting, meetings and town offices were located until 1918.

⁴ Roster, Department of Maine, G. A. R., 1895, 1908, 1910.

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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Monson Town Hall (former), and Monson Museum

After the G. A. R. sold the second floor back to the town, all the municipal functions were consolidated at the Engine House. Fire apparatus and road maintenance equipment was stored in the large first floor bays, the front room was the office, the rear room became the library, and the second floor housed Town meetings, public events and the Town's basketball court. A small jail cell was outfitted in the cellar. Conceptually, however, it took a while for the upper and lower functions of the building to become fully integrated. Town Reports for 1921/22 suggest that the two stories were insured separately and still referred to as the 'G .A. R. Hall' and the 'Engine House'.

In 1936/7 the municipal building received renewed attention. Money was appropriated for the purchase of the Town's first motorized piece of fire apparatus (a 500 gallon pumping fire engine) and the Volunteer Fire Department was officially organized. At the same time the stairwell was added to the south end of the building and the entire structure outfitted with central heat: town records indicate that the work was done by W.P.A. members. From then until a new municipal building was constructed next door in 1968, the (former) Engine House became known as the Monson Town Hall. In 1971 the building was sold to the Tisbury Manor chapter of the D. A. R., who established a small museum of local history on the second floor. In 2003 the building was again returned to the town, and the Historical Society has assumed the responsibility for the museum and the many needed repairs to the building.

The (former) Monson Engine House is one of a small number of known historic fire stations that still stand in Maine's smaller communities. Among them is the Massosoit Engine Company Firehouse in Damariscotta (Maine Street Historic District Boundary Increase, NR 00001636) built in 1876, the Old Fire Engine House (NR 85002181) in Orono built in 1892, and the Andover Hook and Ladder Company Building in Andover (NR: 00001631) from 1904.

In plan, the (former) Monson Engine House varies from the gable-fronted, single bay structures noted above. In her architectural history of firehouses, Zurier notes a general progression of station house design throughout the 19th century, from simple sheds, to storefront styles designed to blend into commercial neighborhoods, to urban brick structures based on factory precedents, and eclectic designs. The historic urban fire stations that still exist in Maine include the Spring Street Fire House in Portland built in 1837 (NR70000043), the Engine House in Auburn (NR 78000156) erected in 1879, Hose House Number 5 (NR 97001130) and Fire Engine House Number 6 (NR 88000394) in Bangor built in 1897 and 1902 respectively, as well as twentieth century buildings in Augusta, Portland (Congress Street), Saco and South Portland. Of these, the closest stylistic precedent is the massive, brick, Italianate-style Engine House in Auburn, which was built in 1879 from designs by local architects William H. Stevens and George M. Coombs, and which also features a hipped roof supported by brackets, and an elongated street facade.

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 6

In this instance, the Monson Engine House seems to take its inspiration from the commercial structures (stores and business) that were situated on the town's main street. Many of these were constructed after 1870, and historic pictures indicate a prevalence of false fronts (second or third floor) and Italianate brackets, hoods, cornices and bay windows. Although a devastating fire in 1897 destroyed a large number of businesses and dwellings in the center of Monson several examples are still extant.⁵

“Because fire stations are usually modest buildings, commissioned by conservative bureaucrats and designed by lesser-known architects, they rarely display the radical innovation found in more symbolically important structures such as skyscrapers, houses, churches, or campus buildings. Fire stations usually reflect existing architectural trends instead of pioneering new ones. The reasons why these buildings look and have looked the way they do have as much to do with social history as they do with architecture.” (Zurier, p. 13)

While not an architectural marvel, the (former) Engine House exhibits Italianate detailing in the equipment bays, window hoods, the decorative brackets and the wide frieze with integrated window trim. Although the hose drying tower is essential a functional element (and may not be original, as noted in Section 7), Zurier notes the prevalence of Italianate style (Venetian-influenced especially) towers in the late nineteenth century. These helped to offset the functional design of the buildings and elevated their stylistic references.⁶ For Monson, this building reflects one of the prominent styles that characterized the Town's building boom in the later decades of the nineteenth century, and in its walls many of the important social and governmental events of the Town transpired. It is fitting that this structure is now utilized to tell the history of the Town that it was so uniquely a part of forming.

⁵ French, et al, 1997, especially p. 224.

⁶ Zurier, p. 113.

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

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Section number 9 Page 2

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MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 'Monson'. Nov. 1904. On file (microfilm) at the Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 'Monson'. October, 1911. On file (microfilm) at the Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 'Monson'. August 1927. On file (microfilm) at the Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 1/10 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 9 4 6 0 7 8 6 5 0 1 4 6 2 4
Zone Easting Northing

3 1 9 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 1 9 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 1 9 _____
Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 18 January 2005

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

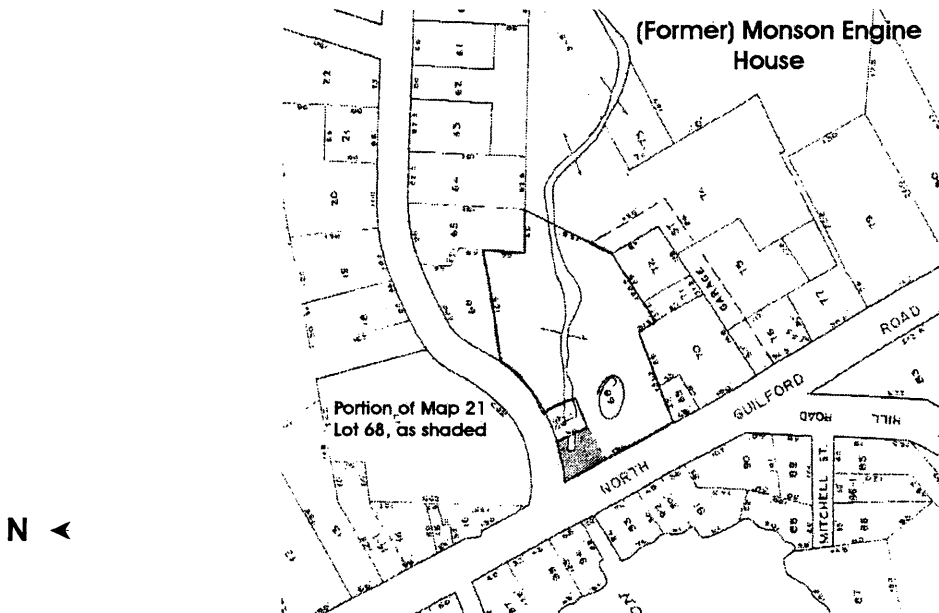
MONSON ENGINE HOUSE (FORMER)

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, MAINE

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The (former) Monson Engine House is located on a parcel of land owned by the Town of Monson, and described by the Town tax map number 21, lot 68. This parcel includes the current Town Offices as well as town owned land on either side of Phillips Brook Canal. The nomination includes only that land that is directly associated with the (former) Monson Engine House, which can be described as the northwest corner of the parcel bounded as follows: on the west by Tenney Hill Road (also known as North Guilford Road), on the north by Water Street, on the east by the western boundary of lot number 67, and on the south by an imaginary line running from the southwest corner of lot 67 approximately 55 feet until it perpendicularly intersects Tenney Hill Road. This segment of the overall parcel contains about 1/10 of an acre. (See map below).



BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above described boundary refers to the immediate location of the (former) Monson Engine House and is drawn to exclude non-historic Town owned buildings and structures located on the same parcel of land.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
December 17, 2004
West facade; facing southeast.

Photograph 2 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
December 17, 2004
East and south elevations; facing northwest.

Photograph 3 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
December 17, 2004
Interior second floor of GAR Hall (museum); facing north.

Photograph 4 of 4
Christi A. Mitchell
Maine Historic Preservation Commission
December 17, 2004
Interior first floor, former library; facing southeast.