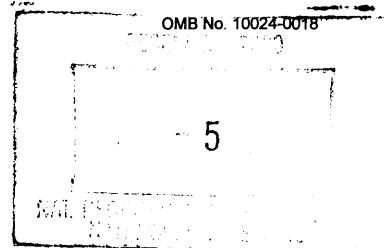


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

371



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 Alfred Shaker Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Both Sides of Shaker Hill Road N/A not for publication

city or town Alfred vicinity

state Maine code ME county York code 031 zip code 04002

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.)

Paul J. Fisk SHPD 2/16/01
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): _____

Paul J. Fisk
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
4/11/01

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	
7	9	buildings
2	1	sites
1		structures
	1	objects
10	11	Total

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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Funerary/Cemetery
- Agriculture/Subsistence
- Agricultural Field
- Animal Facility
- Domestic/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Religion/Religious Facility
- Funerary/Cemetery
- Domestic/Secondary Structure
- Agriculture/Subsistence/
- Agricultural Field
- Education/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Federal
- No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone/Granite
- walls Synthetics/Vinyl
- Wood/Shingle
- roof Asphalt
- other

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 7 Page 2

The Alfred Shaker Historic District is comprised of a group of late eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth century buildings that are located astride Shaker Hill Road amidst an historic rural landscape. Embracing an area of approximately 300 acres, on a hillside that rises in elevation from about 250' to 470', the district contains fields bordered by stone walls as well as forested lands at the property boundaries.

Development of the property by the Shakers commenced in 1793 with the construction of the Meeting House, followed by the erection of several two-story dwellings and shops that fronted on Shaker Hill Road. Dependencies and agricultural outbuildings were constructed in a second and third line, primarily to the west side of the road. Nineteenth century views of the community made by the Shakers, as well as an 1880 Bird's Eye view, reveal the extent of the facilities at the original Church Family compound, and at the smaller Second and North Family complexes to the north. Agricultural fields bordered by stone walls are also clearly evident in these views.

In 1931, the remaining Shaker residents in Alfred moved to the Sabbathday Lake Shaker community in New Gloucester, and their lands in Alfred, Lyman and Waterboro were sold to the Brothers of Christian Instruction. However, prior to that time, the Shakers had sold or pulled down many of the existing buildings. Although the Brothers have erected a number of buildings on the property, they have maintained the scale and siting pattern established by the Shakers. They have also retained the core of the land holdings immediately surrounding the buildings, and have preserved the historic agricultural use of much of the land.

The numbers preceding the following entries indicate the building's location on the map, and the capital letters at the end of each line denote whether they are contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) resources within the period of significance.

INVENTORY LIST

1. Shaker Cemetery -- C

A single rectangular granite monument bearing the word SHAKERS was placed in the cemetery in 1947 at the request of the Sabbathday Lake Shaker community. It replaced what had been the small, individual rectangular headstones which marked the graves. The cemetery is surrounded by a fieldstone wall.

2. Brothers Cemetery -- NC

To the north of the Shaker Cemetery is the Brothers Cemetery, in which individual graves are marked by small marble headstones surmounted by a cross.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 7 Page 3

3. Chapel/Cafeteria, 1965-66 -- NC

William O. Armitage of Portland, Architect
Kibbler & Storer, Contractors

The Chapel/Cafeteria is a one story, T-shaped building, the gable roofed leg of which houses the Chapel. The Cafeteria is located in the longer south wing, and offices are located in the north wing.

4. School, 1950-51 -- NC

Brother David Touchette, Architect

The School is a large two-story rectangular frame building that is covered by a hip roof. It is sheathed in synthetic siding, and it stands on a concrete foundation. It was originally built as a classroom for the NDI college, and subsequently served as the high school and dormitory, a boarding school, and finally as the Spiritual Retreat Center. The building stands on the site of the original Shaker Meeting House.

5. Trustee's Office, c. 1820 -- C

The Trustee's Office is one of the original Shaker buildings, although it has been altered. It is a two-story, five-bay frame building that has a gable roof, bracketed entrance hood, and a two-story ell. Alterations include replacement windows, vinyl siding, and entry doors.

6. Carriage House, 1875 -- C

The Carriage House is a two-story, gable roofed frame building that is sheathed in clapboards and stands on a granite block foundation. On the first story of its front elevation, a track mounted door located off center is framed by twelve-over-eight double hung windows, and an entrance door is located near the northwest corner. A loading door flanked by eight-over-eight windows is centered on the second story, and a single eight-over-eight occupies the gable peak. This building has been restored during the past five years by the Friends of the Alfred Shaker Museum.

7. Gymnasium, 1950 -- NC

The Gymnasium is comprised of a steel Quonset hut to which has been attached side sheds, a shed roofed addition on the south side, and a false front with a stepped parapet. In 1949, the Brothers dismantled the Quonset hut on its original site in Eastport, where it had been constructed during the Quoddy tidal project.

8. Brethren's Shop, 1831 -- C

The Brethren's Shop is a two-story, five-bay gable roofed frame building that is sheathed in vinyl siding. Its gabled entrance hood replaces an earlier hipped roof hood, although the Shaker era brackets remain in place. Modern one-over-one windows have been installed in place of the original six-over-sixes. The building was originally constructed for use as the Garden Seed House, but was relocated to the present site in the 1870s where it was converted into a residence.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 7 Page 4

9. Dwelling, 1913, 1933-34, 1964 -- NC

The Dwelling is a three-story, seven-bay frame building that is capped by a flat roof. It has an enclosed one-story front porch, and a two-story ell. This building occupies the site of the original Shaker Dwelling House which was erected in 1795. That house was destroyed by fire in 1901, and its large gambrel roofed replacement erected the following year burned in 1913. Its three-story replacement was a more traditional gable roofed building, to which the Brothers added in 1933-34 a large ell. On May 15, 1964 the rear ell containing the archives, chapel, kitchen and dining room were destroyed by fire. A smaller ell was built later that year, and the present flat roof was added.

10. Monument, 1936, 1941 -- NC

Carli & Petrucci of Montreal, Sculptors

The monument is a statue of the founder of the Order instructing a Brother to teach. It is surrounded by a small ornamental garden interspersed with fieldstones.

11. Girl's Shop, c. 1780, moved to site c. 1796, Rectory added 1948-49 -- C

Another of the original Shaker buildings, this two-story, five-bay frame house has a hip roofed front porch and an attached, recessed shed roofed garage that extends to a low one-story Rectory. The entire building is clad in vinyl siding, and the historic building has replacement windows. This building is believed to have been originally built by Jabez Ricker on Ricker Hill, but was moved across Shaker Pond to this site about 1796.

12. Sister's Shop and Laundry, 1796 -- C

The Sister's Shop is a two-story, four-bay gable roofed frame building that has a narrow two-story wing projecting from the south end, as well as shed roofed porch along a portion of the first story. It is sheathed in vinyl siding and has replacement windows.

13. Dairy/Bakery, c.1820 -- C

The Dairy/Bakery is a long, rectangular, one-and-a-half-story, gable roofed frame building that features a pair of dormers on its south elevation above a narrow enclosed vehicle loading area. It is sheathed in vinyl siding but retains its original six-over-six double hung sash windows. Although its original function is not known, by 1900 it housed the Shaker dairy, and since the 1930s has been used by the Brothers as their bakery.

14. Cow Barn, 1833 -- C

The wood shingled Cow Barn is a broad and long gable roofed frame building whose roof is surmounted by a rectangular ventilator. Its front elevation contains a large track mounted door, above which are paired two-over-two double hung sash windows. The barn's lower level (which was converted into a skating rink in 1972-73) has twelve windows and two doors on its north side.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 7 Page 5

15. Fields and Stonewalls -- C

Nineteenth century maps and views of the Shaker community depict the arrangement of agricultural fields around the building compounds that were oriented to Shaker Hill Road. A twentieth century survey of the property prepared by the Brothers records their use of the land including areas set aside for pastures, fields and forest. It also locates the many stonewalls marking property and field boundaries established by the Shakers. A great many of these walls are still in existence, and the entrances to the fields behind them are in some instances framed by tall granite posts to which gates were originally hung. One of these posts bears the carefully inscribed date 1838, presumably the year in which it was placed.

16. Greenhouse, c. 1950 -- NC

17. Carpenter Shop, c.1960 -- NC

18. Farm Shed, c.1940 -- NC

Wooden shed roofed frame building with large bays on the west side for the storage of equipment.

19. Shed, c.1950 -- NC

20. Poultry House, 1942,1948 -- NC

Long, low one-story frame building covered by a broad gable roof.

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)

Architecture

Agriculture

Social History

Religion

Period of Significance

1796-1931

Significant Dates

1796

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 8 Page 2

The Alfred Shaker Historic District embraces the remaining buildings, stone walls, and approximately 300 acres of land that are associated with what was the first and largest Shaker community in Maine. Although the Shakers sold the property in 1931 to the Brothers of Christian Instruction, a teaching Order founded over one-hundred years earlier in France, their subsequent stewardship of its buildings and land has preserved this important historic resource. The historic district is eligible for nomination to the National Register under criterion A and C. Criteria Consideration A applies to the nomination by virtue of the property's unbroken religious affiliation, as does Criterion Consideration D due to the presence of a cemetery.

The following edited history of the Alfred Shaker community up to about 1880, was written by Elder Otis Sawyer and was published in the *History of York County, Maine* (1880).

ORIGINS OF SHAKERS IN MAINE

The fame of Mother Ann and her peculiar testimony reached Maine and excited an interest to investigate her doctrine, and the first person in this State to receive faith in her testimony was John Cotton, of Alfred which was on the 26th of May, 1783. He was the son of John Cotton, born in Portland, in what is now called Cotton Street, February 16, 1760. In July of that same year three disciples of Mother Ann, called Shaker preachers, came to this place from the West, namely, Ebenezer Cooley, of New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York; Eliphalet Comstock of Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and James Jewett, of Enfield, Grafton County, New Hampshire. They held their first meetings in the house of Benjamin Barnes, whose farm was centrally situated in the present large plantation now owned by the society. Meetings were held in several places in this town, Waterborough, and Lyman. They then extended their missionary labors to Gorham, where they were well received, and they preached to large audiences. Other missionaries came from the West during that season, and before the expiration of one year from the time of John Cotton's conversion, many persons, old and young, had embraced the Shaker faith. Among them were Benjamin Barnes and all his numerous family, two of whose sons, John and David, were married; Daniel Hodsdon, Josiah and Aaron Whitney, Jonathan Nowell, Isaac Coffin, Joshua and Stephen Emery, and others, all of whom had families and resided in this town and vicinity, besides a good many young, unmarried people; and, in Gorham, Nathan Freeman, Sr., Joshua Harding, Robert McFarland, Ezekiel Hatch, Joseph Whitney, Samuel Brown, and many others, male and female. In 1788 they built their first house for worship, which was 30 by 36 feet and one story in height, situated near the house of Benjamin Barnes.

The organization of the society was begun in March 1793, under the leadership of Elders John Barnes, Robert McFarland, and Eldresses Sarah Kendall and Lucy Prescott. Trustees were then appointed, namely, Gowen Wilson and Jonathan Nowell, to manage and superintend the secular affairs.

Preparations were made the year previous for building a larger and more convenient house of worship, which was erected but not finished until the following year, when it was completed and dedicated to the service of God, which is now used and in good repair; the shingles put on the roof at that time are on it now.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 8 Page 3

About this time all the members composing the society, both male and female, convened for the purpose of entering into a verbal covenant to consecrate their property, their time, and talents to the service of God, for the support of the Church of Christ, and for such other pious and charitable purposes as the gospel may require, and never to bring debt or demand against the society, nor any member thereof, for any property they might have brought in, nor for any services they have or might render while considered members of the community. Here, then, was formed the first communistic society ever known in Maine, which was after the pattern of the Apostolic Christian Church established at Jerusalem. "Neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things in common," etc. (See Acts, chapter iv., verse 32, etc.) Lumber and other material was collected to build a central dwelling for the community, and at the close of the year 1795, a large and, for that time, commodious dwelling was completed on the opposite side of the street, fronting the church, and the 1st of January, 1796, as many as could find accommodations moved into it.

Not far from this time three middle-aged men, brothers, from Londonderry, New Hampshire, united and became members of the society, namely, James, John, and William Anderson. James, the eldest, received a collegiate education, with a design of entering the ministry of the Congregational order, but was diverted from that purpose by receiving faith in the Shaker doctrine. John was, in a great degree, a self-educated lawyer, and an uncommonly shrewd financier, and all three were mechanics, and introduced the trade of wheel-making, such as large woolen and linen wheels, clock reels, wooden spectacles, and, it is said, were the first of these kind of articles made in this State. All of the timber used was rived out and turned by hand in a foot-lathe. The society, to a limited extent, then entered into the manufacture of other wooden wares, such as tubs, pails, churns, brooms, dry measures in sets, whips, hair-sieves, oval boxes in nests, and mortars. Tanning was carried on for many years after the manner of such establishments in those days. The sisterhood spun and wove cotton cloth for the market, and, although laborious work, it was good-paying business for those times. After cotton yarn was manufactured they wove and whitened cloth for Portland merchants, receiving 20 cents per yard for weaving and whitening No. 30, and 2 cents more or less according to the number of yarn. The raising and preparing [of] garden-seeds for the market was successfully carried on for many years. The fault was, they carried on too many branches of manufacture, and the income was very limited; a few of them might have been successfully conducted with far more profit.

The society, from small beginnings, gradually increased, and was able to erect houses, work-shops, and mills, and occasionally added to their real estate in this town, Lyman, and Waterborough, and have successfully carried out the principles of a communistic life, establishing beyond a doubt the true method and principles by which a perfect Church of Christ should be established. The succession of trustees from the first have been men of good principle and true to their trust, with one exception, although differing very materially in their executive financial ability; and the temporal success and progress of the society has been in like proportion. [At its peak in 1845, the Alfred Shaker community had about 200 members and 65 buildings.]

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 8 Page 4

In the year 1870 the people in the two societies -- Alfred and New Gloucester -- finding their mechanical industries waning by the cheapness of the same kind of wares produced by large manufacturing establishments (seed-growers of the West had glutted the markets by their over-productions, and having learned by long years of experience the impracticability of depending upon agriculture alone for the support of a large community, that is, in this, or most of the New England States) they began to earnestly discuss the subject of disposing of their property in Maine and of moving West to some milder climate in a more fertile region. Two of the brothers were deputed to go West on a prospecting tour, and find some desirable place where the two societies combined might locate. Accordingly, in April of that year, they started westward, and made their first explorations in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. The inhabitants greeted them kindly, and they were shown many splendid plantations, but the oscillating armies in the late civil strife had denuded the country of wood and timber, the people were sad, and a cloud of gloom seemed to rest over the once cheerful, lovely valley. They moved on through Ohio and into Kentucky, in the not distant vicinity of the very prosperous communities in those States, where they found so many most desirable locations, that it was difficult to decide which was best. On their return the property of the community was advertised for sale, both in this country and in England; but parties who came with a view of purchasing found so many buildings in close proximity, extending a little over half a mile, all on one street, with more than 2,000 acres of land spread out from this village, nearly half of which lay some four miles distant, that no one offered to purchase, except two wealthy men, Horace Woodman and Edward Eastman, Esq., from Saco, Maine, who made an offer for the two large tracts of wood and timber-lands situated in the town of Waterborough. After making a thorough survey, they made an offer which the society through their trustees accepted, and at the close of the year 1871 the bargain was ratified, and a good clear title-deed was given the purchasers of that large tract of land long known as the "Mast Camp" property, comprising over 800 acres of land. The trade was mutually satisfactory, the purchasers were satisfied they had got all they bargained for, and willingly paid the price, \$28,000, and the society was perfectly satisfied with that, no more and no less.

At the commencement of the year 1872 the society was reorganized, placing members in more fitting positions, where every talent could be developed and put to good use, and the proceeds of sales of the land above described was intrusted in the hands of one of the ablest financiers the society ever had, in the person of Elder John B. Vance, which was carefully and safely invested in Western lands, with the income of which a line of building and improvements have been carried on in the last eight years unequalled in the history of the society; and his associate, James H. Pender, is a man of excellent judgement and good business ability, and under their judicious management the society was never more prosperous financially.

The plantation now consists of over one thousand acres of land, a portion of which, though contiguous, lies in the towns of Lyman and Waterborough. Within the limits there is an excellent mill-privilege, on the outlet of the Bunganut Pond, as it flows into the Massabesic, which is only partially utilized.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 8 Page 5

In his history of the Alfred Shakers, Elder Otis Sawyer did not explain that the Shaker community in Alfred was actually composed of three distinct families housed in separate compounds. The principal original settlement which had been organized in 1793 was known as the Church Family, and at the time of the publication of the 1880 bird's eye view its compound was comprised of no fewer than twenty-six buildings. In 1800, the Second Family was organized, and its compound was located several hundred feet to the north of the Church Family. Although its temporal affairs were directed by the deacons of the Church Family, its spiritual affairs and meetings were apparently controlled by its members. The 1880 bird's-eye view shows about a dozen buildings associated with the Second Family, which was consolidated into the Church Family in 1917. Finally, the North House or Gathering Order was organized in 1805, and it established a small compound of buildings north of the Second Family and in proximity to the Shaker mill site. The North House was closed in 1857.

1931-Present

In 1931, the Alfred Shakers decided to merge with the Sabbathday Lake Shakers in New Gloucester. The impending relocation of the Shakers was extensively covered in the local press, and among the articles is the following excerpt written by Mary C.H. Kelley that was published in the August 29, 1931 edition of the *Lewiston Journal*:

The exodus of the Shaker Colony at Alfred, a few weeks ago, from the village on Shaker Hill which had been its home for more than one hundred and thirty-eight years terminated the most thorough cleaning-out of houses from attic to cellar and the most extensive separating "of the sheep from the goats" ever heard of down in this part of the country. For months before the actual migration took place huge trucks had made several trips weekly from Alfred to Sabbathday Lake, laden with Shaker lares and penates, the contents of nine houses and as many barns, to say nothing of sheds, a schoolhouse, a blacksmith shop, and a laundry.

After two or three years of deliberation on the part of the Alfred Shakers they were early last spring forced to the sad conclusion that the only thing left for them to do was to abandon their settlement in Alfred and to join the other Maine society, that at Sabbathday Lake, New Gloucester. This step had become necessary because the society had grown very small and its once most active members had become old and feeble and gradually one after another of its sources of income had been cut off. The buildings had fallen into disrepair and decay; farming, dairying and fruit-raising could no longer be carried on because there were only two men left in the society, one of them, Elder Henry Green, 87 years old and the other, Brother Stephen Gowen, much over sixty, and there was no money with which to hire outside help.

As the Shaker community in Alfred diminished in size during the early twentieth century, many of its buildings were dismantled or were moved to other locations off site. Thus, when it came time to sell the Alfred property only a handful of historic buildings associated with the Church Family remained. However, in the transfer of the property and its approximately 350 acres of land to the Brothers of Christian Instruction, the Shakers managed to find another religious community whose building needs and agricultural practices have resulted in the preservation of significant aspects of the landscape that was shaped by the Shakers.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 8 Page 6

The Brothers of Christian Instruction is a teaching Order that was formally organized in France in 1820. The society received a royal decree from Louis XVIII in 1822, and by 1860 it had established six overseas missions including a North American branch at St.-Pierre-Et-Miquelon in 1842. Although that mission closed at the turn-of-the-century when all religious Orders were expelled from all French territories, a separate foothold had been made in Canada, from which the Order subsequently established schools in the United States beginning in 1903. The first appearance of the Brothers in Maine was in 1928 in connection with the St. Francis de Sales parish in Waterville. The acquisition of the Shaker property in 1931 was undertaken for the express purpose of establishing a "house of formation" for the Order in the United States, and the new property was named Notre Dame Institute.

In the period from 1931 to the present, the Brothers remodeled most of the surviving Shaker buildings, but have preserved their overall characteristics and their immediate context. The several buildings that have been added to the complex are compatible in terms of scale, materials, and setback. Of particular significance is that the Brothers retained a strong agricultural function in their community that preserved many of the fields, stone walls and one of the large barns that had been developed by the Shakers.

Local interest in preserving the history of the Shakers in Alfred is underscored by the existence of the Friends of the Alfred Shaker Museum, which was founded in 1995. Among the group's activities is the ongoing restoration of the 1875 Carriage House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

Section Number 9 Page 2

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Eastman, Harland H. *Alfred, Maine: the Shakers and the Village*. Springvale, Maine: H.H. Eastman, 1986.

History of York County, Maine. Philadelphia: Everts & Peck, 1880.

Menard, Brother Patrick, F. I. C. "The Brothers of Christian Instruction in the United States." Volumes I (1981) and II (1979-1991).

"Shaker Colony at Alfred, York County, Maine." A collection of newspaper articles written by Mary Carpenter Kelley and others, on file at the Maine State Library, Augusta.

Alfred Shaker Historic District
Name of Property

York, Maine
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 300

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 |

Zone Easting Northing
2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 5 |

Zone Easting Northing
4 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 0 |

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 Kirk F. Mohney, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date _____

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

city or town Augusta, state Maine 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

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

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Verbal Boundary Description

The Alfred Shaker Historic District occupies an area of approximately 300 acres that is located on all or part of the Town of Alfred tax map 5, lots 64, 65 and 66, as well as the Town of Lyman tax map 2, lot 5. See map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary embraces four contiguous parcels of land in Alfred and Lyman that are historically associated with the Alfred Shaker community and presently owned by the Brothers of Christian Instruction. Although adjoining parcels were also part of the Shaker land holdings, the Brothers have disposed of a number of them, and in several cases new development has occurred on them. Assessment of some of the other lots to determine the presence of significant sites or structures, as well as land owner interest may result in future boundary increases to the present district. However, the most significant concentration of historically related buildings, structures and landscapes are contained within the boundary of this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT

YORK, MAINE

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PHOTOGRAPHS

1 of 4

Kirk F. Mohney

April, 29, 1999

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View from east side of Shaker Hill Road looking NW; Girl's Shop to left, Dwelling House in center, Brethren's Shop in distance

2 of 4

Kirk F. Mohney

April, 29, 1999

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View of Cow Barn from NE

3 of 4

Kirk F. Mohney

April, 29, 1999

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View of Carriage House from SW

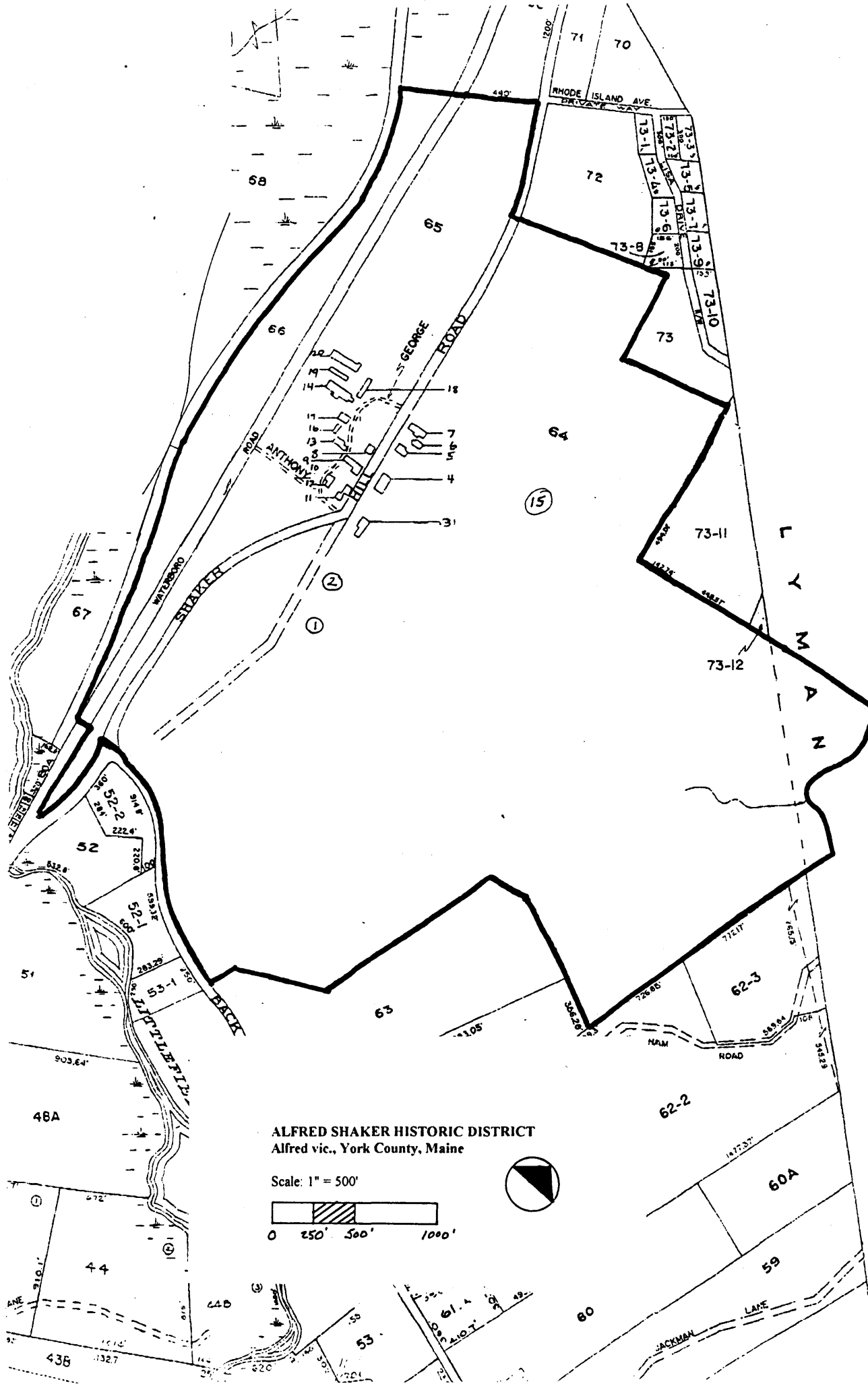
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Kirk F. Mohney

April, 29, 1999

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

View S along Shaker Hill Road leaving area of buildings



ALFRED SHAKER HISTORIC DISTRICT
 Alfred vic., York County, Maine

Scale: 1" = 500'

