UNITED STATES DEPARTME. . OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

NAME HISTORIC Fort Western AND/OR COMMON Fort Western 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER Bowman Street NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CITY, TOWN VICINITY OF Aygusta COUNTY CODE CODE STATE Kennebec Maine **CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY OWNERSHIP **STATUS PRESENT USE** _XMUSEUM __DISTRICT _XPUBLIC XOCCUPIED __AGRICULTURE ___BUILDING(S) __COMMERCIAL ___PARK ___PRIVATE __UNOCCUPIED ___STRUCTURE ___BOTH -WORK IN PROGRESS __EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE XSITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION** ACCESSIBLE _ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS ___OBJECT X.YES: RESTRICTED ___GOVERNMENT ___SCIENTIFIC __IN PROCESS ___YES: UNRESTRICTED _INDUSTRIAL __TRANSPORTATION __BEING CONSIDERED ___MILITARY __NO __OTHER: **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME City of Augusta - Friends of Fort Western STREET & NUMBER City Hall STATE CITY, TOWN Augusta Maine 04330 VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE County Courthouse REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE Augusta Maine **REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS** TITLE Historic American Buildings Survey DATE 1933, 1965 X_FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Library of Congress-Division of Prints & Photographs CITY, TOWN STATE Washington D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK ()NE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
<u>X</u> good	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE
FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

As built in 1754, Fort Western was comprised of an oblonged-shaped log stockade about 160 by 62 feet with two two-story log blockhouses located at opposite corners of the palisade, with a large two-and-one-half story log Main Building located within its walls. The Main Building is 100 feet long, 32 feet wide and 16 feet high, and has a gabled dormered roof. Four large brick chimneys, spaced out at intervals among the building, arise above the roof. The square hand-hewn timber walls are 13 inches thick and are covered on the exterior by wood shingles. The building has 20 rooms and seven staircases. When first built the Main Building had officers quarters at each end and the large space in the center contained a kitchen, mess, barracks, and storage rooms. Later this central area became the large fur trading room and store, while the north and south ends of the building were refinished as the 18th century sitting rooms, bedrooms, and kitchens of the Howard family.

Restored in 1920, the Main Building is largely original. The two adjacent log blockhouses, each about 24 feet square, and the stockade are complete reconstructions. Fort Western is open to visitors and the Main Building is furnished as an 18th century trading post. The living quarters are also furnished and other rooms house exhibits and artifacts that illustrate the naval, military, and Indian history of the region.

In 1958 an organization called the Friends of Fort Western was formed to assist in the preservation of the fort.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC 	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE ARCHITECTURE ART COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY INVENTION	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE X_MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN THEATER TRANSPORTATION

SPECIFIC DATES 1754-1773

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1754, the Main Building of Fort Western is an original, superb, and littlealtered example of an 18th century log fur trading post. As the starting point and main supply base of Benedict Arnold's expedition against Quebec in September 1775, Fort Western also has some associations with the War for Independence.

History

Fort Western was erected in 1754 under the direction of Gershom Flagg, a master carpenter from Boston, for the Proprietors of the Kennebec Purchase as a fortified fur trading post. The post was garrisoned by Lieutenant James Howard and 20 men. Because of the danger of Indian attack, no attempt was made to settle the country around the fort until after the fall of Quebec in 1759. A small garrison held the post until 1763 and its commander, James Howard, remained to settle in the area, receiving grants of land in 1763 and 1767. In 1769 he purchased Fort Western itself and about 900 acres of surrounding land from the Proprietors. Howard and his sons utilized the fort as a fur trading post and store.

In September 1775 it was here at Fort Western that Colonel Benedict Arnold assembled his supplies for his unsuccessful march against Quebec. On September 19 Arnold's force, 1050 men and including among the officers such men as Daniel Morgan, Christopher Greene, Henry Dearborn, and Aaron Burr, sailed from Newburyport, Massachusetts to the Kennebec River and up river to Gardinerstown (now Pittston, Maine). Here the men transferred to batteaux and rowed six miles up river to Fort Western, arriving at this latter post on September 24. From here, over the next several days, the troops began moving northward in divisions. In 1779 Fort Western was visited by and helped save the American survivors of the ill-managed expedition sent out by Massachusetts to dislodge a British force from Fort George at Castine, Maine. These troops were struggling southward overland through the wilderness towards Boston.

The Main building of Fort Western finally passed out of the Howard family hands and was divided up and used as a tenement house. In 1919 Guy P. and William Howard Gannett, descendants of the original Howard family, purchased the neglected main building. Restoring the structure in 1920, they donated the building to the City of Augusta in 1921. At the same time they also reconstructed the two blockhouses and stockade of the fort. The stockade was again rebuilt in 1960.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRA IICAL REFERENCES

Maine, A Guide "Down East" (American Guide Series) (Boston, 1937), 121-122. William Williamson, <u>History of the State of Maine</u> (1832) James North, <u>History of Augusta, Maine</u> (1870) Charles Nash, <u>History of Augusta, Maine</u> (1904)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY_	1 1	acre	
UTM REFERENCES			
		B ZONE E D	ASTING NORTHING
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION			
See Contin _{uat}	tion Sheet		
LIST ALL STATES AND COU	INTIES FOR PROPER		S STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
IT FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Original pre ORGANIZATION Office of Archeology & H STREET & NUMBER	epared by Charl		DATE 1972 TELEPHONE
1100 L Street, N.W. CITY OR TOWN Washington, D. C.			STATE
2 STATE HISTORIC PR			CERTIFICATION
NATIONAL	STA	TE	LOCAL
As the designated State Historic Preser hereby nominate this property for inclu criteria and procedures set forth by the	usion in the National	Register and certify	servation Act of 1966 (Public Law 69-645). that it Harmanan valuated according to the Designated: M.K. 7, 1913
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER	SIGNATURE		Bowndath Corrision
TITLE			DATE NOV 22,14.7.9
DR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO	PERTY SINCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL	REGISTER
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLO	GY AND HISTORIC P	RESERVATION	DATE 12/575
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGIS	TER	•	

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Fort Western

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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Verbal Boundary Description

A certain parcel of land, bounded to the west by the Kennebec River, which contains the rectangular Main Building of Fort Western. The southern line runs parallel to and is 90 feet from the southern end of the building; the eastern line runs parallel to and is 80 feet from the eastern side of the building; the northern line runs parallel to and is 90 feet from the northern end of the building; and the western line (the river bank) runs roughly parallel to and averages 105 feet in distance from the western side of the building. As of 1978, this nearly square parcel relates to the area street plan as follows: the southeastern corner is 55 feet north of the northern side of Williams Street, while the northeastern corner is 80 feet south of the southern side of Cony Street at its intersection with Willow Street.