NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

I. NAME

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MHy,
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000494

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNERS NAME:
State of Maine
STREET AND NUMBER:
State House



DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL（if known）PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
Present appearance－Because the Fort Pownall blockhouse was burned during the American Revolution，only the foundations and earthworks remain．The earthworks are shaped in an octagonal fashion（See enclosed photograph）．A moat surrounded the earthworks．The outside perimeter of the moat is approx－ imately 960 feet．The moat is now dry and the fort＇s foundation has been restored．

Original appearance－The fort was 90 feet long on each side．The breast－ work was 10 feet high．This was surrounded by a moat or ditch 15 feet wide and 8 feet in depth．Each exterior side of the ditch was 240 feet．

In the middle of the ditch were palasades except where a drawbridge crossed the ditch．

Within the walls was a square blockhouse 44 feet on a side，with flankers at each corner，of diamond form， 33 feet on a side．The whole fort was constructed of squared timbers dovetailed at the corners and tree－nailed．

The height of the blockhouse was about 22 feet，in two stories．The roof was square or hipped and had a sentry box．
8. SIGNIFICANCE

statement of significance (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)
In 1755 the Indian menace in Maine was at its peak. Gov. Shirley declared war with the Anasagunticook Indians and all others east of the Piscataqua River except the Penobscots.

Governor Thomas Pownall took office in 1757. The Kennebec and St. Croix Rivers being already controlled by the British, he proposed that a fort be erected here.
Four Hundred men in two vessels sailed up from Newbury May 1st, 1759, to $\vdash$ build Fort Pownall. It was completed on July 6th at a cost of 5000 pounds. On July 7th General Jedediah Preble took charge with a garrison of 84 soldiers.
In September 1759, General Wolfe captured Quebec. This ended hostilities so Fort Pownall for this reason never saw action.
In 1775 Captain Mowatt, in charge of British forces, dismantled the fort of all guns and ammunition. On July 20th of that year Colonel Cargill, for the colonies, burned the buildings and filled in all the ditches to keep the fort from the use of the British. Only the stone foundations and the earthworks remained.



