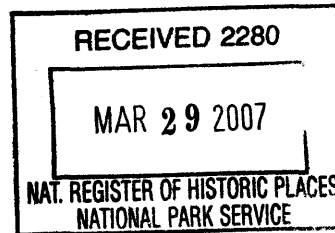


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



410

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 Machias Valley Grange, # 360 (Former)  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 3 Elm Street N/A not for publication  
city or town Machias N/A vicinity  
state Maine code ME county Washington code 029 zip code 04654

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.)

[Signature] 3/23/07  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

for  
[Signature] 5-8-07  
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

**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)

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Queen Anne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
STONE (Fieldstone)  
walls WOOD / Weatherboard  
roof METAL/Steel  
other BRICK (chimney)

**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

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

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## DESCRIPTION

The former Machias Valley Grange, # 360 is a large, two and one-half story wood framed social and fraternal hall with an unusual second story overhang supported on oversize brackets. The building is located on the corner of Elm and Bridge Streets in a small residential neighborhood along the south side of the Machias River characterized by modest nineteenth-century homes. Across Bridge Street is a parking area that serves both a small riverside park and a pedestrian footbridge over the river at the site of the former Machias Electric Company's hydro-electric facility. The bulk of the town of Machias lays across the river to the northwest, and further south down Bridge Street is the Campus of the University of Maine at Machias. The Grange is located on a small, flat lot which measures 69 feet along Bridge Street and 134 feet on Elm Street. A very narrow grassy strip separates the building from each of the two roads. South of the building is a slightly wider lawn, while the area to the north is occupied by a dirt driveway and a small garden area. There is no formal landscaping or foundation planting.

The Grange hall measures 36 by 50 feet and is set at the northwest corner of the lot.<sup>1</sup> The entire building is clad in wood clapboards and trimmed with narrow corner boards and flat wooden stock around the windows. The building is set on a poured concrete foundation (both granite piers and stacked fieldstone help to support the building below grade) and topped with a low-profile steel roof. An external brick chimney climbs the east gable wall and protrudes through the eaves at roof level. Another flue is provided by a small diameter metal stack on the north plane of the roof.

The primary entrance is located on the north elevation of the building, facing Elm Street. This elevation contains three bays on each floor, and with the exception of the easternmost bay on the first floor, the bays are filled with two-over-one wooden double hung windows. An almost square, hipped, asphalt roof porch encompasses the easternmost bay and frames the two-leaf glass and panel doors and overhead transom light. The porch rests on slender square supports. At present a simple post rail and post balustrade mark the edges of the porch on either side of the four wooden stairs that lead to the street.

While the former Machias Valley Grange is essentially a vernacular building with a few Queen Anne stylistic elements, the structure's most interesting feature is the cantilevered second story. On the west gable end the second floor and attic level project four feet beyond the plane of the first floor wall. The overhang is supported by thick, arched wooden brackets featuring drop pendants at the upper ends. This elevation contains two widely spaced paired two-over-one double hung windows on each floor and a matching, but single, two-over-one sash positioned directly under a triangular wooden vent in the gable peak. The slightly overhanging roof is lined with wide rake trim, but rather than terminating in a cornice return the corners are marked by smaller scroll-work wood

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<sup>1</sup>The building faces west northwest but for ease of reference in this document it will be described as facing west.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 3

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brackets set between the eaves and the corner boards.

The south elevation is also three bays wide, and it has a wooden fire escape that leads east from the westernmost second floor bay. The window sash (two-over-one configuration) is missing from the middle bay on the upper level, although the frame and trim remains. The east elevation contains two window bays on each floor (again, the sash is missing in the southeast corner) and a smaller window centered under the peak vent. A wooden door with three horizontal glass panes is located in the southern corner of the wall.

On each level the interior of the Grange is divided between large, open gathering spaces and narrower utility areas. The main entrance opens onto a ten foot wide foyer. A two-leaf, five-panel varnished door on the west side of the foyer leads to the dining room, while the straight run staircase rises against the east exterior wall. At the back of the foyer is a well lit kitchen. The kitchen features a long shallow iron sink positioned under the windows along the south wall, and a series of painted bead board cupboards on the west wall open both in the kitchen and dining room. Of note, although not original to the building, is the enamel Home Comfort "Grange Model" wood stove on the north wall. Plaster ceilings and walls above tongue and groove wainscot, wood floors and heavily moulded door and window trim complete the finishes in this room. On the second floor the staircase opens onto a narrower hall leading to an anteroom in the northeast corner and another small room and winding balcony stair in the southeast corner. Attached to the plaster walls of both the hall and the anteroom are long narrow wooden strips which previously held pegs onto which coats and other garments were hung. As with the rooms below, the hall and anterooms contain bead board wainscot, moulded chair rail, complex mouldings around the doors and windows, and narrow hardwood floors.

The dining room measures approximately 38 by 34 feet and spans the western three-quarters of the building. Partition walls in the northwest corner enclose a handicap accessible bathroom, and a tall free standing closet in the southwest corner is used to store dry foods. Located against the eastern wall between the doors to the foyer and kitchen is a large wood boiler manufactured by the Portland Stove Company. It replaced a smaller, older wood stove. The walls of this room feature bead board wainscot below molded chair rails. A second molding positioned just above the height of the windows rings the room and further divides the wall into two uneven planes. The hard wood floors are laid in a broad parquet pattern. Just below the plaster ceiling are two massive wooden beams running east to west which are supported by laterally oriented metal rods. These rods pass into the ceiling just shy of the exterior walls. The rods are kept off the beams by thick blocking, the ends of which are carved in a decorative cyma recta profile. This system precludes the need for any vertical posts in the dining room.

As with the dining room, the meeting hall upstairs does not contain any vertical posts, although in this room the structural system is hidden above a patterned tin ceiling. The ceiling height extends above the level of the plates: both the undersides of the roof and the ceiling are covered in tin. In addition to the maple parquet floors and the tripartite walls, the hall has two other significant features: a stage and a balcony. The stage is a simple platform, approximately 10 feet wide, extending across

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 4

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the western end of the room. Unlike those found in many other grange halls throughout the state there is no indication that this platform ever had wing walls, a proscenium arch or 'back stage areas'. The balcony is located at the opposite end of the room over the hallway and anterooms. In order to accommodate this upper level the easternmost third of the ceiling slopes steeply upward before flattening out over the balcony. The balcony has a low wood railing decorated with moldings and a continuous panel. The raked floor of the balcony is covered with narrow pine boards.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

Period of Significance

1907 -1957

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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.)

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

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The former Machias Valley Grange, #360 is a building which has served the community of Machias for 100 years. Built by members of the Grange in 1907 to serve as their meeting hall, the vernacular building with Queen Anne details and a projecting second story is outfitted with a beautiful second story hall, complete with balcony and stage, and a spacious dining room and convenient kitchen. Its design not only offered the members of the Grange with facilities in which to conduct their meetings and rituals, but made the property valuable as a social and cultural facility for the greater Machias region. The former Machias Valley Grange is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, at the local level of significance, for its current and past role in the social and entertainment history of the Machias area.

According to existing record books the Machias Valley Grange was organized by 1903. The fraternal association met in the third story hall at the Pennell Block, a mansard roof structure that housed the E.I. White Store on the ground level. On November 15<sup>th</sup> 1904 the Pennell Block burned to the ground, destroying all of the Grange property.<sup>2</sup> The members immediately regrouped, and over the next two years held their meetings in local venues, including the Knights of Pythius Hall, Harman Hall (home of the Ben Hur Lodge) and Walling Hall (home of the Village improvement Society). Shortly after the fire the Grange received its charter as Patrons of Husbandry Grange # 360. (January 5, 1905). As the members discussed obtaining their own building they officially incorporated, which allowed them to fund construction through the sale of stock and donations. In September of 1905 they purchased the lot on which the Pennell Block had stood. According to current Grange members, and supported by evidence in the cellar walls, the Grange utilized the foundations and the footprint of the earlier structure. By November of 1905 construction of their new building was underway.

The Grange records offer a few clues to the building process (voted that "the hall be built with a pitch roof"), but little in terms of details. A building committee oversaw the process, but unfortunately the Grange records for 1906 through January 1907 have not been found. The building was completed by the end of February, 1907, at which time the organization voted to hold "the dedication of our Hall next Tuesday, March 5<sup>th</sup> [and] also moved and voted that the Grange invite the architect of our Hall and musicians and any others necessary to the service of dedication." (Grange Record Book, February 26, 1907). Sadly, the identity of the architect was not revealed in the brief article in the local paper that covered the dedication the next month, nor is it recorded in the extant Grange records.

The records of the Machias Valley Grange do not reflect the discussions of the Building Committee, but the organization of the building's spaces incorporate the basic design philosophy for Grange Halls as published in Grange handbooks. While the presence of a stage was not required

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<sup>2</sup>*The Machias Union*, November 15, 1904, p. 1; *The Machias Republican*, November 19, 1904, p.

3. It is likely that the 1903/04 Grange Record book was not destroyed because it was in the possession of the recording secretary rather than stored at the Grange.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

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(although most eventually featured a stage or raised dais), the inclusion of an anteroom through which members entered the meeting hall was a key ritualistic component of the buildings.

The history of the Grange has its basis in post-Civil War agricultural crises. The following two paragraphs are from a brochure announcing the photographic exhibit titled: "Ritual and Community: The Maine Grange."

The Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, is an agriculturally-based secret society founded in 1867. The Order, open to both men and women, was designed to meet the economic, social, and educational needs of a class of Americans - the small farmer - whose day to day lives were being irrevocably transformed in the post-Civil War period. The proliferation of the railroad, the mass production of farm machinery, and the increasing control of a new class of business men known as "speculators" or "middle-men" over the sale and distribution of farm products were a few of the many influences which led to widespread enthusiasm for the Grange in the 1870s. National membership in the Grange grew to over 1 million members in the wake of the 1873 depression, when farmers joined the organization as a means of buying and selling farm goods at wholesale prices. In the mid-1870s, membership plummeted as most Grange cooperative ventures failed to meet members' expectations.

By the 1880s, however, Grange membership in Maine was on the increase, part of what has been dubbed "the second Grange movement" centered in the Northeast; by 1887, Maine had the largest Grange membership in the nation. The focus of the second movement was an emphasis on the Grange's educational and social benefits. (Brown, 1922).

The local or subordinate hall was the focus for most of the activities of the Grange. Each of these structures featured large gathering rooms where the rituals and meetings were held, and many also contained a stage and / or a dining room. As explained by Charles M. Gardner in The Grange-Friend of the Farmer, the Grange is

...a symbol of the progress rural families have made in the past eighty years as the result of "meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together" for their "mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may requires".

In Grange halls farm families share their social activities, discuss their mutual problems, plan programs and fearlessly face conditions which call for skillful leadership, and out of which many a betterment project is evolved.

Here in these meeting halls, rural people through their Granges have formulated and carried out projects of far-reaching effect to themselves and to their city neighbors. Starting in Grange meetings, often in good-natured discussion, have been such great undertakings as delivery of mail to farm homes, rural electrification, improved highways, better schools and



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

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countless other worthy achievements, which perhaps never would have been attempted but for the nucleus of promotion created in alert Subordinate Granges. (Gardner, pp. 366-367.)

After the Civil War, the industrial revolution altered the face of the entire state's economy and in order to compete with more productive lands in the western states the practice of agriculture increasingly looked towards science and experimentation to increase yields of crops and products. One of the allures of the Patron's of Husbandry was their progressive educational focus which encouraged farmers to share knowledge or work together co-operatively. At the end of the nineteenth-century the Grange experienced a period of extraordinary growth, again described by Day. "The Grange in Maine reached full maturity while Obadiah Gardner was State Master. (1897 - 1907). Flourishing Granges were found in nearly every large agricultural community and in most of the smaller ones. Often they were social centers for the communities that they served. The Lecturers' programs featured both education and recreation. They proved excellent training ground for the development of local talent and leadership." (Day, p. 193). During the ten years that Gardner was at the helm "the number of subordinate Granges increased from 243 to 419 and the number of members from 21,515 to 55,212. Since that time the Grange never has greatly increased its membership and has never greatly varied its activities from those that were then customary." (Ibid, p. 189.)

During the era that the Machias Valley Grange was formed both the Town of Machias and the statewide Patrons of Husbandry organization were steadily growing. Machias had been founded in 1763 and by the beginning of the Revolutionary War it was a busy settlement. In 1789 it was designated as the shire town of Washington County. When the Washington County Railway was laid through the community in 1899 its role as a service community for the greater down east region was assured. The Machias River extends 70 miles into the hinterland and passes through 15 communities and the town is located on a series of impressive water powers that form the head of the tide. As such, lumbering, shipping and shipbuilding were all important industries by the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the turn of the twentieth-century two articles in the *Industrial Journal* characterize the city as 'progressive' and undergoing an economic boom. While the soil in the immediate vicinity was fertile, it was also stony, and with the exception of blueberry cultivation, the agricultural economy was secondary. Clarence Day, in Farming in Maine, 1860 - 1940 describes the state of the farm economy in Machias as follows:

Agriculture had not developed there beyond the homemaker stage except in a few areas. Most farmers earned much of their living away from the farm, in the woods, at the shipyards, from the sea. As these sources of income shrank, they welcomed the income that blueberries brought to their doors. The migration was well advanced by 1900. Its progress is shown by the fact that soon there were canneries away from the barrens area at Jonesboro, Machias, East Machias, Ayers, and even at Vanceboro on the Canadian border....The extent of the migration is further revealed by the organization in the early twenties of four blueberry canning cooperatives. They were the Machias Valley Canning Company, at Machias; Chandler's River, at Jonesboro; Pleasant River, at Columbia Falls; and Riverside, at Harrington. (Day, p. 160).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 5

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While most of the charter members of the Machias Valley Grange were farmers, within fifteen years the membership also included mill workers, carpenters, plumbers, clerks, ministers, teachers, maids, salesman and woodsmen. In the growing town of Machias all were welcome at the Grange.

In addition, the presence of the stage at the Machias Valley Grange, as well as the large auditorium, spacious dining room and convenient kitchen elevated the function of the building from simply the meeting hall of a fraternal organization to a social and civic gathering place for the wider community. Even while the Grange was meeting in the Pennell Block records indicate that groups such as the local band sought to practice at the Grange hall. After the new hall was erected, and continuing for the next nine decades, the building was utilized by a constant and diverse series of organizations. Among the groups meeting in the hall were the Lions Club, 4-H Club, the Blueberry Growers Association and the County Extension service. Regular Tuesday night dances were held in the 1920s and 'Cowboy Shows' made their appearance in the 1950s. During World Wars I and II benefit dances were held for the Red Cross and the Grange became a site for the collection of scarp metal in the 1940s. Card parties raised money for the Grange, and for years the VFW and American Legion offered weekly Beano games. The facility was rented for special events such as the Rural Mail Carriers dinner and was utilized periodically for Pentecostal or gospel services. After Machias' only movie theater closed the Grange started screening motion pictures, projected from the balcony, on a regular basis. In the 1980s and 1990s the hall was the home of the Down River Theater Company.

As with many of the state's remaining Granges, membership in the Machias Valley Grange dwindled during the last decades of the twentieth century. In 2001 the former Grange building was purchased by an artists' cooperative. While this group worked to restore the building they also cultivated a relationship with the remaining Grange members. Realizing that they shared similar ideals led to many of the artists joining and reinvigorating the Grange. The Grange Hall continues to be used for Grange meetings as well as a venue for dances, open microphone performances, movies and community gatherings.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

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- Day, Clarence A. Farming in Maine, 1860 - 1940. University of Maine Studies, Second Series, No. 78. (Orono, Maine: University of Maine Press), 1963.
- Deeds. Washington County Registry of Deeds, Washington County Courthouse, Machias, Maine. Book 266, page 323 (1905); book 2503, page 196 (2001); and book 2503, page 197 (2001).
- Gardner, Charles M. The Grange - Friend of the Farmer. (Washington, D.C.: The National Grange), 1949.
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- "Machias' Building Boom" in *Industrial Journal*, October 16, 1896. (Bangor, Maine), p. 1.
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- Nordin, D. Sven. Rich Harvest: A History of the Grange, 1867-1900. (Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi), 1974
- "Progressive Machias" in *Industrial Journal*, April 1910. (Bangor, Maine), pp. 9 - 15.
- Records of the Machias Valley Grange, #360, Patron's of Husbandry, 1903-2006. Located at the Machias Valley Grange, Machias, Maine.
- Varney, George. J. A Gazetteer of the State of Maine. (Boston: B.B. Russell), 1882.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1/4 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3	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 15 January 2007

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 \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_

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

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

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## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the nominated property correspond to those depicted on the Town of Machias tax map number 11, lot 167.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The above described boundaries reflect the entire parcel of land that has been associated with the Machias Valley Grange # 360 since they purchased the lot in 1905 and subsequently erected the Grange hall in 1907.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places**

## **Continuation Sheet**

MACHIAS VALLEY GRANGE, NO. 360 (FORMER)

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photograph 1 of 4  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
6 December 2006  
West and north elevations; facing southeast.

Photograph 2 of 4  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
6 December 2006  
Interior, second floor meeting hall and stage; facing west.

Photograph 3 of 4  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
6 December 2006  
Interior, first floor dining hall; facing southeast.

Photograph 4 of 4  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
6 December 2006  
Interior, kitchen; facing south.