NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

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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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Union Meeting House
Other names/site number: Whiting Village Church
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 153 US Route 1
City or town: Whiting State: Maine County: Washington
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this x 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 x meets _____does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

_____**national** _____**statewide** x **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

_____**A** _____**B** x**C** _____**D**

SHPO 2/10/14
Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

for Edson M. Beall 4.11.14

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	
1	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Religion/Religious Facility
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Vacant/Not in use
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY / Greek Revival

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials:(enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: The building has wood weatherboard siding (clapboard), a concrete block foundation, and an asphalt roof,

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Union Meeting House is a symmetrically composed, timber-frame religious building with a steeple and belfry located over the gable ridge and distinctive, large, double-hung windows. Built in 1836, the simple yet attractive church exhibits aspects of both Federal and Greek-Revival style architecture. It is located on a grassy, elevated lot on the north side of U.S. Route 1 in the Washington County town of Whiting. This gable-front building contains an entry vestibule, a one-story sanctuary and an interior balcony which is located above the entry and faces the altar. The interior is characterized by a coved ceiling, which along with the walls, is covered with decorative tin panels dating to the late 19th century. In addition to the front entrance, there is an entrance on the east side of the building, easily accessible from the small parking lot. With the exception of this door, and the later interior finishes, and electricity, the Union Meeting House is largely unaltered and retains a high degree of all aspects of integrity.

Narrative Description

The front façade of the Union Meeting House faces south towards the intersection of the north-south oriented Route 189 with the east-west oriented U.S. Route 1. The church is located among a small cluster of residential, commercial, and civic buildings. Immediately to the east, and sharing a common driveway and parking area, is the Whiting Village School (1825, with many additions). This drive also leads to an early cemetery, located directly behind the church. Southwest of the intersection the Orange River has been dammed to form a Mill Pond. Beyond this the river flows into Leighton Cove, an outlying tendril of the tidal Cobbscook Bay. The town's one store is located southeast of the school and nineteenth-century farmsteads and newer residential houses are irregularly located along both roads.

The building is clad with white painted skived clapboards, and ornamental concrete blocks, partially covered by concrete parging, elevate the building over a low crawl space. Centered over the ridge is a belfry with a pyramidal roof capped by a sculpted metal fish. The clapboarded base of the belfry has low rectangular panels inset on each elevation. The belfry itself is open on four sides, with square corner posts and diminutive corner braces and a low cross-braced railing. The wheel of the Cincinnati Bell Foundry Company, #34 (34 inch) steel bell is visible above the railing. The gable roof of the building and the roof of the belfry are covered with asphalt shingles.

The façade of the high-posted Union Meeting House is three bays wide and contains a central door flanked by two sixteen-over-sixteen windows. Relatively narrow boards, with a moulded bead on the corner, mark the edges of the building and a full Greek Revival-style cornice return creates a gable pediment. Centered within the pediment is a wooden, fan-like, arched panel. The wood front door has six raised panels, in a "double cross" style, and it is set in a surround with engaged Doric pilasters and a full entablature. The windows are trimmed with a simple band moulding and the slightly over hanging roof features moulded rake trim, a boxed cornice and crown moulding, except on the rear elevation, where the rake is held tight to the wall. A water-table board marks the transition to the foundation. A new wooden stoop with side rails is positioned in front of the main entry.

Both of the side elevations contain three bays, all but one filled with twelve-over-twelve-sash windows. All the windows in the building are double-hung, small-paned and original. They are the most prominent character-defining feature of the building's exterior. On the east elevation there are only two evenly-spaced twelve-over-twelve windows. The third bay contains a two-leaf side door, added in 1969. Roughly- made, this luan door is not of exterior quality and the leaves are warped. Above the door are the top two tiers of lights from the sash window which was removed when the door was installed. The north elevation contains a single nine-over-six single-hung sash window in the gable peak.

The interior of the Union Meeting House contains an entrance vestibule which leads to the sanctuary through a two-leaf door. At the west end of the vestibule is a set of winder stairs which lead to the gallery. The east end of the vestibule has a newer partition wall used formerly to create a room for a hot air furnace, now removed. The walls and ceiling are of tin in both the vestibule and the sanctuary, but a portion of the vestibule wall is covered with beaded

board wainscot. The ceiling in the sanctuary is coved on the east and west walls and is flat in the center. The tin on the cove and the sidewalls is a 'bubble' or 'pebble' pattern, while the flat center of the ceiling features panels with a garland and wreath pattern. This same pattern has been applied to the half wall at the face of the gallery, but on four of the panels small metal vents have been inserted for the former heating system. The gallery has a two-level floor and one bench on the south wall and another in the southwest corner, in front of the stairs. Scars in the floors indicate that two rows of pews with a center aisle were once located in the gallery. On the main floor the wall covering transitions to a painted horizontal wainscot adjacent to the pews. Tin picture rail level with the top of the windows rings the room and marks the transition between the blue paint of the cove and upper walls with a cream color on the lower portion of the walls. The floor of the sanctuary is made of wide boards, patched in a few places near the front platform and in front of the vestibule door.

The sanctuary contains three sections of pews divided by two aisles. The pews have slightly angled backs and curved armrests and paneled end-walls. One set of pews located near the southwest corner of the sanctuary has been installed facing the back of the room; this was done to provide a small gathering space for Sunday School instruction. Behind this a storage cupboard is mounted on the back wall directly over the last pew in the row. At the front of the sanctuary a carpet clad low platform is located across from the center rank of pews. Upon the platform are a piano, organ, pulpit, and heavy oak chairs. A brass pipe railing lines the edge of the platform. A single row of pews are located in the front corners oriented to face the platform. The interior of the windows have tri-partite painted shutters. For heat two Rennai propane heaters have been installed along under the front and rear windows on the west wall. Originally a wood stove was located directly behind the center row of pews, vented through the ceiling to a hanging chimney under the ridge.

Alterations

The interior of the Union Meeting House has undergone several phases of remodeling, according to the History of Whiting by Gladys Forslund Hall, as follows:

> There have been few changes in the original 1836 building. The interior was remodeled in 1866. In 1904 the interior was redecorated; at the same time the belfry and bell were added. In 1969 a double door was installed on the east side of the church, a new oil furnace was purchased, also a Wurlitzer electric organ. Carpeting was laid in 1971, and in 1972 pew cushions and new furniture were purchased.[1]

It is most likely that the installation of the tin ceiling and walls dates to 1904, and perhaps the current platform was installed at that time. Scars on the wainscot in the sanctuary indicate that the current pews replace an earlier set with straight backs. Additional pews were located in the front corners adjacent to an earlier platform or alter, the layout of which is partially discernable by scars in the front floor. Perhaps the greatest alteration was the removal of the two original doors from the vestibule into the sanctuary. These were taken out, and their

[1] Gladys Forslund Hall, The History of Whiting. (Calais, Maine: Advertiser Publishing Company, 1974), p. 52.

former locations covered with plywood paneling in the sanctuary, when the furnace was installed at the southeast corner of the vestibule in 1969. At that time the current, modern plywood double door was installed in the center of the back wall and the cupboard that has been located there relocated to the west. Now that the furnace has been removed it is possible to re-open the former doors and re-establish the original circulation pattern between the vestibule and the aisles.

In recent years the roof of the church has leaked, damaging some of the ceiling tiles and allowing mold to build up on the interior walls. The roof has recently been re-shingled and the moldy carpets removed. Additional mold remediation measures are underway and matching ceiling tiles will be installed and the entire interior painted this spring.

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.)

☒ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

☐ B. Removed from its original location

☐ C. A birthplace or grave

☐ D. A cemetery

☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

☐ F. A commemorative property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance withinthe past 50 years

Areas of Significance(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1836
1904

Significant Dates
1836
1904

Significant Person(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Unknown

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

The Union Meeting House in the Washington County town of Whiting, is a locally rare example of a once-common type of nineteenth-century New England religious architecture. Erected in 1836, this symmetrically composed, timber frame building exhibits the proportions, features and composition of a Federal-style meeting house, but also has a prominent Greek-Revival style closed pediment on the façade. Erected to serve both the Congregational and Methodist-Episcopal societies, the building is now the only church in this small, rural town. As the membership in the congregations ebbed and flowed, the church received periodic stylistic updates, including the addition of a belfry and an interior renovation that included tin walls and ceilings and new pews, most likely in the late nineteenth-century. The Union Meeting House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, for its local architectural significance, as a good example of rural church architecture from the second quarter of the nineteenth-century. The period of significance reflects the year in which the building was erected, 1836, and the year in which the belfry was added and the interior remodeled, 1904. By virtue of its past history as a building used by a religious body but significant primarily for its architecture, the building meets Criterion Consideration A.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Union Meeting House is a locally significant example of a Federal and Greek-Revival style rural church of the mid-nineteenth century with early twentieth-century updates. As one of two extant churches in town, the Union Meeting House has been a central structure in the religious history of Whiting, Maine.[2] Yet its primary historical significance is architectural: it is a good example of a type of mid-nineteenth century rural Maine church architecture which combines local building traditions with current and emerging stylistic elements. In 1836 the Proprietors of the Union Meeting House, (a local group of subscribers representing two denominations), erected a fairly traditional, rectilinear building, with five timber bents creating a four-section deep, gable front building. On the interior, the southernmost bay defines the entrance vestibule and gallery above, while the remaining three bays define the volume of the sanctuary and frame the original twelve-over-twelve sash windows. The exterior references two architectural styles: the Federal Style that had characterized both residential and ecclesiastical architecture since the late eighteenth century, and the Greek Revival style that emerged in the 1820s. The latter is exhibited in the closed cornice pediment, but the proportions of the building, the boxed eaves, front door entablature, fan-shaped panel, and narrow frieze reference the earlier architectural vocabulary.

[2] The other example was a Methodist Episcopal Church erected in 1870 and used until 1928, at which time it was sold and moved. It no longer exists.

The Union Meeting House is part of a large group of architecturally related mid-nineteenth religious buildings erected in rural areas of the state. The buildings that comprise the general grouping can be further subdivided into three subsets: 1) churches with towers crowned by spires; 2) churches without spires; and 3) churches without towers. As originally built, the Whiting Union Meeting House belongs to the subset of buildings that lacks both towers and spires. Common characteristics shared by all of these churches include their rectangular gable front orientations (often with a pediment), their plans (generally containing vestibules under galleries or adjacent to a raised platform), and in most, but not all cases, a Greek Revival style form conveyed by the general massing and also by detailing such as corner pilasters and a broad entablature. While in examples later or more elaborate than the Whiting Meeting House, these classical details may be combined with Gothic Revival features such as lancet arches above windows or drip moldings over doors, in some of the earliest members of the group, Federal style elements may appear (the 1832-33 St. John's Episcopal Church in Dresden, is an example).

The significance of this building, as a good example of this class of rural church architecture is evident when compared to the other extant churches in Whiting and in greater Washington County. The very plain, high posted, Methodist Episcopal Church in Whiting was built in 1870. It featured a center arched-topped window on the front, flanked by two narrow entrance doors, also crowned with arches, but no steeple, cornice returns or other decorative elements. This church was eventually sold and moved to another site. The Holmes Bay Baptist Church in Holmes Bay was built in 1904 by the Rev. Jesse Brown, a locally prominent minister, as one of his seven churches. Located on the Machiasport-Whiting Line, this three bay building has an open belfry similar to the Union Meeting House, but otherwise is a very plain gable-front church with no architectural pretense. There are no church records for the other parts of town, but The History of Whiting, Maine suggests that other religious societies may not have erected churches, choosing instead to hold services in the local school houses.

In the early 1990s the Maine Historic Preservation Commission conducted a photographic survey of all the extant and identifiable churches in Maine. In Washington County there are approximately 67 examples dating to the 19th century. Eighteen of these buildings fall into the rural religious forms described above. Seven of these feature cornice returns only, while the other eleven have a closed cornice and pediment. Within these eleven examples five have towers and spires and six, including the Whiting example, currently have towers or belfries. The Little River Methodist Church in Columbia, 1857, resembles the Whiting Church in terms of façade composition and fenestration, but its wide pilasters, prominent frieze and broad door enframement are purely Greek Revival in style. The same can be said of the somewhat later Mill River Baptist Church in Harrington, although in this example the windows are paired and a probably newer entrance vestibule obscures the original center entrance. [3] The three remaining examples have single centered windows flanked by a pair of doors. Two of these, the 1829/70 Epping Baptist/Old Union Church in Columbia (NR: 97000604) and the 1860 Union Evangelical Church in Addison (NR: 96000654) combine the Greek Revival with Gothic Revival features such as drip molding, lancet arches, crenellation, and / or paired windows. Also in Addison is the 1854 Indian River

[3] None of the churches in Harrington could be dated beyond appearing in the 1881 Washington County Atlas.

Baptist Church (NR: 88000893) which has strong Greek Revival features, including additional pilasters flanking the front doors and windows. Both this building and the Whiting Church originally did not have towers – the only two known examples of this sub-type in the County.

It is interesting to note that Columbia, Addison and Harrington are all adjacent communities located in southwestern Washington County, and these five churches share much in common in terms of proportion, form, and style.[4] The Whiting example stands alone as an example of this subtype in the southeastern part of the county; however, two other early churches with closed pediments and tower and spires are located closer to Whiting. In Eastport, a small city rather than a rural village, the 1829 Central Congregational Church combines the closed pediment with Federal style engaged columns and fan lights over the doors and in the pediment. In Machiasport, the 1828 Congregational Church also has arched fans over the windows and a Palladian window on the façade.[5] Both of these examples are larger and more ornate and refined than the Whiting example, but they also demonstrate the Federal style elements that are found occasionally within this type of religious buildings.

Originally neither the Indian River Baptist Church nor the Whiting Union Meeting House had a belfry. In Whiting, the Queen-Anne influenced single stage belfry with pyramidal roof was added in 1904, and a belfry was erected in Addison within the next six years. A similar open belfry had been added to the 1836 East Machias First Baptist Church when the original steeple was removed in 1870[6] and another was placed on the c. 1822 vernacular Baptist church in Machiasport at an unknown time. Similar belfries were part of the original design of the Marshfield Congregational church (1871) and the Machiasport Larrabee Baptist Church (1874/80), both of which were built on a plan similar to the Whiting Church, but with distinctively Italianate features. It is possible that the Whiting belfry was added simply to update the building's style, but it might also be the case that the belfry was installed in conjunction with the building of the Whiting Village School next door. Regardless of the reason, it is characteristic of post-Civil War coastal Washington County churches, and represents a continuing evolution of religious architecture.

The Union Meeting House is a good representative example of a distinct building type erected in Maine during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, a period in which a remarkable number of such buildings appeared on the state's landscape. Yet in its particular design elements, which include Federal, Greek Revival and Queen Anne features, it also helps to illustrate the stylistic variation present on these buildings. This building, with its large original windows and little altered exterior is a remarkable survival in this rural village at the eastern edge of the nation.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (If appropriate.)

[4] This cluster of churches are located approximately 25-35 miles to the southeast of Whiting.
[5] The spire on this building was added in the 1920s; originally it just had a single stage tower.
[6] This building was extensively altered and raised a story in 1903: its original appearance is unknown).

The town of Whiting was settled in 1785 as Plantation #12 and recorded its boundaries in the Washington County Registry of Deeds office. In 1816 the entire town taxed only twelve houses and eight "barns", with only four houses and four barns in the village itself. In 1817 a mail route from Machias to Lubec was established through Plantation #12, then called Orangetown, and not more than thirty families were residents. Assistance from the State of Massachusetts was requested as the residents could not afford to support a passable road for the mail. The town became known as Whiting and was incorporated in 1825. According to United States census records, between 1830 and 1840 the population of the town jumped from 309 to 462 residents, before hitting a high of 479 in 1860.

It is interesting to note that many of these rural religious buildings were built as Meeting Houses, or Union Churches – and were generally not dedicated to a specific denomination (although they were always Christian), or shared between two or more religious societies. In Whiting, the building was constructed in 1836 on land sold for fifty-five dollars by Isaac Crane to the Proprietors of the Union Meeting House. The lot was located next to District School #1, on the main road between Machias and Lubec.

Although the History of the Town of Whiting, by Gladys Forslund provides an account of the history of the church, there is no mention of any architect or any architectural plans for the building. It is recorded, however that the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Congregational society agreed in 1833 to erect a Union Meeting House to cost one thousand dollars – which sum was divided into shares of twenty-five dollars to be raised by subscription. The shareholders chose a building committee to determine the "size, finish, and locality of said house and at what time the same (should) be completed."[7] (p.50).

The governance of the Meeting House was democratic – to a point. In addition to purchasing shares in the future building, the shareholders (or subscribers) agreed that conditions would be established to dictate exactly how the church was to be utilized by the two societies, or others. Subscribers received one vote per purchased share, and among the initial subscribers were several who owned 2, 4 or 6 shares - thus potentially stacking the deck for one denomination over the other.

> When said building shall be completed said building committee shall notify in manner as aforesaid a meeting of the shareholders to be held at said house when it shall be determined by a major vote how the pews or slips in said house shall be disposed of. At the same meeting it shall also be determined during what weeks and Sabbaths during the year said house shall be under the control of the members of the Congregational Society and what weeks and Sabbaths under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church – which control is to be determined by the number of shareholders belonging to each respective denomination. It is hereby declared that in the exercise of the control aforesaid no minister of the denomination not then having the controll of said House is to be precluded from occupying the same providing said denomination having then the control shall be destitute of a minister of their own order. It is further declared

[7] Gladys Forslund, The History of Whiting (Calais, Maine: Advertiser Publishing Co.), 1975.

that when a minister may apply to occupy said house who is neither a Methodist or Congregationalist the consent of the committees for the time being of both denominations must be obtained.

In 2012, after years of dwindling membership and deferred maintenance, the Federated Church of Whiting (aka the Whiting Community Church) gifted the building to the Town of Whiting. The Town is in the process of repairing the damaging to the building and restoring the interior. In the future the building will be used as an auditorium and gathering space for the adjacent school, and for weddings or other special services as needed.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Atwood, Valdine C. and Arline V. Crane. *Historic Washington County.* Washington County Bicentennial Commission, [1976].

Bodger, John Charles, ed. *Sunrise County Architecture.* Machias, Maine: Sunrise Research Institute, 1996.

Cates, Pauline, ed. *Views of Whiting Village.* Machias, Maine: Fundy Bay Printing, 2000.

Eastern Illustrating and Publishing Company. "[Images of Whiting, Maine]." *Penobscot Marine Museum.* n.d. http//www.penobscotmarinemuseum.org/photo-collections/eip.html (accessed January 15, 2014).

Forslund, Gladys Hall. *History of Whiting, Maine.* Calais, Maine: Advertiser Publishing Company, 1974.

George N. Colby & Co. "Whiting." In *Atlas of Washington County*. Houlton and Machias: Goerge N. Colby & Co., 1881.

The Quoddy Tides. "Whiting [Column]." March 8 and 23, 2013.

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 # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey #_____

Primary location of additional data:

☒State Historic Preservation Office
☐Other State agency
☐Federal agency
☐Local government
☐University
☐Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 479-0017

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less then 1/3 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: Longitude:
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐NAD 1927or ☒NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19 Easting: 644306 Northing: 4961364
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundary of the nominated parcel conforms to that property shown on the Town of Whiting Tax Map number 25, lot 5. The parcel is also described in the original 1836 deed from Isaac Crage to the Proprietors of the Union Meeting House as: "a certain lot or parcel of land in said Whiting, containing fifty-five rods and bounded as follows by beginning at a certain point on John A. Peavey's north eastern line, being the north west corner of a lot of land which I sold to School District No. 1 in said town, thence running easterly five rods to a stake and stones thence north westerly eleven rods to a stake and stones, thence south westerly five rods to a stake and stones, thence following the north eastern line of John A. Peavey, aforesaid, to the place of beginning." Book 87, pages 88 and 89, Washington County Registry of Deeds.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the nominated parcel reflect the historic and current limits of the property associated with the Union Meeting House.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-1453
date: 15 January 2014

name/title: Mary Alice Look, Selectwoman
organization: Town of Whiting
street & number: 169 US Route 1
city or town: Whiting state: Maine zip code: 04691-101
e-mail:
telephone: (207) 733-2826
date: October 28, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map**or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred,at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Union Meeting House

City or Vicinity:Whiting

County: Washington State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 13 January 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0001.tif
Exterior, primary façade; facing northeast.

2 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0002.tif
Exterior, west elevation; facing east.

3 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0003.tif
Exterior, north elevation; facing south.

4 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0004.tif
Exterior, pediment and closed cornice; facing north.

5 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0005.tif
Front door; facing north.

6 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0006.tif
Front windows; facing north.

7 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0007.tif
Interior, back of sanctuary and gallery; facing south.

8 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0008.tif
Interior, front of sanctuary from gallery; facing northeast.

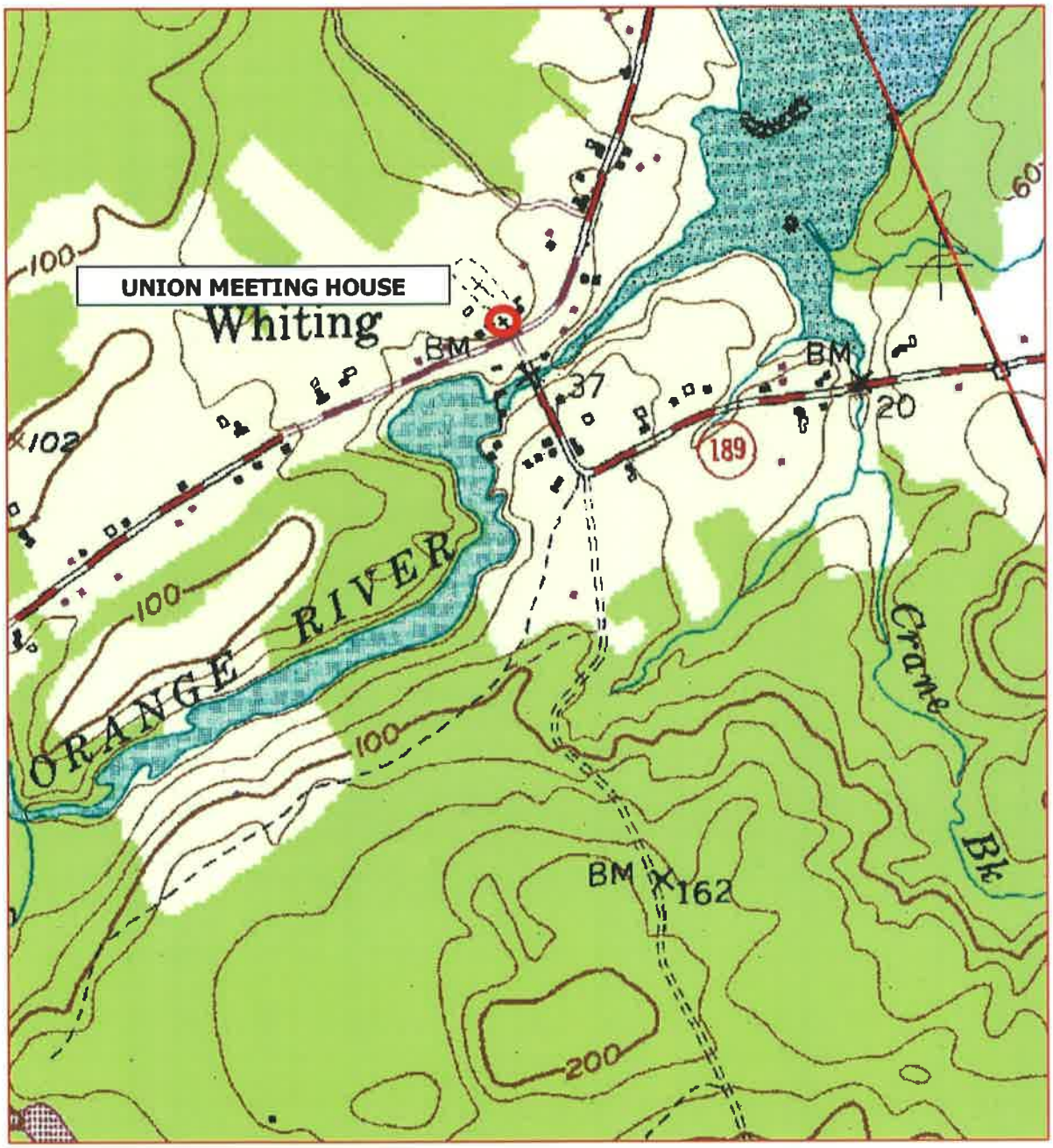
9 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0009.tif
Interior, front of sanctuary; facing north.

10 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0010.tif
Interior, east wall and front of sanctuary from gallery; facing northwest.

11 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0011.tif
Interior, door to winder stairs in vestibule; facing west.

12 of 12 ME_Washington County_Union Meeting House_0012.tif
Interior, front of gallery and cupboard; facing west.

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



UNION MEETING HOUSE
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MAINE
14 January 2014

UTM Coordinates, NAD 83: 19 / 644306 / 4961364

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