

Blue Duck Ships Store
Islesford
Little Cranberry Island
Hancock County
Maine

HABS No. ME-170

HABS
ME,
5-LICRIS,
1-

MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

ADDENDUM TO:
BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
(Hadlock Store)
(Islesford Market)
Acadia National Park
Harborside on Hadlock Cove, Little Cranberry Island
Islesford vicinity
Hancock County
Maine

HABS ME-170
HABS ME,5-LICRIS,1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE (Hadlock Store) (Islesford Market)

HABS No. ME-170

- Location: Harborside on Hadlock Cove, Main Street, Little Cranberry Island (Islesford), Cranberry Isles, Hancock County, Maine. The center point of the main block of the house is located at latitude: 44.261345, longitude: -68.239797. The coordinate was obtained in January 2020 using Google Earth (WGS84); there is no restriction to the public for its use.
- Present Owner: National Park Service
- Present Occupant: Islesford Boatworks
- Present Use: Under historic lease between the National Park Service (NPS) and Islesford Boatworks (IBW), a local nonprofit boat building school. IBW is using the building to hold classes in the summer and fall as part of their boatbuilding program.
- Significance: Built around 1850, the Blue Duck is a surviving example of the nineteenth century fishing economy that was an important part of the history and community on Little Cranberry Island. It served as a ships chandlery, i.e., ships store, for 25 years when it was owned by local entrepreneur Edwin Hadlock. It was later owned by Dr. William Otis Sawtelle, the founder of the Islesford Historical Society who used it as a museum dedicated to preserving local history prior to the construction of the Islesford Historical Museum in 1927.

PART I: HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Ca. 1850-1853. The building was constructed for Edwin Hadlock and was known as the "New Store" in Edwin's daybook after his father, Samuel Hadlock, transferred store operations from his store (1808) to Edwin's proprietorship.¹
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original and subsequent owners, occupants, uses: Edwin's two sons, William E. (1834-1911) and Gilbert T. Hadlock (1837-1917), owned the store for a period prior to and after Edwin's death in 1875.² The new business was identified in the 1860 daybook as being under the name "W.E. & G. Hadlock." In 1861, a Bill of Sale indicates they sold the store back to Edwin to include the associated wharf, called Steamboat Wharf, which was also built around the

¹ Andrew B. Chamberlain, "Historic Furnishings Report, Hadlock Store (the "Blue Duck"), Islesford, ME, Acadia National Park" (National Park Service, 2006), 10.

² Ibid.

same time as the new store.³ The business seems to have changed focus around 1875 when photographs of the store show a new sign on the storefront stating, “Islesford Market” indicating the building now operated as a general store.⁴

The last member of the Hadlock family to own the building was George R. Hadlock (1880-1958). Around 1912, George converted the first floor into apartments. Soon after, the building was sold to professor and summer resident, William Otis Sawtelle (1874-1939).⁵ A group of summer residents, including Sawtelle, formalized into the Islesford Wharf Company in 1913 and purchased additional land associated with the wharf from George Hadlock in 1916 to ensure public access. Sawtelle was deeply interested in the history of the island and collected a large body of objects related to the region’s cultural history and specifically to families on the island. Around this time, the upstairs of the store building was used as a gallery for three painters, Scott White, Charles Kincaid, and Harold Warren (“The Three Islesford Painters”) and the first floor became display space for Sawtelle’s collection.⁶ The first exhibit of both the painting and the collection was in 1919. This spawned interest in the construction of a proper museum space which came to fruition in 1927 and was known as the Islesford Historical Museum. The museum and the Blue Duck were conveyed to the National Park Service (NPS) in 1948.⁷

4. Original plans and construction: Architecturally, the store building is a simple, rectangular structure with clapboard siding on three sides and cedar shingle siding on the fourth. It is a 1- ½ story wood-framed structure measuring 28’-6” x 49’ with its gable ends oriented in a northwest-southeast direction. The original chimney is located at the north gable-end of the building.
5. Alterations and additions: Changes over the years have made it difficult to determine the interior layout during its original period of use as a ships chandlery. Architectural changes made to the exterior of the structure can be seen in historic photographs included here. The following description of major changes relies heavily on the 2006 Historic Furnishings Report by Andrew Chamberlain and the 1969 Architectural Survey Report by Orville W. Carroll.

The building is oriented in a northwest/southeast direction. To simplify the written description of direction, north and south will be used to identify the gable ends instead of northwest and southeast.

Exterior material is painted clapboard on three sides; the south gable-end and the roof are covered with cedar shingles but those on the south facade replaced earlier clapboards. The exterior of the building looks much as it did in the 1850s; retaining its original shape and size and much of its exterior siding and trim. Historic changes to the exterior occurred mostly during the apartment-era (ca. 1908-1917) and include the addition of a chimney, an added

³ Ibid., 11.

⁴ O.W. Carroll, “Architectural Survey Report, the Blue Duck, Islesford Maine, Acadia National Park” (National Park Service, 1969), 2.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Chamberlain, 2006, 12.

⁷ Ibid.

doorway, and a few changes in the number and placement of the windows. Of the present fifteen double-hung windows, six still occupy original locations. Two-over-two sashes replaced earlier six-over-six sashes throughout sometime between 1908 and 1910. Two original window openings on the second floor at the north gable-end were also lengthened around 1919 possibly to accommodate the artists and a need for more light in the studio.

A single door on the northeast corner (no longer extant) opened onto stairway (no longer extant) to the second floor. New stairs were built at a more central location behind the double doors on the east façade most likely between 1908 and 1910. The earlier stairs were removed, and the door was replaced by a window. While the east façade double doorway is original, the double windows immediately flanking it on either side are not; these also appear in historic photographs around 1910. The south gable-end retains all its original door and window placement with the exception of the change to two-over-two sashes.

The west façade, facing the water, originally had no windows and only the double doors. This is confirmed by the earliest known photograph of the building dated 1870 which shows the south and west facades fairly clearly. By 1893 a window had been added to the north of the door on the west facade. The doors and frames on the west, south, and east facades are apparently all original, with peaked casings over the doors (although hidden on the south end by the overlapping shingles). The single door in the northeast corner was most likely an original feature as well.

The following is excerpted from the Historic Furnishings Report (2006): Restrooms were added by the NPS after it acquired the building in 1948. The framing beneath the restroom walls was briefly visible in 1998 during renovations. Features of note observed at that time include wide boards on the east wall continuing from the north room (indicating original material), the ceiling had formerly been plastered (presence of the impression of lath strips), and that there had been an entry between the north room (from what is now the men's room) and what is now the central space. The north room (restroom and waiting area) currently has a wood board ceiling.

The walls of the north room are all sheathed with horizontal boards, some of which may be original (on the north and east sides). The west wall appears to be old boards up to the chair rail, with wide boards above that probably replaced a plaster upper wall. Historic photographs of Sawtelle's early museum show the sheathing as it is today on those three walls. At the time of Sawtelle's early museum, the partition that divides the space that now contains the restroom and utility room had only one door in the center of the wall. There are vertical seams in the main section that indicate large panels were used for the wall surface. The chair rail used on this section does not match the adjacent pieces. (There is no chair rail on the north or east walls and the sheathing is continuous.)

There is a patched area to the east of the north gable-end exterior doors (visible from both the inside and outside) which shows where these double doors replaced earlier windows. The windows were then placed together on the west side of the door in their current configuration. This patch corresponds in height to an original window frame, and is directly

below the second-floor windows (which have been replaced by taller windows but have not been moved).

There is also a patch in the northeast corner where an original door was removed, and a line marking the former stair stringer can be seen in the upper part of the sheathing next to the door, and cutting through the corner of the door casing, indicating that the stairway and double doors co-existed for a time.⁸

It is believed that there were fewer interior partitions in the original building. Wide sheathing remains on the lower section of walls in the apartment rooms. The sheathing bears evidence of hand planing, and the first coat of paint is the ocher color associated with original construction. In the southwest corner room, a low case unit of three drawers undoubtedly dates to the original store installation. The backs of the drawers are dovetailed, and the wooden knobs are of mid-nineteenth century style. The unit is attached to the wall, and the top is the same height as the top of the horizontal sheathing; the right side of the top has been cut off with a hand saw. The piece may have originally been a continuous base unit for the shelving above, containing several sets of drawers.

Similarly, portions of the counter and shelving units in the kitchen may have been part of the store furnishings, in original or reconfigured locations. Three drawers built into a counter unit on the east façade exhibit the same construction as those in the adjacent room, and the knobs are the same, fixed with early blunt screws. These drawers have been cut down in length (one end of the backs retains dovetails while the other is nailed, and the knobs moved to the center. The ceiling and three walls are narrow tongue and groove boards above a wide board wainscot which may be original; the floor is of narrow boards, laid perpendicular to the rest of the floors in the building; the chimney is a ca. 1908 addition.

In the attic, there is no indication the interior walls were ever finished. The beams are exposed and the roof sheathing is visible and appears largely original and unfinished. It is believed the original use of this space was as a sail loft; the attic being open and large enough for lay out and construction of sails. It was later used as an artist gallery and studio space under the ownership of William O. Sawtelle. Against the north end of the east wall, the artists constructed panels of birch branches stretched with burlap to display their paintings. These panels still cover most of the exposed wall space on this wall. A small room measuring approximately 12' x 12' was built at the south end on the east side of the attic. The date of construction is unknown.⁹ The walls of this room were of simple studs partially sheathed with horizontal narrow wood strips on the interior of the room and on the exterior of the entrance wall only. The walls were approximately 8' tall and did not reach the rafters in the center of the room, but joined the rafters at the sloped roof on the east wall.

In 1953, after the building was acquired by the NPS, a restroom facility was installed in the north end of the first story of the building and partitions were altered. Two water

⁸ Chamberlain, 2006, 14.

⁹ Ibid, 13-17.

tanks and a supporting platform were installed in the attic. In 1998, the bathrooms were renovated, and no structural changes were made to the building.¹⁰

In 2018, the NPS executed a historic lease on the Blue Duck with a local nonprofit group; the Islesford Boatworks (IBW). IBW works with local schools and the summer community to teach boat building skills to children. As part of the lease agreement, The NPS and IBW developed a preservation plan for maintenance on the Blue Duck and also negotiated modifications to the interior of the building. Modifications included the removal of interior partitions to make the space more useable for their boat building activities. An updated floor plan is included (Figure 1).

B. Historical Context:

The Blue Duck, originally known as the Hadlock Store or the “new store,” was built sometime between 1850 and 1853. It was a third generation Hadlock family store that was used as a ships chandlery and possibly a sail loft, until about 1908. The Hadlock family is one of the early European settlers on Mount Desert Island and were instrumental in establishing the waterfront settlement on Little Cranberry Island, also known as Islesford. The Hadlocks served the maritime trade as sailors and mercantile businessmen at the height of the Maine-dominated shipbuilding and schooner trade in the United States.

Around 1912, George Hadlock, the last Hadlock to own the building, converted the ground floor into apartments. This conversion implies the maritime mercantile business no longer had the demand for the community as it did in the mid- to late-nineteenth century.

William Otis Sawtelle and a group of summer residents became involved with the building shifting its significance to the influence of the summer community on the island. In 1915 Sawtelle spearheaded the purchase of the Islesford Wharf to insure a public right-of-way to Little Cranberry Island (Islesford). Because the purchase of the wharf did not include land, in 1917 he purchased the Hadlock store along with one acre of land, thus insuring a public right-of-way.

Sawtelle was always interested in history, even though he taught physics at the university level. He was particularly interested in the history of New France, or “Acadia,” and collected many documents pertaining to this history.

After purchasing the old Hadlock store, Sawtelle discovered documents in the building pertaining to the history of the Cranberry Isles: the settlers, town, and maritime history. Discovering these documents sparked his interest in local history. It was not until 1919, however, that he decided to open the Hadlock store as a museum of local history. Local artists who called themselves the “Three Islesford Painters” convinced Sawtelle to let them use the loft in the store as an art gallery while he displayed some of the old documents and objects on the first floor. Thus, began a 20-year journey to collect and preserve the history of the Cranberry Isles.

¹⁰ Scott, John A. “Blue Duck Ships Store Historic Paint Finishes Study, Little Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park” (National Park Service, 2004), 8.

The Sawtelles moved permanently to the Cranberry Isles in the early 1920s. In 1925 friends, including Robert Abbe, Charles W. Eliot, and George B. Dorr, suggested that Sawtelle form an organization for the sole purpose of collecting donations to construct a fireproof building to house his ever-expanding collection of local history. The Islesford Collection Inc. was formed and would become the Islesford Historical Society. Sawtelle and the Three Islesford Painters highlighted island history and local art feeding this growing interest by the summer community. On the east doorway lintel, there is the unpainted silhouette of a duck. The wooden duck had been placed on the lintel above the door by William O. Sawtelle; this along with other wooden ducks he acquired were painted blue and is the source of the "Blue Duck" for which the building is named. The original duck ornament is now located in the archives at Acadia National Park. Sawtelle's collection of local artifacts would be on display in the Blue Duck for its penultimate exhibit in 1919. The construction of a new museum was begun in 1926 and completed in the fall of 1927. The new museum opened its doors in 1928.

Prior to Sawtelle's death in 1939, he began negotiations with the NPS to donate the museum, the old Hadlock store (called the "Blue Duck" by Sawtelle), the Islesford Wharf, and the grounds (approximately one acre) to Acadia National Park. William Sawtelle's grave, marked by a granite stone, lies to the rear of the museum.¹¹

Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The Blue Duck is a classic example of a mid-nineteenth century commercial waterfront building in Maine. It is a simple, wood frame structure that sits right on the water with the foundation being approximately 4' above the mean high tide.
2. Condition of fabric: Good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The building is 1-½ story, rectangular building measuring 28'-6" x 49".
2. Foundations: Rough-cut mortared granite.
3. Walls: Clapboard siding on three sides and cedar shingle on the south gable-end.
4. Structural systems, framing: The following is quoted from Carroll; "Wood frame construction predominately of spruce lumber, all sawn with a vertical saw. Machine cut nails and spikes were used in the original construction. The walls are constructed of 6" x 6" posts, 3' on center and are covered with 1" sheathing boards 8" to 15" wide. 1st floor joists seem to be hemlock and measure 6" x 8 ¼" spaced 3' on center. These are supported at third points by 12" unpeeled hemlock logs surfaced on the top and bottom. Spruce clapboards 3/8" to ½" x 5 ½" x 47" to 49" long are spaced 3" to 3 ¼" to the weather and are nailed with machine cut

¹¹ Carroll, 1969, 1-3.

nails. Corner board pairs measure $7/8'' \times 4-3/8''$ and $7/8'' \times 5-3/8''$. The wall posts extend past the 2nd floor level about 3' 6" somewhat akin to balloon framing.

The wall plates measure $6-3/4'' \times 7''$. The rafters rest directly on the plate and extend 24" beyond the wall to form the boxed in cornice. The rafters measure $4'' \times 6''$ and are spaced on 4' centers. Collar ties, $14'' \times 6''$, are notched $1-1/2''$ into the rafters at about midway or about 8' above the floor. These are nailed to the rafter with cut spikes. At the ridge, the rafters butt each other on a plumb cut and are held together with a 1" wooden gusset plate. The spruce roof sheathing measures $1'' \times 10''$ to $15''$ wide and lies parallel with the wall plates.¹²

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: A rough-cut granite step is placed at the entrance doors on the east façade and dates to the historical time period. A wooden ramp now sits over this stone. To make the restrooms accessible, original steps were removed at some time and a wooden bridge was added connecting to a concrete pad and gravel path on the north side of the building. The bridge is the width of the double doors and is approximately 4' long spanning the sloped grade between the path and the building.
6. Chimneys: Two brick chimneys. The one on the north gable-end is original and is straight with a corbelled top. The south chimney dates to about 1908. It is also brick but narrower with a smaller corbelled lip.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: As originally constructed, there were double doors on the east, south, and west sides and a single door leading to a stairway on the northeast corner. This single door was removed along with the stairway around 1908-1910 and replaced with a single two-over-two double-hung sash. Prior to 1894, a double door was added to the north side and the two windows on that side were repositioned together west of the door. Currently, there are four exterior doorways, one on each façade of the first floor. Each entry is a wood and glazed double door with wood frames. A pediment lintel sits over the doors on the west and east facades. There may be a lintel over the south door that is obscured by shingles.
 - b. Windows and shutters: Originally, there were no windows on the east and west sides. Earlier six-over-six double-hung sashes were replaced between 1908 and 1910 by the current two-over-two double-hung sashes with plain wood frames. Two sets of two-over-two double-hung sashes were added to flank the original double doors on the east façade around 1910. The double door on the west side, facing the water, had the window to the north added by 1893. The south gable-end is the only façade that retains its original door and window placement. Windows on the second floor are in their original location but the ones on the north gable-end were lengthened by 1919.

¹² Carroll, 1969, 3.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof is gabled and covered with wooden shingles capped at the ridge with comb boards.
- b. Cornice, eaves: There is a 24" eave overhang and a 12" to 14" gable overhang with flat fascia and soffit boards.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: A drawing of the floor plan is attached. The interior has been remodeled and an updated floor plan is also attached.
2. Stairways: There is a single-run stairway from the east side entrance. The stair is partially enclosed by wooden partition walls with a handrail on the north partition.
3. Flooring: Original floorboards remain in the three rooms on the first floor (not including the restroom area). The wider boards found throughout the majority of the first floor run in a north/south direction. In the room that served as the kitchen during the apartment time period, the floor boards are narrow and run in an east/west direction. Floorboards are painted or, in the case of the kitchen, unfinished. The floors of the restroom area, located in the north one-third of the building, are covered in linoleum.
4. Walls and ceiling finish: Walls are sheathed with horizontal painted boards up to chair rail height and then narrow boards above that with the exception of the restroom area and the east wall which has wide boards above and below chair rail height. Several partition walls were constructed during the apartment-era time period. Two walls running in a west/east orientation divided the main space into a long narrow room. On the north side of this long room, an opening allowed entry to the apartment-era single restroom and ended at the enclosed the stair. This partition and the west wall of the long narrow room, was sheathed with a fiberboard covering with a strip of painted trim molding at chair rail height.

The south partition wall of the narrow room was interrupted by two door openings and a painted brick chimney stack. Of the two doorways, one led into a room in the southwest corner known as the "office" and the other led to a room in the southeast corner known as the "kitchen." The long partition wall was simply framed and sheathed with wide boards below chair rail height and narrow boards above. The partition between the office and the kitchen is believed to also date to the apartment-era and was also sheathed with wide boards to chair rail height and narrow boards above that. The west wall of the office and a corner of the south wall was sheathed in the lath and plaster believed to date to the ship store and market time period. The ceiling throughout the historic apartment section is sheathed in narrow boards.

At the north end of the building, in the modern restroom area, openings were cut in the partition wall in 1953 to create the male and female restrooms and using the existing doorway as the opening to the new utility closet/pipe space between the two. This partition

is currently sheathed in drywall from floor to ceiling. When the restrooms were rebuilt in 1998, framing exposed at the time showed evidence of plaster ceilings in these rooms and a doorway that would have opened into the long narrow space now occupied by the stairway.¹³ The ceiling in the restroom and waiting area is currently sheathed in wide painted boards.

On the attic level, walls and ceiling are unfinished and the framing and boards are exposed. A small room at the south end was constructed sometime after the apartment-era. The walls of this room are simply framed with studs and horizontal narrow wood boards. The room dimensions are approximately 12' x 12' with a door on the north wall for entry into the room. The chimney stack from the kitchen and one window from the south gable-end are included in this room. The walls of the room are approximately 8' tall and do not meet the roof level in the center of the attic but join with where the gable roof slopes down on east wall.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors and door jambs throughout all date to the apartment-era and were either four or five panel wood doors. Door jamb molding profiles varied between rooms. Documentation of these different profiles and their locations are shown in the HABS field sketches. Exterior doors are all wood double doors with glazing. The lower one-third of the north doors has four horizontal recessed panels on the lower half and a single fixed sash each on the upper half. The east double doors have a single horizontal recessed panel below and a four-light fixed sash on each door above. The west side doors have been altered and currently have a single horizontal recessed panel in the bottom one-third of each door; what had been the upper sash area is now covered with wood planks of varying sizes leaving a smaller opening for the glazing. The upper one-third of each door is now a two-light fixed sash divided by a vertical mullion. The south double door has a single horizontal recessed panel below and a four-light fixed sash above.
- b. Windows: Window fenestration was added and/or moved on all façades with the exception of south façade which has the original. The current windows all date to the apartment-era and are all two-over-two sliding sash. The north gable end has two second floor windows, two-over-two, double-hung sash, that were enlarged to their current size and shape around 1919. To the west of the door on the first floor, two two-over-two, double-hung sashes sit side by side. These were moved to this location sometime in the late-nineteenth century when the double doors were added to this side. On far north corner of the east wall, there is a single two-over-two, double-hung sash that replaced a doorway around 1916.

In a photograph from 1893, on the west façade, to the north of the double doors, there was a large opening though it is hard to tell what the windows are. By 1919, the fenestration is in their current configuration on this façade; one two-over-two double hung sash to the north of the double doors and one immediately to the south where the

¹³ Chamberlain, 120.

molding of the frame is abutting the door frame. The molding around the windows throughout are flat boards with a rounded sill that meets the interior wall at chair rail height. Original window lights were all 6-over-6 as seen in historic photographs. Current fenestration dates to between 1900 and 1919.

6. Decorative features and trim: On the exterior, the door surrounds on the east and west walls are capped by pointed wood lintels. On the east doorway lintel, there is the unpainted silhouette of a duck for which the building is named.
7. Hardware: Cast iron thumb latches and keyhole plates are on all of the exterior doors. On the first floor of the south wall, the east window has a single sash lock of a unique “teapot” shaped design, the patent for which dates to the late nineteenth century.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Two chimneys were built to accommodate stove heat. The north gable-end chimney is the original chimney and is currently completely enclosed by paneling on the first floor and by lath strips in the attic. The south chimney is smaller and was built during the apartment-era. It was covered with gypsum plaster throughout and had two openings for the stove and the pipe. The chimney was rehabilitated in 2019 and the openings were changed to accommodate a different orientation for the stove as well as an opening for clean out. The stack of this chimney passed through the space of the small room in the attic but there were no stove openings on this level. There are no fireplaces.
 - b. Electricity: It is not known when electricity was added but the current wiring and panel are up to date.
 - c. Plumbing: A single bathroom added during the apartment-era was located on west façade and included the exterior double doors as part of the wall (which may account for the altered panels and sashes of these doors). This bathroom was removed during the 2018 remodel of the interior. A new sink has since been added in this space.

In 1953, the NPS added public restrooms to the north one-third of the building dividing the building into two separate spaces. Water storage and pressure tanks were added in the attic at this time. The public restrooms were rehabilitated by the NPS in 1998.

- D. Site: The building is situated along the northwest shore of Little Cranberry Island also known as Islesford. Its foundation sits approximately 4’ above the mean high tide line. To the north and approximately 75’ behind the building is the Islesford Historical Museum built in 1927 at the behest of William O. Sawtelle. A lawn area in between the two buildings is maintained by the NPS. The whole site including the museum is approximately one acre. Approximately 25’ to the south of the Blue Duck is a concrete boat ramp known as the Town Landing which is accessed by an asphalt road that runs perpendicular to both buildings and is maintained by the town.

Part III. Sources of Information

A. Architectural Drawings:

Alterations to the Blue Duck, NPS drawing, 1953.

Field survey drawing showing the existing floor plan for the first and second floors, NPS drawing, 1992.

Boundary Survey showing the Blue Duck and the Islesford Historical Museum, NPS drawing, 2007.

Proposal for Alterations to the Blue Duck by the Islesford Boatworks, 2017.

B. Early Views:

Note that the following views appear in: Carroll, O.W. "Architectural Survey Report, the Blue Duck, Islesford Maine, Acadia National Park." National Park Service, 1969.

Bragg, Tintype photography, "Oldest known photograph taken of The Blue Duck," view of the south and west elevations, July 4, 1870; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Williston, B.T. "View from the Northwest," photograph of the Blue Duck, view of the south and east, showing original windows on the south gable and no windows on the east wall, ca. 1880s; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid., "View of Southwest End of Building," photograph of the Blue Duck, looking south, showing original 6-over-6 lights and chimney cap. Also showing pier associated with the Blue Duck no longer extant, ca. 1895; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid., "View of Southwest End of the Building," photograph of the Blue Duck looking at the north gable-end, showing the six-over-six light sash and the smaller windows on the attic level, ca. 1895; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid., "William Sawtell Standing in West Doorway of The Blue Duck," photograph of the Blue Duck looking south showing changed fenestration on the north gable-end, added chimney to the south and current configuration of windows and doors, ca. 1916; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid., "View of Blue Duck from Northwest," photograph of the Blue Duck looking south and east, showing current windows and door on the east wall, ca. 1919; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid., "Interior View of North Room," photograph of the interior, north room looking east showing partition, wall and ceiling boards, ca. 1919; copy negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

Ibid, "Interior View of North," photograph of the interior, north room looking west showing partition, wall and ceiling boards, and stove, ca. 1919; negative, Acadia National Park Archives.

C. Bibliography:

Carroll, O.W. "Architectural Survey Report, the Blue Duck, Islesford Maine, Acadia National Park." National Park Service, 1969.

Chamberlain, Andrew B. "Historic Furnishings Report, Hadlock Store (the "Blue Duck"), Islesford, ME, Acadia National Park." National Park Service, 2006.

National Park Service. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, "Islesford Historical Museum and the Blue Duck Ships Store, 1979.

Scott, John A. "Blue Duck Ships Store Historic Paint Finishes Study, Little Cranberry Island, Acadia National Park." National Park Service, 2004.

D. Supplemental Material:

Digital photographs taken by NPS staff to document existing conditions on the interior and exterior, taken January 2018 and November 2019.

Field sketches drawn by Hunter Hughes, June 2018.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was sponsored by the National Park Service and Acadia National Park. The documentation was undertaken by Gail Gladstone, Cultural Resources Program Manager for Acadia National Park, Hunter Hughes, project manager for the Islesford Boatworks, Brie Abbe, large-format photography, and Josh Winer, large-format photography. The large-format photography and field sketches with measurements were completed during the summer of 2018. The project historian was Gail Gladstone who conducted all research and wrote the historical information sections (Part I). The architectural information section (Part II) was written by Gladstone.

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
(Hadlock Store, Islesford Market)
HABS No. ME-170 (page 13)

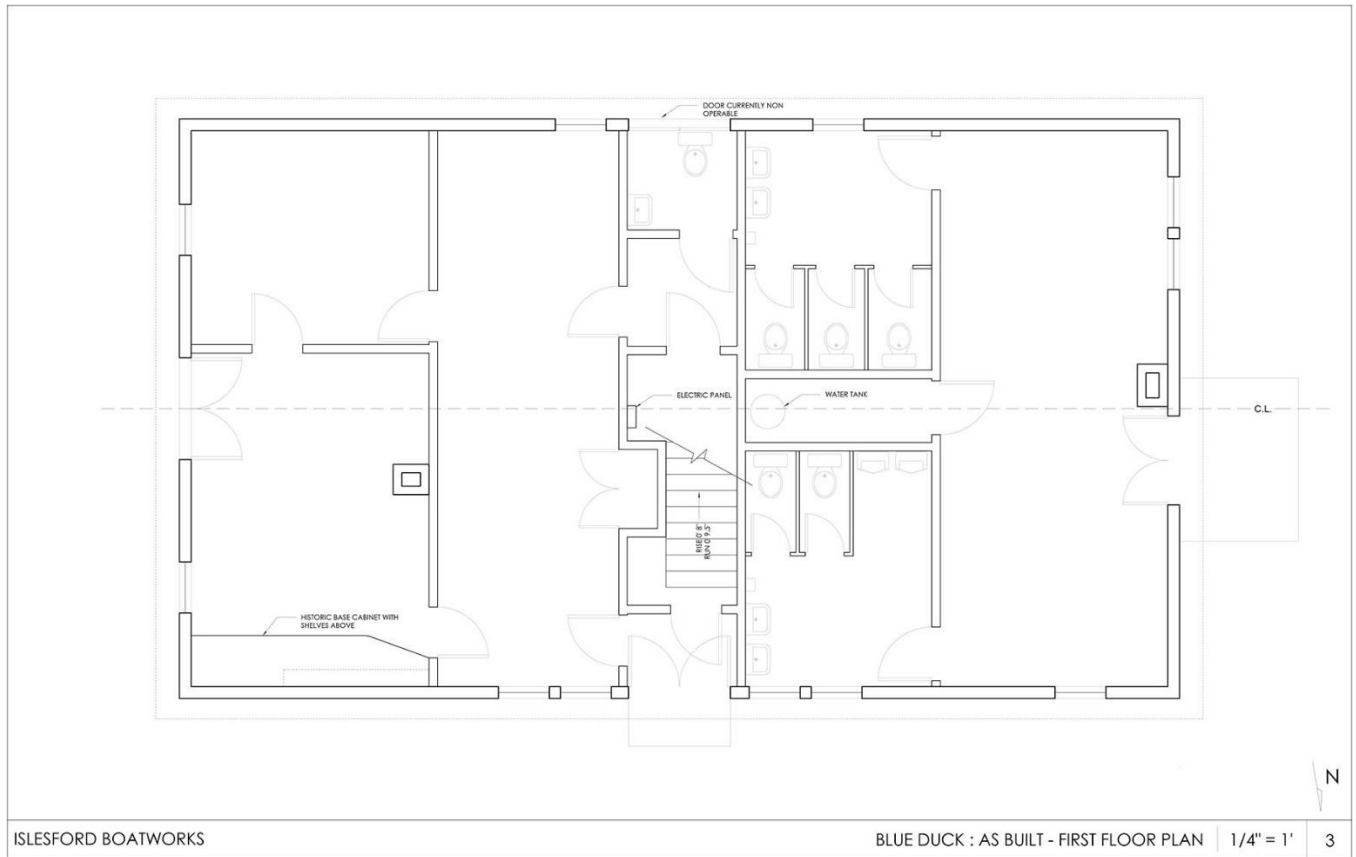


Figure 1: The Blue Duck Ships Store, Historic First Floor Plan; produced for Islesford Boatworks, October 1, 2017.

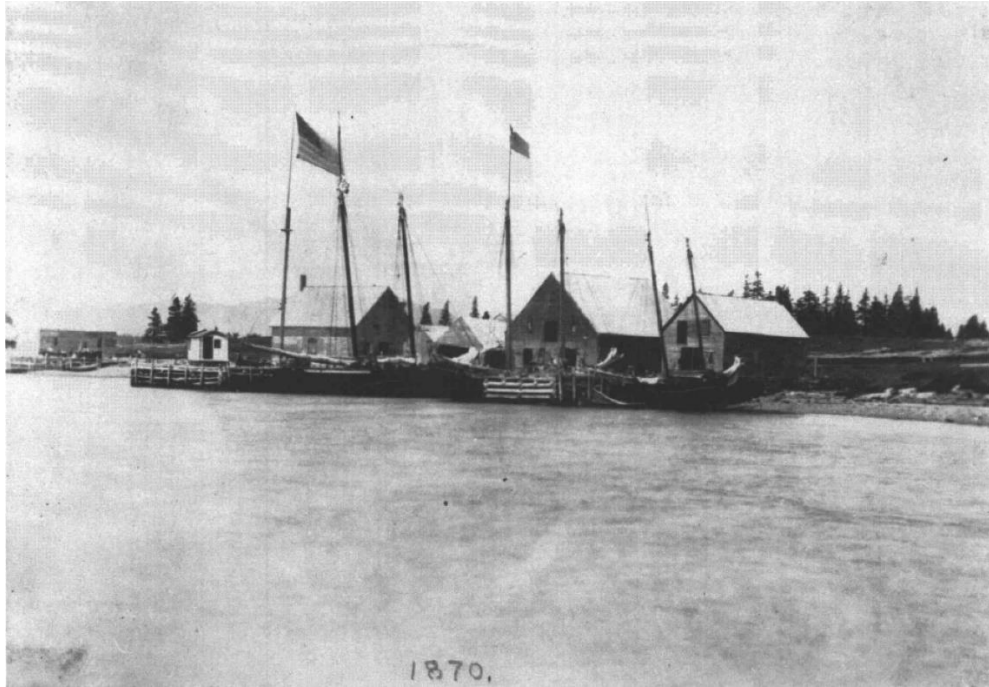


Figure 2: Waterfront view of The Blue Duck from the south, July 4, 1870.

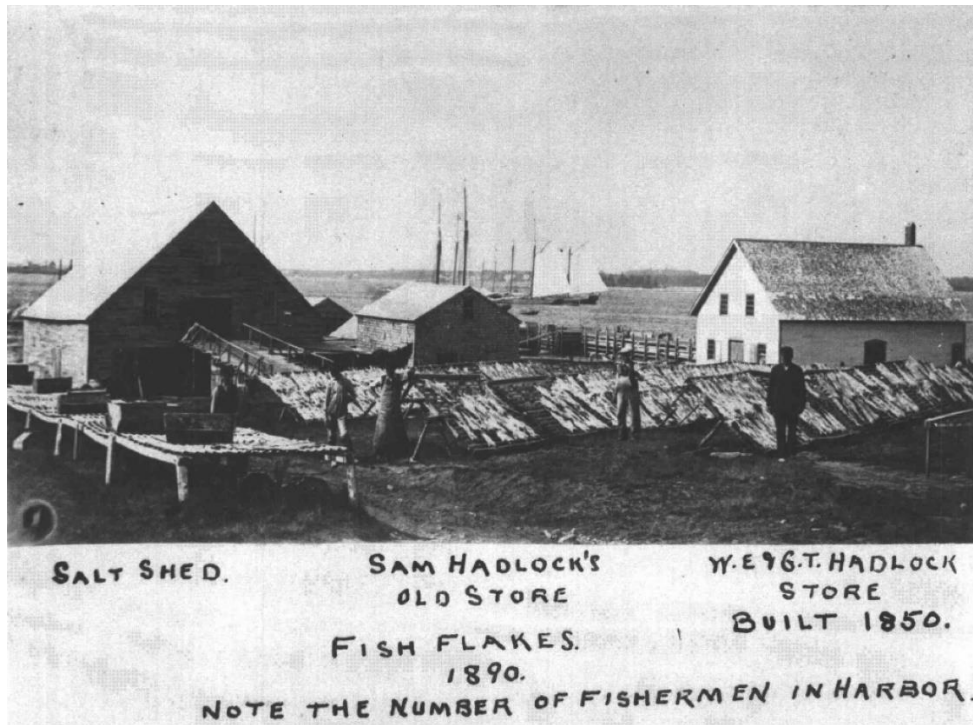


Figure 3: View of The Blue Duck from the southwest, showing south and east elevations, when it operated as W.E. & G.T. Hadlock Store; B. T. Williston, ca. 1880s.

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
(Hadlock Store, Islesford Market)
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Figure 4: View of the former pier and the north gable end of The Blue Duck, ca. 1895.



Figure 5: View of William Sawtell standing in north doorway of The Blue Duck in 1916.



Figure 6: View of the north gable front of The Blue Duck as Islesford Market in 1900.



Figure 7: View of the north and east elevations of The Blue Duck in 1919.

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
(Hadlock Store, Islesford Market)
HABS No. ME-170 (page 17)



Figure 8: Interior view of The Blue Duck, North Room, looking east, 1919.

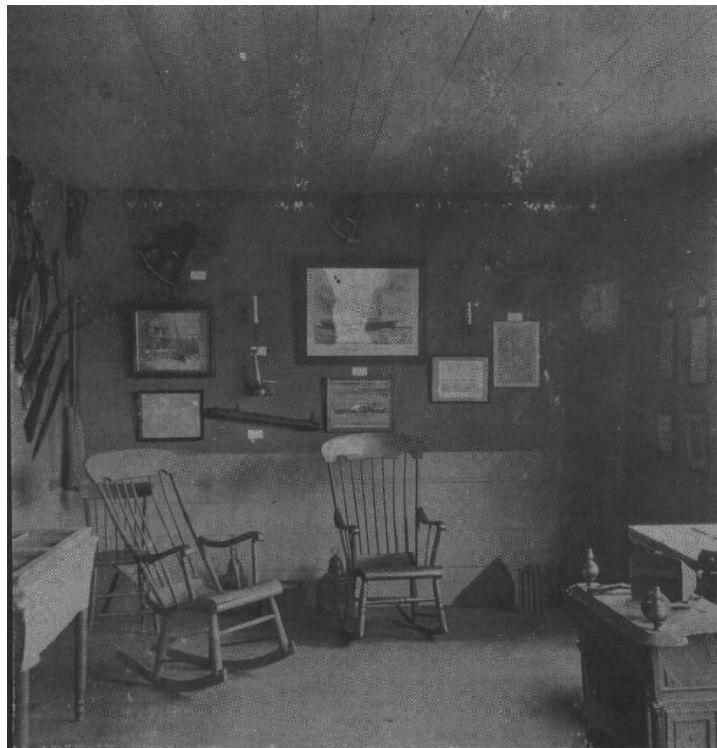


Figure 9: Interior view of The Blue Duck, North Room, looking west, 1919.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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ADDENDUM TO:
BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
(Hadlock Store)
(Islesford Market)
Acadia National Park
Harborside on Hadlock Cove, Little Cranberry Island
Islesford vicinity
Hancock County
Maine

HABS ME-170

INDEX TO BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Brie Abbe, Josh Winer, photographers, 2018

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| ME-170-1 | View of the Blue Duck from the northeast, showing the north gable and east elevation |
| ME-170-2 | View of the Blue Duck from the southwest, showing south gable and west elevation |
| ME-170-3 | View of the west elevation at low tide |
| ME-170-4 | General view looking northeast of the surrounding landscape |
| ME-170-5 | Close up view of the double doors at the east entrance |
| ME-170-6 | View of the side-by-side windows on the east facade next to the double doors |
| ME-170-7 | Interior view of the south center partition (dating to the apartment-era time period), looking south and west |
| ME-170-8 | Interior view of the south center partition, looking south and east |
| ME-170-9 | Interior view of the former kitchen (dating to the apartment era period) looking west, showing shelving and cabinets believed to date to the Hadlock store era |
| ME-170-10 | Architectural view of the southeast window |
| ME-170-11 | Interior view of the former kitchen room looking west at the center partition wall and kitchen/office partition (believed to date to the apartment-era time period) |
| ME-170-12 | Interior view of the former office (dating to the apartment-era time period) looking west, showing cabinets and lath and plaster wall dating to the Hadlock store era |
| ME-170-13 | Interior view of the attic looking south. Stud wall room is believed to date to Sawtelle's ownership |

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
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ME-170-14

Interior view of the attic looking north

ME-170-15

Detail view of the display panel constructed by the "Three Islesford Painters." Panels are made from birch branches stretched with burlap and mounted to the west wall in the attic

ME 5-LICRIS, 1-

(ISLE^SFORD)

65

MAINE
STATE

HANCOCK
COUNTY

LITTLE CRANBERRY ISL.
TOWN or VICINITY

STRUCTURE

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE

(ME-170)

Harborside on Hadlock Cove. Built ca. 1850.
6 sheets (1976, incl. site plan, plans,
elevations); field records. NPS

Card prepared 1982

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~~BS ME~~

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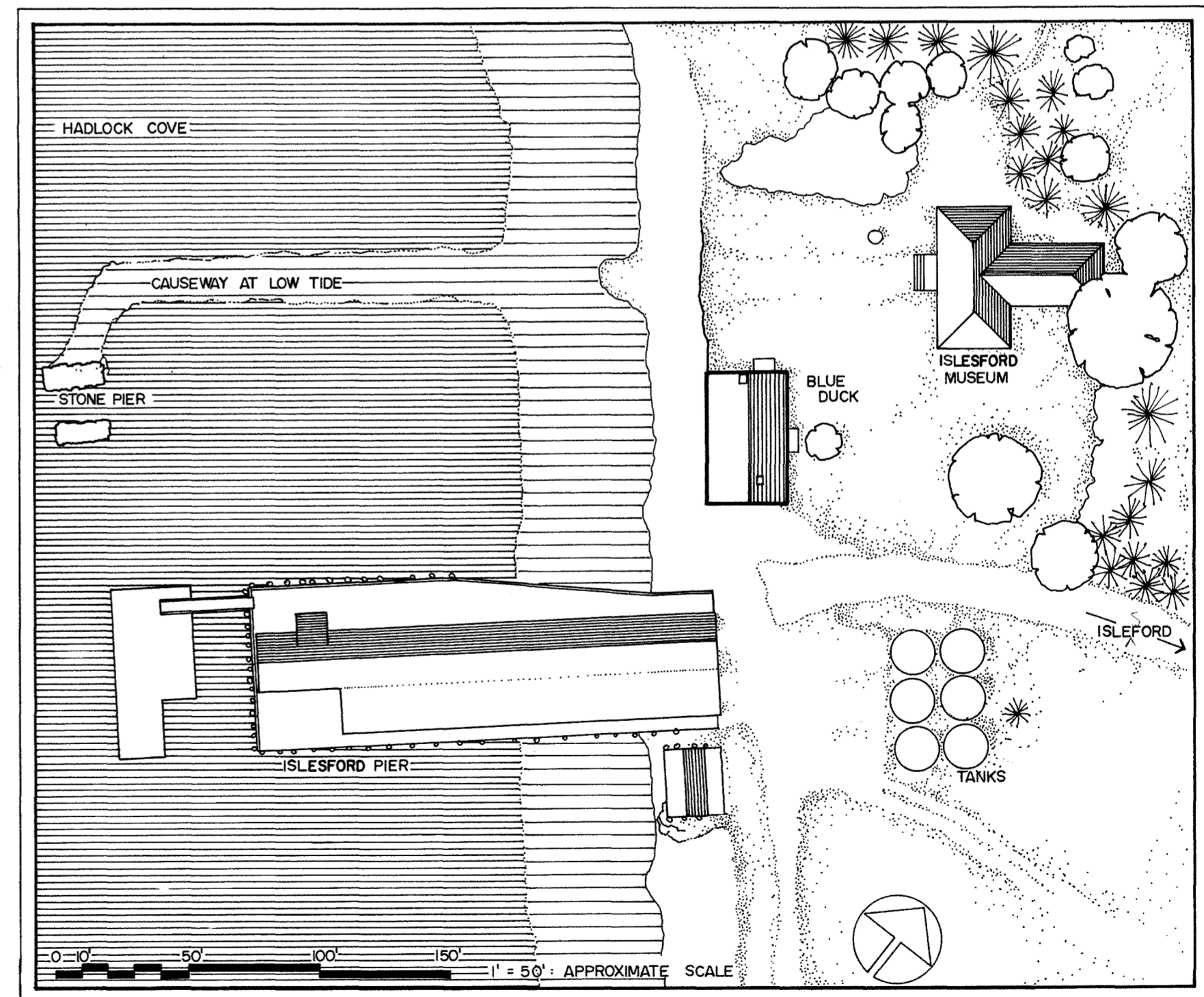
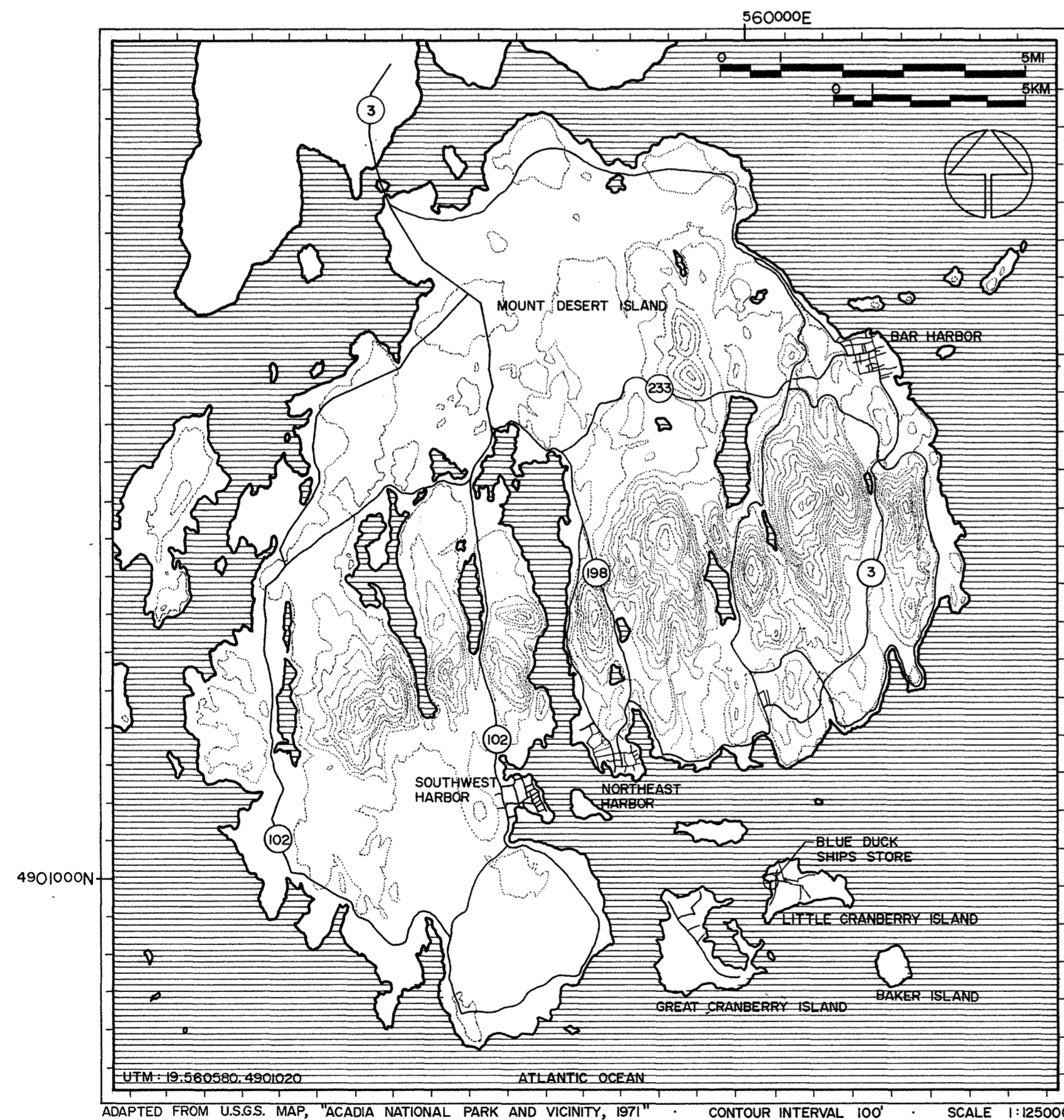
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY IN COOPERATION WITH THE NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN POPPELIERS, CHIEF OF HABS, THE PROJECT WAS COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1976 AT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY FIELD OFFICE ON MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, MAINE, BY JACK W. SCHAFER (UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI) PROJECT SUPERVISOR; STEPHEN ENGLAND (UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI) PROJECT FOREMAN; AND ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS ARTHUR L. H. EDWARDS (TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE) AND LENNARD ROBERTS (CORNELL UNIVERSITY).

THE BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE

BUILT AROUND 1850 BY EDWIN HADLOCK TO SUPPLANT A STORE BEGUN IN 1808 BY HIS FATHER SAMUEL, THE BUILDING REMAINED A SHIPS STORE UNTIL THE 1890s WHEN IT BECAME THE ISLESFORD MARKET. IN 1918 WM. SAWTELLE PURCHASED THE BUILDING TO HOUSE THE ISLESFORD HISTORICAL COLLECTION. THE NAME *BLUE DUCK* ORIGINATED AROUND 1918 WHEN SAWTELLE PAINTED SEVERAL DUCK DECOYS TO MATCH THE BUILDING'S TRIM AND MOUNTED ONE ON THE NORTH GABLE.



DRAWN BY: JACK SCHAFER

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UNDER DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

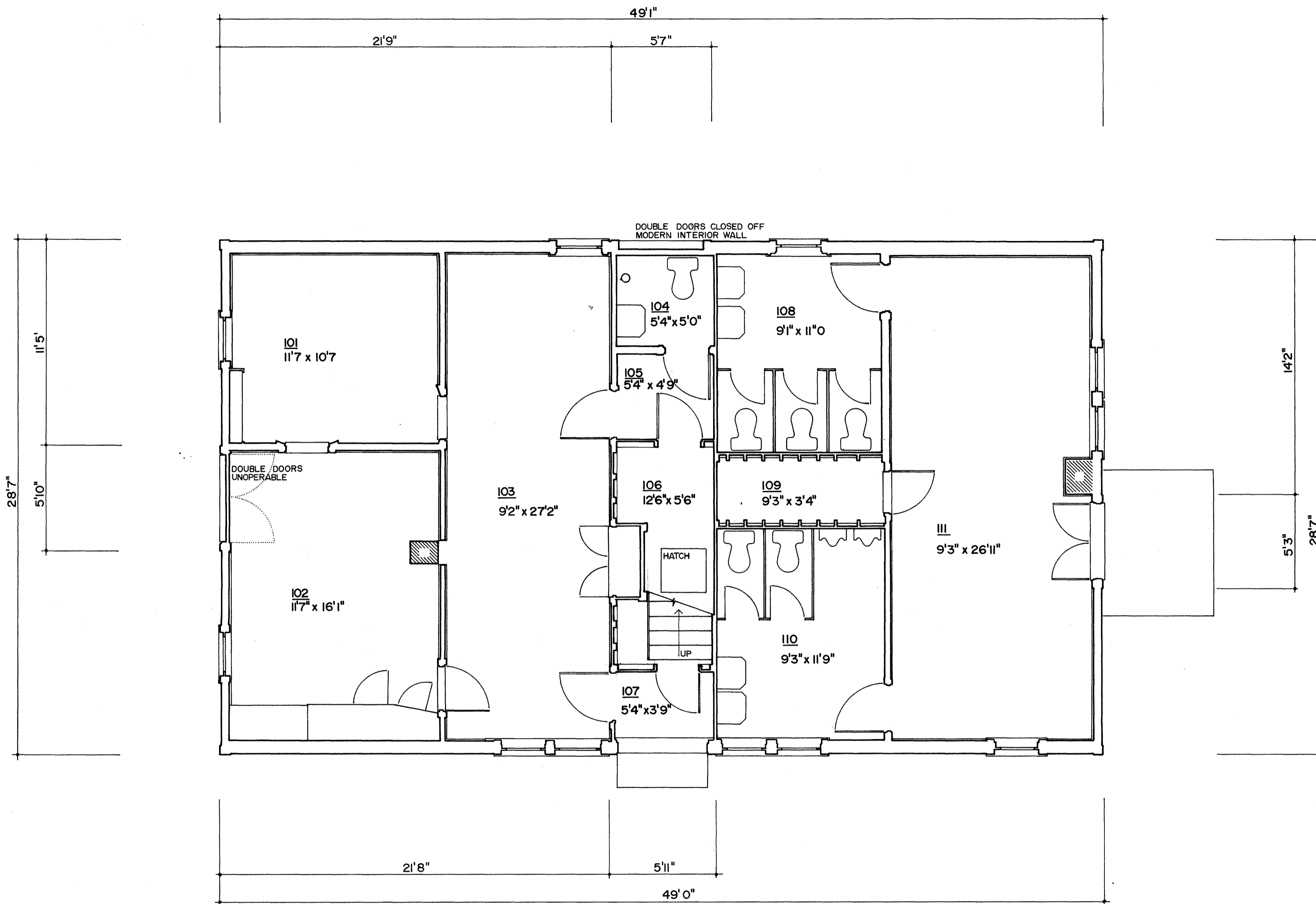
BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE

HARBORSIDE ON HADLOCK COVE, ISLESFORD, LITTLE CRANBERRY ISLAND, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

SURVEY NO.
ME-
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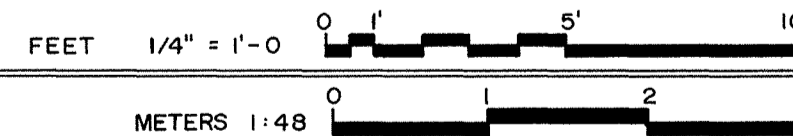
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BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 6 SHEETS

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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTE:
 ALL THRESHOLDS AS SHOWN.
 MODERN FIXTURES AND PARTITIONING IN
 ROOMS 108, 109, 110.
 MODERN INTERIOR WALL SHEATHING IN
 ROOMS 101, 108, 110, III.



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BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE

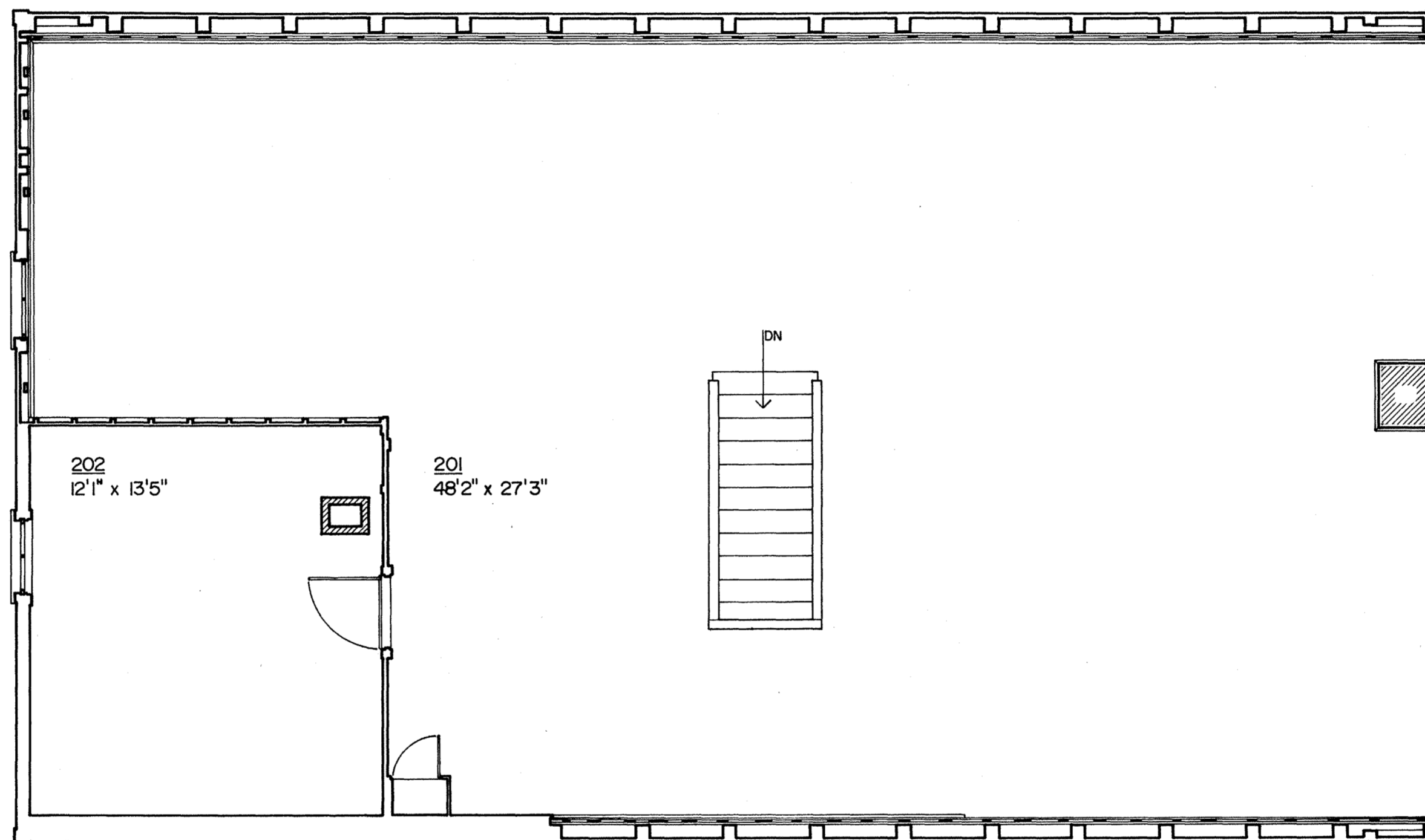
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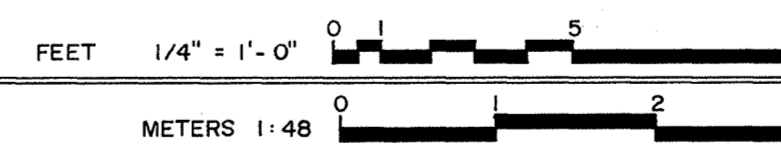
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN



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BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE

HARBORSIDE ON HADLOCK COVE, ISLESFORD, LITTLE CRANBERRY ISLAND, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

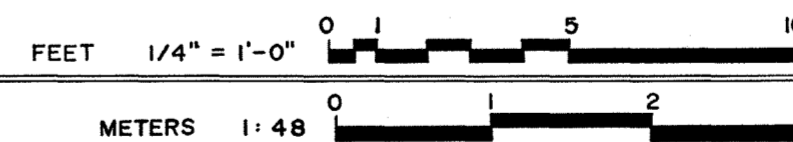
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NORTHEAST ELEVATION



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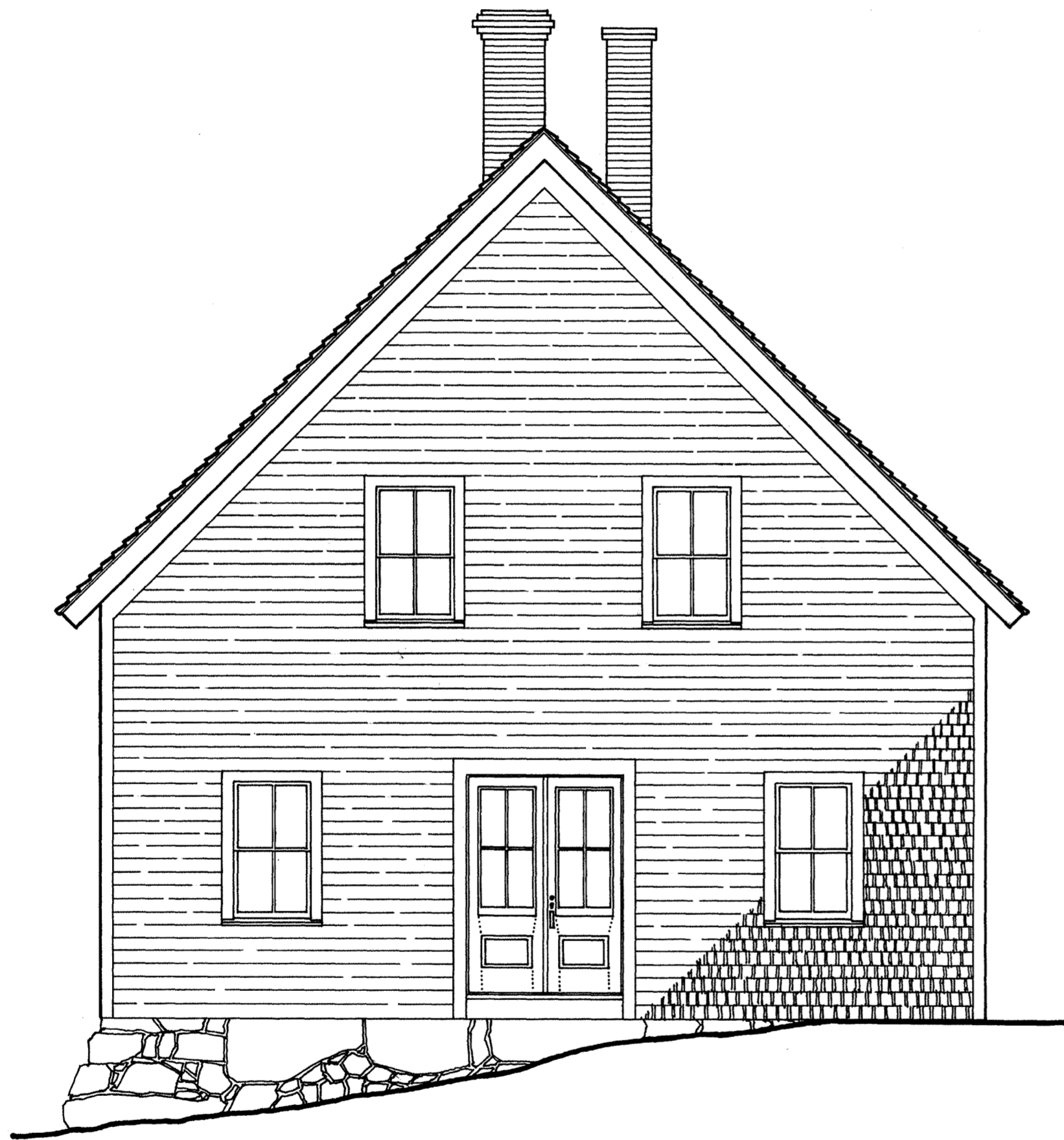
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
 HARBORSIDE ON HADLOCK COVE, ISLEFORD, LITTLE CRANBERRY ISLAND, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

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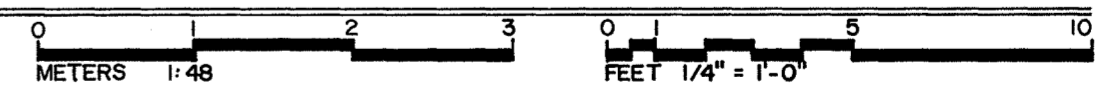
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SOUTHEAST ELEVATION



NORTHWEST ELEVATION



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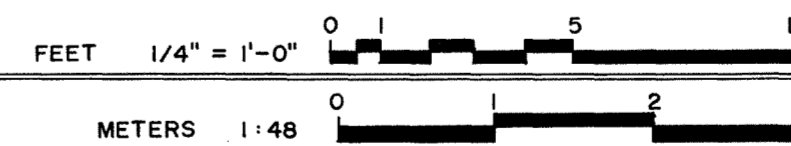
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SOUTHWEST ELEVATION



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NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

BLUE DUCK SHIPS STORE
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