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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: Dixmont Town House  
Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_  
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: 702 Western Ave (Rt. 202/9)  
City or town: Dixmont State: Maine County: Penobscot  
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a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  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 at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_\_\_ national \_\_\_\_\_ statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D

		SHRO	5/19/14
Signature of certifying official/Title:			Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>			
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

**DIXMONT TOWN HOUSE**

Name of Property

**PENOBSCOT, MAINE**

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**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:)

*Alvin Oberkatz*  
Signature of the Keeper

6/27/14  
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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

1

1

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT / City Hall

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The building has a granite stone foundation, asphalt roof and clapboard siding. The window sash are covered with protective board shutters.

**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.)

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**Summary Paragraph**

The circa 1836 Dixmont Town House is located on the south side of Western Avenue (Route 202/9) in the rural Penobscot County town of Dixmont. The building is set between a stand of deciduous trees and a small, grassy lawn, and it is oriented with the ridge of the front-gable roof running parallel to the road. It is a one-story, three-bay wide by two-bay long, timber frame building with a granite foundation and has a new asphalt roof. Painted weatherboards are the siding on the north, west and east elevations and shingle siding is on the south elevation. Windows have twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash with single-leaf board shutters. The east gable wall has an entrance at the northeast corner with a batten door. Recently a 1940s era hip-roof addition on the west elevation has been removed and two sash windows and a central door re-inserted into their original locations.

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**Narrative Description**

The Dixmont Town House is a modest, vernacular building built in a very plain style in approximately 1836. The massed building has a rectangular foot print and measures 35 ½ by

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40 ½ feet. Narrow corner boards mark the edges of the building, and a narrow, tapered rake and modest corner returns ornament the gable ends. In a style reminiscent of late 18<sup>th</sup> or earlier 19th century buildings the Town House has a simple boxed cornice with crown moulding and the rake trim and eaves barely extend beyond the vertical wall planes. A water table is present on the two side elevations.

Both the south and north elevations are two bays wide and contain widely, but evenly spaced twelve-over-twelve sash windows positioned snug to the eaves. The east elevation contains a single window, located in the center of the wall, and the aforementioned batten door. On the front wall is a central, batten door flanked by sash windows. Positioned in front of the door is a low, open porch and ramp with a narrow wooden balustrade.

The front door and windows are in their historic positions, and the sash are reproductions. When the porch was added in circa 1940 the two window bays were turned into doorways and the original door bay covered over. At that time the original sash were moved to the west wall of the addition. After the addition was removed the window bays and door were reestablished, and the original west windows were replicated with new, wooden, true-divided-light sash. Unfortunately the newly installed front door is of batten rather than six-panel-construction. The original door is extant and stored in the building, but it is currently too large for the opening.

The interior consists of a single large room that retains integrity of association, feeling, and design, and to a lesser extent, materials and workmanship. The walls retain their wide-board wainscoting over which is intact plaster. Interestingly, some of the wainscot features beaded edges, while others are plain. Corner posts are visible in the corners of the room, and the floor is of wide pine. Non-historic crown moulding and baseboard trim the walls and the plaster-over-accordion lath ceiling has been replaced with drywall. There is a small, platform built into the floor under the back window; marks and scars in the wainscot behind the platform suggest the former presence of either a railing or low-walled enclosure. Low benches located in the room are made of old, hand planed planks, some of which feature beaded edges and hand-forged nail holes. The roof system is notable for its three original, hewn king-post trusses, which contain two sets of rafter chords, as well as substantial diagonal wind braces at the major purlins.

The date of the building is based on the date of the (unregistered) deed, April 3, 1836, by which the land was transferred from John A. Harris to the Town of Dixmont. However, based on the proportions of the building, the construction details, including the lack of sawn members, and the small Federal-bead used on the wainscot and delicate ovolo mouldings on the window sash, it is possible that the building either predates the deed on its current, or another, location. This assertion is not supported by local tradition, however.

Between June of 2007 and the fall of 2013 this building was restored by the Town of Dixmont, along with volunteers from the community. When possible, original materials, including the foundation stones and interior floor, were retained and repaired. Sills, window frames, sash and clapboards were replaced in-kind and only as needed. The front elevation was replicated based on photographs and physical evidence. With the exception of the now-missing

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chimney, the new front ramp and steps, and the batten (not six-panel) front door, the current building closely resembles a photograph taken of it at the turn of the twentieth century.

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## 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 within the past 50 years

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**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

c. 1836-c. 1952

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

c. 1836

c.1940

\_\_\_\_\_

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

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

UNKNOWN

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Dixmont Town House is a building erected circa 1836 to serve as the locus of governmental functions for the Penobscot County town of Dixmont. Prior to the middle decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century governmental functions in many rural Maine towns were held in a town-built meeting house that also served as the town's religious edifice. As the century progressed, communities increasingly abandoned their meeting houses, built town houses for civic business and placed their churches in separate buildings. A town house is a building in which the local community would gather for elections or town meetings, the later of which are the annual events forming the political backbone of small town democracy in Maine. As opposed to a town hall, which might have a stage or additional rooms for offices or fraternal organizations, most town houses consist of a single large assembly room, sometimes furnished with benches or seats, and perhaps a raised platform or dais at one end.<sup>1</sup> As an example of the earliest incarnation of purely secular municipal buildings in Maine, the Dixmont Town House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its association with the political and governmental history of the town. The period of significance commences in 1836, when the building was erected and continues until 1952, the last year town meeting was held in the Town House.

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

As was the law in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Commonwealth of Massachusetts, any townships in the District of Maine that wished to formally incorporate were required to meet certain requirements, including building a meeting house, setting aside at least three lots for public use and settling a [Protestant] minister. These meeting houses were utilized both for religious services and for town business.<sup>2</sup> This requirement may not have been strictly enforced in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in Maine (the establishment of any official church met with some significant resistance in many parts of the District of Maine) and it was not included in the Constitution of the state, adopted in 1820.<sup>3</sup> While there only needed to be one meeting house in a town, there could and eventually usually were additional churches. As towns grew and various religious societies were established in scattered neighborhoods and settlements the dual function of the

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<sup>1</sup> While this distinction between town house and town hall holds in the majority, the terms are at times used interchangeably. In some cases an earlier town house will be replaced with a larger, multi-functional town hall but the "town house" name will be retained due to tradition.

<sup>2</sup> William D. Williamson, *The History of the State of Maine*. (Hallowell: Clazier, Masters & Co., 1832) p. 180.

<sup>3</sup> The Maine Constitution states "all persons demeaning themselves peaceably as good members of the State shall be equally under the protection of the laws, and no subordination nor preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious test be required as a qualification for any office or trust, under this State" Maine Constitution 1819, Article 1 Section 3. Official disestablishment did not occur in Massachusetts until 1832.



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“meeting house” evolved into “churches” separate from secular “town houses”. The latter was a civic and governmental building, owned by the town and used to conduct the business of the town.

The Town of Dixmont has a Selectman-Town Meeting form of government. As an example of a direct or participatory form of democracy, the town meeting serves as the legislative body, passing laws and approving the spending of monies. Traditionally a large portion of the town's adult population would attend this meeting, during which local officials are elected, including the board of selectmen, who serve in a part-time capacity as the executive arm of the government, administering, enforcing, and carrying out the decisions made by the town meeting. The town house was also the polling place for local, state and federal elections. In Dixmont, the Town House was used by the residents as the location of most of its annual town meetings and elections from 1836 through c. 1952, and may have periodically been used for polling after this point. The town meeting in Dixmont is still held annually on the third Saturday of March.

According to the records of the town, the first official meeting of the Town of Dixmont, after its incorporation in 1807, was held in the home of Ebenezer Barker. However because many of the early records of the town have been lost, the location of town business in the following years is unknown. More than likely, the town's civic functions, including meetings and elections were held in the town's first meeting house, which was erected prior to 1820. This meeting house, which was located in North Dixmont, was “built by the community at large with all the denominations contributing”<sup>4</sup> - a statement that suggests this building may have had secular functions as well as sacred. At some point prior to 1883 this building was torn down and a Temperance Hall was utilized for a place of worship in North Dixmont.

As recorded in the 1840 census the population of Dixmont had increased to 1,498 residents from only 337 residents thirty years earlier. During the preceding decade two new churches were erected in town: what came to be called the “Old Meeting House” in East Dixmont was erected in 1833-34, and the Gothic/Greek Revival Dixmont Corner Methodist Church (NR: 83000468) the following year. In light of these developments, it is probably not coincidental that in 1836 the town purchased a plot of land near the geographical center of the town and erected an entirely secular Town House in time for the Town Meeting of March 1837.

Numerous town houses survive in the rural communities and small town villages of Maine. The earliest known purpose-built town house may be the Turner Town House, constructed in 1831. This vernacular side-gable building had two entrances under the eaves, unfinished interior walls, and a sloped floor leading to an elevated moderators platform. Although the Wayne Town House of 1840 also has sloped floors, the Turner example is unusual in its side-gable orientation and double doors. During the 1830s, 1840s and 1850s there was a flurry of town house construction throughout the older, more settled parts of the state; most of these were one-story wooden buildings with rectangular footprints and gable roofs, often with simple Greek Revival detailing. By the 1860s some town houses started to become embellished with Italianate details. After the Civil War it was less likely that a town would build a simple town

<sup>4</sup> Dixmont Historical Society Committee, Dixmont Maine 1807-2007, Volume I. (Dixmont, Maine: Dixmont Historical Society Committee, 2007), pages 8 and 173.

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house in favor of a more elaborate, and multi-functional town hall, at times in an elaborate Queen Anne, Stick, Italianate or Colonial Revival style.

Within this broad trend, the Dixmont Town House stands out not for its elaboration but for its simplicity. In proportion, scale, and ornamentation the building looks as if it could have been constructed twenty or more years earlier; it is also not unlike numerous, utilitarian one-room schoolhouses or simple, rural churches that were scattered across the Maine countryside in the nineteenth century. The fact that this town house survived is due in part to its continual use as a public building for over 100 years, but also it also reflects a localized conservatism that did not compel the community need to improve or upgrade the building. As such, the Dixmont Town House is one of those rare buildings that capture the essence of early democratic institutions in rural Maine.

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

Dixmont, Maine is a rural town in Penobscot County, characterized by rolling hills and agricultural intervals. The town was first surveyed in 1792, and shortly thereafter a township of six square miles was set off by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Trustees of Bowdoin College to sell in support of the College. Elijah Dix, for whom the town was later named, purchased the vast majority of the lots (over 20,000 acres) and in turn sold the lots to settlers beginning in 1800 or 1801. Eventually the town coalesced around five crossroad villages, (Dixmont Corner, Dixmont Center, East Dixmont, North Dixmont, and Simpson's Corner), defined in part by the region's topography. According to a description published in the town's recent Comprehensive Plan, each village had "a post office, one or two schools, a gathering place, a mill and a number of businesses. Agriculture and forestry dominated the economy."<sup>5</sup> Following a demographic trend common to this part of Maine, the population of the town peaked in 1850 at 1,605 residents before dropping off to a low of 538 in 1930 before slowly and unsteadily rebounding to a population of 1,065 in the year 2000.

The following history of the Dixmont Town House has been excerpted from Dixmont Maine 1807-2007, Volume I.

**The Town House**

John A. Harris, grandson of Dr. Elijah Dix, on April 3, 1836, sold to the town for the sum of \$1.00 a portion of Lot 71 for a Town House. The March 1837 Town Meeting was held in the newly constructed Town House....The decades of the 1880's and 1890's showed that all Town Meetings were held at the Town House. In 1900 the Dixmont census was at 843. Town meetings continued to be held in the Town House until 1922, at which time they moved to the North Star Grange. Town meetings continued to be held at the Grange until March 1939 when the Grange Hall was lost to fire. Immediate repairs were begun on the Town House.

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<sup>5</sup> Town of Dixmont, [Comprehensive Plan: "Historic & Archaeological Resources]. (Dixmont, Maine, 2008), p. 27.

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The Town House was always in use for state and federal voting regardless of which town building was used for the Town Meetings. At the time of the 1939-40 repairs to the Town House, new voting booths were purchased, wiring was installed and monies were appropriated to insure the Town House against fire.

By 1952, the Town Meetings were changed to the Grange Hall where they continued to be held until the move to the Etna-Dixmont School in the mid 1960s.

[In 1973 a municipal building and fire station was erected on Route 7.]

The Town House continued to be used; the Boy Scouts in the early 1970's, wedding receptions, hunter safety classes and the like. From the late 1980's until 2005 the building was rented to a Newburgh resident who used it as a resale shop and storage facility.<sup>6</sup>

Between 2006 and 2013 the Dixmont Historical Society undertook an extensive and careful restoration of the building. The most dramatic result of this effort has been the removal of the addition installed in 1940 and the reconstruction of the façade wall, returning the building to its original 1836 appearance.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Chadbourne, S. J. "History of the "Old Meetinghouse" and New Union Church at East Dixmont." *Dedicatory Exercises*. Dixmont, Maine, June 28, 1900.

Dixmont Historical Society Committee. *Dixmont Maine 1807-2007*. Dixmont, Maine: Dixmont Historical Society Committee, 2007.

William Chase & Co. *History of Penobscot County, Maine*. Cleveland: William Chase & Co., 1882.

Williamson, William D. *The History of the State of Maine, Volume II*. Hallowell: Glazier, Masters & Co., 1832.

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<sup>6</sup> Dixmont Historical Society Committee, p. 379-380.

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**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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** less than 1/2 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):

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NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 489375 | Northing: 4947759 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Dixmont Town House occupies a portion of the town of Dixmont property depicted on tax map five, lot six. This lot contains 3 1/2 acres forming a long, thin, irregular triangle. Also on the lot is the town's salt and sand shed. A short driveway directly in front of the west elevation of the town house connects Western Ave to a set of walking trails heading south. For the purposes of this nomination the limits of the historic property will be bound by the limits of the lot on the south, west and north, and by the driveway on the west. See also the attached aerial photograph "Dixmont Town House".

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries have been drawn to exclude the non-historic salt and sand shed and walking trails, and include only the Town House and its immediate environs.

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**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: \_\_\_\_\_  
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov  
telephone: (207) 287-1453  
date: 16 April 2014

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**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: Dixmont Town Hosue

City or Vicinity: Dixmont

County: Oxford State: Maine

Photographer: C. Mitchell

Date Photographed: 9 April 2014

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

- 1 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0001.tif  
Dixmont Town House, west façade and north elevation; facing northeast.
- 2 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0002.tif  
North elevation facing south southeast. Salt shed (not included in nomination ) on the right.

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- 3 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0003.tif  
West façade with new stair case and ramp and south elevation; facing northeast.
- 4 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0004.tif  
North and east elevations; facing southeast.
- 5 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0005.tif  
Interior, east end of assembly room with platform; facing east.
- 6 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0006.tif  
Interior, assembly room facing northeast.
- 7 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0007.tif  
Cased corner post; facing southeast.
- 8 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0008.tif  
Wainscot on side walls demonstrating inconsistent use of edge beading. Facing south.
- 9 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0009.tif  
Original window sash with ovolo-moulded muntin. North wall, facing northeast.
- 10 of 10 ME\_Penobscot County\_Dixmont Town House\_0010.tif  
King post truss in roof; 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.).

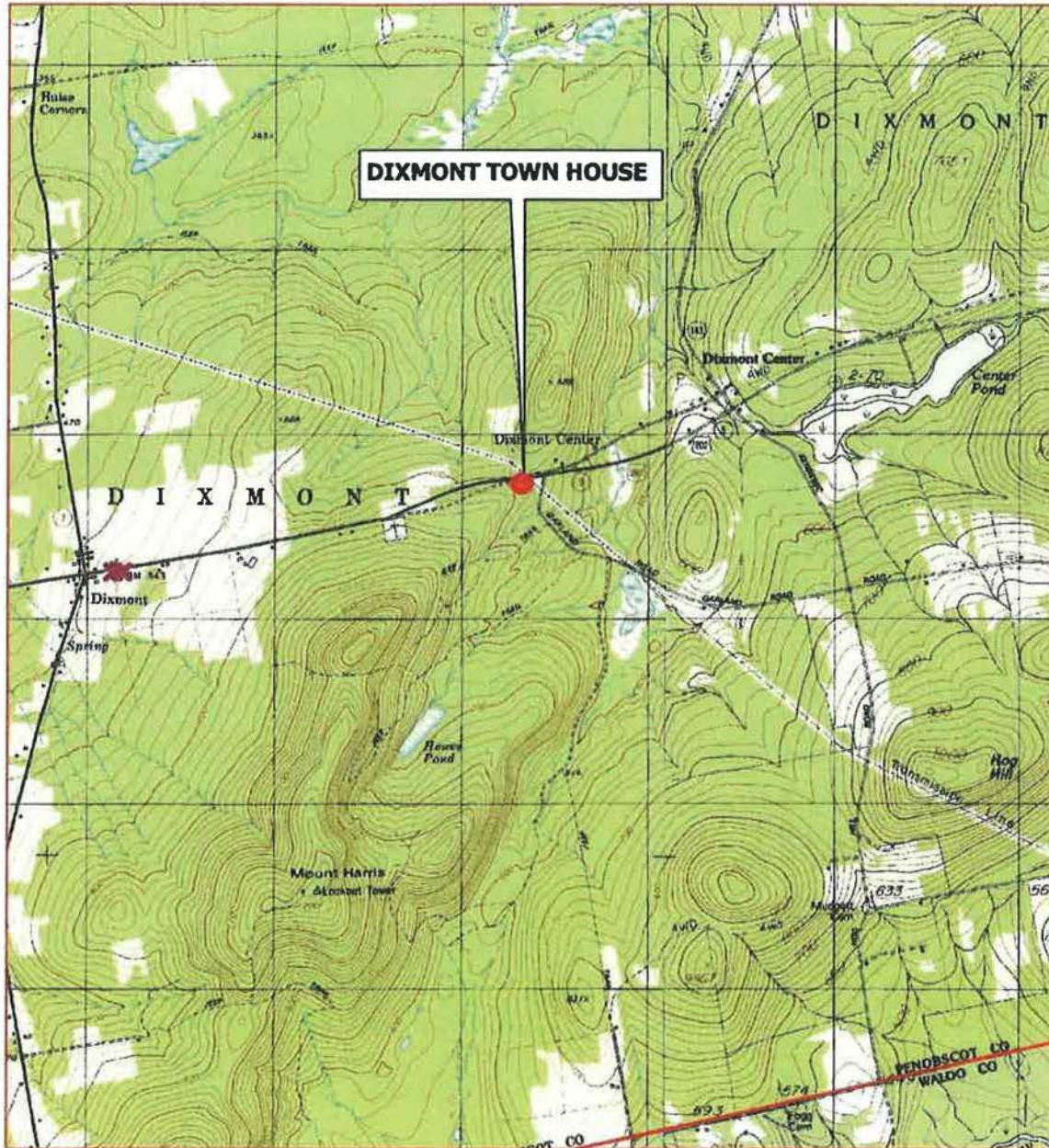
**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.


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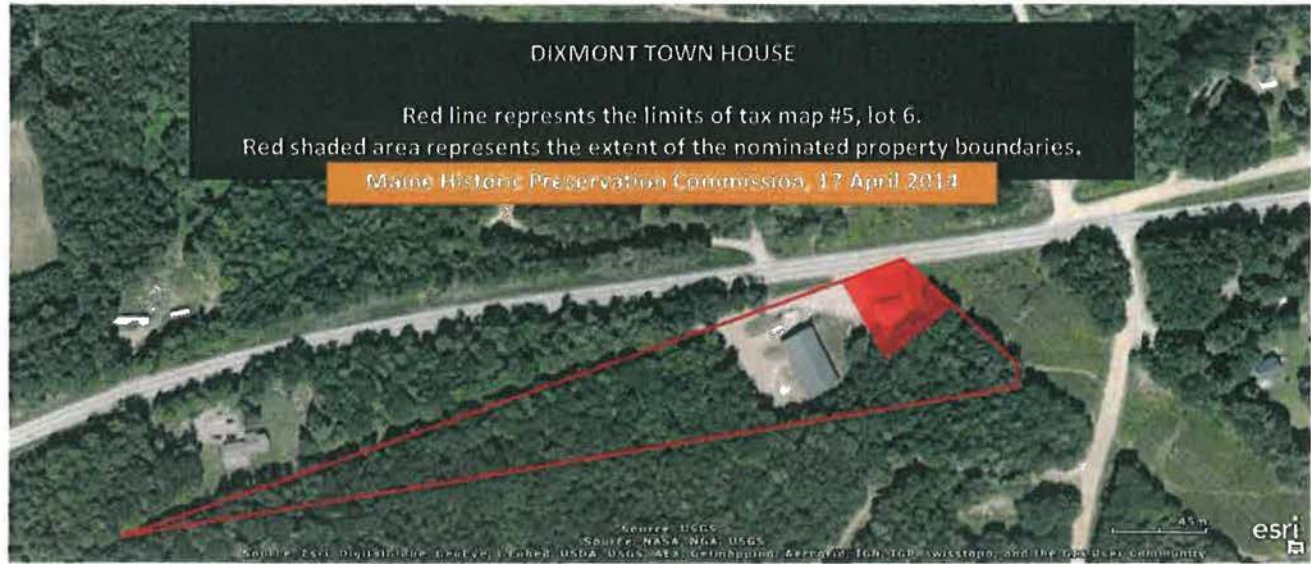
<p><b>DIXMONT TOWN HOUSE</b> <b>PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE</b> <b>17 APRIL 2014</b></p>
<p>UTM Coordinates, NAD 27: 19 /489375 / 4947759</p>
<p>200 0 200400600 Feet</p> 





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DIXMONT  
TOWN HOUSE  
1836

Informational sign with text and images.



DIXMONT  
TOWN HOUSE  
1836

DIXMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
TOWN HOUSE PROJECT





DIXMONT  
TOWN HOUSE  
1836















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Dixmont Town House  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Penobscot

DATE RECEIVED: 5/21/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/12/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/27/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/07/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000361

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 6/27/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
55 CAPITOL STREET  
65 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04333

EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.  
DIRECTOR



20 May 2014

Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,  
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Dixmont Town House, Dixmont, Penobscot County  
Holden Town Hall, Holden, Penobscot County  
Lovell Meeting House, Lovell, Oxford County  
Village School, Unity, Waldo County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.