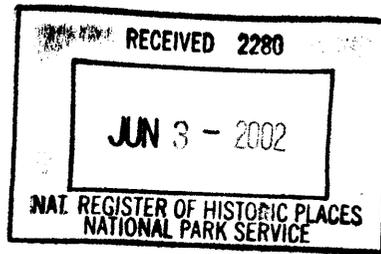


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



ob

782

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Moses Carleton House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number Hollywood Blvd, .2 miles northeast of the junction of Hollywood Blvd. and ME 194 N/A not for publication

city or town Alna N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Lincoln code 015 zip code 04535

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Earl S. Greenwood 5/30/02  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Wilson A. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

7/18/02  
Date of Action



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MOSES CARLETON HOUSE

LINCOLN CO., MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2

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## DESCRIPTION

The Moses Carleton property contains a Federal-style house, with two barns, carriage shed and associated fields and orchards, situated on a high bluff overlooking the Sheepscot River, about three-quarters of a mile southeast of Head Tide Village in Alna, Maine. Built by 1810 by Moses Carleton, for his daughter Elizabeth and her husband John Dole, the complex is an intact and almost untouched example of the many farmsteads that dotted the Sheepscot Valley in the earliest decades of the nineteenth-century.

### **House**

The Moses Carleton House is a two-story, center chimney Federal house and ell, sided with wood clapboards, situated on a granite foundation and roofed with asphalt. The south facing facade contains five bays. The center entrance features a four-light transom with 3/4" ovolo muntins above a six panel door. Paired molded pilasters set on plinths and topped with capitals support an entablature with a crown molded lintel. There are no sidelights. The remaining, symmetrically spaced bays are articulated by two-over-two windows, trimmed on with band molding and narrow lintels. The second story window are located directly beneath the boxed cornice. The west gable end contains two windows on each floor and another in the roof peak. Simple tapered rake trim terminates in diminutive cornice returns supported by narrow corner boards. The east elevation is similar, with the addition of another entrance located just to the right of center. This door is also flanked by flat pilasters and features a similar entablature to the front. To the north of the main mass is a two bay, low posted, one-story ell with a tall chimney rising from the center of the roof. This appendage contains one two-over-two window on its south end, and an entrance on the north end. This ell door is surmounted by a four-light transom, but is otherwise unadorned. On the north side of the building a pair of two-over-two windows occupy the western edge of the building, next to the ell.

The interior of the structure contains three principal rooms on each floor, clustered around the central chimney. A winder stair with thin, square and tapered balusters and newel posts, leads to the second floor from the front entryway. The southeast and southwest front rooms are both parlors, containing plaster walls and ceilings, pine floors and a compound astragal chair rail. Cove and astragal architraves surround the doors and windows. The six panel doors have applied ovolo and bead molding of a recent vintage. The north end of the first floor contains an early kitchen, with a large cooking fireplace and built-in bake oven. A two panel, raised panel door covers the bake oven and clean out to the south of the hearth, and is decoratively united with the fireplace by band molding. A narrow mantle comprised of astragal, cove and ogee elements stretches across the entire unit. The walls are plaster above wide board wainscot, and in this room the interior doors are flat, four panel units with Suffolk latches. A partition wall has been removed that previously separated the old kitchen from a pantry and door to the east, but the original wide, hand-planed and beaded board, wall remains at the west end of the room Two four-panel doors in this wall lead to the

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## Continuation Sheet

MOSES CARLETON HOUSE

LINCOLN CO., MAINE

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cellar and the back stairs; a modern bathroom is located under the stairs.

To the north of the old kitchen is a small ell that contains another large cooking fireplace and bake oven, and a small storage room further to the north. This fireplace is very similar in size and design to the one located in the main house, and features the same mantle, but lacks the band molding and the paneled doors. This northern kitchen contains painted pine floors and wide board wainscot. The fireplace surrounds in both these rooms are more Georgian (or colonial) in style than Federal, however, it was common in the Alna area for service rooms to be finished more conservatively than public rooms.

The floor plan of the second floor mimics that of the first. Each of the front chambers contains small Federal fireplaces, simpler chair rail, tiny recessed closets next to the fireplaces, and four panel doors with Suffolk latches. The fireplace has been removed from the middle north room, but as with the down stairs, the magnificent paneled wall remains at the west end. In addition, a third bedroom is located in the northeast corner.

### **Carriage Shed**

Located to the north and east of the ell is a four bay, story and a half, single pitched carriage shed, which faces south. This clapboarded and shingled structure is supported currently by concrete pillars, and is roofed with corrugated aluminum, as are all the outbuildings. Unlike the nearby carriage shed at the Jeremiah Jewett House, c. 1800 (Head Tide Village Historic District, National Register 74000320), the bays of this carriage shed are asymmetrical, square and undecorated. Each bay appears to have had its own specific function. On the far eastern and western ends are single doors: the western door may have led to the original privy, the eastern door accesses a workshop. The two larger middle bays contain a mixture of sliding and hinged doors that open into large carriage stalls.

### **North Barn**

Directly to the east of the Carriage House is a large, timber-framed, New England barn. The main sliding barn door is located on the eastern gable end of the structure. A shed roofed addition that runs the entire length of the barn is attached to its southern elevation. Containing one large sliding door, one small hinged door, and several randomly spaced windows, the addition was used to house cows and later chickens. The main part of the barn was used for hay storage, and its main entry was oriented for easy access from the fields to the north and west.

### **South Barn**

The older of the two barns, this structure is a traditional English timber-framed barn, with its sliding doors located below the eaves. This building is set to the south and east of the North Barn, and is located close to Carleton Road. Currently a full floor has been installed over the western two thirds of the three-bay barn, and the northern middle door was repositioned to the northeastern most bay to allow for storage of a large boat.

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### **Fields and Orchards**

The three outbuildings and the house are situated around a south-facing dooryard, in which are located several fruit trees, a weeping willow tree and an old stone well. Across the street to the south are the remains of an apple orchard, and a pasture further beyond that. Additional fields, bounded by wood lots, stretch to the north and east of the complex.

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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

C. 1810

Significant Dates

C. 1810

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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MOSES CARLETON HOUSE

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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Moses Carleton House, on Carleton Road (Hollywood Blvd.), is an intact example of the Federal period homestead that flourished in Lincoln County in at the turn of the nineteenth century. Situated on a bluff over the Sheepscot River, three-quarters of a mile east of Head Tide Village (National Register 74000320), the home that Moses Carleton, one of the scions of the region, built for his daughter, is related in time and space to the historic homes at Head Tide. The home, which has changed very little since its was constructed circa 1810, reflects the wealth that many of the first generation of settlers in Alna and Lincoln county were able to accumulate through ship building, speculation and business. The Moses Carleton House is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria C as a greatly intact example of rural Federal architecture in Maine.

The settlement patterns of mid-coast Maine first followed the coast, and then inland along the rivers. The peninsulas that extend southeastward into the Atlantic provided many sheltered harbors and inlets where early eighteenth century communities got a toe-hold. Larger villages eventually clustered around the more substantial harbors at Bath, Wiscasset, and Lincolnville. Numerous rivers, including the Sheepscot, the Medomak, the St. George and the Ducktrap drew settlers along their deep runs of fish into interiors full of lumber and waterfalls for power. Difficult relations with large land owners, including the Kennebec Proprietors, and unsteady relationships with the Native Americans caused the fertile interior to develop at a slower pace than the coast, less than thirty miles away. Thus, the earliest structures in Alna and the surrounding towns on the inland Sheepscot date rarely as early as 1760. Center chimney capes, and five-bay, double pile, two-story houses with center chimneys continued to be in the interior settlements, into the early decades of the nineteenth-century, even as the fashions in the affluent coastal communities adopted the more refined center-hall, twin chimney models. But regardless of the floor plan of the home, Federal detailing was common in the rural and village homes of the region. Such is the nominated property. (For convenience the nominated property will be referred to in the remainder of this section as the 'Carleton/Dole' house so as not to be confused with and earlier Moses Carleton House, also in Alna.)

Of the early Federal homes and farms in the Head Tide and Puddle Dock areas, the Carleton/Dole house is both the best preserved and the most complete in terms of out buildings and associated fields. Census record place the Doles and their six children in the house on Carleton Road in 1810. Little is known about Dole; he was active in the local community, serving as selectman and tax collector, and the 1820 census identifies him as "Esq." , suggesting that he practiced law. A circa 1830 "Letter and Inventory of John Dole to Selectmen, Alna" lists his assets.

*I hand you a list of the property owned by me and taxable in this town—  
1 yoke oxen*

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*1 do. steers 4 years old  
3 cows  
3 swine over 6 mo. old  
1 horse 14 years old*

*20 acres mowing and tillage  
14do of pasture  
125 do. wild land 90 of which is spruce ledge remainder wood land  
1 house worth say 400\$  
Small barn and woodhouse 300\$ (I offer these building for sale to any person who will take them away, at this price.)  
1 other barn 32 x 42  
1 chase (chaise?)  
Bank stock L 80\$ on which not a cent of interest has been received for two years.*

*Whatever may be thought of this list I can only say that after deducting 9000 real estate owned in Wiscasset for taxes and do. for the Carleton farm and part*

<i>9000</i>	<i>of Woodman lot (sp.?) debts last with what</i>
<i>4000</i>	<i>taxes I pay in Palermo and Whitefield and</i>
<i>5000</i>	<i>Jefferson any gent. will be satisfied that</i>
<i>5000</i>	<i>I pay more in proportion than any other man</i>
<i>\$23,000</i>	<i>in town. All which is respectfully submitted.</i>

*J. Dole  
(Walker, 1970)*

Although Dole apparently felt overburdened by taxes, his list illustrates the activities of the farm on the outskirts of Head Tide Village.

John Dole's farm was built by his father-in-law, Moses Carleton. Carleton was one of the most successful ship builders and merchants in Wiscasset in the years between the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. When he first emigrated to Lincoln County with his brother Joseph they purchased large tracts of land in Pownalborough at Head Tide (later known as New Milford and then Alna). Carleton constructed a house on the west bank of the Sheepscot River in between 1770 and 1774, known today as Sweatlands, and built several of his ships in a shipyard adjacent. However, Wiscasset, eight miles down river, provided greater opportunities. The following accounts of the parallel fortunes of Wiscasset and Carleton are taken from *Wiscasset in Pownalborough*.

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*The town of Wiscasset, in 1791, was the largest shipping port east of Boston and at that date had thirty square-rigged vessels aggregating 10,000 tons, of which the principal owner was Moses Carlton, considered one of the richest men of his day. (Chase, p. 387).*

*Moses Carlton came from the Head Tide section of Alna, and until prostrated by the war, occupied a prominent place among the successful ship-owners of Wiscasset. When his ships came in bringing home the fruit of their voyages, the cargo money, in nail kegs, was pushed uphill from Carlton's wharf in wheelbarrows to his mansion on High Street by Robert Dower and emptied into chests in the cellar.*

*Tradition relates of the affluent Moses Carlton, that standing one day on his wharf, he threw a gold ring into the Sheepscot River, saying as he did so, "There is as much chance of my dying a poor man as there is of my ever again seeing that ring." A few days later when fish was served on the bountiful Carlton table, there, to the consternation of the family, was the identical gold ring inside of the fish. At the time of the embargo he saw thirty of his vessels rotting at the wharves, and he died a poor man.*

*It was during this period of anxiety that Moses Carlton, fearing an attack on Wiscasset by the British, built for a hideout, a large house at Head Tide, equipped with a secret closet, secret stairs and a jug vault in the cellar, a replica of that built by Nehemiah Somes for the Lincoln and Kennebec Bank at Wiscasset. This house is still standing. (Chase, p. 273).*

According to tradition, Moses Carleton built a house each for five of his daughters, either in Alna or neighboring Whitefield. In 1769 Moses and Joseph purchased 200 acres of land on the west side of the Sheepscot from Dr. Sylvester Gardiner, the original grant holder in the area. A survey map from 1813 of the lots on the east side of the river show that his son, Moses Carleton Jr., was owner of a large track of land running northeast from the river. The next parcel to the east was owned by Timothy Woodman, husband of Mary Carleton, and to the east of that was the land of George Jones, the husband of Lois Carleton. By 1810 Elizabeth Carleton Dole and John Dole resided in a house located on the Moses Carleton Jr. property. Either that structure, or possible the houses built for Mary Woodman (1810) or Lois Jones (c. 1790) is the legendary house with the jug vault. Nonetheless, along a mile and a half stretch of the Sheepscot River the influence of Moses Carleton was without question, dominant.

The Carleton/Dole house was known to be finished by 1810; but if it was intended as a wedding present for Elizabeth and John Dole, it may have been started as early as their marriage in 1796. (The actual deed to the land and exchange hands before 1835). There still exist fifteen homes within 1 ½ miles of the Carleton/Dole house that were built in, or before, 1810. Of these, six are

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located to the west in Head Tide Village, and seven are in the Puddle Dock settlement one mile east down the river. Only the Carleton/Dole House and the earlier Moses Carleton House on the west side of the river were located between the two settlements. Two center chimney capes were built by 1810; one was constructed for Carleton's daughter Lois, and the other appears to have been for his daughter Mary. And again, during this time period there were three two story, center chimney structures built, two of which are again Carleton/Dole House and Moses Carleton Houses, and the third may have links to another Carleton daughter. It is almost possible to visualize the Carleton colonization along the banks of the Sheepscot: as his daughters married Moses settled them and their husbands on adjacent plots of land. He built them houses, being sure to utilize the latest Federal details, but replicating spatially, the center chimney house form that he chose for his own home. Like rooms clustered around a center chimney, the Carleton daughters were kept close to the familial hearth.

John Dole died in 1842, but prior to that, in 1835, he and Elizabeth sold the homestead lot to their son Albert G. Dole, as an advancement to him out of the estate he would inherit. Over the next eleven years Albert bought and sold various pieces of adjoining land, and finally, in 1846 sold 200 acres of his farm to Capt. Josiah W. Sawyer, including the farmstead. Twenty years later the farm was sold to Edward Robinson, and essentially the boundaries of the farm remained unchanged until at least 1951. Currently, only a few segments of the original farmstead remain associated with the property, however additional land, that was once in the Carleton family holdings, has been added.

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MOSES CARLETON HOUSE

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

*Alna Comprehensive Plan, Section XI 'Cultural Resources'*. Draft. (Alna, Maine), February 1991. Report on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Chase, Fannie s. *Wiscasset in Pownalborough*. Second Edition. ( Wiscasset, Maine: The Wiscasset Public Library), 1967.

Lincoln County Registry of Deeds. Lincoln County Courthouse, Wiscasset, Maine. Various years.

Murr, James Jr. surveyor. "...the North Easterly Part of the Town of Alna...." Land Office [survey] Lin, p. 14, 1813. Maine State Archives, Augusta, Maine.

Rundlette Kensell. *A History of Alna Maine*. (s.l.: Rundlette Palmenr), 1978. Copy located at Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

Walker, Nell. *A Brief History of Old Alna*. ([Alna, Me.?] : Committee for Alna History), 1990. Copy located at Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. 37 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing

3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 |  
Zone Easting Northing

2 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 |

4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title CHRISTI A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION date 17 APRIL 2002

street & number 55 CAPITOL STREET, STATION 65 telephone (207) 287-2132

city or town AUGUSTA state ME zip code 04333 -0065

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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### UTM's, continued

5 19: 4 5 0 8 3 0 / 4 8 8 4 4 2 5

### VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property includes portions of two parcels of land as shown on the Town of Alna tax map number 7, as follows: the eastern segment of lot number 28, containing approximately 23 acres, and the western part of lot 29, containing approximately 14 acres.

### BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries of the property associated with the Moses Carleton House have expanded and contracted over the last 200 years. The current owner's land holdings include property that came to be associated with the Moses Carleton house after the period of significance. The boundaries as described in this nomination include all of the remaining fields that can be firmly associated with the property at the time of its original construction.

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**MOSES CARLETON HOUSE**

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

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### **PHOTOGRAPHS**

Photograph 1 of 4  
Carleton, Moses, House  
April, 2002  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
South facade; facing north.

Photograph 2 of 4  
Carleton, Moses, House  
April, 2002  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
Front door; south facade.

Photograph 3 of 4  
Carleton, Moses, House  
April, 2002  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
South barn (left) and north barn; looking southwest.

Photograph 4 of 4  
Carleton, Moses, House  
April, 2002  
Christi A. Mitchell  
Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
Interior, kitchen and board wall; looking east.