

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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Troy Union Meeting House

other names/site number Troy Union Church

### 2. Location

street & number 514 Bangor Road

n/a not for publication

city or town Troy

n/a vicinity

state Maine code ME county Waldo Code0 027 zip code 04987

### 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

Eileen S. Fretwell 9/16/11  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

For Eolson H. Beall 11.18.11  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE  
Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	<b>Total</b>

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

RELIGION/Religious facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Gothic Revival  
MID-19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY / Greek Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE  
walls: WOOD / Weatherboard  
SYNTHETICS / Vinyl  
roof: ASPHALT  
other: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE

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**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

**Summary Paragraph**

The Troy Union Meeting House, in the small Waldo County Maine town of Troy is a wood frame, one story building on a small lot on the south side of Bangor Road (Maine Route 202/9). Currently known as the Troy Union Church the rectangular building measures 32'6" by 42'7" and faces north toward the road. Erected in 1840, the gable front church is of post and beam construction, with white painted clapboards and a square belfry set on the front roof ridge. Gothic Revival architectural style details include lancet arches above the two front doors and the center front window, as well as the spirelets at each corner of the belfry tower. Greek Revival style elements include a full cornice returned across the front gable end, pediments below the arches, two corner pilasters, and lintels above the six tall side windows. Renovated on the interior in the 1950's the building largely retains integrity of materials, workmanship, design, location, setting, association and feeling.

**Narrative Description**

In a late 19<sup>th</sup> century post card, the church is located in an open field, but now it is surrounded by trees on the west and south, and residences on either side. Located near the intersection of Bagley Hill Road and Bangor Road, which was known as Troy Corner, the Troy Union Meetinghouse has been almost continuously in use as a religious facility. When the church was built in 1840, the road was unpaved, and was used as a post road that connected the small rural towns to Bangor. Now Bangor Road is a busy state highway. The church is surrounded by a grass lawn and sparse plantings of perennials and lilacs, with a grassy parking area located to the west. A wooden ramp with side railings leads to the easternmost of the two entry doors. A shield-shaped sign mounted perpendicularly to the left of the door states, "Troy Union Church, Founded 1840, Services 9:00 am, All Welcome".

Troy Union Meeting House is a largely intact heavy timber frame structure almost entirely hand-hewn, and joined in the "scribe rule" tradition. A square belfry tower is set astride the front gable. The belfry tower comprises about 1/3 the height of the entire structure, not including the spirelets. At each corner of the tower sits an eight-foot pyramidal spirelet set on a foot high gabled base. Tying the spirelets together and completing the belfry decoration is a low banister. At the edge of the low pitched belfry roof is a boxed cornice. On the belfry the original pine clapboards are covered by vinyl siding. Three of the four rectangular belfry ventilators are covered with green louvers; the south ventilator is covered with plywood. Inside the belfry is a cradle holding an iron bell.

The face of the church is symmetrically composed and features a pair of entrance doors separated by a central 15-over-10 wood window. Each entry is fitted with a seven panel door. Both entryways and the window are ornamented with pointed-arch trim terminating in a wooden keystone. The upper sash of the window is covered by green, louvered shutters. Above the doors is a wooden tympanum with raised wooden tracery, and to either side of the doors are lancet-arch inscribed trim. The façade is covered with pine clapboards painted white. The façade has a Greek Revival style closed cornice, (forming a gable pediment), under which is a moderately broad frieze. Both the moulded cornice and the frieze continue along the east and west walls. At each of the front corners are wooden pilasters with "Doric" style capitals. As with the entry doors, each of the pilasters is ornamented with an inscribed lancet arch. The exterior side walls are covered with pine clapboards. Projecting, Greek Revival style window hoods are located over the three original double-hung, twenty-over-fifteen windows on each eave wall. The back (south) end of the building has been covered with vinyl siding. Originally this wall was probably rough boards covered with wood shingles.

The church has a steeply pitched gabled roof, covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation of the church was originally granite capstones just below grade. In 1996 the granite stones were removed, and a concrete foundation was installed. Interior piers supporting the sanctuary floor were also repaired and the floor system flattened. Ventilation windows were put in the new foundation walls. The lines of the church are very straight as a result of this work.

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE

Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE

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The interior of the church retains its original plan and pews and some of its original finishes. The interior space is laid out symmetrically, with a narrow vestibule separating the two entry doors from the sanctuary. At the east end of the vestibule (or narthex) is a small room with an accessible composting toilet. (There is no water in the building, as it isn't heated in winter except when the church is in use for services or special events.) On the other end of the vestibule is a door to a stairway which leads to the balcony situated over the vestibule and a ladder which allows access to the hatch for the belfry. The walls of the vestibule are covered with a mixture of painted, narrow, vertical boarding and wall paper over plaster. The ceiling is plaster and the pine floor is covered with a carpet. To either side of the center window are the cased wall posts that support the front of the belfry.

The vestibule connects through two original six-panel doors into the sanctuary. The paneled front of the balcony remains in place, but it was been enclosed with vertical boarding above the rail when a dropped ceiling was installed in 1954. This ceiling is hung from a bead board ceiling about 4 feet above it, that, if not original to the room, was installed many, many years ago.

The original hand-planed pews are arranged in four ranks of seven, with a double rank, sharing a common partition, in the center of the sanctuary. The two single ranks of seven pews, each set perpendicular to a side wall, are separated from the center pews by a carpeted aisle. The pews have high backs and the aisle-side paneled ends are topped by curved arms. The walls have original board wainscoting and the side pews are attached to the wainscoting on their ends. A few square nails can be seen attaching a pew to the wainscoting. Three pews in the southeast corner face the center platform (the pews in the opposing southwest corner have been relocated to provide space for a piano). It is likely that these are the pews that were placed facing north behind the last of the center pews opposite two pews on the back (narthex) wall forming a social and discussion area. This was done in 2001, when the old oil stoves were removed, and wall-mounted propane furnaces were installed in the rear corners of the sanctuary. Two sets of two steps provide access to the dais (or platform) and the chancel, two high-backed ornately carved wooden chairs, and a "very early, if not original" pulpit.

Linoleum covers the original pine flooring in each pew and carpet runners cover the pine board aisles between the pews. The original plastered walls above the wainscoting are covered by vinyl wallpaper-faced homosote panels, which have deteriorated significantly since installation in 1954. Soot residue remains from a mishap with the oil stoves, even after professional cleaning. Flanking the dais is a small pump reed organ and an upright piano. The windows and doors are set in wide, faceted wooden trim separated by plain corner blocks. A very ornate, cast iron, four armed, Victorian era chandelier (oil, now with electric lights) adorns the center of the ceiling in the sanctuary, while two art-deco style sconces are positioned over the doors to the narthex. Until 2001 a pair of box stoves were positioned in the northwest and northeast corners of the sanctuary; they were replaced with wall mounted gas heaters in 2001.

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE  
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County and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1840

**Significant Dates**

1840

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown, possibly by the congregation.

**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 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.

**Period of Significance (justification)** As a property eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, architecture, the period of significance is reflects the date, 1840, when the building was designed and erected.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** Criteria Consideration A. This property achieves is primary significance from its architectural distinction, in a local context, as an example of a type of rural, village church that was erected in the decades before the Civil War.

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Located in the rural, farm community of Troy, Maine the Troy Union Meeting House is a classic example of a type of meeting house or church that was erected by some rural communities in Maine in four decades prior to the Civil War. Built as a Union Church, without a specific denomination, the building served the members of the Troy Meeting House Society, and, as the only church in the town, the community. The building features both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival stylistic details on the exterior and a relatively stark interior with modified box pews, wainscoting, and a now blocked balcony. This is an example of a type of rural church constructed prior to the Civil War, featuring a rectilinear footprint with a box belfry positioned astride the front roof ridge and topped with four spirelets, and a twin entrance vestibule, balcony, and relatively unadorned sanctuary on the interior. The Troy Union Meeting House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, as a locally significant example of a type of rural church architecture. The period of significance is limited to 1840, the year in which the building was erected. By virtue of its past and present history as a building used by a religious body, Criterion Consideration A applies.

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

Historic Function of this resource- Religious

Although the Troy Union Meeting House has been a pivotal structure in the religious and community history of Troy, Maine, its primary historical significance is architectural. It is a good example of a type of mid-nineteenth century rural Maine church architecture which combines local building traditions with emerging stylistic elements. Built in 1840 by town residents, the five-bent, four-bay, timber frame structure features hand hewn, scribe-rule cut, structural members and traditional joinery. On the interior, the northernmost bay defines the entrance vestibule, while the remaining three bays define the volume of the sanctuary and frame the original twenty-over-fifteen sash windows. While the interior is austere, the exterior references the two revival architectural traditions that were popular for both residential and ecclesiastical architecture in the three decades immediately preceding the Civil War: the Greek Revival and the Gothic Revival. The former is exhibited in the prominent closed cornice pediment, relatively wide frieze, broad corner pilasters and projecting hoods crowning the windows on the east and west elevations. The pilasters, however, feature a Gothic Revival style inset lancet arch – a motif that also adorns the side trim on the two front entry doors. Other additional Gothic Revival style features include pointed arches surmounting the front doors and windows, enclosing tympanum decorated with wooden tracery-style mouldings. Atop the belfry, four spirelets mark the corners of the belfry roof, further elongating the visual 'upward lift' of the façade.

The Troy Union Meeting House is part of a large group of architecturally related mid-nineteenth religious buildings erected in rural areas of the state. The buildings that comprise the general grouping can be further subdivided into three subsets: 1) churches with towers crowned by spires; 2) churches without spires; and 3) churches without towers. Common characteristics shared by all of these churches include their rectangular gable front orientations (often with a pediment), their plans (generally containing vestibules under galleries or adjacent to a raised platform), and an unmistakable Greek Revival style form that is conveyed not only by the general massing, but also by detailing such as corner pilasters and a broad entablature. These classical details are frequently combined with Gothic Revival features such as lancet arches above windows and belfry openings or in paneled pilasters, drip moldings over doors and windows, and crenellated towers. In some of the earliest members of the group, Federal style elements may even appear (St. John's Episcopal Church in Dresden, N. R. 6/14/91). The Troy Union Meeting House belongs to the subset of towered buildings that lack spires. In this case the belfry stage of the tower was capped instead by four spirelets.<sup>1</sup>

Within a dozen miles of the Troy Union Meeting House are two other examples of this rural building type. Four miles to the north, on the same road, is the 1835 Dixmont Corner Church (NR: 83000468). This wood frame building also has a pinnacled square belfry and lancet arches over the doors and windows. While the Dixmont Church is essentially a Federal structure with applied Gothic elements, Troy Union Meeting House, built five years later, is mainly a Greek Revival structure, with Gothic Revival elements. The Troy Union Meeting House is smaller, and although it is very well built, the church seems to express the more practical, and perhaps poorer farming and forest community. Five and a half miles to the south, just off Bangor Road is the Unity Union Church, erected in 1841. This building has a two-stage belfry capped

<sup>1</sup> The context and analysis provided in this paragraph was first developed by the architectural historian Kirk Mohnney and applied to his analysis of the Columbia Union Church in Washington County, Maine.

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSEWALDO COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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with a pyramidal roof instead of spirelets, but the pointed arch trim and tympanum detailing on the façade is almost an exact match to the Troy example. Another closely related structure, located approximately 30 miles northeast of Troy, is the 1842 South Solon Meeting House (NR: 80000255). Given its high degree of integrity, the Troy Union Meeting House is a good representative example of a distinct building type erected in Maine during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, a period in which a remarkable number of such buildings appeared on the state's landscape.

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**Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)**

It is interesting to note that many of these rural religious buildings were built as Meeting Houses, or Union Churches – and were generally not dedicated to a specific denomination (although they were always Christian). The building was constructed in 1840 on land donated by Francis Hillman. The lot was on a field next to a dirt road used as a post road, passing through the farming community of Troy. Troy was first settled in 1801 and by 1812 had sufficient population to incorporate as a town. Between then and 1830 the population grew to 803 residents, this number then jumped to 1,375 in 1840. Up until this time it appears that there had been no dedicated religious building or religious society in the town. It is not known who constructed or designed the building, although on April 3, 1841, thirteen men referring to themselves as the "petitioners", stated their wish to call a meeting "to form ourselves into a body politic for the purpose of dividing the Pews in the Meeting House in the Town of Troy... built by your Petitioners and for selling the Pews in said House and likewise taking a deed of the land on which it now sets..." This notice of the meeting was signed by Orin Spencer, George Bennett, Abijah Pierce, Samuel Heald, Amaziah Trueworthy, Israel Bagley, I.S. Johnson, Seward Green, G.W. Webster, Joseph Green, Jonathan Bagley, Horace Baker, Soreni Farrington and also to Samuel Vining, Charles Green, and Thomas Fowler. A week later, on April 10, 1841 these men, and others, met and established the Troy Union Meeting House Society.

The first article of the Troy Meeting House Society bylaws state that "Every member of the Troy Meeting House Society believing in the Sacred Scriptures shall have the privilege of inviting such ministers to preach in said House: the same minister likewise believing and preaching the Christian Religion and who shall bear at least a good moral character as they choose; their equal proportion of the time and also at other times if the House is not otherwise occupied." Additional votes taken when the Society was formed in 1841 allowed "a general invitation to all persons residing within the vicinity of Said Union House and to all others as far as the invitation can be extended to attend meetings in said House For it is free to all", and that "...no one Denomination shall occupy said Union House only one third of the time in case that other Denominations wish to occupy it the other two thirds of the time." (Mitchell, page 69.) Perhaps the idea that the building was a community resource – a democratically governed institution - explains in part the adoption in Troy, and elsewhere, of the Grecian motif and form. The restrained use of Gothic Revival motifs (in some cases, motifs also appropriate for use on residential buildings) adds a recognizable sense of ecclesiastical function, without overtly referencing medieval Gothic church architecture in Europe.

Currently, the Troy Union Meeting House is the only historic church in Troy. The North Troy Church on Beech Hill was built in 1885. On June 18, 1885 the *Troy News* reported, "the new meeting house on Beech Ridge was dedicated on Sun.; Troy now boasts of two churches. It is to be hoped that its reputation as a non-church-going town be no longer deserved." The Beech Hill Church was closed many years ago and is now used for private storage.

The Church was closed for 7 years after World War II. As a project of the Seven Star Grange in Troy, it was restored and re-opened in 1954-1955. The Troy Union Meeting House since 1955 has had many ministers, sometimes shared among two or three churches, including Dixmont United Methodist Church (Dixmont Corner Church, Union Church, 1835), and Unity Union Church (Free Meeting House, 1841). The church is an integral part of this small Waldo county community.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE  
Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

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

Bibber, Joyce K. What Do We Call It? A Guide to Maine Houses. (Portland, Maine: Center for Real Estate Education, University of Southern Maine), 1986

Freeman, Dorothy E., Ph.D. & Susan M. Simeone. Ordinary, Yet Extraordinary, Six Decades in the Life of Unity, Maine 1941-2001 (Unity, Me. : D.E. Freeman and S.M. Simeone), 2002.

Harris, Cyril M., editor. Dictionary of Architecture and Construction, (New York: McGraw Hill), 1975

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf), 1995.

Mitchell, Edith M. and Leola A. Mitchell, Troy, Maine, Past and Present 1793 1827-1977. [Edith M. Mitchell, 1977].

Sturgis, Arron Troy Union Church Conditions Assessment Report. (Berwick, Maine: Preservation Timber Framing, Inc.), January 26, 2011. [arron@preservationtimberframing.com](mailto:arron@preservationtimberframing.com)

'Troy Grange Restores Old Church' in *Bangor Daily News*, June 1, 1955. (Bangor, Maine). Page 17.

Town of Troy. "183<sup>rd</sup> Annual Report of the Municipal Officers of The Town of Troy Maine, for Fiscal Year February 1, 2009 to January 31,2010". (Troy, Maine).

**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: Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.23 acre  
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Acreage listed does not include 50-ft. parcel added to the west side, deeded to the Church by Laurence and Louise Cole before they sold their property in 2005.

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 19 480955 4945522  
Zone Easting Northing

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing



TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE

Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

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

The boundaries of the nominated property are described by the Town of Troy tax map number 5 lot 41, minus the most western fifty feet of width. This fifty foot wide parcel was deeded to the Troy Union Church in 2005 (Book 803, page 218, Waldo County Registry of Deeds, Belfast, Maine) and is now used for parking.

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

The above boundaries represent all of the land that has historically been associated with the Troy Union Meeting House and Troy Union Church.

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Norma Rosselorganization Troy Union Churchdate 2-23-2011street & number 479 Bangor Roadtelephone 207 948-2841city or town Troystate Maine zip code 04987e-mail rosseln@uninets.netname/title Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historianorganization Maine Historic Preservation Commissiondate 15 July 2011street & number 55 Capitol Street, SHS 65telephone 207 287-2132 x 2city or town Augustastate Maine zip code 04333e-mail christi.mitchell@maine.gov**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE  
Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

**Name of Property:** Troy Union Meeting House  
**City or Vicinity:** Troy  
**County:** Waldo **State:** Maine  
**Photographer:** Christi A. Mitchell  
**Date Photographed:** July 6, 2011

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

- 1 of 5. **ME\_WALDO COUNTY\_TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE\_0001.TIF**  
Exterior, north and east facades; facing southwest.
- 2 of 5. **ME\_WALDO COUNTY\_TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE\_0002.TIF**  
Exterior façade showing door and window detailing; facing south.
- 3 of 5. **ME\_WALDO COUNTY\_TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE\_0003.TIF**  
Interior with original pews and early lamp; facing south towards the platform.
- 4 of 5. **ME\_WALDO COUNTY\_TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE\_0004.TIF**  
Interior, pews and windows; facing southwest.
- 5 of 5. **ME\_WALDO COUNTY\_TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE\_0005.TIF**  
Interior, door to vestibule and blocked gallery; facing north.

**Property Owner:**

(Complete this item at the request of the 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.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Troy Meeting House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Waldo

DATE RECEIVED: 10/07/11      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/28/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/14/11      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/22/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000818

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    11-19-11 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.



TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE ; WALDO CO., ME



TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE; WALDO Co., ME



TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE ; WALDO CO., ME

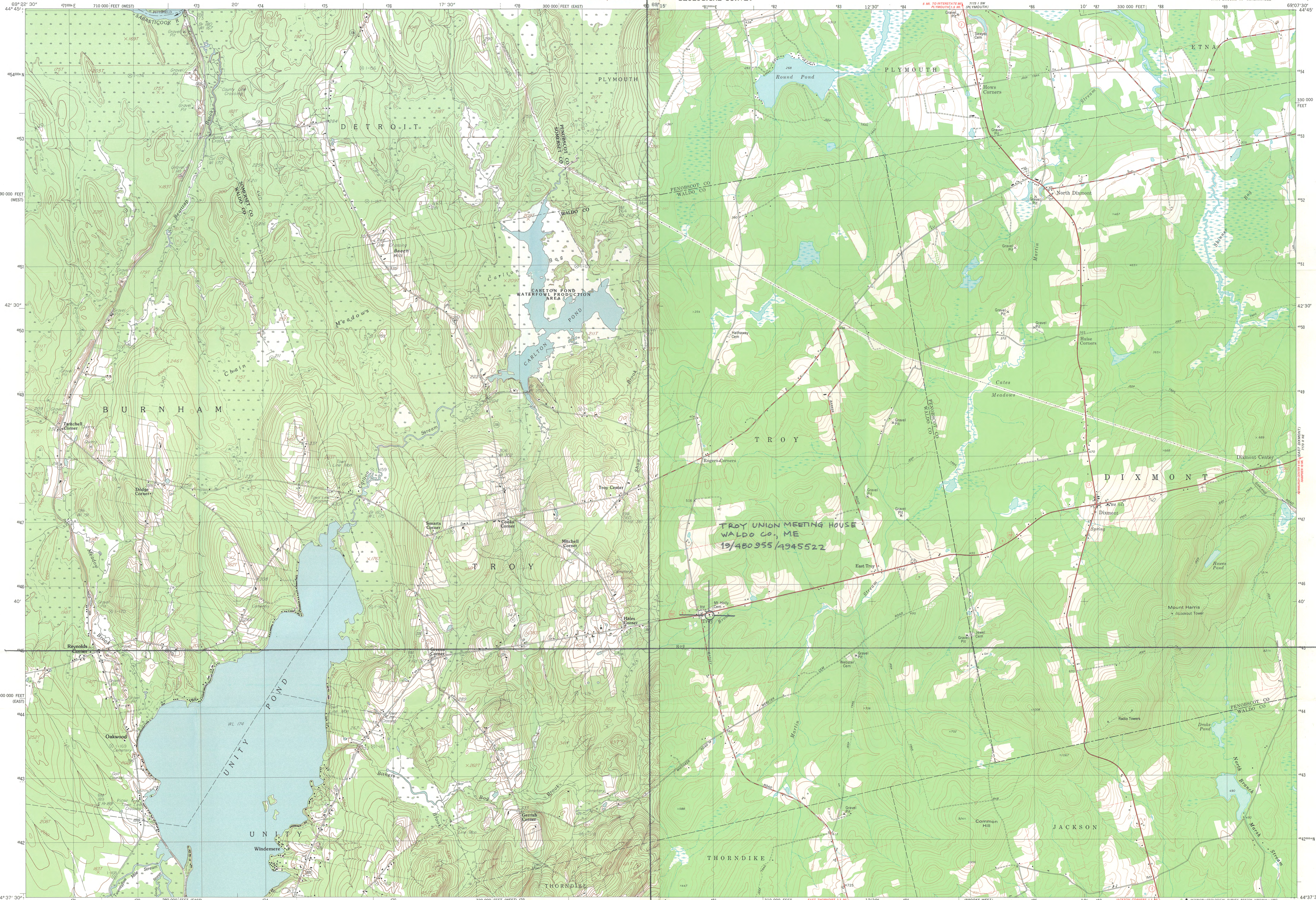


TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE; WALDO CO., ME 40P5



TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE; WALDO CO., ME S0F5





TROY UNION MEETING HOUSE  
WALDO CO., ME  
19/480955/494552

SCALE 1:24 000

SCALE 1:24 000

PROVISIONAL MAP  
Produced from original  
manuscript drawings. Information  
shown as of date of  
field check

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET  
To convert meters to feet multiply by 3.2808  
To convert feet to meters multiply by .3048  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092

1	2	3	1. Pittsfield
2	3	4	2. Newport
3	4	5	3. Burnham
4	5	6	4. Dixmont
5	6	7	5. Allston
6	7	8	6. Unity
7	8		7. Brooks West

ROAD LEGEND  
Improved Road  
Unimproved Road  
Trail  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route  
UNITY POND, ME.  
PROVISIONAL EDITION  
44069-F3-TF-024

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
taken 1976. Field checked 1979. Map edited 1982  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Maine coordinate  
system, east zone (transverse Mercator)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 19  
927 North American Datum  
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
move the projection lines 3 meters south and  
43 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where  
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
DIXMONT, MAINE  
NW4 BROOKS 19 QUADRANGLE  
N4437.5-W6907.5/7.5  
1982  
DMA 7173 II NW-SERIES 7811



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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



29 September 2011

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 located in the State of Maine:

Emery School, York County  
Isaacson House, Androscoggin County  
Seven Star Grange #73, Waldo County  
Troy Union Meeting House, Waldo County

The photographs for the Emery School were printed on an Epson Stylus Photo 1400 printer using Claria High Definition Ink, on Epson Premium Photo Paper Glossy. The photographs for the Isaacson House, the Troy Union Meeting house and the Seven Star Grange #73 were printed using Hewlett Packard Premium Plus Photo Paper and Vivera Inks on a Hewlett Packard Photosmart C7280 printer. These combinations of printer, ink, and paper were tested by Wilhelm Imaging Research and found to meet the archival standards of the National Register.

If you have any questions relating to these nomination, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 787-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.