

563010

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: Tiffany Chapel

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: 544 Tiffany Road

City or town: Sidney

State: Maine

County: Kennebec

Not For Publication: N/A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

<i>Kurt F. Mohney, SHPO</i>	<i>8/23/2018</i>
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

**Tiffany Chapel**  
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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:)

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
Signature of the Keeper

*10/4/18*  
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

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION / Religious Facility

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION / Religious Facility

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / gable front

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

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: stone/granite, Walls: wood/clapboard  
Roof: Asphalt, Other: Brick

### Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

Tiffany Chapel is located in the northern area of Sidney, Kennebec County, Maine. The rural town stretches north and south with the Kennebec River to the east and Messalonskee Lake to the west. The town has a small central village well south of the chapel which sits near a crossroad amid farm fields and several residential properties. The gable front one-story chapel sits back twenty feet from the road on a one-third acre lot. The wood frame clapboarded building with granite foundation is surrounded by a grass lawn with a few young trees at the northwest corner and low brush at the west. The façade is three bays with each other elevation two bays. At east and west, a window frame infilled with clapboards is present at the attic level created by the steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. The front door and window cornices are vaguely reminiscent of the Italianate style, but the building is otherwise devoid of architectural detail on the exterior. The shortened brick chimney projects just above the east end of the roof peak. The interior is primarily a single large room with a small entry vestibule. All interior walls have a pressed metal finish. Both interior and exterior are in good condition and retain a high degree of integrity. A drop ceiling, replaced roof shingles and storm windows are the few minor alterations.

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## **Narrative Description**

### Site

Sidney is a small rural community located between the cities of Augusta and Waterville. The surrounding topography is rolling between water features forming the east and west town lines. Long and narrow Messalonskee Lake stretches along the west side of town and the Kennebec River does the same on the east. The area around the chapel and throughout the majority of the town is generally widely spaced residential properties. A narrow grass lawn is present at the chapel's east and south with a larger expanse stretching north. At the west is a narrow band of low bushes and a few trees to the northwest. Residences are on lots to the east and north and an agricultural field to the south and west. Parking is either on the north lawn or the road. The property has no defined drive or parking lot. A low wood ramp serves as a sidewalk from the road to the entry and is flanked by low growing flowering plants.

### Exterior

The one-story, wood frame building is twenty-eight feet wide and thirty-six feet long with the narrow, three-bay, gable end to the road. This east facing façade has a granite foundation, corner pilasters, cornice returns and a steep raking cornice framing the clapboarded wall. A low wood deck in front of the centered entry door extends east sloping down about sixteen inches from floor level to grade. The two-light over three-panel wood door has flat pilasters for side casings and a projecting cornice. Six-over-six double-hung wood windows flanking the door are trimmed with simple narrow wood casings and a reduced scale cornice compared to the door. Centered above the door at the attic level is a blind window infilled with clapboards. The cornice returns and raking cornice are primarily built up of flat stock.

The north elevation has two symmetrically placed bays containing windows as previously described. The foundation, wood trim and clapboards are also as previously described. The asphalt shingles of the steeply pitched roof are visible above as is the remaining stub of the brick chimney projecting from the east end of the roof ridge. The south elevation is a mirror image of the north. Except for the absent door bay on the west elevation, it is a mirror image of the façade although the grade is lower at the west revealing a taller portion of the granite foundation.

### Interior

The east door is the only entry door. It opens into a trapezoidal plan vestibule with four-panel interior wood doors in the angled north and south walls. (See Figure 2.) These doors open into the remaining single large room. The interior floor throughout is painted boards. The ceiling height in the vestibule is nine feet while the worship room is fourteen feet tall. The walls and ceiling of the vestibule are covered in painted pressed metal of different color and pattern. The two are separated by an egg and dart metal trim. Baseboard and door trim in the vestibule are flat stock.

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The main worship room has open back benches arranged in rows facing the eight inch tall raised platform at the west wall. The benches could be original but, their earliest use in the church is unknown. It is clear from the lack of attachment marks on the floor that seating was always unattached and moveable. The carpeted platform has a fixed low wood balustrade in the center with a break on each end before a low cloth covered metal railing continues to the wall. The benches on the main floor and all furniture on the platform are moveable. The sidewalls are clad in pressed metal of three colors and two designs. A floral and Gothic arch design is bound by the ten-inch baseboard and the six-inch chair rail which is at the windowsill level. The field of the wall above the chair rail and the eighteen-inch top border are the same geometric pattern divided by a narrow trim piece and further set off by different colors. The ceiling has been covered with square acoustic ceiling tile in poor condition. The existing finish below the tile is unknown but planning is under way to restore the ceiling to a more compatible finish. Four light fixtures on chains drop from the ceiling.

At the east end of the room, the walls of the vestibule extend vertically to the ceiling. There is a three feet square access door on the south angled wall which provides access to the attic. West of the vestibule a brick chimney covered in pressed metal projects from the framed wall. A wood stove sits west of the chimney with its metal flue pipe entering the chimney near the ceiling. The window and door casings are flat stock with a simple cornice trim applied to the head casing.

**Integrity**

Exterior integrity of design, material and workmanship is slightly diminished by the addition of aluminum storm windows, the replaced asphalt shingle roofing and the shortening of the chimney. Interior integrity is reduced by the tile ceiling which may conceal the original ceiling material and the added light fixtures. The ceiling finish is most out of character but there are plans to remove it and restore the ceiling. The pressed metal sidewalls were installed in 1911. While this interior design change occurred after the chapel's construction, it is considered a character defining feature represented by a second date within the period of significance. Within the context of this small modest building, the pressed metal finishes represent a significant interior redesign. Integrity of feeling, association, location and setting are very high and design, materials and workmanship are high compared to similar local resources.

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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.)

ARCHITECTURE

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

**Period of Significance**

1881 and 1911

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

**Significant Dates**

N/A

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

**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)

Tiffany Chapel is in the northern portion of the town of Sidney, Kennebec County, Maine. The gable front chapel with minimal stylistic detail is significant at the local level under Criterion C for its architecture which reflects modest rural church architecture of the late nineteenth century. The building is named for the nearby hill and road which take their name from a local farm family. The chapel represents a typical mid-to-late-nineteenth century building type employed by Methodist and other evangelical denominations as they expanded and established new congregations. The Methodist Church Extension Service circulated plans for church buildings of varied size and complexity to meet building demand with an approved design. Tiffany Chapel is an example of the smaller type of modest rural church building which retains high integrity. Many similar examples have been heavily modified, added onto or destroyed. The period of significance is two separate dates the 1881 construction date and 1911 when the interior was finished with pressed metal. Criteria Consideration A applies as the church is owned by a religious organization and still functions as a church. The building meets the Criteria Consideration as it is being nominated solely for its architectural significance and not for any religious association.

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

Methodism was present in Sidney as early as 1794 when Jesse Lee visited Sidney on a preaching tour through Maine. The Methodists in Sidney were served by the Readfield circuit early on with the first church building constructed in 1815 in the southern portion of Sidney. A larger church was built in 1828 three miles north and closer to the geographic center of town. The Methodists in Sidney were not a large group relative to the larger cities of Augusta and Waterville. As a result, Sidney was variously served by the Readfield or Fairfield circuits and later combined as a congregation with North Augusta in 1860. In 1870 the North Sidney Methodists petitioned to join with the Oakland congregation to the north. By 1880 the two early Methodist church buildings in Sidney had been sold for other uses or destroyed. While there was a church in Oakland, ministers also held services in Tiffany School located north of the present chapel. (See Figure 3). In 1881 Reverend M. E. King was pastor for the Oakland congregation. He helped inspire North Sidney members to build their own chapel. In August of 1881 the North Sidney members of the Oakland congregation incorporated on their own. The same pastor continued to serve both congregations holding services in Oakland and North Sidney.

With their new independent standing, the congregation acquired a small lot and planned to build a permanent home. Under leadership of Rev. King, a three-member building committee

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was formed which included local house builder Zalmon Sawtelle.<sup>1</sup> There are no records indicating who provided the plan, but it was accepted in August of 1881, and the building was dedicated on December of that year. As indicated by the rapid construction of the building, it is a relatively simple design and small space. Until the chapel was complete, services continued in Tiffany School which is no longer standing. In addition to early services, the school served in the planning of the chapel and later as an auxiliary support building for church events.

Tiffany Chapel as built is a modest rural church serving a small congregation. Its relatively remote location, 1881 date of construction and small membership are reflected in the building type. The vernacular building is a straightforward design with minimal decoration, yet it reflects the period's national trends of Protestant church building for comparable sized congregations. The one story, one room building without tower or steeple is reminiscent of a school or other utilitarian small town communal space as opposed to the larger and more elaborate churches of more affluent congregations in large towns and cities, Tiffany Chapel represents the type of architecture common to its circumstances. This building type was common for its period and use, but the survival of these structures with minimal alteration is less common. Many similar churches have been altered, demolished or allowed to deteriorate as congregations have dwindled.

The forces that drove population and Methodist membership growth across the larger United States did not apply equally to Maine in this period. Maine population grew slowly overall and tended to decline in smaller inland rural communities in the 80 years after the Civil War. Sidney saw its population fall from 1,955 in 1850 to 927 by 1920. While the population was declining in Sidney, the general population trend across the US was a steady increase as it was for Methodist membership. In Sidney, Methodist membership declined only slightly. As a result of Maine's population trends, there were fewer churches built as a result of expansion services in later nineteenth century Maine when compared to many western and middle western U.S. states.<sup>2</sup>

The Tiffany Chapel congregation benefited from the national growth trend in Methodism by virtue of the larger religious community's vigor. The addition of members and churches, even if predominately in the west, spurred dialogue, periodicals, church building plans, and a general feeling of expanding Methodism. Tiffany Chapel reflects the period's modest rural church type as influenced by a general rise in Methodist and evangelical Protestant expansion services.

The trend in church design can be seen in the nationally known architectural designs of Benjamin Price. As described in *American Methodist Worship*, there was a nationwide need to build churches to serve increasing membership.

Hundreds of Methodist houses for worship had come to dot the American landscape during the 1840s and 1850s. In the four decades following, the

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<sup>1</sup> Maine Register 1880

<sup>2</sup> *Church Extension Annual Including the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church For the Year 1876 and 1879*. Philadelphia: Dixon Printing House. 1877 and 1880. For the years 1876 and 1879 the Methodist Annual reported 2 and 3 churches respectively in Maine that were provided construction aid. For the same years Iowa had 17 and 20 churches aided and Tennessee 8 and 11 churches.

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number of new constructions rapidly increased on account of population growth, westward expansion after the Civil War, and the deepening pockets of the larger denominations as they attracted and kept a middle-class constituency. Agencies created within some of the denominations for church extension spurred on building programs in the new western settlements.<sup>3</sup>

The Methodist Board of Church Extension created a Bureau of Architecture which employed architect Benjamin D. Price to provide church plans and specifications in a variety of styles and sizes from 1870 into the 1920s. The plans were advertised in Board documents, at their meetings, and independently by Price. Available through mail order and widely used by other Protestant denominations as well, the plans provided readily available approved designs for a reasonable price. Even if plans were not purchased or were purchased and modified by a local architect, the sample book served as a style manual of appropriate contemporary Methodist church design.

The small simple building like Tiffany Chapel is similar in many respects to earlier churches in central Maine. The building reflects a stripped-down utilitarian appearance which is closer to early meetinghouses than its own period's emerging Methodist preference for Gothic Revival style. As illustrated in the Methodist Episcopal Church annual reports and other extension service publications, a variety of plans were available. The varied plans show an increase in decoration and stylistic details as the number of seats increase. The recognition of limited funds in a small congregation is provided for, but in all but the smallest and most basic one or two designs, towers and complicated roof designs, school rooms, Gothic Revival or Stick style designs, and often auditorium plans are present. The basic plan used in Sidney appears to originate from a local builder. However, it is similar to both earlier small vernacular churches in central Maine and the small church designs advocated by the Methodist Extension Board. (See Figure 1.)

Like Tiffany Chapel, Price's smaller designs have a single central door, basic one room plan and clear glazed, rectangular double-hung wood windows. This building and Extension Board small designs abandoned the paired symmetrical entry doors of earlier church and school designs. Tiffany Chapel's main variation from a simple rectangular box is the trapezoidal entry vestibule with two doors into the worship space. (See Figure 2.) The trapezoidal plan vestibule also appears in designs by Price. The open plan of the sanctuary has no physical divider separating the sexes or fixed seating. The building reflects the abandonment of separate seating in Methodist worship by this time, yet it retains a conservative austerity overall that was breaking down in larger more wealthy urban congregations as they increased use of stained glass and ornamental styling.<sup>4</sup>

It is unclear whether the simple design was driven by conservative beliefs, limited membership and funds, or a vision of a chapel as secondary to the larger associated congregation and church in Oakland sharing the same minister. The shared minister and more elaborate

<sup>3</sup> Karen B. Westerfield Tucker, *American Methodist Worship*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001, p. 246.

<sup>4</sup> Peter W. Williams, *America's Religions: From Their Origins to The Twenty-First Century*. Urbana, Ill: University of Illinois Press, 2002, p. 368.

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Oakland Church seem to discount the conservative explanation. The Oakland Church has a tower, colored glass round top windows, and is larger. The separation into two independent congregations though sharing a single minister suggests the Tiffany Chapel congregation saw itself as independent and in no way subservient. It seems the building fit the budget and needs of the small congregation. Chapel in the name may suggest only the smaller size of the building and the absence of support space like Sunday school rooms, office, kitchen or meeting hall.

The chapel's original interior finishes are not documented. The current pressed metal wall covering was installed in 1911. While this finish does not date to the original construction date, the comprehensive interior redecoration does represent a significant and comprehensive alteration to this small building's interior. The material is compatible with the original construction period, and the overall 1911 appearance reflects the small modest church of a small rural congregation. The open plan with domestic type finish details conveys the importance of a dedicated building for worship no matter how plain and reveals a level of conservativeness in the congregation making them open to such reserved styling.

Other churches in the area are larger and more elaborate or have been altered if still extant. Both Second Baptist and West Sidney Baptist Churches are older, larger, were built with two entry doors, and have been altered considerably. The integrity of Tiffany Chapel's design, materials and workmanship is slightly diminished by the 1958 drop ceiling and light fixtures and the added storm windows. Compared to other local churches the integrity of design, materials and workmanship is high. Location is intact and setting is largely unchanged from 1881. Although the house to the east is modern, the general setting remains open fields and woods with two farm residences nearby. Feeling and association are high as well.

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

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

Allen, Rev. Stephen and Rev. W. H. Pilsbury. *History of Methodism in Maine: 1793-1886*. Augusta, ME: Press of Charles Nash, 1887.

*Church Extension Annual Including the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church For the Year 1879*. Philadelphia: Dixon Printing House. 1880.

Kennebec County Registry of Deeds. Augusta, Maine.

<https://countyfusion3.kofiletech.us/countyweb/disclaimer.do> accessed June 18, 2018.

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Price, Benjamin D. Church Plans, 1892. Advertising Pamphlet.  
Sidney Bicentennial Committee. *History of Sidney, Maine, 1792-1992*. Camden, Me: Picton Press, 1992.

Richey, Russell E., Kenneth E. Rowe, and Jean Miller Schmidt. *American Methodism: A Compact History*. Nashville: Abingdon Press, 2012.

Tucker, Karen B. Westerfield. *American Methodist Worship*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Wentworth, B. F. *A History of 175 Years of Maine Methodism*. Farmington, Me: Heritage Print. Co., 1976.

Williams, Peter W. *America's Religions: From Their Origins to The Twenty-First Century*. Urbana, Ill: University of Illinois Press, 2002.

**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**

**Acreeage of Property** Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

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**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84:  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                 |                   |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 440276 | Northing: 4926191 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |

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

The nominated property is located on the parcel described by the Town of Sidney tax map number 14, lot 15.

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

The boundary described above represents the current and historic extent of the Tiffany Chapel property.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain, Architectural Historian  
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
street & number: 55 Capitol Street  
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333  
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov  
telephone: (207) 287-5435  
date: June 18, 2018

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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: Tiffany Chapel

City or Vicinity: Sidney

County: Kennebec State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: June 8, 2018

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

- 1 of 4 ME\_KENNEBEC COUNTY\_TIFFANY CHAPEL\_001.tif  
North and east elevations, facing southwest.
- 2 of 4 ME\_KENNEBEC COUNTY\_TIFFANY CHAPEL\_002.tif  
South and west elevations, facing northeast.
- 3 of 4 ME\_KENNEBEC COUNTY\_TIFFANY CHAPEL\_003.tif  
Interior, facing west.
- 4 of 4 ME\_KENNEBEC COUNTY\_TIFFANY CHAPEL\_004.tif  
Interior, facing east.

**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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**Tiffany Chapel, Sidney, ME**  
**3 July 2018**

**UTMs NAD 83 19 / 440276 / 4926191**

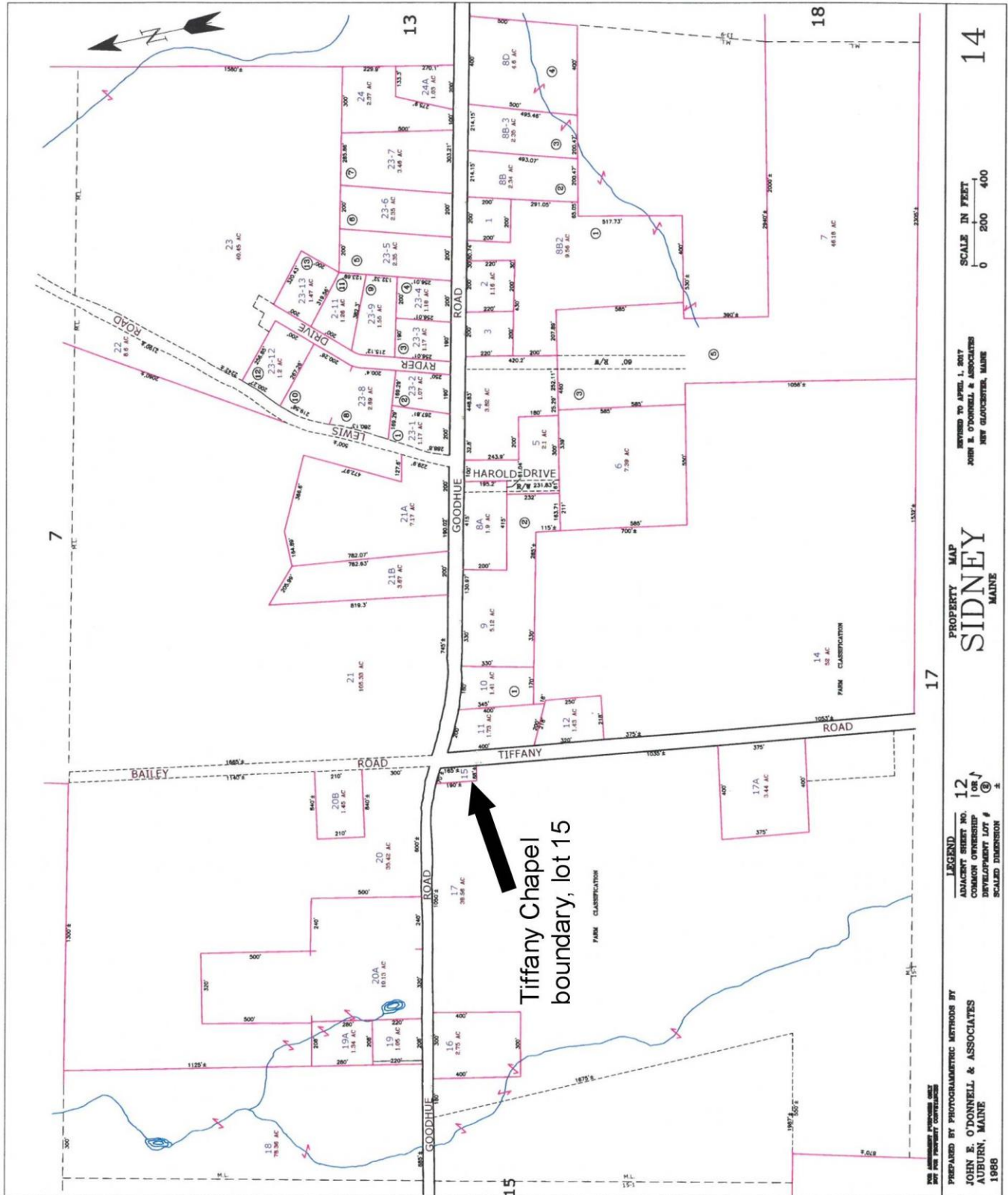
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 ft





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CHURCH EXTENSION ANNUAL, 1879.

59



LITHOGRAPHIC PLAN, No 1.—PERSPECTIVE.

PLANS FOR FRAME.

[Plans, detailed drawings, specifications and form of contract, all complete, ready for the builder, sent by mail on receipt of \$3.00.]

This is a neat plain frame church 24x40 feet, 14 feet posts flat ceiling. The drawings show how the ceiling may be raised to 16 feet 6 in. in the middle without additional cost. There is a vestibule in front. No class rooms. It is strong, but built in the cheapest manner, with or without plastering. It is heated with a stove. It will seat 160 without crowding.

Figure 1 1879 Methodist Extension Board design

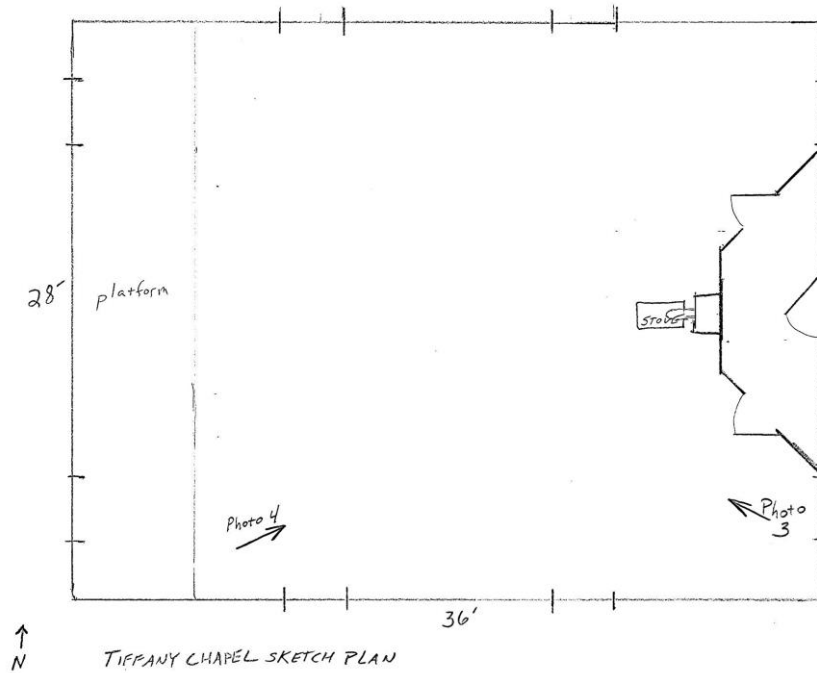


Figure 2 Tiffany Chapel Sketch Plan with photo locations

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Figure 3 Historic photo of Tiffany Chapel left with Tiffany School center

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 8/27/2018      Date of Pending List: 9/14/2018      Date of 16th Day: 10/1/2018      Date of 45th Day: 10/11/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      10/4/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



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



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY  
DIRECTOR

23 August 2018

Control Unit  
National Register of Historic Places  
Mail Stop 7228  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find three National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine.


Tiffany Chapel, Kennebec County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for Tiffany Chapel to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

United Baptist Church, Penobscot County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for United Baptist Church to the National Register of Historic Places. A second CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

Lewiston Commercial Historic District, Androscoggin County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Lewiston Commercial Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places. A second <sup>DVD</sup>CD contains the digital images. A hard copy signature page is included.

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 287-5435.

Sincerely,

  
Michael Goebel-Bain  
Architectural Historian

Enc.