Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR NPS USE ONLY DATA SHEET,

RECEIVED SEP 12 1977

DATE ENTERED

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1	NAME					
	HISTORIC	Pittston Congregationa	al Church			
	AND/OR COMMON					
	LOCATION	V				
	STREET & NUMBER	Intersection, Routes 1	L94 & 27			
	CITY, TOWN	Pittston	VICINITY OF	st Hon.	_NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR David Emery	ICT
	STATE		CODE 23	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	county Kennebec	CODE 011
	CLASSIFIC	ATION				
	CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS		PRES	ENT USE
	DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
	_XBUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED		XCOMMERCIAL	PARK
	STRUCTURE	ВОТН	WORK IN PROGRES	SS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE		ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
	OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED		GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
		BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTE	D	INDUSTRIALMILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER:
	OWNER O	FPROPERTY	<u> </u>			
	NAME	Kenneth E. Tuttle	e			
	STREET & NUMBER	R.F.D. 4				
	CITY, TOWN	Pittston	VICINITY OF		STATE Maine	
	LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR				
•	COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Kennebec County I	Registry of Dee	eds		
	STREET & NUMBER					
	CITY, TOWN	Augusta			STATE Maine	
6	REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEY	7S		
	TITLE					
	DATE			AL _STAT	ECOUNTYLOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS					
	CITY, TOWN				STATE	



CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XEXCELLENT __GOOD

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED

__UNEXPOSED

X_UNALTERED __ALTERED

X_ORIGINAL SITE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Congregational Church of Pittston is of importance in the context of its architectural details, because it displays elements of three distinct styles. The building's basic form derives from the Federal meeting house, but the facade with its doric pilasters and bold pediment is Greek Revival; and in all likelihood the four corners atop the tower once held pinnacles in the Gothic Revival manner (a virtually identical church in Dresden Mills retains its pinnacles).

The building is a one and a half story frame structure with clapboard siding, and is rectangular in plan with a gable roof. Rising centrally above the main facade, which faces west, is a square tower with a flat roof. As noted above probably there once was a pinnacle on each corner of the tower roof. There is an arched window in each of the four sides of the tower, covered with louvered shutters.

The main elevation of the church features six doric pilasters below a simple entablature. Above this is a large triangular pediment. There are two doorways in the facade symmetrically positioned. Each doorway contains a panelled double door. Above each doorway is a semi-circular arched double-hung sash window with eight lights below and eight lights plus ten in the elliptical toplight above.

The north and south sides of the church are three bays wide. Each window is double-hung sash, sixteen over twelve, with wooden fans above and louvered shutters to either side of the lower sashes.

The roof of the church is covered with asphalt shingles. The foundation consists of granite blocks. There is a small brick chimney which straddles the roof ridge at the rear (east) end of the building.

The date "1819" is painted centrally on the main elevation. This date is incorrect (see Significance). A large rectangular sign carrying the word "ANTIQUES" is positioned in the centre of the west pediment. This sign reflects the adaptive re-use of the building, a re-use which has been effected discreetly.

The Pittston Congregational Church is a fine example of a rural meeting house of the 1830's which displays a conservative Federal form but was strongly influenced by Greek and Gothic Revival tastes. As a transitional building in an excellent state of preservation and occupying a nearly unchanged setting, it is most worthy of entry into the National Register of Historic Places.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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The Congregational Church of Pittston's primary significance lies in its successful combination of the Federal, Greek Revival, and Gothic Revival styles. It serves well, also, as a reminder of the devotion of the church members who established the congregation and the meeting house. Thus, the building is also important for its historical association.

The Congregational Church was first organized at the home of Major Reuben Colburn on Nov. 17, 1812. Major Colburn was a devout Congregationalist who, for many years, had taken his family to the Congregational meeting in Georgetown. This meant a 35-mile trip in a canoe to Georgetown each Saturday, and a 35-mile paddle back upstream on Monday. Major Colburn is also remembered for filling a contract to build the 200 bateaux used in Arnold's march to Quebec.

The Congregational Church began with five ministers at its organizational meeting, and eight church members. The church building was constructed in 1836. The congregation continued to grow, and by 1851 it had 46 members, a Sunday school with 40 students, and a library of 200 volumes. The building continued to be used as a church until 1894 when a new, more centrally located structure was built. It is now well maintained and used as an antique shop.

Standing prominently on a hill overlooking the Kennebec River, the Pittston Congregational Church is an important local landmark of exceptional architectural merit.

Congregational Year	book - 1913						
Kingsbury, H.D. and	S.L. Deyo, <u>History</u> o	f <u>Kennebec</u> <u>Cou</u>	nty. New York, 1892				
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
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Maine H	istoric Preservation	Commission	6/77				
STREET & NUMBER 242 Sta	te Street		TELEPHONE 289-2133				
CITY OR TOWN Augusta			STATE Maine				
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION							
THE E	VALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY W	<i>•</i>				
NATIONAL	STA1	E	LOCAL				
hereby nominate this propert	y for inclusion in the National I th by the National Park Service.	Register and certify the	ervation Act of 1966 (Public La hat it has been evaluated acco				
TITLE S.H.P.	0.		DAT 9/6/	77			
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Hanson, J.W. History of Gardiner, Pittston and West Gardiner. Gardiner, 1859.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES