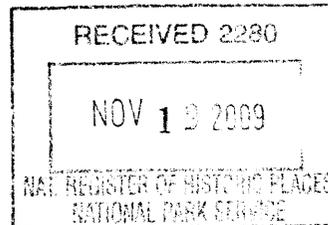


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



1147

# 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 Martin, Isaie and Scholastique, House

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

## 2. Location

street & number 137 Saint Catherine Street

not for publication

city or town Madawaska

vicinity

state Maine code ME county Aroostook code 003 zip code 04756

## 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

Earl S. Fletcher  
Signature of certifying official

11/6/09  
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer SHPO - Maine  
Title

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:)

John Colson H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

12-23-09  
Date of Action

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	<b>Total</b>

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Acadian Log House

foundation: STONE

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

walls: WOOD / Weatherboard

roof: ASPHALT

other:

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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 Isaie and Scholastique Martin House is a one and one-half story single family home in the northernmost Maine town of Madawaska. Built in two phases between c. 1823 and 1860, the clapboard sided building with a few modest mid-century stylistic details, is a log structure that exemplifies an Acadian cultural tradition that was once common in the region. The house also features culturally distinctive interior woodworking details, grain painted walls, and a log-banked root cellar. It is located on a high ridge on one of two long lots the Martin family obtained through deed from the United States government in 1845. It originally had a clear view of the Saint John River and, beyond that, New Brunswick, Canada, less than a third of a mile to the north, but due to subdivision of the family farmland starting after World War II, the house is now situated on a .65 acre lot in a residential neighborhood of mid-twentieth century homes.

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### Narrative Description

Saint Catherine Street in Madawaska is a two-block long residential street oriented east to west. It is one block south of Route 1, (Main Street), which in turn parallels the Saint John River immediately to the north. Route 1 is both the primary commercial corridor of Madawaska and the major road linking the riverside communities of the Saint John Valley. The commercial and civic center of Madawaska, as well as the international bridge to New Brunswick, is approximately one-half mile west of the Martin House. Residential development generally stretches south from the commercial corridor, or along the river road at the east and west edges of the town. The north-facing Martin House is situated on an urban lot at the western end of Saint Catherine Street. The full width lot runs between Saint Catherine Street on the north and Pine Street on the south. The lot is not rectilinear: a separate small lot was divided out of the southeast corner, on Pine Street. The house is sited roughly in the middle of the lot, somewhat closer to Saint Catherine Street, and is surrounded by lawns and gardens. Large lilac bushes grow against the north façade of the house, and several large pine trees are located in the east side yard.

#### Plan and Exterior

The footprint of the house is comprised of two almost-square blocks (joined by roughly eight feet of common wall at the northeast edge of the western block and the southwest edge of the eastern block), and a rear ell and garage projecting off the south end of the western block. The exterior walls of each block are constructed of horizontally stacked logs. A hipped roof, wrap-around porch with clapboarded lower walls and square porch supports spans the front of both sections of the house. The porch is accessed by a flight of wooden steps centered on the eastern block and two wooden steps centered on the western block. What is believed to be the earliest section of the house is the three bay, side-gable roof western block (c. 1823 to 1844), which measures roughly 20 feet by 24 feet. The next oldest section is the slightly larger 21 feet by 27 feet side-gable roof, three bay eastern block which was erected or attached between 1850 and 1860. An A-frame dormer rises from the eaves at the center of the façade of this section of the house. Extending from the north wall of the older house is the ell, which is itself comprised of several structural sections. A pair of large, Madawaska Twin Barns had been positioned south of the ell until they burned in 1929. Both sections of the house have painted clapboard siding, narrow cornerboards, and rake trim. Very subtle wooden brackets are positioned under the eaves at the corners of the house. The south and east elevation of the ell is clad in wooden novelty siding. The foundation is constructed of fieldstone parged with concrete, and the roofs are covered with asphalt shingles. A brick chimney emerges through the ridge near the center of the western section of the house; a similarly located chimney has been removed from the eastern section.

The house is symmetrically composed and both sections contain a mixture of two-over-one and one-over-one wood sash windows. The façade of the east section contains a pair of large two-over-two windows flanking a wood-panel and glass door with a wooden storm located at the center of the elevation. Above the door, in the A frame dormer, is a small, two-over-two window set below a two-light arched-top transom, trimmed with a moulded, decorative wooden arch. Moving clockwise around the exterior of the eastern section of the house, the east gable wall contains one one-over-one and one two-over-one window on each floor. The rear, or southern section of this portion of the house contains two widely separated two-over-two windows. Recent explorations by the property owner have revealed the location of a third, blocked

window positioned between the extant pair. (On the interior, this window is located above the landing at the foot of the staircase.) All of the windows on this portion of the house, including those under the porch, are ornamented with projecting, moulded cornices set above a wide trim board.

The façade of the west, older, section of the house contains a pair of two-over-one windows flanking a four-panel and glass door. On the west gable end the house has a single two-over-two window on each floor, and there is a one-over-one window on the south elevation. (The side wall of the ell is positioned over the trim of this window, signifying the later installation of the ell.) The east gable end of this section contains two replacement one-over-one sash on the first floor and an original two-over-two wood window on the second floor. It is interesting to note most of the windows on this section of the house are trimmed differently – over the top of the window are two built up pieces of elongated ovolo moulding, which are applied almost directly over the top of the windows. Instead of a wide trim board separating these details from the sash, there is a very narrow board which is cut at a bevel to form a flared base for the moulding. (This detail has been removed from one window and replaced with a cornice moulding on another - both located on the western gable.)

The side-gable roof ell extends off the south side of the western block. The ell itself is composed of a nineteenth century frame structure on the west which contains the building's only bathroom and a hallway and connects to a late nineteenth century/early twentieth century carriage house or barn, now converted to a garage. On the east side of the ell is another frame addition, from the early 20th century. This large room (which infills the space between the earliest section of the house and the barn) has a cement floor and external chimney, and was utilized at one time as the farm's milkhouse. A bulkhead that leads into the cellar under the two front sections of the house is located in the northwest corner of the milkroom. Prior to the installation of the milkroom, historic photographs indicate that the hallway had been part of the outbuilding / woodshed. At one time the east wall of the barn/garage appears to have had a large framed opening through the east wall that has now been reduced to a pedestrian door. The garage/barn is framed with sawn heavy timbers.

### Structure

Both sections of the Martin house are constructed of horizontal logs. It is clear that the two sections of the house were built independently (rather than integrated) as there are two parallel log sills visible in the cellar, and an extra-wide doorway between the hall and the living room. Unfortunately, the only place in the house where the log joinery can be viewed is through the cupboard between the first and second floors over the staircase in the newer section of the house. Here it is clear that the logs were constructed *pièce sur pièce a tenons en coulisse*, which is a traditional method of laying horizontal layers of hewn or sawn logs on top of each other and fastening them to upright posts via tenons inserted into long slots. While this is visible at an intermediary post in the eastern section of the house, unlike the western section, no corner posts are visible. Thus while it is likely that *pièce sur pièce a tenons en coulisse* was used in the older section of the house (visible corner posts) it is unclear how the corners were joined in the newer section. A small section of the kitchen wall (about 9" square) was recently, (and very carefully) removed for the installation of a vent and shows that the structure had both interior and exterior plank sheathing (*planche debout*, or flush vertical boards) on either sides of the log walls. The clapboards are nailed to the external sheathing. The roof of the older section of the house is formed by five sets of partially hewn, partially raw log rafters, joined at the ridge by a pinned bridle joint. There are no purlins between the rafter sets (except possibly one at the level of the knee walls). The original wood shingles, which are still in place below the asphalt roof, are nailed directly to thin pieces of 1" x 3" strapping, set at 3" intervals, between the rafters. There is no ridge pole. The gable end walls are not log, but appear to be constructed of heavy vertical plank nailed to the outside of the rafters. The roof structure of the eastern section of the house was not accessible.

### Interior

As with the exterior, it is most logical to describe the interior plans of the two sections of the Martin House separately. Both parts of the building contain their own staircases, but there is no connection between the finished upper story rooms of the two sections.

The interior first floor of the western section is divided into two rooms and a hallway by a board partition wall. This wall commences at the south exterior wall next to the door to the ell, and extends two-thirds of the distance to the north wall before turning northeast and then east and continuing to the east exterior wall (at just about the point where the overlap between the two sections of the house ends). This partition wall encloses a moderate size room (approximately 12 by 8 feet) that is called the dining room by the present owner. The doorway to the dining room is in the short angled portion of the wall. At the north end of the dining room the board wall is built out to form a line of closets which open onto the hall that leads from the front door and kitchen (as the remainder of the interior space is called) to the newer section of the house. Along the west side of the partition wall are built-in wooden kitchen cabinets and a long counter and sink. A brick chimney rises through the north end of the counters where a modern range has been installed. At the southwest corner of the room is the stair case. The first two steps are positioned along the south wall, lead to a square landing, and

then turn to follow the west wall towards the center of the house (paralleling the ridge). The floor of the landing is hinged on the south edge and can be lifted up to reveal a linoleum-floored storage area. A batten hatch door can be lowered to cover the staircase opening on the second floor. The railing of the staircase is no longer extant, and below the treads the staircase is enclosed with vertical, hand-planed boards. A small niche, or shelf, is set within the boarding on the north side. In the northwest corner of the room, positioned along the west wall, is a built-in cabinet. The upper portion of this feature has two narrow cupboard doors constructed of diagonally laid V-match. Below this is a wooden counter, which is hinged and opens upwards to gain access to storage areas below. Once probably fitted with tilt out bins, these have been removed and a cupboard and drawers installed in their place.

This section of the house has visible corner posts in all but the northwest interior corners. The kitchen has a tile floor (probably asbestos), and on the west wall between the cabinet and the staircase the section of the wall beneath the window sill has been covered with a rolled linoleum sheathing. The remainder of the walls are covered with hand planed vertical boarding, most measuring between 5 and 8 inches in width. Along the north wall a chair rail is applied over the boarding at the level of the window sills. The ceiling has four exposed 6 x 8" hewn joists running from the north to south exterior walls. On top of the joists are wider planks (8 to 12 inches on average) which form both the ceiling for the kitchen and the subfloor for the room above. The lack of nail-holes in the joists, along with multiple layers of paint suggest that the joists have been exposed for a long time, if not throughout the house's entire history. However, from the fourth joist east to the exterior wall of the house the remaining joists are concealed by narrower, beaded boarding applied to create a finished ceiling in the hallway and the dining room. The dining room also has board walls, but the floor is laid with hard wood. In the southwest corner of the room a small built-in cupboard backs up to the kitchen cupboards and below this is a "pass through" to the kitchen counter. On the south wall the boarding has been filled in where a former window was located that would now open into the milk-room. The southwest corner of the dining room was long ago converted to a bathroom with the installation of a sink, toilet and shower unit, however it is clear that this was not the room's original function. In the northwest corner of the room is another floor to ceiling built in wooden cabinet with a pair of raised panel doors and two small drawers built into the baseboard of the unit. The second floor of this section of the house is divided into a western room and a slightly larger eastern room. Both rooms feature fiberboard walls, and built-in knee wall cupboards with early 20<sup>th</sup> century paneled doors.

The three floor-to ceiling closets on the north side of the partition wall each have single-leaf, hinged, batten doors. Each door is made with three wide planks. The planks are stiffened and fastened on the interior with very unusual battens. These are tapered dovetail battens driven across the planks forming the door: they taper in width from the exterior edge to the interior edge of the door (or vice versa). These distinctive battens are essentially flush with the interior face of the door and no nails or other fasteners are visible. Variations of these battens are also seen in the newer section of the house.

The newer section of the house also has a relatively simple floor plan. Just to the east of the front door a partition wall stretches from north to south. This wall in turn is bisected by a shorter partition extending from the east exterior wall forming two rooms of roughly equal size. Between the two doors cut into this long partition wall is the former location of the chimney that had served this half of the house. In the southeast corner of the larger, western room (living room) is the staircase, which, like the one in the kitchen, makes a ninety-degree turn after two stairs and a landing and rises towards the center of the house. In the southwest corner of the room, against the west wall and next to the door into the hallway, is another built-in, floor to ceiling cabinet. The face of the cabinet is finished with vertical beaded boards which have been applied to a plank backing. The planks are again fastened with the distinctive battens, although in this case clinch nails have also been used, presumably to secure the facing to the planks. Another built-in cabinet, similar but without the beadboard face, is located in the southeast bedroom.

The living room has a carpeted floor, but the other two rooms are laid with hard wood. Although most of the interior walls are covered with wall paper, this paper has been applied to planed vertical boarding, similar to what is found in the older section of the house. Portions of this boarding recently exposed in the living room and southeast bedroom feature detailed grain painting. This decorative work exists below window sill level, and it is evident that a chair rail that capped the grain painting has been removed.

On the second floor are three bedrooms – two in the east and one in the southwest; the remainder of the space is an open, finished space. Most of the bedrooms have hardwood floors, and built in closets or cupboards. The closets in the southwestern room have the same type of interior battens seen downstairs.

At the base of the stairs, a cupboard that was long covered with wall paper was recently exposed. This cupboard, which featured a batten door with the unusual batten, had been cut into the exterior log wall. Investigation of this cupboard indicates that the void in which it was installed was that of a former exterior window that matched the existing windows on that wall in size and height. The bottom 'shelf' of the cupboard is the top of a log course. There are some irregularities in the clapboarding between the two existing windows on the south exterior wall, but no clear scar or patch. The inside of the cupboard is covered with oil cloth applied to rough sawn boarding (exterior sheathing for filling in the window) and

newspaper that dates to 1921-22. Whether the newspapers were used as shelf liner or functioned as a rudimentary insulation is unknown, nor is it known when the cupboard was installed and later concealed. Interestingly, there is also a ceiling cupboard, about one foot deep, positioned above the staircase landing. This enclosure has a hinged flap that can be opened when standing mid-way up the stairs. Inside this space between the ceiling and the floor it is possible to see how the exterior log walls are tenoned into an intermediary vertical post at the edge of the partition wall.

In the milkroom a bulkhead and stairs leads to the two cellars. The cellar under the older section of the house shows log joists, and wide pine subflooring overhead. This cellar has earthen walls and floor, and the log sills sit on low, fieldstone foundations, except under the western wall where a concrete block foundation has been installed down to the cellar floor. A very narrow, hand-dug passage through dark, mottled soil leads from the northeast corner of this cellar to the cellar under the eastern section of the house. The passage ends at a low, small, open space measuring approximately five by eight feet, which is edged with log retaining walls to the height of about three and a half feet. The logs that form the three sides of this retaining wall are notched and overlap at the corners. Behind the logs the soil gradually slopes back towards the north, east and south exterior walls of the house. Directly above the open space is a trap door that opens into the living room, roughly halfway between the staircase and the door to the hall. This log and earthen banking forms a type of 19<sup>th</sup> century root cellar found in Acadian cultural areas of New Brunswick and northern Maine.

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

C. 1823 - C. 1860

Significant Dates

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.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for this property is meant to encompass the period during which it is most likely the Isaie and Scholastique Martin House was constructed. Based on examination of census records and other reports available, it is possible that the oldest portion of the house had been constructed by a previous property owner, Peter Ouellete, as early as 1823. Again, based on census records and valuations, it appears the second portion of the log house was added between 1850 and 1860. Thus the period of significance for this property is c. 1823 to c. 1860. While alterations were made to the physical structure after that date (ells and barns added, then lost, and the size of the farm altered) these are not significant under Criterion C, architecture, and do not merit recognition under any other Criterion or area of significance.

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)**

N/A

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

The Isaie and Scholastique Martin House in Madawaska Maine is a well preserved example of an Acadian log house built following traditional, regional techniques. Isaie Martin was the grandson of Francois Martin who, as an 11 year-old, was one of the Acadians deported from Port Royal in Nova Scotia in 1755. Francois Martin and his family were later among the first families to settle in the Saint John River Valley between the Madawaska and Green Rivers, in an area that is still today heavily characterized by Acadian culture and traditions. Most of Francois' sons established farms along the Saint John River during the first three decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and his grandsons and great grandsons followed suit. The Martin House, located in what would become Maine after 1842, is composed of two joined log structures, the earlier of which was probably constructed between 1823 and 1844. The house features *pièce sur pièce* log construction cloaked by a clapboarded exterior with a steep A-frame dormer with a round arched window, and a generous wrap-around porch. On the interior, the house exhibits some unusual, probably regional, woodworking details and has a type of root cellar once commonly found in Acadian homes, but now rare. With the exception of the replacement of some of the windows, the house retains integrity of location, association, feeling, workmanship, design and materials to the period of significance, which spans the approximate dates of construction, c. 1823 to c. 1860. The house is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance within the context of 19<sup>th</sup> century Acadian traditions.

**Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance)****Criterion C: Architecture**

The Isaie and Scholastique Martin House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for the architectural significance of the property. Constructed in two stages, this is a good example of a particular type and method of construction, namely that of a log house featuring the *pièce sur pièce* construction that was traditionally built by Acadian settlers in the Saint John Valley starting in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The number of Acadian log houses remaining in the valley is unknown: only a few have been documented or researched.<sup>1</sup> However, within the overall population, the Martin House achieves significance on several levels: it has a clear and long term association with a family of Acadian descent, and it retains several interior features known to characterize Acadian domestic architecture, but that have been rarely preserved or documented. One of these features is the log banked earthen storage facility (root cellar) under the newer section of the house. Not readily discernable from the exterior as a log structure, the Martin House also demonstrates the variety of interior finishes that were utilized during the 19<sup>th</sup> century (including grain painting) as property owners moved beyond the 'primitive' or 'rustic' log structures that were said to have characterized the earliest years of settlement.

It is important to distinguish between the Acadian log house of the Saint John River Valley and the geographically, temporally, and structurally separate form of log construction that characterized Swedish (and other Scandinavian) settlement that occurred further south in Aroostook County in the towns of Woodland, Stockholm and New Sweden starting in the 1870s. Those structures generally had notched corners (trimmed and covered with corner boards), interior log partitions, log construction in the gable ends, and a plan that often included a large central room, wide entrance hall, and side rooms accessed from the hall. In contrast, some of the known Acadian log houses had framed gables, no (or minimal) interior partitions, and may have utilized corner posts rather than notched corners. The Acadian log tradition developed over three centuries in the Maritime Provinces and was used by them when they settled the upper St. John River Valley starting in 1787. The Scandinavian tradition arrived with the Swedish settlers after 1870.

<sup>1</sup> The Violette House, a two-story log house originally located in Van Buren was listed in the National Register in 1976 (NR: 76000088). It has subsequently been dismantled and is in storage. The National Register listed Acadian Historic Buildings, 1977 (NR: 77000062) include the log Morneallult House (c. 1855) and the LeVasseur-Oullette House (c. 1865), both of which were moved to the L'Heritage Vivant museum site in 1973-1975. A third log house, the Roy House was moved to the museum after 1977. It is traditionally dated to 1790, although we do not know upon what information this date was based.

The following paragraphs summarize the Acadian log building tradition in Maine. These are excerpted from the National Park Service study of Acadian cultural traditions in the St. John River Valley, undertaken in the early 1990s. The results of this study, which included surveys of linguistics, oral traditions, architecture, furniture, textiles, land tenure, music and culture were published in 1994 under the title *Acadian Culture in Maine*. As this volume provides the most up-to-date and cohesive summary of the history of the Acadian people and of their material culture traditions, including architectural trends, it will be utilized in this and the following sections, to provide the background context and history for this property. Please see the original publication for information on the citations quoted within the text.

Although there are studies of French vernacular building traditions in other places in North America (see Gowans 1964, Kniffen and Glassie 1966, Lessard and Vilandr  1974, Moogk 1977, Upton and Vlach 1986, and Edwards 1987), there has not been systematic analysis of architecture in the Upper St. John Valley. Analysis of architectural resources is further hindered by the fact that prevalent features of Valley traditional architecture are not obvious to the casual observer. Local authors (Michaud 1974, Albert 1969) have drawn attention to features such as ship's knees, the use of ship's ladders instead of stairways, and the caulking of log walls with oakum. Howard Marshall prepared a preliminary glossary of terms related to Valley vernacular architecture during 1991 fieldwork (Brassieur 1992).

### Maine Acadian Houses

The cultural meaning of architectural features cannot be understood apart from their social and historical context. Accordingly, the salient features of Maine Acadian dwellings derive from traditional techniques, skills, and aesthetic values passed down and adapted by successive generations of craftspeople. The builders were not generally professional carpenters, nor did they work from architectural plans. The construction details of Maine Acadian houses indicate a high level of woodworking skill. Though they are generally hidden by exterior Greek Revival or Georgian features, they help identify the special characteristics of Upper St. John Valley architecture.

Early Maine Acadian houses were small, simple, and built of logs. Many were built *pi ce sur pi ce   tenons en coulisse*, a traditional construction technique featuring horizontal layers of hewn or sawn logs or planks set "piece on piece." In an Anglo- or Germanic-American log house, the logs were notched at the corners. In the Valley they were often built *en coulisse*. That is, tenons or tongues on each end of the logs (*pi ces*) or planks (*madriers*) were inserted into vertical grooves (*coulisses*) in upright members at critical locations such as corners and doorways. One of the virtues of *pi ce sur pi ce* construction *en coulisse* was that the builder was able to use short logs or planks instead of the longer lengths needed in other log buildings. It is important to note that "*pi ce*" is used in the Valley as a shorthand term for more than one type of log construction.

The log walls of Valley houses were often chinked with local materials from the field or forest, such as flax, buckwheat chaff, peat moss, or birchbark. This chinking was rather more like marine "caulking" than chinking of the sort familiar in other regions of the U.S. where logs are laid up with distinct gaps between them. Since the logs fit flush in *pi ce sur pi ce* construction, "oakum" made of buckwheat chaff or other materials worked well as chinking.

Brassieur and Marshall (1992) documented three corner-joining techniques in *pi ce sur pi ce* construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century: *tenons en coulisse* (see above), *t te de chien* or half-dovetailing, and the "stacked and pegged" treatment found in Van Buren, Maine, Maison Heritage (Vital Violette House) and the Roy House at the Acadian Village in Keegan, Maine. In the latter style, the dressed wall logs were held in place by trunnels (wooden pegs). The logs were sawn flush at the corners and alternately stacked one on top of the other. Each corner joint was secured by two trunnels. While one publication contains a sketch of this construction method drawn from memory (Bourque 1971:8-9), an extant example of "stacked and pegged" has apparently never been field documented.

Houses were constructed near the St. John River until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when many were moved to sites along the principal road. For example, three houses examined for *Acadian Culture in Maine* were apparently moved from the flats along the river: the Fred Albert, Val Violette, and Ernest Chasse houses. When houses were moved, they were often enlarged by adding one or more stories, as in the Val Violette House; by extending the walls laterally, as may have been the case in the Albert House; or by expanding both vertically and laterally. The alteration of these *pi ce sur pi ce   tenons en coulisse* houses seems to have offered little challenge to Maine Acadian carpenters. In those cases of alteration

that Brassieur and Marshall observed (1992), the additions were accomplished using the same precise axe and adze work and careful joinery employed in the original construction.

The typical mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century Maine Acadian house had an essentially Georgian plan: two rooms deep, a central hallway, central chimney, one or one-and-one-half (rarely two) stories high, under a simple gable roof. The exterior resembled standard large New England houses of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – white frame with Greek Revival detailing (cornices and pilasters). Ceilings were often paneled, and interior molding and finish often echoed the classical exterior stylistic elements.

Houses built *pièce sur pièce* by well-established farmers and merchants were generally covered on the exterior with *planches debout*, flush vertical boards. The *planche debout* provided insulation and finishing for a wall, when used with *pièce sur pièce* bearing-wall construction. They were sometimes also used on the interior. The vertical boards were usually tongue-and-groove construction and fitted tightly together. Each hand-planed or sawn board (*planche galbée*) measured about 2x8 inches. Many houses were finished with clapboards to dress up the buildings and provide an additional layer of protection and insulation. The roof frames included massive, relatively wide-spaced, square-hewn, white-pine rafters. The rafter couples were half-lapped and joined with through-trunnels at the peak. There was no ridgepole. (NPS, pages 54-56).

As characterized above, the Martin House features *pièce sur pièce* log construction with squared, stacked logs sandwiched between 1" thick exterior, tongue and groove sheathing planks and somewhat thinner, planed, interior boarding. Although both sections of the house are made of log construction, the manner used to join the corners is conjecture based on the presence of visible corner posts. The few places in which the logs have been exposed have been generally small and away from the corners. (Photographs taken of a corner board and sheathing repair on the northeast corner of the eastern section are inconclusive.) However, a portion of the current kitchen wall that was recently cut away in order to install an external flue clearly shows the square shouldered logs, the interior and exterior planking, a fibrous chinking material, and the exterior clapboards. In the far back of an unusually placed cupboard located over the staircase landing in the east section of the house, is an exposed section of log wall that demonstrates that *tenons en coulisse* construction was utilized at this location.<sup>2</sup>

It is clear that the two sections of the house were not constructed at the same time: the short section of overlapping wall is twice as thick as any other section of external wall, indicating two side-by-side courses of log. There are also two sills visible in the basement and no connection between the upper levels of the two buildings. In addition, the window trim differs between the two sections of the house, although both sections feature ornamental hoods over the openings. Although tradition asserts that the smaller, western section is the older of the two there is no documentation to confirm this, or to even affirm that both buildings were built on site. Indeed, as noted above, Acadian houses that had been located close to the St. John River were later moved further inland. The recent discovery of a wall-cupboard at the base of the stairs in the east half of the house may offer a clue to the building chronology. It appears that a former window was covered over and converted to this cupboard at some point after the house was initially constructed – however there is little on the exterior to indicate that this was a recent alteration. Indeed, although the clapboards on the back of the house show some irregularities between the existing south windows, the wall appears to have been finished as a piece. Based on the similarity of woodwork in the two halves of the house (including the use of an unusual, trapezoidal and tapered batten on the back of several closet doors), it is not unreasonable to suggest that the eastern section of the house might have been a partially, or minimally finished existing structure moved into its current location and attached to the western part of the house. In this scenario the staircase window might have been blocked off after the move, and the dormer window added, the upstairs finished, the cabinets and closets constructed, and the stairs installed all during a building campaign sometime during the latter part of Isaie and Scholastique life.

An account of the homes of the early settlers in the upper St. John River valley is provided by William Lucy in Madawaska on the River St. John. His description, quoted below, was derived from close scrutiny of the Deane and Kavanagh Report of 1831, and their travel journals.

<sup>2</sup> This cupboard is located above the stair landing and adjacent to the major transverse girt that connects the front and back walls of the house. This girt intersects the top of a vertical post and the logs that create the back wall (perpendicular to the girt) are tenoned into the vertical post.

The Madawaskan homes were small, simple, one-story structures, strikingly similar in size (as if a government commission regulated building construction), with little, if any pretense at an attractive exterior, but withal "well made and warm." Some were made of logs, but "nearly all" were of timber and many were clapboarded. A few were painted and this phenomenon was carefully noted; about ten according to Kavanagh's journal: three in red, two in yellow, two more in white, and three without any identifying color given. The red home of Francois Gooding – 36 feet by 23 feet – was "the neatest from its external appearances of any we have seen." The size of Gooding's home was above the average, and this was generally true of all the painted homes: 30 by 20, 40 by 26, 36 by 24, 36 by 26, 35 by 22, 40 by 22, 30 by 20, 50 by 24.

This last house, owned by Michel Martin, was mansion size for this frontier, but it may have been dictated by necessity for he had "a great family." The average size of the Madawaskan home was 20 feet by 18. Two-story buildings were a rarity; Augustine Violette, Francois Thibedeau, Phimain Thibedeau and John Baker could boast of such pretentious domiciles. One can safely say that some families were cabined and confined, as for instance the family of fifteen in a home fifteen feet square... (Lucy, p. 155.)

Dating both the original construction and the alteration episodes to this house are difficult: most of the historic materials found on the interior could have been obtained at just about any time from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century through the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Unfortunately, no 19<sup>th</sup> century tax records exist for Madawaska. What is presumed to be the older section has a footprint of roughly 24 by 20 feet – not too far above the average described by Lucy, but perhaps a bit of a tight fit for the family. As enumerated in the 1850 census the household included 9 children under the age of 13 along with Isaie and Scholastique (also known as Celeste), and it was valued at \$1,000. Ten years later the Martins had 14 children at home and the value of their real estate had increased to \$1600, where it remained in 1870.<sup>3</sup> This might reflect an overall re-valuation of property, as his neighbor Antoine Sirois' property value also jumped from \$1,500 to \$2,000, yet that of another neighbor, Vital Dufour, only increased from \$900 to \$1,000. No deeds have been found during this period to suggest that Isaie was purchasing other pieces of land, thus lending additional weight to the idea that the second building was added at this time. The steep gable dormer, with the round-arch window with hood, and the pronounced hoods over the windows on the east section of the house are all design elements commonly found in the 1850s.

In the basement of the eastern section of the house is a log-sided root cellar. The earthen walls and floor of this room are connected via a very narrow passageway to the larger cellar under the western section of the house (which in turn is accessed by a bulkhead in the former milk room). The storage area is defined by three log-banked earthen walls surrounding a cleared area directly under a trap door into the present living room.

No study has been found to date that focuses on the distribution or design of these root cellars, and the extent to which they are extant in Northern Maine is unknown. One well-preserved example is located at the Village Historique Acadien in Caraquet, New Brunswick. The following information about these root cellars has been provided by Bernard LeBlanc, the Curator at the Musée Acadien at the University of Moncton (New Brunswick).

As for the log-walled root cellar – this is a very interesting feature. It appears that such root cellars are unknown in Acadian areas of Westmorland County, but are geographically common north of the Richibucto River (Kent County). In the St-Ignace area, just north of Richibucto, this type of cellar appears to be the norm. These cellars are smaller than the house itself, and are located in the middle of the house. They are relatively shallow (about 4-5 feet at the deepest) and have an earthen slope, about 4-6 feet, that runs from the top logs to the sills of the house. This slope is called a r'lais (relais) in local parlance. There was almost always a trap door in the kitchen floor giving another access to the cellar. There was also usually an exterior passage way to the cellar, with stone walls and stone steps.

Houses with this type of cellar all appear to date from around the middle of the 19th century. Earlier houses would originally have had a large cooking fireplace located either in the centre of the house or at a gable end, depending on the size of the house. These small cellars would thus have been incompatible with the foundations of the large cooking fireplaces or maçonnes of earlier times. Originally, these root cellars almost certainly had wooden dividers or bins, called rangars, in which were stored potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc. (LeBlanc, correspondence, 16 July 2009.)

While the root cellar is clearly associated with Acadian culture, it is not possible to authoritatively say the same of the distinctive battens used on the building's closets and cabinets. While this may simply be the innovative design of one skilled craftsman, the National Park Service study identified the use of "widely spaced, hand-cut dovetails" in traditional Acadian furniture. Inquiries into whether this tradition existed in New Brunswick returned the suggestion that the tapered

<sup>3</sup> After 1870 the census no longer recorded real estate values.

trapezoidal battens may either be a variation local to the Madawaska region, or possibly reflect a Quebecois influence. While tracing the origin or extent of this feature may be an area for further inquiry, at the very least it confirms the persistence of hand-tooled craft in the region, which paralleled a similar retention of techniques found in Acadian furniture well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. (NPS, p. 53.)

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

Acadia is a term that can refer to different geographical areas located in the Maritime Provinces and northern Maine depending on which historical era is under discussion. The first Acadians were French colonists engaged in the fur trade who abandoned their 1604 attempt at settling on Ile Sainte-Croix for a longer presence at Port Royal in Nova Scotia. After several fits and starts the colony was destroyed by the British in 1613, but ultimately rebuilt. The next 150 years was characterized by conflict between French and British colonial forces, as well as with the native peoples of the Maritimes. After 1755 the Acadians were driven from their homes and villages surrounding the Bay of Fundy and either became refugees in Quebec, or were forcibly relocated to the American colonies along the east coast, Louisiana, France or England. After 1785 several of the groups of Acadians that had managed to remain in Quebec or New Brunswick received permission to resettle along the Saint John River in the vicinity of Madawaska County, N.B. In 1842 the Washburn-Ashburton Treaty used the River as the international divide between the United States and Canada and the Acadians on the south bank of the river then became citizens of the United States and Maine. Today the center of Acadian Culture in Maine is the upper Saint John River Valley, stretching roughly from St. John Plantation on the west to Hamlin on the east.<sup>4</sup> Four hundred years after their initial forays into North America, the term "Acadian" is now used broadly, as, for instance, it is defined in *Acadian Culture in Maine* as "Americans of French descent connected by heritage to the Upper St. John valley including but not limited to genealogical descendants of early Acadian settlers of the valley". (NPS, page iv).

The following excerpts from the National Park Service context study provide a good overview of the history of the Acadians, their eviction by the British, and their resettlement efforts in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Port-Royal was occupied by the British throughout the 1620s, but the colony was returned to France by treaty in 1632. The French established several small settlements over the next few years, including a number of tiny outposts along the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and in the Lower St. John River area. By 1650 Acadia had over 400 French inhabitants including 45-50 families in the Port-Royal and La Hève areas. These families are considered to be the founders of the Acadian population. (NPS, page 12).

Attracted by the fertile marshlands and the tidal flats, which they diked and farmed, the number of Acadians grew steadily throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the settlements expanded around the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, coastal New Brunswick, Ile Saint-Jean (Prince Edward Island), and Ile Royal (Cape Breton). In 1713 Port Royal was lost to the British for the last time, and the King's representatives eventually established a military government in Port Royal, which they renamed Annapolis Royal. The next 30 years were relatively peaceful, and the Acadian population rose to over 10,000 by the late 1740s. Hostilities between the two countries resumed between 1744 and 1748, however, after the fall of the French fortification of Louisbourg on Ile Royal and its subsequent rebuilding by the French four years later.

The Governor of Massachusetts was infuriated when the fortress of Louisbourg was restored to the French as the outcome of the peace negotiations. The rich farmlands of the Bay of Fundy area had long been coveted by the New Englanders who wished to expand their settlements to the north. The British colonial administrators in London, wishing to appease the New Englanders, changed their policy toward Acadians and began to insist upon the latter signing an unconditional oath of loyalty. Some Acadians responded by moving from Nova Scotia into territories held by the French [Cape Breton Island, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick], but the majority remained in their original settlements, maintaining that the conditional oaths they had signed earlier were still valid. The renewal of hostilities in 1754 hastened the end of the standoff. (NPS, page 14.)

In June of 1755 the British in Nova Scotia, with the backing of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, started the process of ridding Nova Scotia of these French settlers that had lived among and adapted to life under the British Crown for over a century. The deportation started in July of that year, and continued until the Treaty of Paris ended the French and British contests in 1763.

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<sup>4</sup> Acadian culture is also widely dispersed throughout southern, western and eastern New Brunswick.

At the time of the deportation the population of Acadia was approximately 13,000. Over 6,000 people were banished during the second half of 1755 (Roy 1982: 152... Those Acadians deported from Nova Scotia were spread among various colonies on the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Georgia... The 1,100 Acadians sent to Virginia were refused entry and were eventually sent to England where they were held for years as prisoners of war. Approximately 3,000 of the 5,000 Acadians living on Ile Saint-Jean (prince Edward Island) – half of whom were refugees from Nova Scotia – were deported in 1758, following the final capture of Louisbourg and the end of French military presence in Acadia. The deportees were shipped to France and England, while the remainder of the Acadian island population evaded capture and fled to the mainland.

During the next four years, about 2,000 of the Acadians who had escaped expulsion by fleeing through the woods had been captured and were held as prisoners in Halifax and in various other military forts. Most of the others had either fled to Quebec, where 2,000-3,000 Acadians had resettled, or died in hiding (Roy 1982: 156). When peace was finally restored by the Treaty of Paris, the Acadians were free to settle where they wished, but their communities had been destroyed, their fertile farmlands taken over by thousands of settlers from New England, and the close-knit groups they had formed over the years had been broken into fragments. The challenge facing them over the next 30 years would be to obtain lands where they could begin to rebuild their shattered communities. (NPS, p. 15)

During the 1780s, Acadians moved from the Fredericton, New Brunswick, area northwest along the St. John River, settling the upper shores. They were joined by immigrants from "Lower Canada," as the St. Lawrence River Valley around Kamouraska was known at that time... The governors of Quebec and new Brunswick had promised land to prospective settlers of the Upper St. John Valley to strengthen the mail route between the two provinces; this was likely a motivation for some settlement. Historians, however, do not agree on the principal cause of Acadian migration up the St. John River. Some scholars, including Roy (1982), emphasize that the Acadians were dislodged from the lower valley to make room for the British Empire Loyalists, who were arriving from the former colonies to the south following the American Revolution. According to Wade (1972), within seven or eight years of the arrival of the Loyalists, Acadians moved out of the lower valley, mainly to acquire more land and to secure the services of a priest. Craig concurs with Wade and also stresses the Acadians' desire to keep their families intact and settle their sons on nearby farms (Craig 1983a, 1986a, 1986b). (NPS, page 17.)

After being ousted from Port Royal Francois Martin's family made their way to Kamouraska, Quebec, where Francois married Marie Euphrosine Guerette in 1774. According to several sources, Francois Martin (grandfather of Isaie) was one of the 24 men who asked permission of Great Britain to settle in Madawaska on February 24<sup>th</sup>, 1785. While most of Martin's children were said to have been born in St. Basile Parish (i.e. Madawaska County in New Brunswick), Martin is not listed among the first 16 who had settled on either the north or south bank of the St. John in 1787, nor did he receive a grant of land in 1790 or 1794.<sup>5</sup> However, a deposition was taken of Michel Martin, (son of Francois) in 1828 as part of an attempt to settle the boundary question. This testimony states that "36 or 37 years ago his father, Francis Martin, moved to Madawaska with his family where he lived until his death... His father superintended the work for the Province of New Brunswick and was paid by the Province." (Gagnon, 1828, *Depositions and Testimony of Madawaska Inhabitants*). This would have put the Martins in the area c. 1792 or 1793.

Tracing the early history of the land is problematic in part because of the contested nature of the region. Only the initial land grants of 1790 and the Saucier or Thibodeau Grants of 1794 were formalized with deeds. As stated by Charlotte Lenentine in her 1956 masters thesis, Madawaska: A Chapter in Maine-New Brunswick Relations, the Saucier Grant "was the last of the major land grants until after the settlement of the disputed boundary with the United States in 1842; the only other deed properly and legally secured being one made to Simon Herbert in 1824 at the height of the Maine – New Brunswick controversy. *All other settlers from 1794 to 1842 possessed their lots but had no legal title.*" (Page, 17, emphasis added.)

According to the 1820 census at least three of Francois Martin's sons resided in the Madawaska region: Michel, Francois and Joseph (and a fourth man Simon Martin, is probably another son Charlemagne). A survey made in 1826 based on those grants that were issued in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century by the British does not depict the Martin family's holdings, however based on the census the brothers Francois and Michel were living on neighboring properties (with Joseph and Simon located a short distance away). The 1830 (United States) census repeats this pattern. The next year, the Dean and Kavanagh report finally provides information on where the family members settled. According to the house by house inventory of lots, possession, buildings and land cleared, Michel Martin had at least four claims (none deeded) on the north side of the Saint John River, east of the Madawaska River (these appear to be lots 10, 15, 17 and 20, as numbered by the

<sup>5</sup> The list of petitioners and settlers appears in Lenentine (1956), p. 81, as well as in Dubay, 1995.

British). His brother Francois had lot # 19.<sup>6</sup> As described by the inspectors, "Next Francois Martin. His father began on the lot, Francois claims 40 rods front, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared." (Deane and Kavanagh, 1914, p. 441). Another two properties, located somewhat further to the west, were also apparently started by the Martin patriarch. "Next, Widow Simon Martin claims 60 rods front, the lot on which her father-in-law began. Has an house and barn and 6 acres cleared... Next, Joseph Martin claims 30 rods front, deeded by the British, as it is said, and purchased by his father, Francois Martin, from whom it descended to him, has an house and barn and 50 acres cleared." (Ibid, p. 443.)

The effort to determine when Isaie Martin, son of Michel, first obtained his land is also hampered by the repetitive and varied naming traditions. Isaie's first name was fully Francois Registe (Francis Regis) Isaie Martin and he was legally referred to by any combination of these names. Later he was also known as Memiche. He had a son Michel, a brother Michel Frederic, and his father was Michel as well. His oldest brother's name was Francois Xavier, his uncle's name was Francois as was his grandfather's. Isaie's son Prime Antoine was known as P.A., Pea, Pe, Antoine or Prime, depending on the document.

In 1833 and 1840 the New Brunswick Government took a census of the region, which along with the U.S. census of 1840, can be used to extrapolate when Isaie may have settled on his land. In 1833 the New Brunswick Census identified a Francis Martin on the north side of the river (while this might be Isaie, it is more likely his uncle Francois/Francis, who died later that year).<sup>7</sup> However, in 1840 a Martin appeared in the censuses on the south bank of the river, in the neighborhood that was to become the home of Isaie Martin. This resident was transcribed as Xlar Martin in the New Brunswick census and as Zavier Martin in the United States census, and he lived next door to Pierre Willet/Peter Oullette and Antoine Sirois, names also familiar from the 1831 Deane and Kavanagh report for the south bank (although no Martin was located in this part of the south bank in 1831). This Zavier/Xlar Martin is probably Isaie's oldest brother, Francious Xavier Martin, who, according to the New Brunswick census had been living on the land for 10 years already. Not until 1844 when a Commission was sent to untangle the land claims in Madawaska (Maine) was Isaie's name clearly associated with the subject property. The Commission set down the names of those who had possessed or improved property dating to before August 1836 – or by a person under whom they claimed – and formalized these possessions in numbered grants. Francis Registe Isaie received Lot 127 and his father Michel Martin received lot 126.<sup>8</sup> This appears to be the lot (or lots) that Francis Xavier Martin had started to improve by 1830. As with his father's generation, Isaie and his brothers worked to establish farms on long lots with river frontage. Continuing this pattern Isaie eventually acquired enough land during the next 30 years to then establish each of his sons on a farm as well.

According to Martin family tradition, Isaie Martin obtained his land (prior to receiving the official deed) from Menon Ouellete, who had defaulted on a mortgage or loan. (Pozzuto, p. 140.) This is probably the Pierre Willet/Peter Oulette who lived next door to Xavier Martin in 1840, and who also appeared on the 1833 New Brunswick census. Presumably Xavier transferred his land to Michel Martin (his and Isaie's father) and Oulette sold his to Isaie prior to 1844. In 1846 Michel sold his land to Isaie for \$450. If Isaie built his house shortly after obtaining his land then it would be reasonable to date the earliest part of the structure to c. 1841-1844. However the 1831 Deane and Kavanagh report indicated that Pierre Oulette had been on the land for 8 years already (since c. 1823) and "has an house, and enough cleared to sow 18 or 20 bushels of grain." (Deane and Kavanagh, transcript of 1831, p. 30.) Thus it is entirely possible that Isaie Martin did not build the earliest section of the house, but that it was instead constructed by Oulette as early as 1823. As such, this is the start date for the period of significance for the property.

The Martin home descended from Isaie and Scholastique Martin to their fifth son, Prime Antoine (P.A. or Pea) Martin after their death. In 1875 Francis Registe (Isaie) divided the bulk of his land (lots 126 and 127) between four of his sons: Remi, Thomas, Hilaire and Prime Antoine. Pea's portion included half of lot 127. This was not a simple warrantee deed but one that came with an obligation requiring Pea to care for his parents during the rest of their lives. These documents, called *donations entre vifs* or conditional deeds, were commonly used in the Saint John Valley to enable land to be passed on before death and also provide care for elderly residents. Several versions of this agreement between Pea

<sup>6</sup> The lot number appear on George Sproul's survey of 1826, which is reproduced on the interior cover of Papers of Prudent L. Mercure: Histoire du Madawaska. Another map, drawn by Professor Beatrice Craig, links the 1831 Kavanagh and Deane report to Sproul survey, and assigns names to each lot. However, both of these graphics only cover the area east of the Madawaska River.

<sup>7</sup> Francois/Francis, brother of Michel and son of Patriarch Francois, died in 1833. The 1840 New Brunswick census distinguished between granted and ungranted lots, and assigned properties to either left (north) or right (south) sides of the river. It also stated how long someone had been on the land, and 1840 Xlar Martin had been on the land for 10 years.

<sup>8</sup> We know this Michel is his father, not his brother due to a quitclaim deed from Michel Martin (son of Isaie) to Isaie for lot 126, executed in 1861, which refers to the deed from his grandfather Michel Martin to Isaie in 1846. See Book 4 pages 406 and 407, Northern Aroostook Registry of Deeds.

and his parents were prepared, signed, filed, (some with the town, some with the Registry of Deeds), and eventually the terms were altered enabling Isaie and Scholastique to build another, newer, house in town (possibly the house that Dennis Martin, Pea's son, came to inhabit in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century) and leaving the homestead to Pea. Pea and his wife farmed extensively on the property, but they also obtained a portion of lot 128, which had a valuable water power, and they erected a woolen mill in 1894. The woolen mill was later turned over to their son Dennis, and the farm legally descended to their son Alexis after Sophie's death in 1931 (he had been head of the farm, however, after Pea died in 1914). Although Alexis had a profitable farm (dairy, then cattle, then potatoes) he commissioned a survey as early as 1940 to subdivide the property into houselots. This plan was completed by his nephew Patrick Martin, who inherited the farm after Alexis's death in 1943. By 1952, when Patrick Martin sold the house to Gerald and Blanche Albert, the size of the associated lot had been reduced to its current size of less than three-quarters of an acre.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
 Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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**Internet Resources**

"Our Acadian, French Canadian, and Maine Ancestors" in *Roy and Boucher Families*. [www.royandboucher.com](http://www.royandboucher.com) . 16 June 2009.

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**Miscellaneous**

LeBlanc, Bernard. Personal correspondence to Christi Mitchell (E-mail regarding root cellars). 16 July 2009. Copy on file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .65  
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

**UTM References**  
 (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 19 549852 5244559  
 Zone Easting Northing

3                                   
 Zone Easting Northing

2                                   
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4                                   
 Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is described by the Town of Madawaska tax map number 005, lots 76 and 76a.

**Boundary Justification** (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary is drawn to encompass all the extant domestic log residential resources historically built in the 19th century by Peter Oullette and/or Isaie Martin. Historically the house was located on an extensive farm with associated barns, agricultural outbuildings, fields and woods; however none of the property except for the above described .65 acres is still associated with the log residence.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christi A. Mitchell, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date 14 October 2009

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**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)

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**Photographs:**

Submit clear and descriptive black and white 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:** Martin, Isaie, and Scholastique, House

**City or Vicinity:** Madawaska

**County:** Aroostook **State:** Maine

**Photographer:** Christi A. Mitchell

**Date Photographed:** 12 June 2009

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

- 1 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_001.tif  
North façade and west elevation; facing southeast. Original log house on right, later log house on left.
- 2 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_002.tif  
West elevation of original log house; facing east.
- 3 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_003.tif  
East elevation, later log house; facing west.
- 4 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_004.tif  
Interior of kitchen, original log house; facing northeast. Note exposed ceiling joists and interior vertical board siding. Partition wall right of center.
- 5 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_005.tif  
Interior of original log house, partition wall and hall closets; facing east.
- 6 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_006.tif  
Acadian style built in closet, original log house; facing northeast.
- 7 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_007.tif  
Tapered dovetail batten, hall closet, original log house. Facing east.
- 8 of 8. ME\_Aroostook County\_Martin House\_008.tif  
Root cellar under later log house; facing northeast.

**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.