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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: Hancock Point School  
Other names/site number: South Hancock School  
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: 644 Point Road State: Maine County: Hancock  
City or town: Hancock Vicinity: n/a  
Not For Publication: n/a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

 Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>SHP6</u> Date: <u>2/26/13</u>
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE**

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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:)

*John Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

*4.23.13*

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

2

\_\_\_\_\_

buildings

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

sites

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

structures

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

objects

2

0

Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / School

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

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/ Private collection.

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

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

Principal exterior materials of the property: The school sits on a granite foundation, has an asphalt roof, brick chimney and weatherboard (clapboard) siding.

### 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

The Hancock Point School is a one story, wood frame structure with a front gable roof located in the Hancock County, Maine town of Hancock. The high-posted rectangular building is privately owned and located on a portion of an approximately 5 acre lot that also contains a modern residential structure. Constructed circa 1870 on this site to serve as a district school, the plan of the building is divided between a narrow vestibule and a single large classroom. The school is essentially vernacular, but the paired, elongated sash windows on the side elevations and a Victorian six-panel front door reference late-Italianate stylistic attributes. The Hancock Point School retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, as well as its original materials, workmanship and design. The only significant alteration has been the addition of an open-bay, shed roof garage on the rear elevation, and the loss of a woodshed that formerly was located north of the schoolhouse. A small, two room out-house that served the school is located a short distance to the east of the school.

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## Narrative Description

### School

The Hancock Point School, constructed in 1870, is a wood frame structure measuring twenty by forty feet. It is located on the east side of Point Road, a primary thoroughfare traversing the west side of the peninsula that forms the southern part of the town of Hancock. The gable-front structure faces west, towards the road, and shares a 5.3 acre lot with a modern house (located several hundred feet to the southeast), and a small historic outhouse.<sup>1</sup> Mature deciduous trees and large conifers flank the north, south and east sides of the building and a grassy lawn lies between the school and the road. Constructed of stud framing on a granite foundation, the school is clad with clapboard siding and has asphalt shingles and wood shingles on the south and north sides of the roof, respectively. A brick chimney straddles the ridge at the east end of the building.

The building has sparse ornamentation, but is symmetrically composed with pleasing proportions. The façade consists of a single door centered on the wall, and a window bay located directly above the door under the gable peak. The door features three pairs of vertically-oriented panels with applied moulding (longer panels over shorter panels). A four-light transom window surmounts the door. Both the door and transom windows are trimmed with plain, post-and-rail stock. Directly above the door and centered within the gable wall is what appears to be a frame for a nine-over-six window; however any sash that existed originally has been removed and the space filled in with clapboards. The over-hanging roof eaves are trimmed with beveled boards and terminate in cornice returns on the gable walls. Narrow corner boards are located at all four corners.

The north and south elevations each contain two pairs of two-over-two windows. Each pair is set within a single wood frame, and share a common lintel and sill. The individual sash are tall and narrow, but the c. 1940 shutters constructed of simple vertical boards that flank each window serve to increase the visual presence of the openings. The rear of the building contains a lone nine-over-six window in the upper gable wall. Attached to this wall is a shed-roof garage, built circa 1985. This minimally-invasive structure has an open bay on the south, clapboard wall on the north, and a board wall on the east. As opposed to the main building, the garage has a corrugated metal roof. A new, two-leaf door provides access from the garage into the school.<sup>2</sup>

The interior spaces within the school include a narrow entry vestibule and a large classroom. The vestibule does not span the entire width of the building, and doors at the north and south ends of the vestibule lead into the classroom. This large class space has painted vertical bead board wainscot above which is stained, horizontal bead board cladding. Green blackboards (of painted wood) line the north interior wall and black blackboards (also painted

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<sup>1</sup> The boundaries of the nominated property do not include the house; information on it is provided here in order to understand the setting of the school.

<sup>2</sup> The owners of the property intend to remove the garage in the spring of 2013 and will be replacing the current door with a more appropriate, single leaf door.

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wood) are positioned against the east and south walls. Coat hooks are fastened to the interior northwest and southwest corner walls. In the center of the room is a wood-burning stove connected via stove pipe with a right-angle bend to the hanging chimney at the east end of the room. The floors are stained maple (originally soft pine) and the ceiling is painted bead board<sup>3</sup>. Four large, glass, pendant-style lamps (installed in 1937) descend from the ceiling. Schoolhouse-desks, chairs, and benches, (a few of which are original to this building) are positioned facing the "front" of the room in the east. A hanging wall cupboard constructed of pine bead board is located at the east end of the south wall.

Outhouse.

The outhouse is a small, two room wood frame structure on a low stone foundation, with an asphalt shingle roof and wood shingle walls. Located approximately 150 feet to the east of the school, the one-story building has a gable roof, and doors in the north and south gable walls. Each door leads to a small room lit with a fixed-pane window and outfitted with a built-in bench with two toilet holes. Various names, presumably those of students, are scratched into the interior pine wall boards. The date of the outhouse is unknown, but according to the memory of former students it was present in the 1930s if not before.

After the school closed in 1940 and before 1978 the one story frame woodshed that stood north of the school house was sold and moved to the east side of the peninsula. This un-fenestrated building with clapboard siding had a single door located under the front gable. It is extant, although its current condition is unknown.

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<sup>3</sup> The floor was installed by a previous owner when the building was used as a dance studio.

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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.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

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

**Period of Significance**

1870 - 1940

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

**Significant Dates**

1870

1938

\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person** (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

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

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

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

**Architect/Builder**

Young, George R. (builder)

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



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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)

The Hancock Point School is a one-story, one-room schoolhouse located in South Hancock, Maine. Set in a rural area along one of the main town roads, the wood frame building occupies a half acre set within a larger house lot. The school was erected in 1870 to serve the students of District # 2, one of eight districts in the town of Hancock during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although most of the other neighborhood district schools closed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, this school continued educating local children until the eve of World War II, and now it is the only extant one-room school in the town. The Hancock Point School is eligible for nomination to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with patterns of rural schooling in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Maine and under Criterion C as a good example of a type of educational facility that was once common throughout the state. The period of significance commences with the construction of the school in 1870, and ends in 1940 when the last classes were held in the building.

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

Criterion A: Education

The one room schoolhouse was a familiar object in the rural landscape of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Maine. This was the result of a traditional educational system in which towns subdivided themselves into school districts. Each district had its own agent and overseers who were responsible for hiring teachers and erecting and maintaining its own school, which served a particular locale. District schools were routinely closed or opened depending on the population in the neighborhood, or the availability of teachers, and district boundaries could be redrawn to accommodate population shifts. In 1828 four large districts served the town's 653 residents, but by 1857, after the population of the town increased by fifty percent, the number of districts increased to eight.<sup>4</sup>

Dividing students and school administration into small units based on population and geography made a lot of sense in towns with few roads or disparate settlements. Physically, Hancock consists of a roughly square section of town on the mainland and a long peninsula, known as Crabtree Neck, which descends into Frenchman's Bay and is separated from the mainland by a canal. There is also a small community on the west side of the Skillings River (which runs along the west side of the Neck) which is physically separated from the remainder of the town by water and the adjacent town of Lamoine. In the nineteenth century the greatest proportion of the town's population was on Crabtree Neck, with the mainland sections consisting of small settlement pockets separated by sparsely developed roads. Hancock Point

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<sup>4</sup> Population figures provided are from the United States Census for 1830 and 1860, respectively.

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School served District #2, which was generally described in both 1828 and 1857 as occupying the south west side of Crabtree Neck; District 3 covered the east side of the peninsula and District 4 spanned the northern third of the peninsula. Either three or four districts served the students in the more rural, western half of the town, and a separate district was formed for the orphaned community on the west side of the Skillings River.

According to the history of Hancock 1828-1928, the earliest schoolhouse in Hancock was built in 1800 and served the Corner District (District #3).<sup>5</sup> However, documents referenced in the volume Sullivan and Sorrento from 1760 (Hancock was part of Sullivan until 1828) indicates that in 1795 seventeen men pledged money "to erect and build a house for the worship of God, and the schooling of our children..." This building came to be known as the Sweetland School, and classes were held there at least as early as 1801.<sup>6</sup> The land for this building was given by Samuel Ball and Stephen Young, who in 1795 owned the same land that their descendants, Henry Ball and George R. Young, deeded to school District #2 in Hancock Point in 1870. According to the deed, the neighbors deeded half an acre each to be occupied as the Hancock Point school house lot.<sup>7</sup> It is unclear whether the earlier referenced conveyance was ever completed. Giving credence to the assertion that the present Hancock Point School was not the first to be located on the site is the fact that a school is shown in this location on the 1860 Hancock County Wall Map. It was somewhat common throughout the state that schools were built on private land that only later was officially transferred to town or district ownership.

Unfortunately, there are very few records that detail the administration of individual schools prior to the 1890s – most of the records were kept by the individual districts and not necessarily turned over to the town. In 1928 the local historians A. B. Crabtree and H.B. Martin summarized the nineteenth century schools in Hancock as follows:

The district schoolhouses were cheaply built and record of meetings show that the voters gave more attention to fuel than to books or teachers. Fuel, books and board of teachers were paid by the parents of the children [in the district] and it was estimated that three-eighths of a cord of wood, two feet long, was sufficient for each child's contribution to heat the school for the winter term, and this was voted as a poll tax and every precaution was taken that in this levy the district be not defrauded.<sup>8</sup>

Although efficient from a local perspective, the effect of the district system was to produce a vast number and variety of school buildings, and with over 4,000 schools and teachers statewide, it yielded a broad range of curriculum and pedagogical quality. As such the district school system became a target for nineteenth century school reformers. In 1894 the State Superintendent of Schools abolished the district system on a statewide basis and towns were required to consolidate administration of the schools under a town wide superintendent.

<sup>5</sup> Alfred B. Crabtree, *Hancock 1828-1928* (Augusta, ME: Kennebec Journal Press, 1928), p. 13

<sup>6</sup> Lelia A. Clark Johnson, *Sullivan and Sorrento Since 1760*. (Ellsworth, Me: Hancock County Publishing Company, 1953), p. 71. See also pages 15-16.

<sup>7</sup> Hancock County Registry of Deeds, Ellsworth, Maine; Book 427 page 193 and book 427, page 195, 1870.

<sup>8</sup> Crabtree, p. 18.

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From this point forward the structure of the district system increasingly diminished. The next year the State Superintendent inspected two hundred rural schools in eight counties. The investigation found that 41% of the schools were in poor or very poor condition, and that a majority of teachers had received no education beyond what was offered in a local district. Over the next two decades the state issued new guidance regarding the certification of teachers and standards for school buildings. These reforms set the mandatory number of weeks per term, sanitary requirements, suggestions for heating and lighting, and the introduction of physical and health education, among other topics. The Hancock School Superintendent's report in the 1920 Annual Town Report addresses a number of improvements (or recommendation for improvements), linked to state mandates, including the use of truant officers to ensure that a student not miss more than five days of school a year; the study of history and geography of Maine and Europe, as "prescribed by the course of study for the State of 1918;" the installation of jacketed heaters at two of the schools and recommendations that sanitary toilets be installed everywhere; the consolidation of schools and division of student by grade, and the physical education program that would be compulsory the following year.

Ambitious reforms were not always openly embraced and changes did not come quickly to the Hancock schools, and the dissolution of neighborhood schools was a particularly difficult subject. New district schools were constructed late into the nineteenth century, with new buildings erected in Hancock in 1890, 1896 and 1900. But by 1920 consolidation was underway, with several schools being consolidated in that year.<sup>9</sup> In 1941, the same year that the town permanently closed the schools in North Hancock, Franklin Roads, Hancock Point and Hancock Falls, the Superintendent of Schools, S. S. Scammon, reflected on the changes that had occurred under his 22 year administration:

When I took over the care of your schools there were in town seven ungraded schools, some so large as to make it impossible for a teacher to do justice to even the average scholar, others so small that there was little enthusiasm or competition. In one locality most of the pupils walked two miles over the poorly-kept roads of those times. It must be obvious to anyone that attempting to maintain so many of these schools was a waste of time and money, and results unsatisfactory to say the least. Necessarily the wages were poor and many of the teachers were not normal trained. School buildings (sic.), in many cases, were in poor condition and furnishings limited, and toilet facilities entirely inadequate.

The changes in your school system have come about so gradually that the average citizen probably does not realize how great advantages the pupils of the present time have over those of twenty years ago. In looking over the schools in the county, I believe I am justified in saying that we have now a school system

<sup>9</sup> Lessie Louder, et al. *A History of the Town of Hancock, 1828-1978* (Hancock, Me: Town of Hancock, 1978), 176.

"In an *American* news item of February 1, 1920, it is reported that "'The Ferry, Falls, and Point Schools have been united forming one school at the Ferry" . And in the January 21, 1920 *American*, it says, "McFarland Hill School has been consolidated with Union School, North Hancock. C. B. Bridges is conveying the pupils.'" The closure of the Hancock Point School was temporary, however, as classes were again held there in at least 1934-5, and 1937-1941.

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comparable to those of the larger towns, good buildings, trained and faithful teachers, and a transportation system which offers service to every pupil in town.

I realize this has not been accomplished without personal sacrifice on the part of many, but these have put aside their feelings for the benefit of the larger group. I know it has seemed hard for some of the mothers to have children of tender age carried from home for several hours a day, and the little communities which centered around the schoolhouses have been broken up, but these things were necessary if we were to get the best in education, and the change has been cheerfully accepted.

By the middle of the twentieth century better roads and transportation options facilitated consolidation. The requirements of maintaining multiple buildings to state standards were seen as financially unsound. It was increasingly difficult to find qualified teachers to staff the small neighborhood schools, and finally, educational theory favored the separation of students by age or ability. The one-room school house, with its eight or more classes studying under the supervision of a single teacher became obsolete in all but a very few communities in Maine.<sup>10</sup>

Criterion C: Architecture

The Hancock Point School is a good example of a type of educational facility commonly referred to as a "one-room school house". In Maine typical one-room schools were located in rural communities and served between eight and forty students. Although the massing, design and plan of the schools built under the district system was the purview of the district administrators (i.e. the residents of the district), there are common characteristics which define the property type. These include a rectangular or square plan, with a gable roof, and one story in height. The majority of these buildings were gable front in orientation, although there are multiple examples of side gable roofs, and hip roofs are not unknown. Many of the schools had paired entrances on the façade, but single doors were also common. The schools typically had three or four widely spaced, small-paned window hung in double sash, on one or both of the long walls. Most of the schools in Maine were constructed of wood, but brick and stone examples are also found in the state. On the interior, the plan featured an entrance vestibule in the front of the building, backed by a large, single classroom. When a district could afford blackboards,(sometimes just boards painted black) they were mounted on the walls. A wood burning stove would provide heat to the classroom. The Hancock Point school has a front-gable roof, single centered entrance, vestibule and classroom, and blackboards and stove. The interior and exterior retain their historic finishes (clapboards, bead-board walls and ceiling, trim) as well as original windows and doors.

In many of the ways described above the Hancock Point School is a typical, if not iconic, example of the one-room schoolhouse. However it was not the only example of the type in town. Historic photographs indicate that the West Hancock School, which was built in

<sup>10</sup> In 1960 it was stated in a report by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education that only 226 schools in Maine were being held in one-room buildings. As of 2012 the only tax-payer supported one-room schools in Maine are located in six island communities: Matinicus, Cliff, Monhegan, Frenchboro, Isle au Haut and Little Cranberry Island. Several of these were built in the second half of the twentieth century.

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1853, had two front doors with transom lights that led to a full width vestibule. Another image, reproduced in A History of the Town of Hancock 1828-1928 shows an "old school house" which may have been the c. 1795 combination meetinghouse and school, later reused as a garage. The front door had been removed, but the small building has only two six-over-six windows on the sides and a low-pitched roof. Even as the districts were constructing one-room schools they also were building larger, more ornate educational facilities. In 1871 (one year after the Hancock Point School was built, a two-story school house was built in District #3 (the Corner School). The upper floor was finished as a high school room in 1873. This more ornate building had paired entrances with transom windows and an open belfry on the front ridge. Italianate in style, it had heavy hoods over the transom windows and brackets under the eaves. This building still exists, but with two additions including garage doors, it has been greatly modified in form. Another two-story neighborhood school, now gone, was constructed to serve the Mount Desert Ferry settlement in 1887. This narrow building had a single entrance on the front, four window bays on the sides and a belfry atop the ridge. A cluster of four windows sharing a single frame window is located on the second floor, above the front door, and the door itself has an arched frame.<sup>11</sup>

The Hancock Point School was apparently erected by George R. Young, who also donated half the land for the school. In the collection of the Hancock Point Historical Society is a ledger with Young's bill for the School House. This informative entry contains information about both the materials that were used in the building's construction, as well as the process of obtaining these materials, and as such adds to our understanding of what it meant to "build" a one-room school house in 1870. The first page of the bill is transcribed as follows:

½ day	with the Building Com	.75
2 ¾ day	rafting logs + coming to mill	5.91
	hewing (?) Rafters + hauling	2.32
	paid Saulamon Merchant	.75
	hewing J. J. Wooster timber 257 feet	2.59
	hauling the same 544 feet long	4.01
May	hewing + hauling H <sup>D</sup> Ball 35 plate	.76
	Going to Ellsworth to bye shingals	3.00
21	rafting lumbar down tide mill	2.00
23	2 ½ hours work on raft	.50
	Paid Otis Springer	.25
	1 beam	1.50
	Timber for windows doors + cedar post	2.00
	32 feet of pine planed 2 ½	.80
	Stage poles	1.00
	20 punchin	.50
	4 brushes of Hair 50	2.00
	Black Smith work	.75
	Hauling lime	.30
	going to [ ] for iron work	.25
	hose to haul water	.50
	Paid Nahum Jellison for going to Ellsworth with lumber X	
	Stove pipe received	4.55
	Paid 50 cts frate on windows	.50

<sup>11</sup> "Mt. Desert Ferry School House, Hancock, Me. 6." Eastern Collection, LB2007.1.06697, Penobscot Marine Museum, Searsport, Maine.

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Paid board to Henry Ball X  
Paid Hiram Foss for window

4.40  
1.25<sup>12</sup>

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

The following information on the history of Hancock, Maine has been excerpted from the 1886 *Gazetteer of the State of Maine*, by George J. Varney.

Hancock is situated in the southern part of Hancock County, between Taunton Bay on the east, and Skilling Bay on the west. It is about 30 miles south-east of Bangor, and the northern part of its western line rests upon Ellsworth. The surface of the town is generally even, and it has a larger proportion of arable land than any other in the country... There is a marked neatness about the buildings which tells of industry and thrift. Two of the streams, Kilkenny and Egypt, have sufficient power to turn mills.

Geologically, this is a younger town than most of its neighbors, having evidently not emerged from the waters until the close of the drift period. The course of the glacier and drift markings here range from N. 5° W. to N. 15° E. The "level" at North Hancock suggests the probability of its having been an ancient lake bottom. The southern portion, known as "Crabtree's Neck," offers attractions as a summer resort. The villages are Hancock, and North and South Hancock. There is one mill manufacturing staves, shingles and long lumber, and one producing staves and short lumber. Other manufactures are boots and shoes and wagons and sleighs. The inhabitants, especially those of the Neck, are largely engaged in Grand Bank fishing and with profit, notwithstanding some heavy losses,

Hancock was incorporated in 1828, having been formed from parts of Sullivan, Trenton and Number 8. The pioneer settlers came in 1764—5. They were Oliver Wooster, Agreen Crabtree, Thomas McFarland, Thomas Roger, and Joseph Gogins. In 1766—8 came Philip Hodgkins, Reuben Abbot, Thomas Moon, and Richard Clark.

The three churches in town are all Baptist... The population in 1870 was 974. In the census of 1880 it was 1,093.<sup>13</sup>

The current and previous owners of the Hancock Point School have a collection of letters from former students and teachers who served the school before it closed in 1941. Among this collection is a letter from Raymond L. Hodgkins, who served as the school's janitor between 1905 and 1913. Accompanying this letter is a detailed, annotated sketch floor plan

<sup>12</sup> Moll Collection. The first page of this bill was provided by the current property owners. It was not possible at this time to see the entire ledger and determine if the bill continued.

<sup>13</sup> George J. Varney, *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine* (Boston: B.B. Russell, 1886), p. 267.

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of the school, with annotated descriptions of the various features of the room. The letter and sketch are attached in Appendices 1 and 2.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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

*Annual report of the municipal officers of the town of Hancock.* Hancock, Maine: The Town, 1895 - 1983.

Crabtree, Alfred B. *Hancock 1828-1928*, by . A. B. Crabtree and H.B. Martin. Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Press, 1928.

Eastern Illustrating. "Mount Desert Ferry School House, Hancock, Me.6." *Penobscot Marine Muesuem*. n.d. <http://pmm.pastperfect-online.com/36272cgi/mweb.exe?request=record;id=174FEBF5-9567-4E75-ABF5-282967938422;type=102> (accessed January 3, 2013).

H. F. Walling. "Topographical Map of Hancock County Maine." *Wall Map*. New York: Lee & Marsh, 1860.

Johnson, Lelia A. Clark. *Sullivan an dSorrento Since 1760*. Ellsworth, Me: Hancock County Publishing Company, 1953.

Louder, Lessie B., et al. *A History of the Town of Hancock, 1828-1978, prepared by the Sesquicentennial Committee of the Town of Hancock, Maine...* Ellsworth, Maine: Downeast Graphics, 1978.

Moll Collection. Letters, photographs, photocopies and sketches in the personal collection of Richard and Patience Moll, Hancock, Maine.

S. F. Colby & Co. "Town of Hancock, Winter Harbor." *Atlas of Hancock County, Maine; compiled and published under the direction of Geo. N. Colby by S.F. Colby & Co.* Ellsworth, Maine, 1881.

State of Maine, Govenor's Advisory Committee on Education. *Report*. Augusta: The Committee, 1960.

"United States Decennial Population Census, 1790 - 1940." *Ancestry.com*. n.d. <http://search.ancestry.com/search/category.aspx?cat=35> (accessed January 7, 2013).

Varney, George W. *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*. Boston: B.B.Russell, 1882.

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

**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**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):** \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** .5 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**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: 559767 | Northing: 4926034 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:         |



**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

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

This nomination is limited to a one-half acre parcel of land, centered on the Hancock Point School on Point Road in Hancock, Maine. This parcel of land is more specifically described in the deeds of George R. Young and Henry Ball to the Inhabitants of School District #2, 1870 as recorded in the Hancock County Registry of Deeds, Ellsworth, Maine in Volume 427, pages 193 and 195. To any extent to which the c. 1985 house is located within this boundary this is incidental and this description should not be construed to include said portion of the house. The larger lot, which includes the house and school and outhouse and surrounding land is 5.3 acres and is depicted on the Town of Hancock tax map number 109, as lot 12.

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

The boundaries have been chosen to reflect the historic boundaries of the land directly associated with the Hancock Point School, as defined the year the school was built.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell  
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission  
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65  
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-065  
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov  
telephone: (207) 287-2132 x 2  
date: 16 January 2013

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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.)

**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**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: Hancock Point School  
City or Vicinity: Hancock  
County: Hancock State: Maine  
Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell  
Date Photographed: 4 January 2013

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

- 1 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0001.TIFF  
Hancock Point School façade: facing east.
- 2 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0002.TIFF  
West and north elevations; facing southeast.
- 3 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0003.TIFF  
Front door; facing east.
- 4 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0004.TIFF  
Outhouse, facing southeast.
- 5 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0005.TIFF  
School, on left and outhouse, on right; facing northwest
- 6 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0006.TIFF  
Interior, front of classroom; facing east.
- 7 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0007.TIFF  
Interior, back of classroom; facing west.
- 8 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0008.TIFF  
Interior, door to entry hall and corner; facing southwest.
- 9 of 9 ME\_HANCOCK COUNTY\_HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL\_0009.TIFF  
Interior of vestibule, facing south.

**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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property  
**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

County and State  
**HANCOCK CO., MAINE**

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 7

Appendix 1. *Letter from Raymond L. Hodgkins, Camden, Maine to Mrs. Tarkanowsky, former owner of the Hancock Point School, February 11, 1980. Transcribed from original in possession of current owners.*

The Hancock Point, Me. Primary School

- Janitors' duties -  
1905 - 1913 era.

Daily routine for the janitor was to "open up" a half hour before the pupils and teacher arrive, build a fire, fill the woodbox, get a pail of fresh water from the nearest neighbors' well, dust all the desks and seats and hoist the flag. Through the day, stoke the wood stove. After school is dismissed for the day the floor area around the stove and woodbox and the "entry way" was swept, the water bucket emptied, furl and place the flag in the bookcase and then "lock-up". On each Friday an extra chore is needed at the end of the school day - sweep the entire floor after removing the wood ashes from the stove.

Since the floor was of unpainted soft wood boards, the "wear and tear" produced a lot of dust and dirt, to which was added the weeks accumulation of chalk dust from the blackboards and gravel tracked in from the outdoor play area. Thus, this week-end clean up was a disagreeable duty and a dampened bandana tied over the nose and mouth kept the choking within tolerable bounds - all for 50 cents a week!

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property  
**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL**

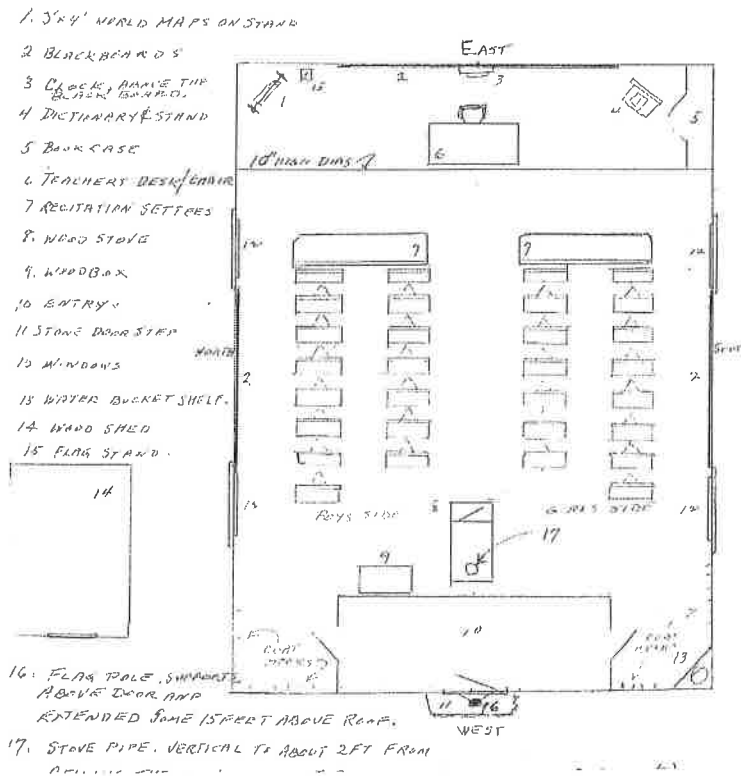
County and State  
**HANCOCK CO., MAINE**

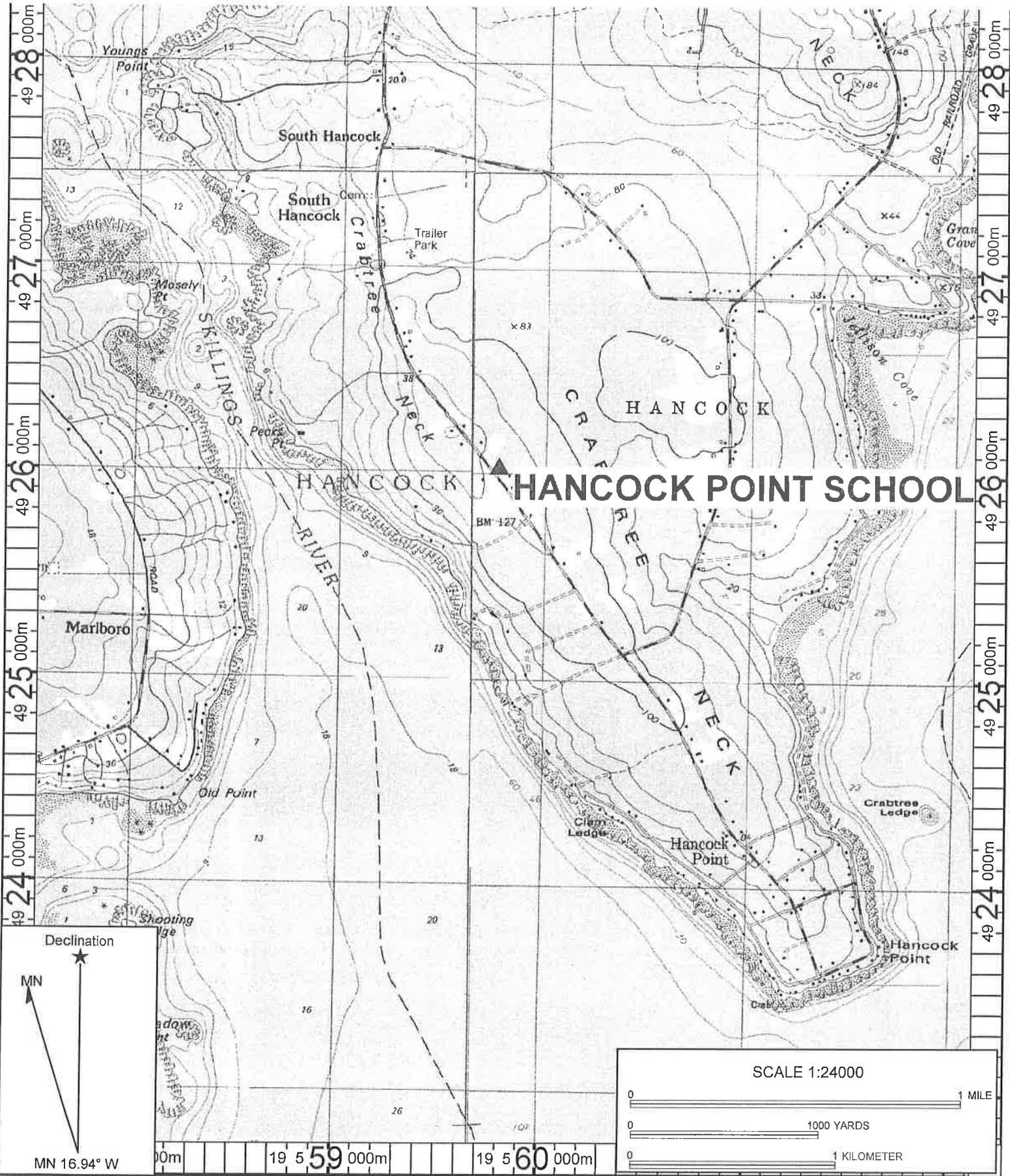
Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number 8 Page 8

Appendix 2. Letter and from Raymond L. Hodgkins, Camden, Maine to Mrs. Tarkanowsky, former owner of the Hancock Point School, February 11, 1980. Copied from original in possession of current owners.

*Since it is possible that you never saw the original layout of the school room interior which, I understand, was changed after its use as a school was abandoned, the sketch below may be of help to you.*





**HANCOCK POINT SCHOOL  
HANCOCK COUNTY, ME**

Name: BAR HARBOR  
Date: 01/18/13  
Scale: 1 inch = 2,000 ft.

**UTM: 19/ 559767/4926034  
NAD 27**



HANCOCK  
POINT  
SCHOOL

1872



CHIMNEY

SHUTTER

WREATH

DOOR

CAR



HANCOCK  
POINT  
SCHOOL









Please take your seat!

WELCOME TOM SAWYER!

WELCOME 7th Grade Students

Ready to Grow









OME  
R  
L  
200  
YEAR



TODAY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hancock Point School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Hancock

DATE RECEIVED: 3/08/13      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/03/13  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/18/13      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/24/13  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000187

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    4.23.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.





PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.  
DIRECTOR

7 March 2013

Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,  
Washington D.C. 20005

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find three (3) new National Register nominations for individual properties in the State of Maine:

Lincoln School, York County  
Hancock Point School, Hancock County  
Marsh School, Waldo County

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.