NPS Form 10-900						
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 how ter complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box of by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "NA" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.						
1. Name of Property						
historic name Madrid Village Schoolhouse						
other names/site number						
2. Location						
West Side of Reeds Mills Road, .05 Miles North of Junction street & numberNZAnot for publication						
city or town <u>Madrid</u> N/A vicinity						
state Maine code _ME county Franklin code007 zip code _04966						
3. State/Federal Agency Certification						
Image: style in the style						
State or Federal agency and bureau						
4. National Park Service Certification						
4. National Park Service Certification All Signature of the Keeper Date of Action Date of Action						
entered in the National Register.						
Image: See continuation sheet.       Image: See continuation sheet.						
determined not eligible for the National Register.						
removed from the National     Register.						
other, (explain:)						

### Madrid Village Schoolhouse Name of Property

### Franklin, Maine

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 court	it.)
<ul> <li>□ private</li> <li>↓ public-local</li> <li>□ public-State</li> <li>□ public-Federal</li> </ul>	lĂ building(s) □ district □ site □ structure	Contributing Noncontributing	
	□ object		
		1	•
Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)		Number of contributing resources previou in the National Register	isly listed
N/A		0	
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)	
Education/School		Government/City Hall	······
7. Description			
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Materials (Enter categories from instructions)	
Late Victorian		foundation <u>Stone</u>	
		walls <u>Wood/Weatherboard</u>	
		roofMetal/Tin	
		other c. 1900 Shingled Bell Tow	ver

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

: 4

### 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.)

- I 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.)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

#### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

#### 9. Major Bibliographical References

#### **Bibilography**

7

(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 #\_\_\_\_\_

# Franklin, Maine

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Education

#### Period of Significance

1872-1945

**Significant Dates** 

1872

c. 1900

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### **Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

#### Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
- □ Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

<u>Madrid Village Schoolhou</u> se Name of Property		Frankl: County and Sta	in, Maine te		
10. Geographical Data	·····	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Acreage of Property Less Than	1				
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continua	ation sheet.)				
1       1       9       3       8       4       4       6       4       9       6         Zone       Easting       Northing         2       1       1       1       1       1       1	⊥ 8  7 <sub>1</sub> 5 <sub>1</sub> 0]	3   1   1   1   1     Zone   Easting   Northing     4   1   1     See continuation sheet			
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)					
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on	a continuation sheet.)				
11. Form Prepared By	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
name/titleKirk F. Mohney,	Architectural Historia	n			
organizationMaine Historic	Preservation Commission	u date	July, 1995		
street & number 55 Capitol Stre	et, Station #65	telephone	207/287-2132		
city or townAugusta,	sta	ate <u>Maine</u>	_ zip code	5	
Additional Documentation			······································		
Submit the following items with the completed	form:				

#### **Continuation Sheets**

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner	
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)	
name	
street & number	telephone
city or town	state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MADRID VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE

FRANKLIN, MAINE

Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>2</u>

The Madrid Village Schoolhouse is a one-story, three-bay wooden frame building which is sheathed in weatherboards and rests on a rubble stone foundation. Its corrugated metal roof is surmounted by a short bell tower at the front end. The building stands in the center of the small rural community of Madrid.

Facing east, the school's symmetrically composed front elevation contains a centrally located six-over-two double hung sash window flanked by doorways with six-panel doors. A second window with a six-over-six configuration is positioned below the gable peak and on axis with the one on the first story. The doors and windows are framed with unadorned flat surrounds, and the projecting eaves are equally modest in their treatment. The remnant of a wooden flagpole extends from the top of the upper window, through the eaves, and up to but not through the pyramidal roof of the bell tower. This odd juxtaposition as well as the architectural characteristics of the tower including its wood shingle covering, segmentally arched louvered openings, and bellcast roof shape strongly suggest that it is an addition, probably made about 1900.

The three-bay side elevations contain symmetrically placed six-over-six windows. As a result of the rapid grade change from the front to the rear of the building, a basement level is evident on three sides. The weatherboard cladding is carried down to the ground level, and there are a variety of window and door penetrations including four two-over-two windows on the north side, and a single two-over two window and projecting vestibule of relatively recent age on the south side. Projecting from the rear of the school is a two-story, gable roofed ell that is covered in German siding. This addition, which was probably made early in this century and is perhaps contemporary with the bell tower, houses toilets on the upper level. It has a poured concrete foundation, four small windows on the south side, and three similar openings on the north side. A single two-over-two window flanks the ell at the basement level and six-over-sixes flank it on the main story.

Inside, the building has vestibules behind the entry doors and a single room on the first story, both of which feature horizontally laid board wainscot, twentieth century hardwood floors, and steel wall and ceiling covering that has vertical divisions containing raised ellipses separated by bundled sheaves. Blackboards occupy portions of the rear and side walls. Doors located on each side of the brick flue at the west end wall lead into short hallways terminating at the pit toilets located in the ell. An antique woodstove and an organ are among the few pieces of original furnishings that survive. The basement level is finished in more contemporary materials.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MADRID VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE

FRANKLIN, MAINE

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

Apparently constructed in 1872, the Madrid Village School is the last remaining relatively unaltered one-room school in this rural Franklin County community. The one-story frame building, which now serves as the town's polling place, is one of only a handful of locally important historic buildings. It is eligible for nomination to the Register under criterion A for its association with local educational efforts, and criterion C for its representation of a typical nineteenth century Maine schoolhouse.

First settled about 1807, the Town of Madrid was incorporated in 1836, at which time its residents numbered between 221 and 368 persons (census figures for 1830 and 1840, respectively). Mid nineteenth century descriptions of the town suggest that activities related to the forest products industry and limited agriculture were the chief occupations of the residents. As was the case in most other Maine communities, among the first issues for the town to address was the provision of public schools and the division of the town into school districts. As reported in the History and Description of New England (1858), Madrid had seven school districts with a total of twelve schools. The number of schoolhouses in this period reflects the fact that the town's population was at or near its peak of 491 as recorded in the 1860 census. This figure would drop by nearly one-hundred in the subsequent decade, then see a modest increase during the ensuing twenty years, and then begin a dramatic decline that would leave it with only 107 persons in 1970 (the 1990 figure showed a rebound to 180).

On November 7, 1872, Elizabeth and Hannah Pease sold a forty square rod lot in Madrid Village to the Inhabitants of School District #1. Although the exact location of this lot in relation to the present day highway system has not been delineated, it is assumed that the existing school stands on it, there being no additional transfers of property in this area to the Town of Madrid or School District #1 in this general period. In the January 9, 1873, edition of the <u>Farmington Chronicle</u> under the Madrid local column it was reported that a new schoolhouse had been built in District One. This reference and the architectural characteristics of the school strongly suggest the building's date of construction. A comparison of the present site of the school with that shown on the 1861 wall map of Franklin County, reveals that an earlier District No. 1 schoolhouse stood several hundred yards north of the existing building. Thus, the Madrid Village School is at least the second if not the third building to serve in this capacity in this section of town. It was also the last school maintained in the community, closing its doors in 1959.

The 1880 and 1884 editions of the <u>Annual Report of the State</u> <u>Superintendent of Common Schools</u> provide some valuable information about the local education system in this period. For example, in 1880 there were 140 scholars, a number that had dropped to 121 four years later. By then the

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MADRID VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE

FRANKLIN, MAINE

Section number <u>8</u> Page <u>3</u>

town had nine school districts, but only seven schoolhouses, only three of which were classified as being in "good condition".

A brief description of Madrid that appeared in the May 1, 1880, edition of the <u>Phillips Phonograph</u> provides another reference to the construction of the subject building. The author provides an important glimpse into the community's character in the period, as well as a hint of the increasing importance of tourism to the local economy:

Our pretty little village is situated on the Sandy River, six miles from the Railroad Depot in Phillips, on the main stage route from Phillips to Rangeley. We have two house carpenters, two carriage makers, one blacksmith, one store, mills, a hotel and a nice new schoolhouse (emphasis added). Our water power is only partially improved, as we have two good unoccupied mill privileges within a half mile of the village. Here would be a good chance for some enterprising man to start a spool and box factory, for our hills are covered with white birch and poplar, enough to keep a factory of this kind running years. The plumbago mine is less than a quarter of a mile from the village and turns out the pure article. We have some pretty mountain scenery and beautiful cascades and waterfalls, good fishing, making it a pleasant place for the tourist to stop a few days with us.

The one-room schoolhouse was a common feature of Maine's historic rural landscape. Typically constructed of wood and covered with weatherboards and/or wood shingles, these modest gable roofed buildings usually had a rectangular frame whose facade contained one or two entrances and sidewalls that were punctuated with several windows. In the nineteenth century they rarely gave any hint of prevailing architectural fashions. However, in the early twentieth century this pattern changed as the State began to develop model school plans designed by professional architects that could in turn be provided to interested towns. In this context, the Madrid Village School is a good representative example of its type and period.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MADRID VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE

FRANKLIN, MAINE

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Elizabeth and Hannah Pease to the Inhabitants of School District #1. November 7, 1872. Franklin County Deeds. Office of the Register of Deeds. Franklin County Courthouse. Book 74, page 269.

Farmington Chronicle. January 9, 1873. Farmington, Maine.

Phillips Phonograph. May 1, 1880. Phillips, Maine.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

MADRID VILLAGE SCHOOLHOUSE

FRANKLIN, MAINE

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\_\_\_\_\_

### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The nominated property occupies the Town of Madrid Tax Map U-1, Lot 25.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary embraces the entire village lot historically associated with the schoolhouse.