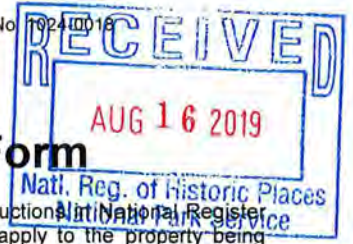


4469



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 the 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: Sound Schoolhouse
Other names/site number: Old Yellow Schoolhouse
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: 373 Sound Drive
City or town: Mount Desert State: Maine County: Hancock
Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

<u>Kirk A. Mohnney, SHPO</u>	<u>8/13/2019</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION 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	

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

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:)

A. [Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

9/30/19
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

Sound Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / school
SOCIAL / meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / museum
EDUCATION / library

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER / gable front

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: STONE / Granite; Walls: WOOD / Clapboard; Roof: WOOD / Shingle; Other: Brick

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Built in 1892, the Sound Schoolhouse, in Mount Desert, Hancock County, Maine is a one-story, gable-front vernacular building. The one-room schoolhouse was built on a granite block foundation using balloon frame construction, wood clapboards, cedar shingles on the roof and bell tower, and a brick masonry chimney. The schoolhouse rests on a small knoll facing Somes Sound and busy Sound Drive (west), with seasonal views of Somes Sound. The schoolhouse was built in the center of the thriving village of Sound and was surrounded by a granite quarry, blacksmith shop, boarding house and store. The schoolhouse is the last non-residential remnant of that village. Its lot abuts a wooded house lot to the east, a dirt road and private home to the south, Somes Sound to the west (across Sound Drive), and a private home to the north. The schoolhouse was carefully restored in 1999 when a modern wing was added. The modern addition was built onto the rear (east elevation) of the schoolhouse. The dark gray-brown stained addition extends to the north and east of the original structure. The single story, L-shaped addition has a gabled roof and includes offices, restrooms, research library, and a fireproof, climate-controlled collections room for the Mount Desert Island Historical Society. A non-contributing early 2000s detached shed stands north of the addition. The schoolhouse retains a high degree of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location and setting. This integrity of feeling and association is only slightly diminished by the addition that blends into the woods to the east.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

Narrative Description

Setting

The former Village of Sound was located at the northeast corner of Somes Sound on the Island of Mount Desert in the town of Mount Desert.¹ The village was located along Sound Drive, the north/south road between the villages of Somesville and Northeast Harbor. Somes Sound is located to the west of Sound Drive, with a few houses and woods located to the east. The school's asphalt-paved driveway goes up a knoll, leading to a paved parking lot. A small farm shed is adjacent to the modern addition attached to the rear of the schoolhouse. The surrounding property is forested, with a dirt road along the south edge of the building and the busy main road on the western edge of the property.

The schoolhouse has a simple rectangle plan with a front gabled roof, windows on the long sides, and doors in the front. The foundation is a pink granite stone. The walls of the building are wood clapboard painted butter-yellow. The wood trim around the windows and doors, at the corners and the cornice is painted white. The roof of the building is covered with cedar shingles, which have weathered to gray. The vented bell tower, made of wood and painted white, is located long the roof ridge in the front of the building. A brick chimney sits on the rear of the roof ridge. The modern addition is to the east and the detached shed to the north.

Original schoolhouse section – contributing (as one building with addition)

Exterior:

Facing the schoolhouse façade (west side) from Sound Drive, the view is up a small hill with a grassy front lawn. A wood deck runs the width of the building, with three steps leading to the two wood front doors. Both front doors have single-pane transom lights above and decorative hoods. Simple vertical board storm doors cover the more formal doors. They latch from the inside and are painted white to match the formal four paneled wood doors. Centered between the doors is a six-over-six, double-hung, wood window. The butter-yellow clapboards covering the exterior wall extend up under the gable roof peak. There are narrow wood corner boards wrapping each corner of the building. Wide cornice returns project past the narrow corner boards. The raking cornice is also heavier in comparison to the narrow corner boards.

At the top of the gabled roof peak is a four-sided cross-gabled bell tower, approximately 4' square. The small wood tower is painted white, with louver vents on all four sides and cedar shingles on the roof. The tower contains one of the two original school bells.²

The northern elevation of the schoolhouse shows the pink granite foundation, covered by the wood deck on the western elevation. The random ashlar granite is approximately 18" above grade at the west and is covered at the east where the grade slopes up to the new addition. There is a dirt floored crawlspace under the building. The original school building's northern elevation is 35' from corner board to corner board, and 12' from the bottom of the soffit to the top of the foundation.

Wood clapboards start directly above the granite foundation without a water table and continue up the building to the wide wood frieze board under the soffit. The northern elevation

¹ The Town of Mount Desert is one of four towns on Mount Desert Island.

² When rung by pulling an interior rope from the front right vestibule, the bell can be heard as far away as Upper Hadlock Pond, which is the customary boundary for the Village of Sound within the Town of Mount Desert.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

wall has a fenestration pattern of three windows. The windows are offset to the east from the front (western) corner board and the middle window is centered between the ones on either side. These wood-framed double-hung windows are in a six-over-six configuration, with many of the original glass panes still intact. The windows have flat stock exterior trim with decorative hoods above them.

The frieze board is a simple, wide wood board with an ogee curve molding transitioning to the soffit. The boxed eave has a flat stock fascia board, with a wood ogee curve molding. The roof is covered with random-width white cedar shingles. Along the length of the roof peak is an asphalt ridge vent. The interior brick masonry chimney rises above the east end of the roof ridge. There are two courses of projecting brick on the crown of the chimney. The bricks are burgundy and made by hand, set in a common bond pattern.

The southern elevation of the school building is a mirror image of the northern elevation, with the exception that the foundation at the west end has a small wood access door to the crawlspace.

The eastern elevation of the schoolhouse is where the addition is located. This addition is a single-story structure, inset approximately 2' from the rear corner of the schoolhouse and covers most of this elevation of the original building.

Interior:

The roughly 875 square foot Sound Schoolhouse is a one-room schoolhouse with two small vestibules in the front. The two original entrances are located on the western side of the building facing Somes Sound. Facing the building, the door to the left leads to a small foyer with another door just beyond leading into the classroom. The door to the right leads to foyer with another door to the immediate left, which leads to a small room with a single wood window. This room is currently used as a small kitchenette/storage room and contains the aforementioned bell rope. Directly east of the right exterior door is another door leading to the classroom space. The finishes in these three small rooms are the same as those in the following classroom description.

The classroom has six wood windows, three on the north and three on the south wall of the room. There are original, random-width hardwood floors, worn by age. The walls and ceiling are all clad in beadboard. The beadboard on the lower 3' of the wall is installed vertically to create a wainscoting which is topped by a simple chair rail molding. Above the wainscoting, the beadboard is installed horizontally. The wainscoting is painted olive green and the ceiling and walls are painted butter-yellow. The only other door in the room is the one leading to the new addition at the northeast corner. This four-panel door originally led outside. Door and window trim is like the exterior trim flat stock with a simple sill and a minimal drip cap at the head. The chalkboards on the west and north walls are made of painted wood. The coal stove at the east end of the room is original, however to protect from fire, it has been disconnected from the chimney.

Addition section

Exterior:

The addition to the schoolhouse was added in 1999 during the restoration of the original building. It is attached to the schoolhouse at the rear (eastern) elevation and creates an "L-shape". The overall roof pitch is similar to that of the schoolhouse; however, the addition's roof is covered with dimensional asphalt shingles. The deep soffits and overhanging eaves are

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

similar in style to the schoolhouse. To not detract from the historic schoolhouse, the entire modern addition was designed to blend in with the woods east of the building. The scale of the new addition appears smaller, with less visual mass than the schoolhouse, despite having a larger square footage. The location, mass and color help the addition blend into the woods, showcasing the bright schoolhouse in front of it.

The northern elevation of the addition is one story with a side gable section to the east and a gable front section which projects northward on the west. The view from this elevation is looking into the "L" shape with a porch at the inside corner. The foundation of the building is made of poured concrete, primarily hidden by gravel and lawn. It is partially exposed where it attaches to the rear (eastern side) of the schoolhouse. The grade slopes eastward up to a concrete walkway leading to the entrance of the building. The dark gray-brown stained wood clapboards of the addition are similar in style and texture to those on the schoolhouse. The single window on this elevation is a six-over-six, double-hung wood window at the east end of the wall. It is stained similarly to the clapboards and has simple flat 1"x4" wood trim. The main entrance to the addition is located east of the window. It is a wood door, with a divided light top half and a two paneled bottom. To the east of the door the north gable end of the addition is a clapboarded wall without windows or doors.

On the west elevation, the concrete walkway is covered with a porch roof that is attached below the eave line of the side gable. The shed roof has two posts for support, and two recessed lights. The same dark gray-brown clapboards cover this portion of the building. The roof is steeply pitched with trim similar to that on the school and brown asphalt roof shingles. There is a four-paneled steel fire door centered in the wall. At the north end of the wall a double door with two four-panel steel leaves provides access to the mechanical room.

The eastern elevation of the new addition is a blank wall, covered in clapboards. This side gable elevation also shows a wide expanse of the asphalt shingle roof. The outdoor equipment for the mechanical systems is located on this side of the building.

The southern elevation of the new addition is recessed from the corner of the schoolhouse by approximately 2'. The building is built on a slab, which is pinned to the granite ledge at ground level. Along the south side of the building, there are two large modern wood six-over-six windows at the east end and two smaller six-over-six windows at the west end. The larger windows are a 2' above grade level. The smaller bathroom windows are approximately 4' from grade. The cross-gable roof intersects along this elevation with the eave line to the west and the gable end section at the east. The intersection occurs as the addition turns for the "L" shape. Finished are as previously described on the addition.

Interior:

The main entrance to the overall building enters in the addition. The concrete walkway on the north side of the building leads visitors to the main entrance. Immediately inside is a reception office. On the wall opposite the entry door are two doors leading to restrooms. The door to the schoolhouse is to the west and a door to additional offices is to the east in the reception room. The reception room has simple 1" x 4" casings around each of the five doors and simple 1"x 6" baseboards. The floor is covered with a low pile carpet.

Following through the room to the east is the Executive Director's office with a ceiling similar in height to the schoolhouse. It has a large, southern-facing wood window, which looks out at ground level. The trim surrounding this window and the baseboards are identical to that in the reception office.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

The other door in the Executive Director's office is directly opposite the door entering from the reception room. It leads to the Ralph Stanley Research Library. The window and three doors in this room have the same simple trim as the other rooms of the addition. Entering the library, there are floor-to-ceiling bookshelves. These shelves wrap around from east to south, covering two walls of the room. The ceiling is the same height as the Executive Director's office. On the southern wall, there is an identical window to the Executive Director's office. The floor is covered with the same low pile carpet found in the other offices. On the north wall of the library, there is a steel fire door leading into the collections room.

The collection room is a specialized room designed to keep artifacts and documents safe from weather and fire. The room has a special fire suppression system, which, if smoke or immediate heat are detected, will exhaust all the air from the room and fill it with an inert gas. The floor is bare concrete. The walls of this room are drywall with wood 2"x4" framing covered in large wire mesh to hang artifacts. The ceiling of the room is the same height as the Executive Director's office and the library. Along the western wall, against the north wall, there is a steel exit door leading outside. The north wall has a pair of steel doors leading to the mechanical room and boiler room. The mechanical room, with its concrete floor, contains an oil storage tank and an emergency door leading outside. Along the east wall of the mechanical room is the boiler room. This room contains the boiler, furnace, and electrical panels for both the addition and the schoolhouse.

Shed – noncontributing

A non-contributing shed sits adjacent to the parking lot on the north side of the schoolhouse addition. It was built in 2000 on a concrete pier foundation and has dark gray-brown stained wood clapboards and a weathered cedar shingle roof. The wood vertical board doors open to fold back completely onto the building. This structure has four wood steps leading up to a wood deck.

Alterations:

The Sound Schoolhouse underwent restoration in 1999-2000, when a modern office wing was added following the guideline in the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties.³ The schoolhouse maintains integrity to the period of use as a school 1892 to 1926. However, the foundation was badly deteriorated, so as part of the restoration, the building was moved into an adjacent parking lot, the foundation was replaced, and the building returned to its original site. Many of the windowpanes still contain original glass and most of the material used in the original construction were intact at the time of the restoration and either maintained or replaced in kind. Many features were returned to their original design, including the return of cedar shingles to the roof and the wide front deck to the front of the building. These features were reconstructed using photographs from area families. Most interior finishes as of the 2000 restoration appeared to date to the 1926 period of school use or earlier and were retained, repaired and replaced in kind as needed. While there are no interior photographs of the classroom, one of the last students (Bud Bordeaux) consulted on the restoration process. A woodshed built next to the outhouses was deteriorated beyond repair and was removed during the 1999 restoration to make way for the addition.

³ Richard Donohoe, the architect in charge of the project, and the Mount Desert Island Historical Society received the 2001 Statewide Preservation Honor Award for both the restoration efforts and the design of the modern addition from Maine Preservation, the independent statewide preservation advocacy organization.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

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

Sound Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine
County and State

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

Education

Period of Significance

1892 to 1926

Significant Dates

N/A

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

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

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)

In 1892, the Town of Mount Desert, Hancock County, Maine constructed the Sound Schoolhouse in the Village of Sound, replacing a cramped and deteriorating school with a new, up-to-date building where village children could be educated. The gable-front Sound Schoolhouse is an example of a vernacular one-room schoolhouse commonly found in Maine during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The school is nominated under Criterion A for its historic significance in the area of Education, on a local level. It is the only educational or public building remaining from the Village of Sound, and along with the local cemetery, it is the only physical manifestation of the once-thriving village. The Sound Schoolhouse is one of only three surviving out of the thirty schoolhouses that serviced Mount Desert Island's four towns at the turn of the 20th century and remains as an example of the value small communities placed on the importance of education throughout Maine. The Sound Schoolhouse was used as a primary and grammar school and as a public meeting place until 1926. After closing, the schoolhouse was primarily used as a community center until the Mount Desert Island Historical Society took possession in 1998.

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

Criteria A: Education

At Sound, the one room school was still practical and necessary in 1892. The newspaper, *The Bar Harbor Record*, February 4, 1892 edition published the following statement: "The town of Mount Desert ought to be ashamed of the Sound schoolhouse. Our school is one of the best and deserves a better house."⁴ In March of 1892, at the Mount Desert Town Meeting, the citizens voted to replace what was apparently an inadequate Sound Schoolhouse dating from 1860 or earlier with a new one. At the time, the Village of Sound included fifty households and was nearing its peak population.

Town leadership agreed as a new school was built later that same year on the same site as the deteriorating earlier school. The following villages made up the Town of Mount Desert in 1890: Seal Harbor, Hall Quarry, Somesville, Beech Hill, Bartlett, Northeast Harbor, Sound, Otter Creek, and Pretty Marsh. The Town of Mount Desert, according to the annual report provided by the Superintendent of Schools, George A. Somes, had nine open schools and one under-construction in 1900, with 295 students enrolled.⁵

⁴ *The Bar Harbor Record*. 1892. "Sound." February 4, p. 7.

⁵ George A. Somes, 1901. "Report of the Superintendent of School, Town of Mount Desert." Annual Report of the Town of Mount Desert for 1901., Town of Mount Desert.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

From the time of its construction until it was closed in 1926 the town wide school district maintained and improved the Sound school building. Work ranged from routine maintenance, painting and cleaning to major additions such as adding chemical toilets as late as 1925. Changes to school toilets was mandated by a state law requiring all schools to provide improved toilets and end the use of existing detached outhouses. However, while Sound School was maintained town records show new larger schools and additions being built in Somesville, Seal Harbor, Hall Quarry and Northeast Harbor between 1898 and 1907 with a new High School at Northeast Harbor in 1915. These improved and expanded school facilities were being constructed in expanding villages most of which were tourism focused. Two of these projects involved construction of larger buildings. At Somesville the new school was multiple rooms and at Northeast Harbor there was a multiroom elementary school built in addition to a high school. The high school was a requirement of state law and also reflects the move to consolidation.

Due to village population loss and better transportation systems the Sound School was closed in 1926 and the students moved to nearby schools. During its period as a school, there were around fifteen students on average, but attendance was down to only eight by 1926. Population hadn't declined in the town overall, but as Sound Village declined students were moved to larger central schools as was typical of consolidation efforts across the state. The 1927 annual town report states, "The Sound school has been closed and the pupils transported to the Somesville school in a new roomy, well-heated bus."⁶ The report goes on to note that Somesville has received students from several other villages and is a reasonably large school. While the Somesville school continued for years, it also was ultimately the victim of consolidation.

The 1929 town report presented an article for vote that allowed the Sound School to be used for community purposes. After that date, the Sound Schoolhouse building continued as a community center, hosting events such as ice cream socials and tag sales throughout most of the 20th century. Community events were documented in the *Bar Harbor Times* but appear to have been sporadic. While the building was used by the community, as the village lost population, use declined. By the early 1980's, Sound was no longer considered a village and the schoolhouse had fallen into disrepair. In addition to its significance as a reflection of patterns of education in the area, the existing restored schoolhouse is the only existing municipal building in the former Sound Village and a major indication of the former existence as a village.

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

James Richardson and Abraham Somes were the first Euro-Americans to permanently settle on Mount Desert Island. Abraham Somes settled in what is present-day Somesville at the western head of Somes Sound, while James Richardson sailed to the eastern head of the

⁶ *Annual Report of the Town Officers of Mount Desert*. Bar Harbor, ME; W.H. Sherman Printer, 1927, p. 63.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

Sound. His homestead became the anchor for the village of Sound. The land for the Sound Schoolhouse was donated from a Richardson descendant's homestead in the center of the village. The building is now the last remnant of the village; it is the primary evidence that the village ever existed.

Mount Desert is one of four towns on Mount Desert Island. The town itself is made up of smaller villages most centered around a harbor. From 1860 to 1880 census records record a town population around 1,000. At that time Sound Village had around 12 to 13 families. A schoolhouse for Sound Village has been present in the current location since at least 1860 based on a map of that year. By 1890 the population of Mount Desert was 1,355, and from 1900 to 1920 the population remained around 1,550 before rising to 2,000 in 1930. The overall population reflects in large extent the impacts of tourism and growth in the larger villages of Seal Harbor, Northeast Harbor and Somesville. At the same time overall town population was rising, the village population at Sound declined after 1920.

While tourism became and continues to be a driving force in the area, farming, fishing and natural resources initially drove settlement and development. Like most of Maine during the nineteenth century, education in Mount Desert took place in one-room schools within their own autonomous district. Small village schools were centered around rural population centers. These were typically clusters of residences around centers of farming, fishing or light industry in Mount Desert which had as many as ten such districts.

Sound Village originated as a subsistence farming community which supplemented incomes with other work and exploited shipping via Somes Sound. Shipping was made easier by the lay of the land. There are locations on the fjord like Sound where goods can be loaded without a wharf due to sheer rock sides adjacent to deep water. Loading granite or wood without the need for an expensive wharf reduced costs. Expanding industry particularly after the Civil War increased the number of mills and extractive industries like lumbering, granite quarrying and shipbuilding.

Early in Sound's existence, there was a lumber mill within half a mile of the schoolhouse and gradually granite quarries developed adjacent to the school property in the later 1800s. Granite quarries were a major economic base for Sound Village up to the 1920s, but as the industry became increasingly mechanized and consolidated, the quarries at Sound were abandoned. Hall Quarry Village across the sound to the west continued quarrying operations into the mid-twentieth century and drew quarrymen from Sound after its quarries ceased operation. As a result of the decline in quarrying, lumbering, shipbuilding and farming, Sound village declined as other Mount Desert villages focused on tourism grew. Somesville to the north and Northeast Harbor to the south both maintained or increased populations as a result of tourism and improved transportation which pulled students and consumers to the larger village centers.

Changes in education policy helped sustain the one room schoolhouse for years. Many farm, extractive and manufacturing jobs were filled by what we now consider children. Among the child labor laws passed on August 2, 1847 was an act stating that employed children between the ages of 12-15 had to attend three months of school, and children under 12 had to attend

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

four months.⁷ The state strengthened mandatory education and in 1853, truancy policies were established for all children between four and twenty-one years of age.⁸ In the late nineteenth century, the state continued to legislate changes to the educational system. An 1887 law required children between eight and fifteen to attend public school for sixteen weeks unless alternative education of equivalent quality was provided.⁹ By 1904 students aged five to twenty-one were allowed to attend public school. These laws generally expanded the student population in Mount Desert and across Maine. All these laws effectively put more students into the school system ensuring a continued need for a school at Sound Village.

Of direct impact to school administration was "An Act to Abolish School Districts and to Provide for More Efficient Supervision of Public Schools" which became law on March 1, 1894.¹⁰ The law encouraged central administration of town schools with the intent of providing a more uniform education. Mount Desert was in line with the requirement some time before 1894 when the annual town report shows all schools were under town control. Previously to town wide districts each of the one-room schoolhouses was its own district with a separate agent responsible for that school's operation.

In 1897 the State Legislature published a new law (P.L. 1897, ch. 295) stating that any school with less than eight pupils should be discontinued, unless the town voted otherwise to continue schooling.¹¹ The result of the new legislation is explained by Janet Hansen in her essay titled, "The Architecture of Maine's Schools:"

Small rural schools were eliminated, while towns built larger schools to accommodate students from outlying areas. The gradual process of consolidation began in 1897, when the state passed a law allowing several towns to unite and control the schools within their combined boundaries. During this period, the state also initiated a stronger compulsory school law and set up a fund to finance the transportation of students to and from rural areas.¹²

With these laws, consolidation was encouraged and foreshadowed, but as long as individual schools maintained their numbers, they retained their local one room schoolhouses. It was also necessary for transportation to improve for consolidation to be practical.

⁷ Maine, State Superintendent of Public Schools of. 1901. "A Study of the History of Education in Maine and the Evolution of Our Present School System." *Internet Archive*. archive.org/details/studyofhistoryof00main. Retrieved from URL March 20 2019.

⁸ Maine 1901.

⁹ State Superintendent of Public Schools of Maine, *A Study of the History of Education in Maine and the Evolution of Our Present School System*. ([Augusta] s.n.,1902), 69.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, 70.

¹¹ Maine. *Acts and Resolves of the Sixty-eighth Legislature of the State of Maine*. (Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print, 1897), p 329-330. Chapter 295, entitled *An Act to amend Section three, Chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as now amended, relating to discontinuing schools and conveying school children*, was approved on March 26, 1897.

¹² Janet Hansen, "The Architecture of Maine's Schools" in *Maine Forms of American Architecture*, ed. Deborah Thompson. (Waterville, Maine: Colby Museum of Art, 1976), 261.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

The Mount Desert Island Historical Society in 1998 purchased the building for \$1 from the Town of Mount Desert and began restoration plans. It was the Historical Society's intention to relocate their offices to the schoolhouse. A modern wing was added during the restoration to accommodate the Historical Society's offices, a research library, and collections room. This renovation was performed under the guidance of the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and Richard Donohoe, an architect and historic preservationist. The historical integrity of the building as a one-room schoolhouse is still intact. The restoration and addition were undertaken according to the Secretary of the Interior Guidelines and won an award from Maine Preservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

n.d. *1820-1850: A New State & Prosperity*. www.mainememory.net. March 20, 2019

Annual Report of the Town Officers of Mount Desert. Bar Harbor, ME; W.H. Sherman Printer, 1894 to 1929.

The Bar Harbor Record. 1892. "Sound." February 4.

Butler, Joyce. 1995. "Family and Community Life in Maine, 1783-1861." In *Maine: The Pine Tree State from Prehistory to the Present*, by Richard W. Judd, Edwin A. Churchill and Joel W. Eastman, 217-241. Orono: University of Maine Press.

Deed of Sale from Edward T. M. Richardson, Winfield Richardson, and Julia Ann Richardson Inhabitants of School District Number Six (6) in the town of Mt. Desert, 7 September 1892 (received 23 April 1893), Hancock County, Maine, Deed Book 269, Page 538. Hancock County Registry of Deeds, Ellsworth, Maine.

Hansen, Janet. "The Architecture of Maine's Schools" in *Maine Forms of American Architecture*, ed. Deborah Thompson. Waterville, Maine: Colby Museum of Art. 1976.

"Educational Advance" in *The Journal of the National Education Association, Vol. X: January-December 1921*. (Washington, D.C.: National Education Association of the United States), 198.

Maine Register, State Year-Book and Legislative Manual. Various years 1894 to 1929 Edmund S. Hoyt. Portland, Hoyt, Fogg & Donham or Fred L. Tower Co. or Grenville M. Donham.

Maine, State Superintendent of Public Schools of. 1901. "A Study of the History of Education in Maine and the Evolution of Our Present School System." *Internet Archive*. archive.org/details/studyofhistoryof00main. Retrieved from URL March 20 2019.

Sound Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine
County and State

Pyle, Robert R. "Somes Sound Village" in *Mount Desert, An Informal History*, ed. Gunnar Hansen. Mount Desert, Maine: Town of Mount Desert. 1989.

Somes, George A. 1901. "Report of the Superintendent of School, Town of Mount Desert." Annual Report of the Town of Mount Desert for 1901., Town of Mount Desert.

Somes-Sanderson, Virginia. *The Living Past*. Mount Desert; Beech Hill Publishing. 1982.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Mount Desert Island Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 295-0261

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

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:

Sound Schoolhouse
Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine
County and State

3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19 Easting: 555549 Northing: 4911371
2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The nominated property is located on the parcel described by the Town of Mount Desert tax map 8 lot 50.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property is the current and historic extent of the property associated with the schoolhouse.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Leah Lucey and Erin Early Ward – Administrative Coordinators
organization: Mount Desert Island Historical Society
street & number: PO Box 653
city or town: Mount Desert state: Maine zip code: 04660
e-mail: leah.lucey@mdihistory.org
telephone: 207-276-9323
date: October 27, 2015 to April 23, 2019

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

Form Edited By

name/title: Michael W. Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, State House Station 65
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov
telephone: 207 287-5435
date: June 25, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sound Schoollouse

City or Vicinity: Mount Desert (Village of Sound)

County: Hancock State: Maine

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State

Photo Log

Name of Property: Sound Schoollouse

City or Vicinity: Mount Desert (Village of Sound)

County: Hancock State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-Bain

Date Photographed: July 23,2019

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

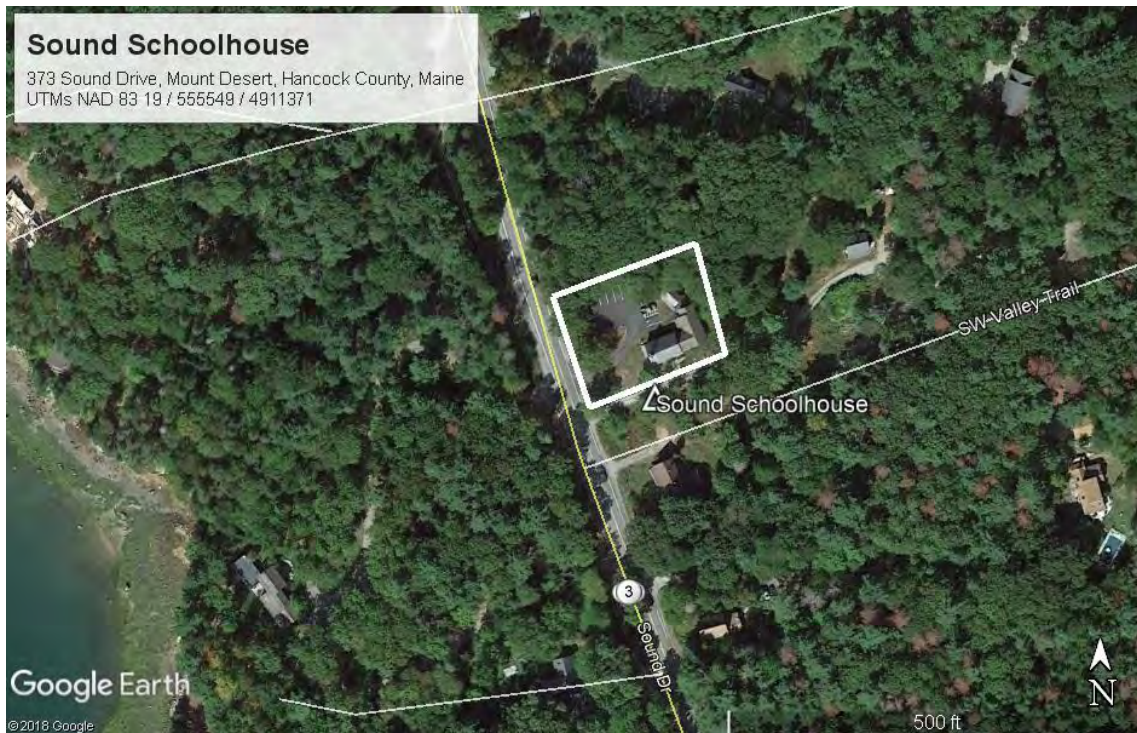
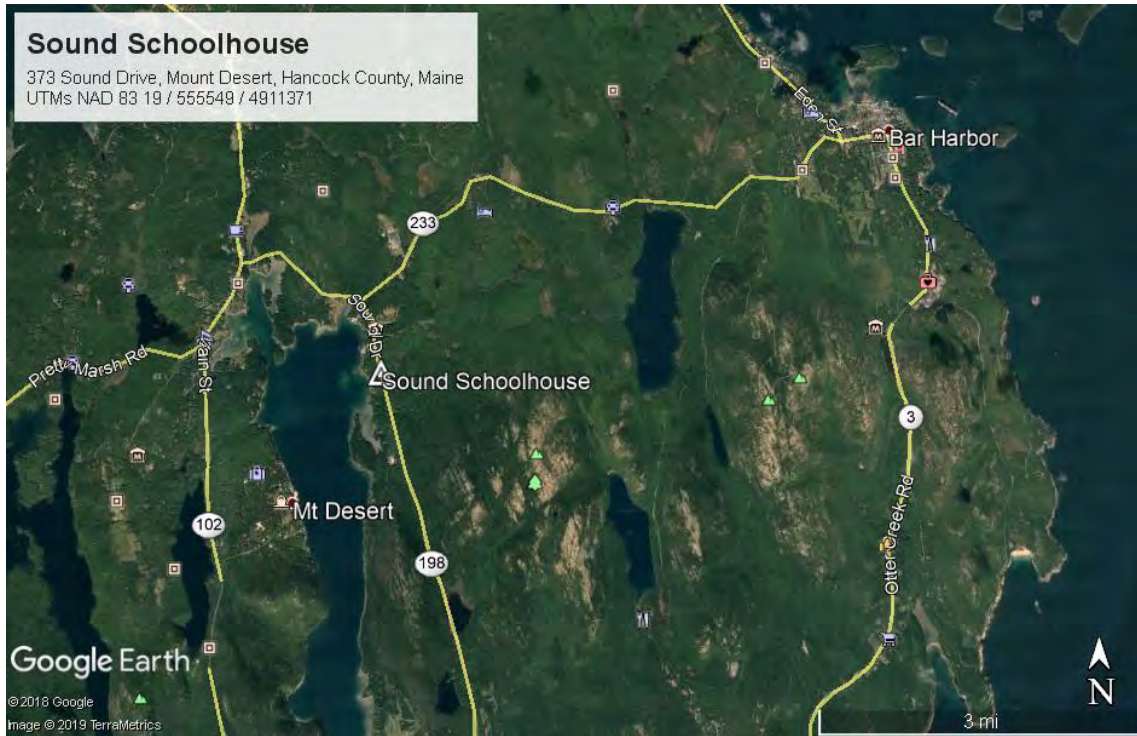
- 1 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_001.tif
View of north and west sides of school, looking southeast.
- 2 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_002.tif
View of south and east sides of school, looking northwest.
- 3 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_003.tif
View of the school interior, looking east.
- 4 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_004.tif
View of the school interior, looking west.
- 5 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_005.tif
View of the south entry vestibule, looking west.
- 6 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_006.tif
View of a typical room in the addition, looking northeast.
- 7 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_007.tif
View of north and west sides of school, looking east.
- 8 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_008.tif
View of west side of school, looking east.
- 9 of 9 ME_HANCOCK COUNTY_SOUND SCHOOLHOUSE_009.tif
View of north side of school and west side of addition and shed, looking southeast.

Sound Schoolhouse

Name of Property

Hancock County, Maine

County and State





ENTRANCE





The Village of Sound

Island Schools

Teachers and Students

Life in Sound

EXIT

BIXBY-NOM



EXIT



FIRE

CITATION



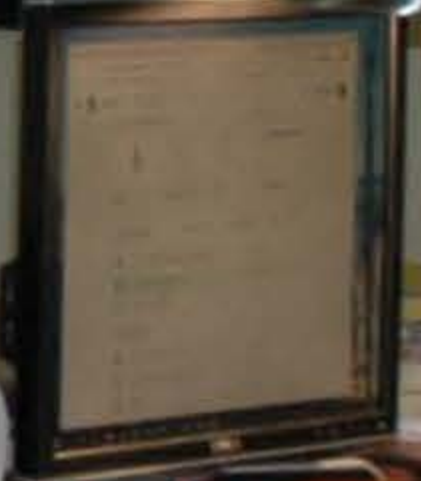
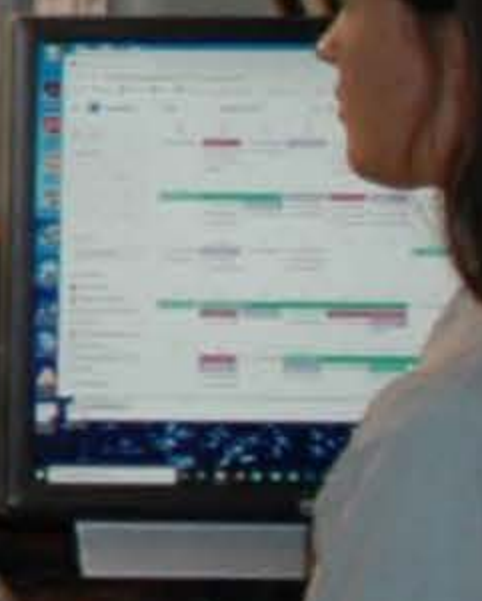
EXIT

Second School House Honor Roll
In Appreciation for Your Generous Support of the
Second School House Foundation and Environment Campaign
1998-2002

Donor Name	Amount
John Smith	\$100.00
Jane Doe	\$50.00
Bob Johnson	\$25.00
...	...



FIRE





ENTRANCE





ENTRANCE

Map of the area
with various points of interest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Sound Schoolhouse

Multiple Name:

State & County: MAINE, Hancock

Date Received: 8/16/2019 Date of Pending List: 9/13/2019 Date of 16th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of 45th Day: 9/30/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100004469


Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 9/30/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed 

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278

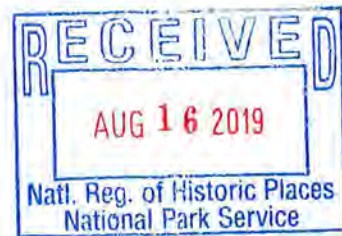
Date 9/30/19

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

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



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



JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

15 August 2019

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

Control Unit:

Enclosed please find four National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine and one letter intended as Additional Documentation for the previously listed Hathorn, Lt. Richard House.


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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.



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

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

October 1, 2019

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

Dear Mr. Joeckel:

Enclosed please find one CD with National Register photographs for Sound Schoolhouse, Hancock County, Maine. Photographs for this property were originally sent on August 15, 2019. The reviewer of the nomination, Roger Reed, asked me to provide additional photographs. The enclosed disk contains a total of nine photographs, the six originally sent and an additional three. I have also enclosed a hard copy photo log.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Michael Goebel-Bain".

Michael Goebel-Bain
Architectural Historian

Enc.