56 2593

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name:

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Union School

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

Other names/site number: Hartford Clothing Center

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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.

		THIORAL PA
2. Location Street & number: 392 Church City or town: Hartford Not For Publication: N/A	State: <u>Maine</u> Vicinity: <u>N/A</u>	County: Oxford
3. State/Federal Agency Certi	fication	
As the designated authority under hereby certify that this X nomina documentation standards for reg and meets the procedural and procedural a	tionrequest for deter pistering properties in the Na	mination of eligibility meets the ational Register of Historic Places
and The Authorities of the Authorities and Authorities The Authorities (A.). In this fact, for the Authorities (A.) In Authorities (A.) In Authorities (A.)	considered significant at the	ne following level(s) of significance:
national	statewide X lo	cal
Applicable National Register Cri	iteria:	
<u>X</u> A B <u>X</u> C	p	
Kist Mohnee	1, SHPO	5/2/2018 Date
Signature of certifying official	Title:	Date
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVAT State or Federal agency/burea		
In my opinion, the property criteria.	_ meets does not mee	et the National Register
Signature of commenting offic	ial:	Date
Title	State or Federal agenc	y/bureau or Tribal Government

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property		County and State
4. National Park Service	e Certification	
I hereby certify that this p	property is:	
entered in the Nati	onal Register	
determined eligible	e for the National Register	
determined not elig	gible for the National Register	
removed from the	National Register	
other (explain:)		· In I
E01 1	106	6/19/2018
Signature of the Keepe		Date of Action
5. Classification Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes a Private Public – Local Public – State Public – Federal	s apply.)	
Category of Property (Check only one box.)		
Building(s)	\boxtimes	
District		
Site		
Structure		
Object		

UNION SCHOOL		OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE
Name of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within Prope (Do not include previously listed resou		
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total
6. Function or Use Historic Functions		
(Enter categories from instructions.) EDUCATION/school		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.) COMMERCE/specialty store ——— ———		

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>Foundation: Stone/Granite, Concrete; Walls: Wood/</u> Clapboards, Shingles; Roof: Metal/ Steel; 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

The 1899 Union School is a wood-frame, one-room schoolhouse in Hartford, Oxford County, Maine. The building sits on a country road near the geographic center of town though not near any village center or hamlet. Forested hills surround the building with the Hartford Community Church located down the road to the south and a residence to the north. The east facing building has brush covered fields to the north and south which slope down to woods at the west. A granite foundation supports the building which has wood clapboards, a metal roof and a brick chimney at the west roof ridge. The school has two doors on the façade with six-oversix double-hung windows around the main block. The gable-front, rectangular building is generally vernacular with limited Colonial Revival details and has an added ell at the northwest with privies. The interior consists of a small coat room inside each entry door with one large classroom to the west. The building retains a high degree of all seven aspects of integrity reflecting its educational use. Exterior and interior changes were made during the period of significance as a direct result of general guidelines for school improvement.

Name of Property

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Narrative Description

Site

The school sits on the west side of Church Road in the center of a half-acre lot which slopes gently from the road to the forest at the west of the property line. On the east and west the lot was cleared previously but is now grown up with small shrubs. The lot slopes more steeply to the west from the rear of the building. A small lawn is present between the road and building façade with no drive or vehicle access. Parking is on the shoulder of the asphalt road.

Exterior

The twenty-four by thirty feet rectangular building has a gable front with two bays on the east facing façade and a six-over-six double-hung window at the attic level. The granite foundation gives way to clapboard siding with simple flat cornerboards and raking cornice. There are cornice returns at the corners over simple capitals terminating the cornerboards. The five panel wood doors are surmounted by two-light transoms with simple flat trim and a minimal entablature. Each entry door has a two-step wood entry platform. Centered between the doors and below the attic window is a sign reading, "1899 UNION SCHOOL HOUSE." A bracket between the sign and window sill supports the bottom of a steel flag pole. The pole is anchored at its midpoint to the peak of the gable overhang. At the northwest corner of the main block is a ten by fourteen feet addition. The east elevation of the addition has a tall concrete foundation, clapboard siding, flat cornerboards and cornice with a narrow overhanging metal covered hip roof. There is a one foot square louvered vent near the upper south corner of the wall.

The north elevation shows the main block to the east and the end of the addition at the west. The main block has the same granite foundation, clapboard walls and metal roofing on all sides. There is a single six-over-six window centered in the wall space not covered by the addition. An interior brick chimney projects from the west end of the roof ridge. This elevation of the addition has a concrete foundation showing at the corners with wood framed infill between. Above the foundation the wall is wood shingled with simple flat trim and two windows. The separate four-light windows are placed symmetrically just under the roof overhang.

The west elevation of the main block has the same foundation, siding and trim. There are three windows. A single six-over-six window is centered in the north half of the façade and a pair of six-over-six windows are centered in the south half. These windows have simple flat trim all around without the entablature which is present on windows on the other elevations of the main block. The west elevation of the addition is identical to the east elevation except it has wood shingle siding instead of clapboards.

The south elevation has the same general details as previously described for the main block except for its window placement. There are five windows configured with a single center window flanked by paired windows. The windows are shifted to the west on the wall surface thereby illuminating the classroom at the expense of the entry way at the southeast corner of the interior.

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Interior

Name of Property

Entry to the building is through either of two doors on the façade. Each door opens into a small coatroom separated from each other by a beadboard wall. There are coat hooks toward the dividing wall and shelves at the outside wall. Across from each entry door is a four-panel wood door to the roughly twenty-four feet square classroom. The classroom has beadboard wainscoting up to a chair rail at the window sill height. Above this the walls are plastered. The ceiling was originally plastered and that finish is still present above a drop ceiling. The floor is wide board flooring with a clear finish. Interior trim is flat stock around the windows and doors with a picture rail around most of the room at six feet from the floor. A blackboard extends across the east wall between the coatroom doors and on the north wall between window and doors to the ell. At the west end of the building a wood stove sits on an elevated platform with the metal flue extending into the plastered brick chimney. The interior space is currently filled with tables and clothes racks. Several unsecured original desks are randomly placed in the room.

Two five-panel wood doors at the west end of the north wall provide access to the separate privies added in 1923. A horizontal board wall finished on both sides divides the addition in half. Each half has an anteroom with rough wood finishes and a batten door at the north end giving access to the two-hole privies. On each side, the holes are set in the simple enclosed wood bench without any privacy screen between. There is a single window at the north wall over the privies. The building is still without running water.

There was no access to the attic space. A scuttle hole is likely present above the drop ceiling but was not located during the site visit. Alterations to the original building include the addition of the ell, alteration of original fenestration patterns, new floor, and new blackboards. The windows were increased by adding an additional window at the west and three at the south. These changes occurred during the period of significance as a direct response to changing school facility recommendations by the state superintendent of schools and are significant features as a result. The drop ceiling was added after use as a school but minimally impacts integrity which is high overall.

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8. Statement of Significance

0. 0 .	atoment of digimidance
	cable National Register Criteria "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register .)
	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.
	ria Considerations "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

Architect/Builder

Berry, A.J. (1875 to April 21, 1905), builder

UNION SCHOOL Name of Property	OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE County and State
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Education Architecture	
Period of Significance	
<u>1899-1952</u> ———	
Significant Dates 1923	
Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above N/A	.)
Cultural Affiliation N/A	

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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 Union School is in the center of rural Hartford, Oxford County, Maine. The gable front vernacular schoolhouse with minimal Colonial Revival Style details is significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with patterns of rural education and under Criterion C for its distinctive architectural characteristics of a rural one room schoolhouse. The building represents Hartford's response to evolving educational practices which were often mandated by state law. The school is an intermediary step between the often autonomous nineteenth century district system and the mid-twentieth century full consolidation of town and regional schools. The 1899 building was altered in 1923 to accommodate evolving trends in education. These alterations are significant as they occurred during the period of significance and reflect the evolution of educational best practices and the distinct characteristics of the building type. The period of significance is from the 1899 construction date to 1952 when the building was last used as a school. Of the many one room schoolhouses built in Hartford, several are still extant. These remaining school buildings have been greatly altered for use as homes or garages. There are currently no active schools in Hartford due to consolidation. The Union School is Hartford's best remaining example of the rural one-room school of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

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

Hartford, Maine is a rural farm community incorporated in 1798.¹ A very small village center exists in the town's geographic center with most land either undeveloped wooded hills or used for agriculture. The population of Hartford reached 1,472 in 1840 but declined steadily to 660 in 1900 when the Union School was built and dropped to 381 in 1950 around the time the school closed. The population was only 314 in 1970 though it is currently 1,185.

For most of the nineteenth century, education in Hartford took place in one-room schools within their own autonomous district. Like most other small communities, the schools were centered around rural population centers. These were typically clusters of farm residences in Hartford which had as many as sixteen such districts. In the late nineteenth century, the state legislated a series of 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.² By 1904 students aged five to twenty-one were

¹ Wilbur A. Libby. "Hartford, Maine History" (1985). Maine Collection. 119. 14. http://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/me collection/119

² 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.

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allowed to attend public school. These laws generally expanded the student population in Hartford and across Maine.

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, 1894.³ The law encouraged central administration of town schools with the intent of providing a more uniform education. It appears Hartford embraced the coming change. An 1892 town meeting vote abolished the district system and created a three-man board to administer all town schools.⁴ Previously each of the sixteen one-room schoolhouses within Hartford 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.⁵ As a result, the original sixteen districts in Hartford were reordered due to low enrollment. By 1899, seven schools remained in the town under one superintendent, who oversaw all of Hartford's schools. 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.⁶

The Union School was constructed in 1899 in conjunction with these consolidation efforts. The town purchased half an acre of land from Scott Doten. The Union School replaced three of the earlier district schools: Chickering, Richardson and Stetson. The total cost for the building, land, and desks was \$658.91. In 1895 and 1896 two other schools were built to consolidate two and three districts respectively. These one-room schools replaced similar one-room schools but in a more central location. Although larger schools did not result due to population loss, the new buildings' construction was based on recommended educational designs of the day. The decline in Hartford's student population together with state mandates shaped the creation of the Union School in 1899 as well as later changes to the building.

Maine's one-room school buildings were typically constructed of wood with gable roofs and modest architectural adornments. As can be seen by comparing Hartford's former school buildings, the schoolhouse of 1890 looked much like one of decades earlier or later. The

⁴ Libby, 35.

³ Ibid, 70.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Janet Hansen, "The Architecture of Maine's Schools" in *Maine Forms of American Architecture*, ed. Deboarah Thompson. (Waterville, Maine: Colby Museum of Art, 1976), 261.

⁷ Libby, 47-54.

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common design for schoolhouses was based on design formulas advocated by widely disseminated ideas about minimum space requirements, proper ventilation and heating, site orientation, and window placement. As early as the mid-nineteenth century reformers advocated designs such as two entrances as a way to prevent " confusion and rudeness" while promoting "orderly habits." Proper lighting and sanitation were addressed in the original design, but within twenty-five years, the Union School required alteration to meet improved design ideas which were mandated in some cases.

The appearance of the Union School reflects many of the recommendations of the State Superintendent outlined in turn of the century publications. Those present include:

- Site: The school should be on land with an elevation to drain naturally. The school should be sited 100 feet from the road.
- School building: The exterior of the building should be simple, yet dignified in ornamentation, but devoid of ornamentation that may interfere with natural lighting. Furthermore, "the exterior should be comely and attractive, and devoid of any appearance of extravagant decoration. The finish for the cornice, windows, doors and porticoes should indicate taste, judgement and regard for architectural principles."9
- Paint color: Although recommending yellow, plain white walls were also recommended as an inexpensive option. A reference to dark green trim may account for the green paint on interior trim.
- Interior design: Classroom ceilings should be between 11 and 14 feet tall.
- Windows: Schools should face south or west with windows on left or behind students.
 Union School achieved this by shifting its blackboard to the north wall creating light behind and left of the students.
- Blackboards: Blackboards should span the entire classroom with the exception of spaces occupied by doors and windows.
- Interiors: Wainscoting should extend from the bottom of the chalkboards to the floors.

These features reflect recommendations and requirements of the State Superintendent of Schools, published in various annual reports and in the Maine Educational Department's *Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds* published in 1904. Further changes to the appearance of the school can be attributed to continual reforms and laws instituted by the State. During the 1910s, various publications outlined details for improvements to schoolhouses. From 1899 until 1922 little major work was undertaken on the Union School with the exception of a new stove and chimney in 1913. In Hartford's Town Reports for these years, the school superintendent reports focused on work to improve teacher training and the quality of education for pupils.

Improvements to school buildings continued to be discussed among lawmakers and education experts. According to the *Journal of the National Education Association*, a 1921 act required upgrades to the toilets in schools with towns given until September 1, 1924 to meet the

⁸ First Report of the Board of Education of the State of Maine. (Augusta, ME: William T. Johnson, 1847), 98.

⁹ Office of State Commissioner of Education, *Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds*. (Augusta, Maine: State of Maine Educational Department, 1904.)

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conditions of the law.¹⁰ Per the Hartford superintendent of schools in the Town Report for year ending February 9, 1923.

A beginning has been made this year of putting our school buildings into proper condition for school work. The Line building and the building at Hartford Center have been remodeled and a new type of toilet constructed. The lighting arrangement has been changed to conform to views of experts on that subject. As this work is required by state law to be completed in all school buildings on or before Sept. 1, 1924, it will have to be continued next year.

This work was reported completed for the Union School in the 1924 Town Report. The Union School's 1923 remodeling included new flooring, blackboards, toilets, and windows. The windows were relocated and expanded to provide recommend light levels from the rear and left. The toilets were really privies with improved sanitary requirements since flush toilets were beyond the means of this school without running water. With these improvements in place, the superintendent reported the building thoroughly up-to-date in sanitation, heating, ventilation and lighting.

By 1922 the superintendent's report notes seventy-six students attending Hartford's seven schools with the low school enrollment at seven and the high at fourteen. The superintendent struggled to balance legal compliance, falling enrollment and adequate education. By 1931 only five schools were active with the last two closing in 1964. The final two schools closed as Hartford consolidated with neighboring towns which had larger more modern facilities. The last of Hartford's schools closed in 1964 as it became part of the multiple town School Administrative District 39. No new schools were built in Hartford to accommodate consolidation.

The Union School building was closed as a school in 1952. In 1959 the town transferred the school to the Hartford Historical and Improvement Society with the stipulation that the building revert to the town if the society disbanded or no longer wanted the building. The town accepted the building back in 2013 and currently leases it to a non-profit. There are currently no active schools located in Hartford, and the Union School is the remaining schoolhouse which retains integrity.

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

¹¹ Libby, 35-56.

¹⁰ "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.

OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE County and State

Name of Property

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Annual Report Town of Hartford. For years 1901, 1913, 1916-1925, 1952 and 1953.

Donaldson, Gordon A. Jr. Ed.D. From Schoolhouse to Schooling System: Maine Public Education in the 20th Century. Orono, ME: University of Maine, 2014.

"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.

First Report of the Board of Education of the State of Maine. Augusta, ME: William T. Johnson, 1847.

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

Hartford Heritage Literary Club. Hartford in Pictures 1984. Hartford; ME: Hartford Heritage Literary Club, 1984.

Hebert, Richard A. *Modern Maine*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1951.

Libby, Wilbur A., "Hartford, Maine History" (1985). Maine Collection. 119. http://digitalcommons.usm.maine.edu/me_collection/119 accessed 12/11/2017

Maine. Acts and Resolves of the Sixty-eighth Legislature of the State of Maine. Augusta, Maine: Kennebec Journal Print, 1897. 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.

Maine Register, State Year-Book and Legislative Manual. Various years 1899 to 1952 Edmund S. Hoyt. Portland, Hoyt, Fogg & Donham or Fred L. Tower Co. or Grenville M. Donham

Office of State Commissioner of Education, Improvement of School Buildings and Grounds. Augusta, Maine: State of Maine Educational Department, 1904

Oxford County East District Registry of Deeds. South Paris, Maine https://searchigs.com/meoxe/SearchAdvancedMP.aspx accessed 3/16/2018.

State Superintendent of Common Schools. Sketches, Designs and Plans for School-Buildings, School Yards and Outhouses. Augusta, ME: State of Maine, 1896.

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OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

State Superintendent of Public Schools and the Evolution of Our Present School	of Maine, A Study of the History of Education in Maine I System. Augusta, ME,1902.
Previous documentation on file (NPS)):
preliminary determination of individual previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the designated a National Historic Landra recorded by Historic American Building recorded by Historic American Enginerecorded by Historic American Lands	National Register nark ngs Survey # eering Record #
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 (in	f assigned): <u>195-0003</u>
10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of Property less than one acr	<u>e</u>
Use either the UTM system or latitude/lo	ongitude 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:

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form OMB No. 1024-0018

UNION SCHOOL OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE Name of Property County and State Or **UTM References** Datum (indicated on USGS map): NAD 1927 or NAD 1983 1. Zone: 19 Northing: 4916073 Easting: 395482 2. Zone: Easting: Northing: 3. Zone: Northing: Easting: 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 Hartford tax map number R-6, lot 31.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary described above represents the current and historic extent of the Hartford Union School property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Michael Goebel-Bain / Architectural Historian
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street, 65 State House Station

city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333

e-mail: michael.w.goebel-bain@maine.gov

telephone: <u>270 287-5435</u> date: <u>March 10, 2018</u>

Additional Documentation

UNION SCHOOL
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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: Union School

City or Vicinity: Hartford

County: Oxford State: Maine

Photographer: Michael Goebel-bain

Date Photographed: December 14, 2017

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

- 1 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_001.tif South and east elevations, facing northwest.
- 2 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_002.tif North and east elevations, facing southwest.
- 3 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_003.tif West and north elevations, facing southeast.
- 4 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_004.tif Interior of classroom with entry doors, facing east.

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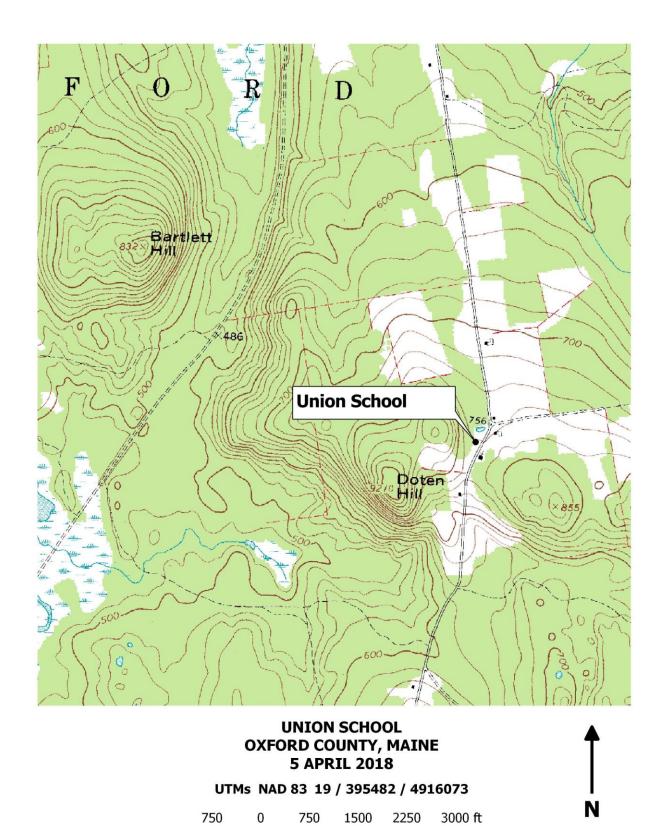
- 5 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_005.tif Interior of classroom, facing southwest.
- 6 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_006.tif Interior of classroom with doors to toilet center, facing north.
- 7 of 7 ME_OXFORD COUNTY_UNION SCHOOL_007.tif Interior of boy's toilet room, facing north.

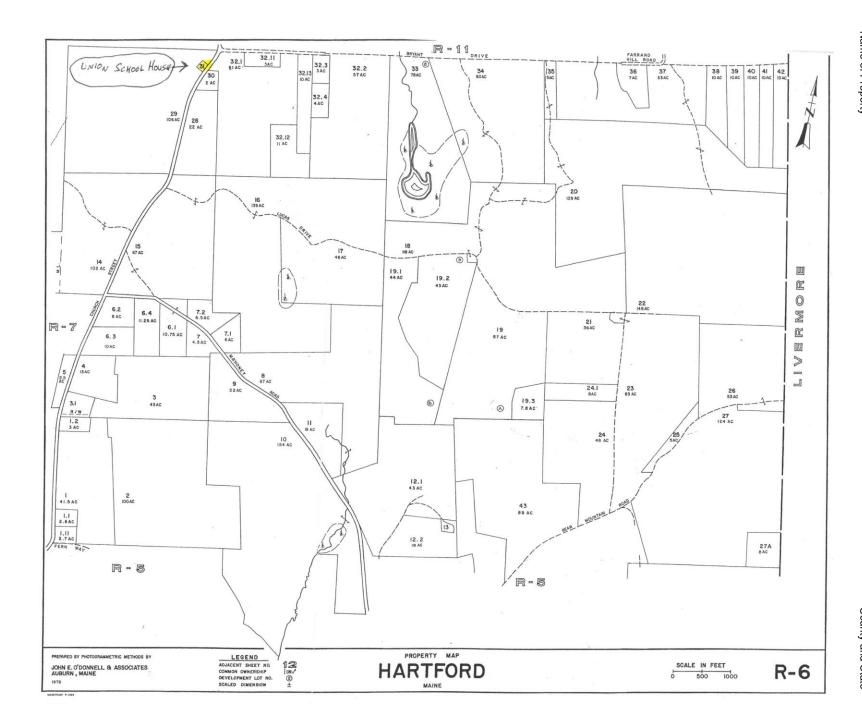
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

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Evaluation/Return Sheet For Single/Multi Nomination

	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		
	NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET		
Requested Action:	Nomination		
Property Name:	Union School		
Multiple Name:			
State & County:	MAINE, Oxford		
Date Recei 5/9/201			
Reference number:	SG100002593		
Nominator:	State		
Abstract/Summary Comments:			
	Reed Discipline Historian		
Criteria			
A Desired Collection Street, Colored	54-2278 Date		
Reviewer Roger I Telephone (202)35 DOCUMENTATION:	54-2278 Date : see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No turned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the		
Reviewer Roger I Telephone (202)35 DOCUMENTATION: If a nomination is ret	54-2278 Date : see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No turned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the		
Reviewer Roger I Telephone (202)35 DOCUMENTATION: If a nomination is ret	54-2278 Date : see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No turned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the		



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

PAUL R. LEPAGE GOVERNOR KIRK F. MOHNEY DIRECTOR

8 May 2018

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.

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

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

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

Crescent Lodge, Cumberland County, Maine – submitted on disk. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Crescent Lodge 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, Mikallall Br.

Michael Goebel-Bain Architectural Historian

Enc.