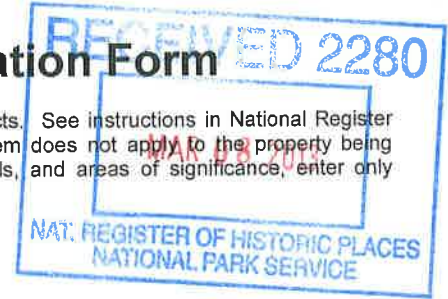


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Marsh School
Other names/site number: District 3 School, Village School, Washington School
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 930 Bangor Road
City or town: Prospect State: Maine County: Waldo
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a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>Eileen J. [Signature]</u> SHPO	<u>2/26/13</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

MARSH SCHOOL

Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Joe Eason H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4.23.13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION / School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT / Not in use

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The woodframed building sits on a granite foundation, has clapboard covered walls, an asphalt roof, and a concrete block chimney.

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 Marsh School in Prospect, Maine is a one story, wood frame structure with a front-facing gable roof and a small lean-to addition. The high-posted rectangular building is owned by the Town of Prospect and is located on a small, grassy parcel on the west side of Route 1A in the center of this rural town. Constructed to serve as a district school, the building contains a large classroom, entry hall, and coat room in the main building and a former woodshed and outhouse in the addition. Having been significantly updated in the second and fourth decades of the twentieth century, the building does not exhibit any specific architectural style, but instead is characterized by long banks of windows on the west and north elevations, a steeply pitched roof and clapboard siding. The Marsh School retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, feeling and association, as well as many of its original or secondary materials, and much of its workmanship and design. The only significant alteration has been the (alleged) loss of a bell tower (date unknown), the replacement of the original front door and the attached shed, and the installation of a new ceiling and floor, all after the school closed in 1963.

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Narrative Description

The Marsh School is a gable-front, one-story wood frame building on a rectangular plan, with a low, side addition with a shed roof. The building faces east toward Route 1A, and measures twenty-seven feet six inches by thirty-six feet six inches. The addition is appended to the west end of the south elevation and measures approximately fourteen by eighteen feet. Both portions of the building have asphalt shingle roofs and the main mass has a granite slab foundation.¹ The entire building is clad with painted clapboards. A concrete block chimney extends through the northeast corner of the addition's roof, adjacent to the eaves of the higher roof. Narrow boards trim the corners, but the overhanging roof has neither cornice moulding nor cornice returns, and a simple ovolo bed moulding is the only ornamentation at the raking eaves.

The front elevation has three, equally spaced bays across the façade. The northernmost and center bay contain six-over-six double hung wood sash windows. The southernmost bay contains a wood door set in a wood frame that is unornamented save for the header, which features an inscribed peak (suggesting a pediment) and a minimally decorated cornice. The door is a five-panel door from the early twentieth century, that has been covered on the exterior by painted plywood. An old Suffolk latch joins a modern keyed lock on the door.² An open-stringer wooden stair with wooden railings leads to a small stoop in front of the door. The windows have mitered trim comprised of flat stock with a beveled cove moulding on the interior. A third window is located in the attic story, centered below the peak of the roof. A wooden sign stating "MARSH SCHOOL" is located between the upper and lower windows. Above the attic window is a three-legged iron flagpole brace.

The south elevation contain one six-over-six window which matches the three examples on the front of the building. This window is positioned at the far eastern end of the wall and offers light to the interior entry hall. Attached to the western half of this elevation is the low, shed roof addition. The addition has a single three-light-and-two-panel door in the south wall, and a tiny, three-light casement window on the west elevation. The north elevation of the school has a bank of seven six-over-six sash which share a common sill and header. This group of windows is positioned west of the entry hall; all the windows light the classroom. At the very western edge of this wall is a wood door with six fielded panels surrounded by plain stock trim. At present there is no step or stoop in front of this door. The rear elevation is asymmetrical, and has two groups of windows, each group containing three six-over-six sash with shared sills and headers. The northern group is set adjacent to the northwest corner of the building, but the southern group is offset to the north, so that the first window of this group aligns with an attic window centered under the gable peak. This upper window has a two-over-two sash configuration.

¹ Due to snow cover at the time of the site visit, the foundation of the addition was not visible. It is presumed to be concrete.

² The five panel door is in poor condition, and the rails and stiles have been reinforced with metal bands. The latch is mounted with the handle in the interior and the latch bar and keeper on the exterior – backwards. The plywood on the exterior appears to act as combination storm door and stabilizer.

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Interior

The interior of the Marsh School contains three spaces in the main building and three small rooms in the addition. The front of the building has a square entry hall (with the front door and south window), and a rectangular closet or vestibule that continues across the width of the façade. Both of these rooms have doorways that lead into the classroom. The northern doorway contains a mid-nineteenth century four-panel door, and the southern doorway contains an early-twentieth century two panel door. On the south wall of the classroom are two doors to the addition; a two-panel door leads into the small bathroom and a horizontally oriented five panel door leads to a short hall off of which are the furnace and storage rooms. Interestingly, the door to the furnace room is a six-panel door that matches the exterior door on the north wall. (For some reason the furnace room door has been hung upside down.) The furnace room contains a hot-air oil burner and the storage room contains an oil tank and various pieces of old furniture. This room and the bathroom have acoustic tile ceilings and sheet rock walls. The classroom has walls of beaded board, a drop ceiling and Masonite flooring. A old chimney stack, discontinued above the ceiling, is located between the two banks of windows on the west wall. The stack is clad with beaded boarding.

Both the south and east walls of the classroom contain slate blackboards. Below the blackboards and the windows the interior walls are finished with six inch wide horizontal boarding. In several locations low, small cubby-holes lined with beaded boarding have been cut into the wall. Above the windows and blackboards on the north, west and south walls is diagonally-oriented narrow bead board; the same material is laid both diagonally and vertically above the blackboard in the front of the room. On the north and south walls patches in this bead board show the location of the two original windows, which were taller than the current examples. Two of the windows on the north wall have trim and sills that appear older, and slightly different from the other windows, indicating that aspects of the older units were retained and re-used when the new sash were installed in 1929. Additional patches and scars on the rear wall, and around the windows in the closet and hall indicate that the present fenestration pattern is not original to the building.

The traditional date of construction is 1836. However, this date is problematic: the proportions of the building (including the pitch of the roof, the relationship of the roof to the side walls and the height of the plate) and the lack of trim elements generally seen on both public and private buildings of the 1830s suggest that the building was built after the Civil War. In addition, the type of bead board on the interior walls became widely available in the 1870s and 1880s, but was not manufactured in the 1830s. Based on the construction technique and the profiles on the muntins and mullions, the two windows on the front wall and the window on the south wall date to the third-to-fifth decade of the nineteenth century. If, as is more likely, this building was constructed after the Civil War these windows were probably re-used from an earlier building. The same can be said of the two matching six panel doors in the building, both of which are late Federal in style. Inasmuch as this type of school seldom had a rear entrance, the presence of two matching exterior doors also supports the assertion that either this building, or its predecessor, previously had paired entries on the façade.

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The date of the present shed-roof addition is unclear. A woodshed and privy were attached to the school in 1923, and the school received a furnace in 1946 and water in 1953. A student who attended the school in the early 1960s states that the current addition is not the same one that was there when she was a student. An item was placed on the April 1976 Town Meeting warrant to see if the town would replace the shed on what was by then known as the Town Hall, but this item was passed over and did not reappear in subsequent years. It is likely that the current addition was built shortly after the function of the building changed from school to town hall in 1963.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1880-1963

Significant Dates

c. 1880

1923

1929

1941

1946

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

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.) (Refer to photographs)

Built to serve school District #3, Marsh School is the only remaining one-room school house in the Waldo County community of Prospect, Maine. Located in the center of the town, the schoolhouse is situated on a grassy lot on the west side of State Highway 1A and is surrounded on two sides by the Maple Grove Cemetery. Probably constructed circa 1880, this was the third building to be erected as a school in the town, and was used continually for that purpose until 1963. Throughout this period the school also hosted the annual and special town meetings and provided a polling space for the town's residents. After the school was closed the building became the Town Hall and a community center, a function that lasted until the beginning of the twenty-first century. The Marsh School is eligible for nomination to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with patterns of rural schooling in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Maine, and for its important role in the political and governmental functions of the town, and under Criterion C as a good example of a type of educational facility that was once common throughout the state. The period of significance commences in c. 1880 and ends in 1963, when the last classes were held in the school.

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

Criterion A. Education

The one room schoolhouse was a familiar object in the rural landscape of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Maine. This was the result of a traditional educational system in which towns subdivided themselves into school districts. Each district had their own agent and overseers who were responsible for hiring teachers and erecting and maintaining its own school which served a particular locale. As recorded in an un-named manuscript ledger from 1881 – 1905, Prospect distributed educational monies based on the number of scholars in each district. Through the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century the ungraded school generally offered three terms; spring, fall, and winter, and teachers, who sometimes had little more than an eighth grade education, were hired by the term. However, if the number of students in a district school dropped below eight, the school would be closed, only to be re-opened after a new family moved to the neighborhood, or the epidemic passed. This system, which was at times effective and at other times unwieldy, resulted in broad fluctuations in educational quality from one school to another within a town, and from one term to another within a specific school.

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The effect of the district system was to produce a vast number and variety of school buildings; a figure which at the turn of the twentieth-century totaled more than 4,000 statewide. However, the district school system became a target for nineteenth century school reformers. By 1886 a School Superintendent was appointed by the town and from this point forward the structure of the district system increasingly diminished. In 1894 the State Superintendent of Schools abolished the district system on a statewide basis and towns were required to consolidate administration of the schools under a town wide superintendent – Prospect was ahead of the curve in this regard. The next year the State Superintendent inspected two hundred rural schools in eight counties. The investigation found that 41% of the schools were in poor or very poor condition, and that a majority of teachers had received no education beyond what was offered in a local district. As a result, over the next two decades the State issued new guidance regarding the certification of teachers, and standards for school buildings.

Other reforms led or mandated by the state are born out in the annual school reports for Prospect. In 1873 the State Legislature passed the Free High School Act, which allowed that if at least ten weeks of high school education was offered annually the state would pay one-half of the cost.³ In Prospect, this eventually led to an almost-annual discussion as to whether to offer high school classes. In 1887 the topic was reported on by Prospect's Superintendent of Schools, L. J. Calderwood:

One of the best signs I see that the people are taking hold of the matter (education) is in maintaining a Free High School. We can just as well educate our own teachers here, as to be obliged to procure them from other places. Therefore, I will say, maintain a free high school. Have at least one term each year, so that our children can receive the benefit of the state aid, and they will bless you for it in years to come.⁴

Although local historian and author Alice Verrill Ellis states in The History of Prospect Maine 1759-1979 that free high schools in Prospect were held at the Marsh, Lane, and/or Mountain Schools from 1886 – 1908, it seems the high school terms were not offered consistently, as in 1895 the Superintendent suggested that the High School be re-established.

In 1916 a standardized "State Course of Study" was adopted and the town first started to grade the schools, a process that was not completed until 1923. In 1919 all the schools started to teach the Aldine system of reading, the Gulick health curriculum, and the Palmer Method of penmanship. A truant officer was hired in 1923 to address the perennial problem of low student attendance. But even as the town's educational system became increasingly standardized and the buildings updated to meet requirements, the population of Prospect was quietly but steadily decreasing. School consolidation was first discussed, on an as-needed basis, in 1908, and within a few years some students were being transported out of their traditional districts to neighboring schools. In the 1894-95 town report eight schools offered

³ Acts and Resolves of the Fifty-Second Legislature of the State of Maine, 1873. P. & S.L. 1873, ch. 124, pages 78-81.

⁴ Alice Verrill Ellis, *The History of Prospect Maine 1759-1979* ([Prospect, Maine: Unpublished bound manuscript, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine, 1980), 241.

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three terms of study to approximately 179 students; but by 1930 the three remaining schools served only 67 scholars.

By the end of the 1940s just two schools remained open, the Marsh School and the Clark School. Grades five through eight were housed at the Marsh School and sub-primary through fourth grade were housed at the Clark School. Between 1948 and 1959 a school lunch program was sponsored by the Prospect Parent-Teacher-Association. In 1961 Prospect and the neighboring town of Verona joined together as the School Administration District # 18, and two years later all of Prospect's students were bused to Bucksport. The Clark School was sold and then eventually demolished, but the Marsh School was retained by the town and used as the town office and town hall for several decades.

Criterion A: Government

As one the largest public buildings in town, the Marsh School had the capacity to serve as a public hall for local governmental functions.⁵ Incorporated in 1794, the town of Prospect has a Selectman-Town Meeting form of government. As an example of a direct or participatory form of democracy, the town meeting serves as the legislative body, passing laws and approving the spending of monies. Traditionally a large portion of the town's adult population would attend this meeting, during which local officials are elected, including the board of selectmen, who serve in a part-time capacity as the executive arm of the government, administering, enforcing, and carrying out the decisions made by the town meeting. The town meeting in Prospect is held annually on the last Saturday of March. The Marsh School was used by the Town of Prospect as the location of many of its annual town meetings and elections from at least as early as 1864 through 1988. The annual town reports and town ledger books from the 1860s through 1892 indicate that the town paid rent, either ten, fifteen or twenty dollars, to school District #3 for the use of the building for its town meetings. Elections were also held here periodically. Inasmuch as the Marsh School is significantly larger than most one-room school houses, its size may reflect an intention to use it for municipal functions.

Criterion C:
Architecture

The Marsh School is a good example of a type of educational facility commonly referred to as a "one-room school house". In Maine one-room schools were typically located in rural communities and served between eight and forty students. Although the massing, design and plan of the schools built under the district system was the purview of the district administrators there are general characteristics which define the property type. These include a rectangular or square plan, with a front facing gable roof, and one story in height. Many of the schools had paired entrances on the façade, but single doors were also common. The schools typically had three or four widely spaced, small-paned window hung in double sash, on one or both of the long walls. Most of the schools in Maine were constructed of wood, but brick and stone

⁵ The South Branch Grange was also used for elections and meetings until it burned in 1912. After that the Marsh School was used almost exclusively for town meetings through the late 1980s.

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examples are also found in the state. On the interior, the plan featured an entrance vestibule in the front of the building, backed by a large, single classroom. When a district could afford blackboards, (sometimes just boards painted black) they were mounted on the walls. A wood burning stove would provide heat to the classroom. At the Marsh School the basic massing and plan described above remained constant, but other features, including lighting, heating, and sanitation evolved during the course of the 127 years that the building functioned as a school. As such, the Marsh School in Prospect has a long period of architectural significance.

In 1836 resident Elisha Grant deeded less than half an acre to the Marsh School District #9 (later District #3). This action provides the traditional date for the erection of the Marsh School house, but it is important to note that no town records exist that confirm the construction date of the current building, or of any predecessor. As described by Ellis the "early Marsh School" was "heated by two fireplaces".⁶ If this description is accurate, it reinforces the idea that the current building (with a single narrow chimney along the back wall) is not the original Marsh School, but iteration on the same location. With its high plates, steeply pitched roof with substantial overhanging eaves, and lack of trim generally characteristic of an 1830s building, it appears that the school dates from the post-Civil War period, perhaps even as late as 1880. While no entry in any town reports indicate that a new building was erected, there was a considerable expenditure (\$133.42) recorded for the Marsh School in 1880 town report suggesting that the building was either erected or modified at this time. There is no doubt, however, that the building was substantially remodeled in the early 20th century when banks of windows on the north wall were installed. In-fill scars and comparison of molding profiles and sills indicate the school originally had two large windows on the north and south walls, and probably an additional two in the west wall. Additional scars on the exterior walls of the current hall/closet also suggest it may have been built with two entry doors separated by a vestibule.

The current appearance of the Marsh School reflects a series of reforms and laws instituted by the Commissioner of Education and the State of Maine in the early 20th century. For example, in 1909 a state law was passed stating that local school committees "shall make provision for heating, lighting, ventilating, and hygienic conditions..." At the same time the state was creating 'model' plans for schools, all of which included long banks of windows such as those on two sides of the Marsh School. Town records indicate that the existing banks of windows were installed in 1929. Prior to that, the Superintendent recommended "the ceiling of the Marsh should be painted a white or neutral color to provide better lighting for the pupils."⁷

In 1923, the State Legislature passed a law that required that all schools provide "suitable, sanitary toilets" prior to September 1, 1924.⁸ Not coincidentally this is the same year the addition with the wood house and privy was installed at the Marsh School. Without this addition, the school would have not met state standards, and would not have been able to function as a school for the next four or more decades. Electricity was introduced in 1941, and until oil heat was installed in 1946 the class room was heated by a wood stove. It wasn't until 1953 that the building was plumbed for water. These collective changes, mandated by law

⁶ Ellis, p. 232.

⁷ *Annual Report of the Municipal Officers of the Town of Prospect*. Prospect, Maine: Town of Prospect, 1874 - 1963 page 22.

⁸ Richard A. Hebert. *Modern Maine*. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1951), 379.

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and physically demonstrated at the Marsh School illustrate changing attitudes towards education – and represent an important shift from the nineteenth century 'district' system to the modern educational era.

Twentieth century school consolidation efforts have taken a dramatic toll on the number of one-room school buildings which survive. In 1960, for example, it was reported that only 226 schools in Maine were being held in one-room buildings, a figure which has since dropped to a mere handful (*Report of the State Board of Education*).⁹ Of the ten school houses used in Prospect in the late nineteenth- and early twentieth- century, none other than the Marsh School are extant.

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

The town of Prospect, Maine is located in eastern Waldo County, along the west bank of the Penobscot River, north of Verona Island. Incorporated in 1794, two other towns, Searsport and Stockton Springs, were partitioned off in 1845 and 1857 respectively. Prior to these divisions the town had as many as twenty-four district schools, a number that dropped to between eight and ten in Prospect for the remainder of the nineteenth century. The principal settlements in this hilly town were located around the Ferry and Fort Knox on the Penobscot River and in Prospect Center, which was located on the Marsh River. The remainder of the population was distributed along rural valley roads. After partition, the population dropped from a high of 1005 in 1860 to 288 in 1930, rebounding by the end of the century to 642 residents.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Auditors Report Book. Town of Prospect, Prospect, Maine., 1863 - 1882.

"An act in aid of free high schools." P. & S.L. 1873, ch. 124 in *Acts and Resolves of the Fifty-Second Legislature of the State of Maine*. 1873. Augusta: Sprague, Owen & Nash, 1873.

Annual Report of the Municipal Officers of the Town of Prospect. Prospect, Maine: Town of Prospect, 1874 - 1963.

Ellis, Alice Verril. *The History of Prospect, Maine 1759-1979*. [Prospect, Maine]: Un-published bound manuscript, Maine State Library, Augusta, Maine., 1980.

Gulliford, Andrew. *America's Country Schools*. Washington D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1991.

Hebert, Richard A. *Modern Maine: Its Historic Background People and Resources*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1951.

⁹ State of Maine, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. *Report*. (Augusta, Me: The Committee, October 1960.)

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"Record of Division of School Monies - 1887." [*In un-named manuscript ledger*]. Town of Prospect, Prospect, Maine., 1881-1905.
State of Maine, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. *Report* (Augusta, Me: The Committee), October 1960.
Varney, George W. *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*. Boston: B.B.Russell, 1882.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .34 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

2. Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

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3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1. Zone: 19 Easting: 510708 Northing: 4932871

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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

The boundaries of the nominated property correspond to those shown on the Town of Prospect tax map number 12, lot 2.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries described above are the historic and current legal boundaries of the school as defined by deed of Elisha Grant to the Marsh school district in 1845.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Christi A. Mitchell
organization: Maine Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 55 Capitol Street
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04333-0065
e-mail: christi.mitchell@maine.gov
telephone: (207) 287-2132 x 2
date: 11 January 2013

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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: Marsh School
City or Vicinity: Prospect
County: Waldo State: Maine
Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell
Date Photographed: 4 January 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: (Please use the following format:

- | | |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 of 9 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0001.tif
Marsh School façade, facing west. |
| 2 of 9 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0002.tif
East and north elevations; facing southwest. |
| 3 of 9 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0003.tif
South elevation; facing north. |
| 4 of 9 | ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0004.tif |

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Name of Property

WALDO COUNTY, MAINE

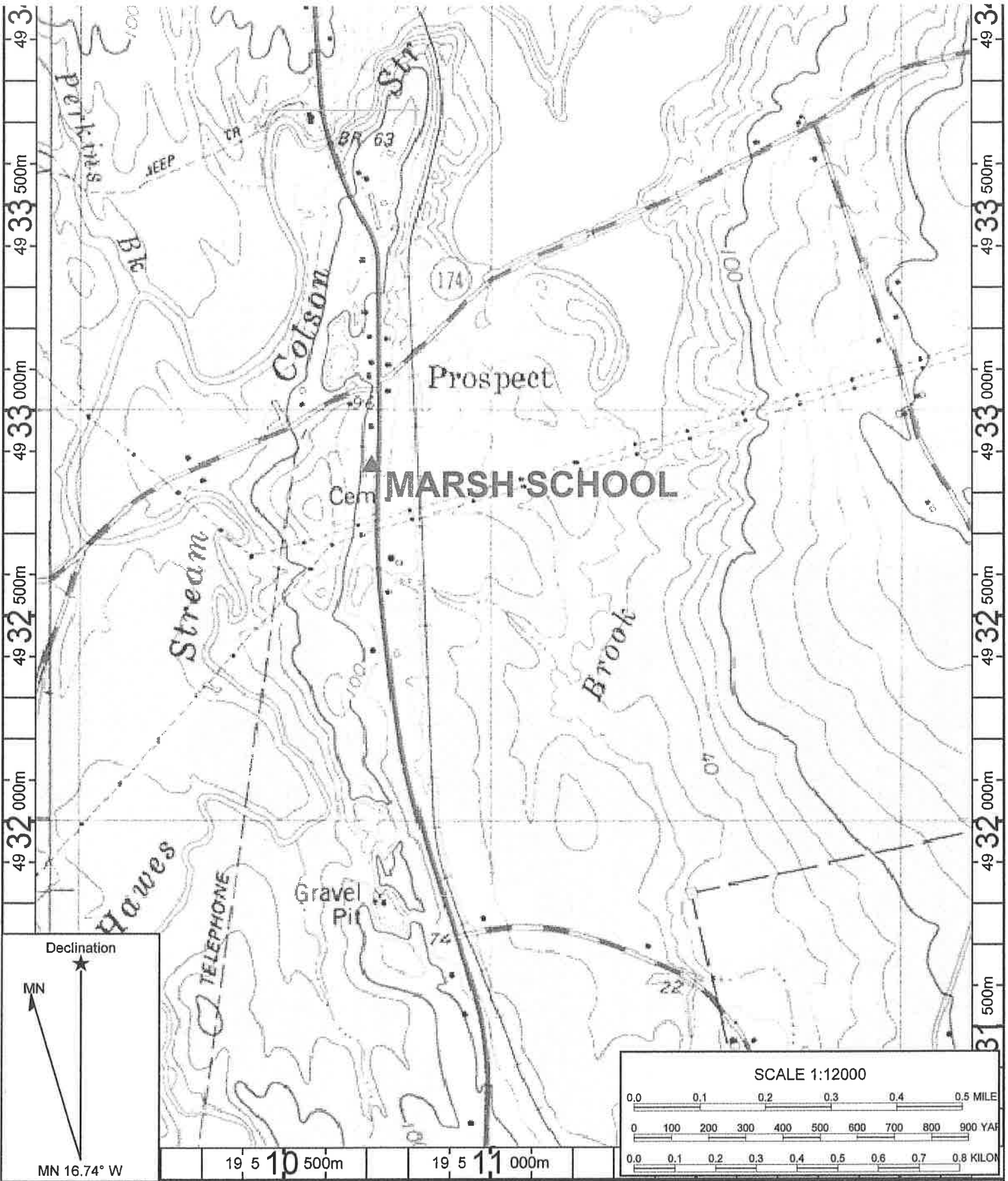
County and State

North and east elevations; facing southeast.

- 5 of 9 ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0005.tif
Interior, front of classroom; facing east.
- 6 of 9 ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0006.tif
Interior, back of classroom; facing northwest.
- 7 of 9 ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0007.tif
Interior, Federal style door in north wall; facing northwest.
- 8 of 9 ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0008.tif
Interior; desks, blackboard and windows; facing northeast.
- 9 of 9 ME_WALDO COUNTY_MARSH SCHOOL_0009.tif
Front hall; 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.



**MARSH SCHOOL, PROSPECT
WALDO COUNTY, ME**

Name: BUCKSPORT
Date: 01/03/13
Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 ft.

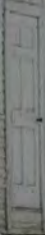
**UTM: 19/ 510708/4932871
NAD 27**



MARSH SCHOOL EST. 1846



MARSH SCHOOL EST. 1824









EXIT











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Marsh School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Waldo

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000188

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.23.13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

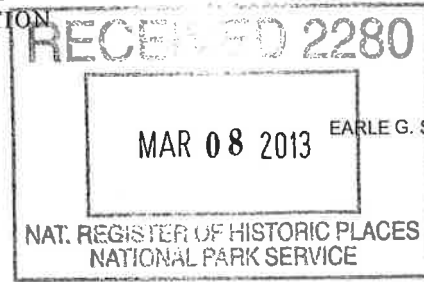
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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



EARLE G. SHETTLEWORTH, JR.
DIRECTOR

7 March 2013

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell
Architectural Historian

Enc.