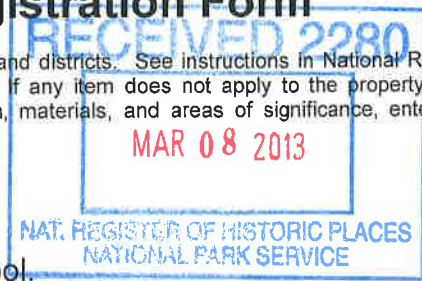


189

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: Lincoln School
Other names/site number: District # 2 School, Brackett School.
Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 8 Orchard Road
City or town: Acton State: Maine County: York
Not For Publication: n/a Vicinity: n/a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>SHPO</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date <u>2/26/13</u>
MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

LINCOLN 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 Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

4-23-13
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

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.)

SOCIAL / Meeting Hall

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: The Lincoln School has a granite foundation, clapboard siding and corrugated metal roof.

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 Lincoln School in the rural York County, Maine town of Acton, is a one-story, wood frame one-room school erected in 1884 to serve as an educational facility for the students in the town's school District # 2. Located at the intersection of the County Road and Orchard Road, the vernacular building is on a small grassy lot and faces east. This portion of southern Acton is not very densely populated, and in the vicinity of the school both County Road and Orchard Road feature tree-lined fields, many of which are still in agricultural production. During the twentieth century the school was updated with an attached woodshed and privy, electricity and re-positioned windows, but the overall plan, consisting of an entrance vestibule and single large classroom, is unaltered. The Lincoln School retains a high degree of integrity of setting, location and association, as well as workmanship, materials, design and feeling.

Narrative Description

The Lincoln School is a one-story, east facing building with two connected appendages extending to the west. The oldest portion of the building, which contains the classroom and

LINCOLN SCHOOL

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entry vestibule, is a rectilinear mass measuring twenty-two by twenty-eight feet, with a front gable roof, granite slab foundation, clapboard siding and a corrugated metal roof. The addition consists of two sections at right angles to each other. The first section is affixed to the southwest corner of the classroom and extends to the west; the second section extends south from the western end of the first section. Both sections of the addition have low pitched gable roofs covered with standing seam metal roofing, wood shingle walls, and fieldstone foundations. A brick chimney straddles the western ridge of the main building, and a metal ventilation pipe is situated near the intersection of the two additions. The entire building is painted white.

The primary façade is three bays wide and symmetrically composed. At the center is a late Victorian door with applied moulding on four long panels which top two shorter panels. To either side of the door are six-over-six wood sash windows, and above the door is a two-over-one wood sash window. All of the windows and the door are set in plain board trim. Directly in front of the doors is a wide stone step. Above the door are wooden signs stating "LINCOLN SCHOOL" and "1884", and directly in front of the upper window a three-legged metal bracket supports a tapered wooden flag pole that extends high over the building's ridge. The roof extends moderately over the building's walls, and narrow wooden cornice returns, a beveled cornice, rake trim and corner boards provide a touch of classicism to this otherwise austere façade.

The north elevation of the school has no fenestration; the only ornamentation is the frieze under the eaves and the corner boards. The rear elevation contains a trio of six-over-six windows to the north of the chimney (which is fully an internal feature) and a single six-over-six window to the south. The first section of the addition meets the main building next to this window. Centered on the south side of the building is a band of five six-over-six wooden windows which share a common sill and header (as do the three windows on the west elevation). These windows are positioned directly under the frieze board.

The addition has a wooden louvered vent high on its north wall and another on its south wall, and two three-light sash on the west wall. On the east wall is a boarded over opening, used for loading wood into the wood shed. Another boarded over window is located directly under the gable at the far southern end of the second section of the addition.

On the interior, the entrance hall, or vestibule spans the width of the building; two four panel doors in the west wall, at either end of the hall, provide access to the classroom. This room has painted, horizontal board wainscot below plaster walls; parallel sets of picture rail in the east and west walls host lines of coat hooks. The floors are hardwood and the ceiling is plaster. At the north end of the hall are several wall cupboards. The lower cupboards are made out of vertical boarding and the upper cupboard is made out of narrow tongue-and-groove bead board. The walls in the classroom are divided horizontally into three sections comprised of green slate blackboards, under which is vertical board wainscot and above which are plaster walls. As with the entry, the floors are hardwood, but the plaster ceiling is reinforced with a grid of wood battens. On the front wall, between the two doors to the hall, is a lower panel of green slate positioned under the large blackboard. Presumably these lower

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boards were used by the youngest (and thus shortest) of the scholars. Lighting is provided by a combination of shaded pendant lights and fluorescent lights.

As with the exterior, all the windows and doors are plainly, but neatly trimmed. A wood burning stove is positioned in the northwest corner of the room. It is connected to the plastered chimney stack by a long metal pipe that first extends towards the ceiling and then turns a right angle and travels horizontally to the stack. Bookshelves are built into the wall in the front, southeast corner of the room, and quite a few desks of varying size face towards the north wall. In the southwest corner of the room are two doors (one on the west wall and one on the south wall) which lead to the woodshed and privies. The girl's privy and boy's privy are in the northwest end of the first section of the addition and are accessed by the door on the classroom's west wall. The door on the south wall opens into a hall that leads to the wood shed, which occupies the second section of the addition. The privies have batten doors and functional board walls.

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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

1884-1957

Significant Dates

1884

c. 1923-1928

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

Cultural Affiliation

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)

The Lincoln School is a one-story, one-room schoolhouse located in the southern portion of the York County town of Acton, Maine. Set in a rural, agricultural area at the intersection of two long-established roads, the school was erected in 1884 to serve the students of District # 2, one of 14 districts that had been established in Acton in the nineteenth century. This small school survived the first decades of twentieth century consolidation and continued to educate students until 1957, when a multi-grade elementary school was constructed for the entire town. The Hancock Point School is eligible for nomination to the National Register at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with patterns of rural schooling in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Maine, and under Criterion C as a good example of a type of educational facility that was once common throughout the state. The period of significance commences with the construction of the school in 1884, and ends in 1957 when the last classes were held in the building.

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. Through most of the nineteenth century there were no town school boards or centralized schools in rural parts of Maine – Acton was somewhat different in that in the early nineteenth century they had a Superintending Committee that would visit the schools in town. However, according to a published local history, in the 1830s there were disagreements over who was to pay the members of the committee for their visits – the town or the districts – and at one point the entire board refused to serve due to lack of pay.¹ In addition to the Committee, each district had its own agent and overseers who were responsible for hiring teachers and erecting and maintaining its own school, which served a particular locale. According to local tradition, throughout most of its history the Lincoln School served only the children of the district, although there were a few exceptions where the overseers voted to allow children from an adjoining district.

¹ Clifford Holdsworth, et al, *Acton and Shapleigh Maine Past and Present* ([Acton]: Acton Shapleigh Historical Society, 1976), p. 14. See also Joseph Fullonton, *The History of Acton, Me* (Dover, NH: William Burr Printer, 1847), 25.

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The educational system in Acton (once a part of the town of Shapleigh) goes back to the earliest years of settlement. In 1773, the Shapleigh Proprietors, acting under a policy set by the Massachusetts' General Court designated lots to support schools. The money from the sale of timber on these school lots was set aside to address the education needs of the town. In 1804 the first formal districts in Acton/Shapleigh were defined based on lot lines, property lines and roads. According to the History of Acton, written in 1847 by Joseph Fullonton, one of the first school houses in town was in the vicinity of the Lincoln School. This building was described as "...no chimney of brick. The large fire place was of stone, and the smoke was conducted out through a sort of chimney made of boards."² Whichever school immediately pre-dated the Lincoln School, it was in terrible condition by 1881, as recorded by the Supervisor of Schools, Charles H. Fox:

It is sincerely hoped that the prosperous and wealthy inhabitants of Districts No. 2, 7 and 9 will never allow those old school houses to stand another year; they are a disgrace to the town and to the ground they cover. Many "well-to-do" farmers in said district will not suffer them to stand among their fine buildings even as a shelter for their cattle. It is no wonder that your children get tired of going to school.³

Dividing students and school administration into small units based on population and geography made a lot of sense in towns with few roads or disparate settlements. District schools were routinely closed or opened depending on the population in the neighborhood, or the availability of teachers, and district boundaries could be redrawn to accommodate demographic shifts.⁴ Until the 1880s the decision to open or close a school resided with the local district. As depicted on the 1872 map of Acton in the Atlas of York County, Maine, there were thirteen separate school districts serving the 1,000 residents distributed between the four principal villages, outlying settlements and population clusters. The 1856 wall map of York County depicts only 9 schoolhouses. Interestingly enough, in 1850 the population of the town had been 1,359, and oddly the map does not show a school in the northern quarter of the town. And according to the Debbie Petersen, author of Shapleigh and Acton, the town had 14 districts in 1876.⁵ It is interesting to note that most of the district schools depicted on the 1872 Atlas are either located in the approximate center of the district, or at or near the intersection of one or more roads. The distances between the schools range from one to two and a half miles – seldom greater. From this it appears that geography, as well as demographics, was an important determination in locating the school houses.

For much of its history the Lincoln School, and the other one-room schools in town, served a primary population with students leaving after they turned fourteen. However, 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.⁶

² Fullonton, 24.

³ Olive M. Treadwell, et al. *Sesquicentennial History of Acton, Maine 1830-1980*. (Acton, Me?: s.n., 198-), 15.

⁴ According to town records, in 1897 the town had to "remind" those in the Joy Neighborhood and on Young's Ridge that a school was kept open for their children. This warning was repeated again three years later.

⁵ Debbie Peterson, *Shapleigh and Acton*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Press, 2010), p. 110.

⁶ Acts and Resolves of the Fifty-Second Legislature of the State of Maine, 1873. Chapter 124, pages 78-81.

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The location of the high school classes migrated between schools, for instance, in 1889 the Lincoln School and the schools in Districts 9 and 14 each offered a ten week 'high school' term.

Although efficient from a local perspective, the effect of the district system was to produce a vast number and variety of school buildings, and with over 4,000 schools and teachers statewide, it yielded a broad range of curriculum and pedagogical quality. As such the district school system became a target for nineteenth century school reformers. This played out in Acton, as over the years the role of the town in the affairs of District #2 became stronger. Two years after construction of the present structure the town voted to adopt a new town wide school system with greater municipal oversight. All the schools in the town were appraised and with the longer view, the town voted to have only those in districts 1, 2, 4, 9, 12, and 14 remain open. Eight years later this happened on a state wide level: in 1894 the State Superintendent of Schools abolished the district system throughout Maine and towns were required to consolidate administration of the schools under a town wide superintendent. From this point forward the structure of the district system increasingly diminished, both in Acton and across Maine.

Throughout the early twentieth century the state issued new guidance regarding the certification of teachers and standards for schools and school buildings. These reforms set the mandatory number of weeks per term, sanitary requirements, suggestions for heating and lighting, and the introduction of physical and health education, among other topics. The schools in Acton were increasingly consolidated: in 1895 the schools in districts 5,6,8,10 and 13 were abolished. The money saved from permanently closing these schools was used to paint the Lincoln School, and acquire standardized texts from the American Book Company. Annual reports for the town also record improvements to the physical building including the installation of a privy, changes in the lighting and the introduction of electricity.

By the middle of the twentieth century better roads and transportation options facilitated consolidation. The requirements of maintaining multiple buildings to state standards were seen as financially unsound. It was increasingly difficult to find qualified teachers to staff the small neighborhood schools, especially after the state required teacher certification in 1915, and finally, educational theory favored the separation of students by age or ability. The one-room school house, with its eight or more classes studying under the supervision of a single teacher became obsolete in all but a very few communities in Maine.⁷ In Acton, the Lincoln School was one of the three last small school houses, all of which closed in 1957.

Criterion C: Architecture

⁷ In 1960 it was stated in a report by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Education that only 226 schools in Maine were being held in one-room buildings. As of 2012 the only tax-payer supported one-room schools in Maine are located in six island communities: Matinicus, Little Cranberry, Monhegan, Frenchboro, Isle au Haut, and Clif Island

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The Lincoln School is a good example of a type of educational facility commonly referred to as a "one-room school house".⁸ 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 one-story building with a rectangular or square plan, most often under a gable roof, (either front facing, or less commonly, side facing). Many of the schools had paired entrances on the façade, but single doors were also common. The schools built during the nineteenth century typically had three or four widely spaced, small-paned window hung in double sash, on one or both of the long walls. Most of the schools in Maine were constructed of wood, but brick and stone examples are also found in the state. On the interior, the plan featured an entrance vestibule in the front of the building, backed by a large, single classroom. When a district could afford blackboards, (sometimes just boards painted black) they were mounted on the walls. A wood burning stove would provide heat to the classroom. At the Lincoln School this basic massing and plan characterized the building when it was erected in 1884, but during the course of its 73 years of use as a school the heating, lighting and sanitation systems evolved to meet current standards. As such, the Lincoln has a long period of architectural significance.

The current appearance of the Lincoln 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 are seen on the south and west walls of the Lincoln School. Originally constructed with two windows on both the north and south elevations, these were repositioned in a building renovation in 1927-8. And in 1923, the State Legislature passed a law that required that all schools provide "suitable, sanitary toilets" prior to September 1, 1924.⁹ Not coincidentally, the two additions with the girls and boys privies and the wood house were installed at the Lincoln School in 1923. 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 the 1930s, but as late as 1952 the teachers were complaining that they did not have running water. 1938, and until oil heat was installed in 1946 the class room was heated by a wood stove. These collective changes, mandated by law and physically demonstrated at the Lincoln School illustrate changing attitudes towards education – and represent an important shift from the 19th century 'district' system to the modern educational era.

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

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

⁸ The Lincoln School was named for Enoch Lincoln, the Governor of Maine from 1827-1829.

⁹ Richard A. Hebert. *Modern Maine*. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1951), 379.

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Acton, in York County, lies for its whole length of 9 miles along the New Hampshire border,— Salmon Falls River forming the boundary for three—fourths of this distance. On the north is Newfield, and on the south, Lebanon. On the east, it is bounded by Shapleigh, from which it was incorporated in 1830. Consequently much of its early history may be found under that head. Benjamin Kimens, Clement Steel and John York were the first settlers, locating at the center (Acton Corner) in 1776. At about the same time a road was cut nearly through the town from north to south, which soon brought an increase of settlers. The first grist mill was built in 1779.

A Congregationalist church was formed in 1781, and a pastor (Joseph Brown), first settled in 1796. Theirs was the first meeting-house in town. It was built in 1794, about 2¼ miles south of Acton Corner...

In regard to scenery, the town is diversified with hill and hollow, and woods of oak, beech and maple. West of the centre of the town is a remarkable valley surrounded by hills, and known as "The Hopper." The carriage roads are good, but there is no railroad in town; the nearest station being that in East Lebanon, on the Portland and Rochester Railroad. The business centres named in the order of their importance are, Acton Corners, Milton Mills, North Acton and South Acton. The number of acres of land in the town is 18,127. Little Ossipee River and Baich Pond form the northern boundary. Mousam River takes its rise from Square and Mousam ponds, at the eastern border of the town. It has also the Hubbard, Bracket and Richer streams. Its chief water powers are on the Little Ossipee river,— where are a saw and grist mill, and a felt mill—and at the head of Salmon Falls River, where there is a saw mill for general work.

The bedrock in the town is granite and mica schist. The Acton mineral belt, from to 4 miles in width, crosses the southern portion of the town. The ores consist chiefly of argentiferous galenas. There is also some zinc, arsenic and copper. Several companies are engaged in mining these ores.

Acton has fourteen public school houses; and the school property is valued at \$4,000. The number of acres of land in the town is 18,127. The valuation of estates in 1870 was \$329,189. In 1880 it was \$363,105. The population in 1870 was 1,007. In 1880, it was 1050.

After the school was closed the building became the home to the local 4H club, and is periodically open for local celebrations.

LINCOLN SCHOOL

Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- Chase, J. "Map of York County, Maine from actual survey/by and under the direction of J. Chase, Jr." Philadelphia, Boston: J. L. Smith & Co., 1856.
- Clifford Holdsworth, et al. *Acton & Shapleigh Past & Present*. [Acton]: Acton Shapleigh Historical Society, 1976.
- Fullonton, Joseph. *The History of Acton, Maine*. Dover, NH: W. H. Burr, 1847.
- Murray, Eva. *Island Schoolhouse*. Gardiner: Tilsbury House, 2012.
- Petersen, Debbie. *Shapleigh and Acton*. Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2010.
- Sanford, Everts & Co. *Atlas of York County, Maine*. Philadelphia: Sanford, Everts & Co, 1872.
- State of Maine, Governor's Advisory Committee on Education. *Report*. Augusta: The Committee, 1960.
- Treadwell, Olive M., et al. *Sesquicentennial History of Acton, Maine*. [Acton, Me?]: s.n., 198-.
- Varney, George W. *A Gazetteer of the State of Maine*. Boston: B.B.Russell, 1886.

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): _____

LINCOLN SCHOOL

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 66/100 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

- NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 345415 | Northing: 4816952 |
| 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 nomination coincide with the property depicted on the Town of Acton tax map number 250, lot 12.

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the property are those that have been historically, and are currently, associated with the Lincoln School.

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: 17 January 2012

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: Lincoln School

City or Vicinity: Acton

LINCOLN SCHOOL

Name of Property

YORK COUNTY, MAINE

County and State

County: York State: Maine

Photographer: Christi A. Mitchell

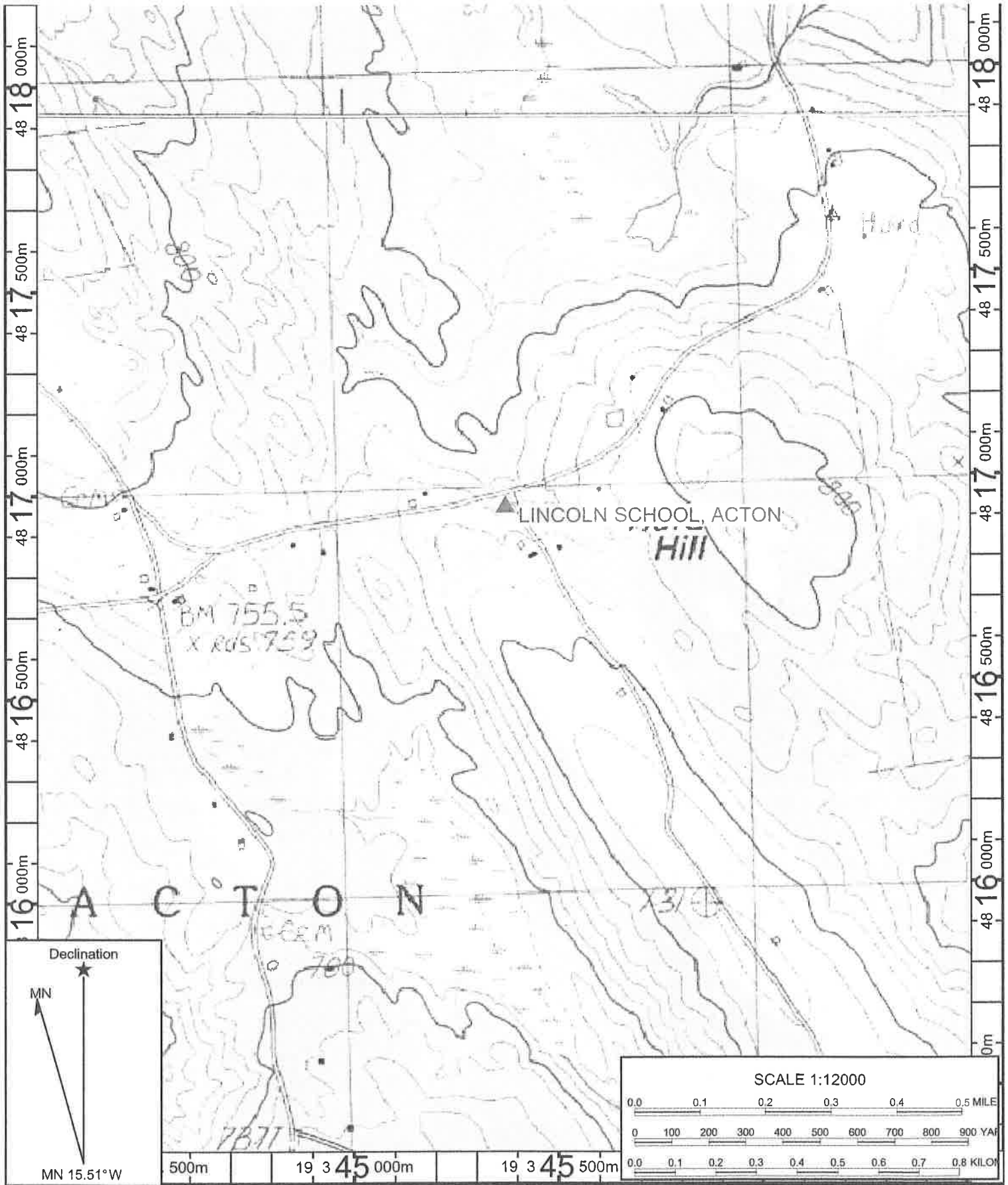
Date Photographed: 22 January 2013

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

- 1 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0001.TIF
Exterior, east façade and south elevation; facing northwest.
- 2 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0002.TIF
West elevation and privy/woodshed additions; facing east.
- 3 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0003.TIF
Interior, front of classroom to left, doors to entrance hall on right; facing northeast.
- 4 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0004.TIF
Interior, front of classroom to right, west bank of windows to left; facing northwest.
- 5 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0005.TIF
Interior, rear of classroom, doors to privies and woodshed at right; facing southwest.
- 6 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0006.TIF
Interior, hall to privy; facing west.
- 7 of 7 ME_YORK COUNTY_LINCOLN SCHOOL_0007.TIF
Interior, entrance 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.



**LINCOLN SCHOOL
YORK COUNTY, ME**

Name: MILTON
Date: 01/15/13
Scale: 1 inch = 1,000 ft.

**UTM: 19/ 345415 / 4816952
NAD 27**



GREEN SCHOOL
1884



I PLEDGE
my HEAD
to clearer thinking,
my HEART
to greater loyalty,
my HANDS
to larger service, and
my HEALTH
to better living, for
my country, my community,
my country,
and my world.

It's the
Best
of the
Bitter

and have your business
not sand.

BE HOPE
NEARER
PEOPLE
OR ELSE

He has not learned the lesson of life
who does not undergo sorrow
Rita Wilson











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Lincoln School
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, York

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: 13000189

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 _____

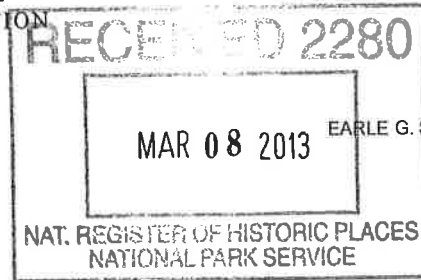
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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.