		PH03544 DEPARTMENT OF THE INT FIONAL PARK SERVICE		DATA	SHEET
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-	HISTORIC	Stone Schoolhouse, Di	strict-3-9		
÷	AND/OR COMMON		,		
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<u></u>		Bay Point Road		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
	CITY, TOWN Ge	orgetown mic	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR 1st Hon. David	
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4	NAME , STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN	Georgetown OF LEGAL DESCR	STATUS OCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS ACCESSIBLE YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO E the Town of Ge VICINITY OF IPTION Dunty Registry o	-AGRICULTURE -COMMERCIAL -EDUCATIONAL -ENTERTAINMENT -GOVERNMENT -INDUSTRIAL -MILITARY orgetown OFFICE STATE Maine 04548	ENT USE MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENC RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Old Stone Schoolhouse, Georgetown, is a small, rectangular, one-story stone building with a steeply-pitched gable roof. The ashlar walls are built of local stone. The foundation is of identical construction.

There are no doors or windows in the structure's gable-ends; a brick chimney is attached externally to one end of the building, set off-center.

The front elevation of the schoolhouse is pierced, left to right, by a door and two windows, all inset. The door and window lintels are at the same height as the eaves. The windows have two-over-two panes.

The rear elevation has two windows, in mirror image of the two in the front elevation. At this time they are boarded up, but were two-over-two.

Local tradition characterizes the building stylistically as being of Irish farmhouse type, in that three Irish stone-masons were hired to build the structure in about 1820. The building, however, is indistinct in form from other stone and brick schoolhouses of early 19th-century Maine.

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1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Although the exact date of construction of the Stone School remains in doubt, it was evidently in existence in 1821 when an article appeared in the Georgetown Town Meeting Warrant to tax residents of the "Lower School District on Parker's Island" for building a porch and purchasing a stove for the school. It is known that the structure was erected by three Irish stone-masons living on Long Island, Bay Point, under the supervision of Gen. Joseph Berry.

Berry, the son of Lieutenant Thomas Berry, a Revolutionary soldier, was a relatively young man at the time of the building of the school. He later became a prominent ship owner and builder, and between 1857 and 1860 was Collector for the Port of Bath. He is said to have been the first sole owner of a ship to sail from this port. The appellation "General" was derived from a commission he held in the State Militia during the Aroostook War. For a real and a state of the state Militia

Local tradition holds that the appearance of the building is due to the Irish cottage tradition clung to by the workmen. However, other similar structures of later date in other parts of Maine tend to belie this judgment.

Whatever the reason for the type of construction employed, this small but rugged schoolhouse proclaims the determination of its builders to establish a longlasting educational tradition.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Town of Georgetown Warrant Book, 1821.

"The Georgetown Tide", various issues, Georgetown Historical Society.

Baker, William A., Maritime History of Bath (Bath, 1974).

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FEDERAL REPRESENT	ATIVE SIGNATURE Car	le D. g	hitten	orth, J.
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY		
RECEIVED May	16,1977	
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DATE ENTERED	AUG 1 2 1977	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

(This replaces the last two paragraphs of Item #8)

Mr. Walter Cunningham, a senior resident of the community stated in an interview, "They built it like the stone houses of Ireland, except that no window was placed in the side toward the road for fear an ox cart might go by and distract the children." However, other similar structures of later date in other parts of Maine tend to belie this judgment.

The building, in addition to serving as a school, was also used for other community purposes. Mr. Clement Todd, in a collection of historical notes of 1932 recorded by local historian, Mrs. Florence Cross, stated that the school was used for church services: "Sixty persons used to be packed in each Sunday. I remember the elders in charge, fine men. Then, a person was an elder, squire or just nothing. Singing school was held there for all of us. On school days we played ball. Our ball was a dried sturgeon's nose. There were lots of boys in town then. In fact there were 1500 people in town. Now (1932) there are only about 350."

It has not been possible to discover the exact, when the building ceased to be used as a school. There is evidence. however, to indicate that it still served this purpose as late as 1890.

Presently the Georgetown Historical Society is in the process of restoring the property for use as a museum. This will insure that this small but rugged schoolhouse will continue to proclaim the determination of its builders to establish a longlasting educational tradition.