

438

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.

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 26 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: John E. L. Huse Memorial School

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

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: 39 Andrews Road

City or town: Bath State: Maine County: Sagadahoc

Not For Publication: N/A Vicinity: N/A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 X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_\_ D

<u>Krist A. Mohnney</u>	<u>5/23/2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<b>MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION</b>	
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

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

*[Handwritten Signature]*

*7/11/16*

Signature of the Keeper

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

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/School

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL  
Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation: Concrete; walls: brick; roof: rubber

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The John E. L. Huse Memorial School is a two-story red brick building designed in the style of the Modern Movement. Completed in 1942, the original construction includes a large gymnasium wing; a two-story brick and concrete addition was added 1949. The school currently sits on a large irregular-shaped lot of 16.69 acres owned by the City of Bath, Maine. Plans are underway to subdivide the lot to create a smaller lot of 2.46 acres for the school building, which is being sold to a private entity for the purpose of rehabilitating the building. The school is located on the fringes of a residential neighborhood just northwest of downtown Bath (refer to attached aerial photo of the site). The building is located at the western terminus of Andrews Road, which dead ends at the school property. West of the Huse School is a YMCA complex, beyond which is a heavily wooded area. South of the school building is a small area of fairly dense woods that separates the school property from Academy Street. The area east of the school is taken up by a small neighborhood of single and double WWI era houses. Land to the north of the Huse School is occupied by city-owned playing fields. The school site is generally flat and the building is surrounded by paved driveways and parking areas (Photos 1-7). A playground is located in the northeast corner of the school lot (visible in Photo 1). Narrow strips of grass at varying widths run along the perimeter of the lot.



**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

## **Narrative Description**

The Huse School was constructed in two phases that include the original main block, completed in 1942, and a small north addition from 1949. The original 1942 school building includes a rectangular classroom wing (128 feet by 57 feet – Photo 2) and slightly wider, square gymnasium wing to the south (70 feet by 70 feet – Photo 3). The 1949 addition off the north end of the original school is rectangular in plan (measuring 64 feet by 76 feet – Photo 4). Despite alterations to the building, it retains the character-defining features and integrity of its original design.

### *Original Classroom Wing (1941/1942 - Photos 2, 3, and 9)*

The original classroom wing is two stories tall and has unadorned red brick exterior walls resting on a smooth poured concrete foundation that is roughly four feet tall (now painted). Large window openings line both floors at the two exposed elevations (west and east), taking up much of the wall area. Historic photographs and drawings (see figures 1-6) indicate that the window openings originally held wood double-hung sashes with horizontal glass panes in a three-over-three configuration, except in the southernmost bay which contained two-over-two sash. All historic windows were replaced by infill panels and/or smaller aluminum windows in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century (c. 1980s-1990s). The original window frames of the classroom wing were removed as well, except in one window at the first floor of the façade, just south of the main entry. The classroom wing is enclosed by a flat roof finished with a recent rubber membrane (photo 2). The roofline is defined by a simple compound wood fascia topped by a recent aluminum drip edge, which covers the uppermost fascia board.

The facade (east elevation) features twelve symmetrical window openings per floor, situated between two elongated stairwell windows. The southernmost bay has a shorter four-panel mullioned window at both floors, and a shorter four-part window in the southernmost bay at both floors. The façade originally featured two two-story glass block windows that illuminated the stairwells (see figure 1); these openings, located above the two entrances of the façade, are now largely blocked and each has a single small aluminum replacement window (visible in photo 2). The building's main entry is located toward the south end of the façade and opens into the main stairwell. The entry is sheltered by a flat canopy supported on slender metal columns (photo 3). Although the building originally featured a similar canopy and (figure 2), the existing is a replacement. The 1941 architectural drawings indicate that the main entry originally held three adjoining doors, each with four upper horizontal glass panes. Today there are glazed aluminum double doors flanked by infill panels: existing doors and infill appear to date to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. A second entry was added to the façade, at the base of the north stairwell, when the 1949 addition was constructed. This entry leads to a second stairwell and holds a glazed aluminum door and has a low concrete stoop with pipe railings (photos 2 and 9); the stoop and railings appear to be replacements (c. 1980s-1990s). Historic photographs indicate that this entry originally had a door similar to those at the main entry (three upper horizontal glass panes – figure 5). Added metal lettering mounted between the first and second floors read "John E L Huse Memorial School." Historic photos document that similar lettering originally existed above the main entry along the front edge of the canopy but the existing lettering was a later addition (date unknown). There are several small vents

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

through the brick wall and the concrete foundation; these appear on the original architectural drawings.

The rear elevation of the classroom wing matches the detailing and style of the façade (photo 9). As is the case at the façade, much of the wall area is occupied by window openings, seventeen at the first floor and eighteen at the second floor. An original grade-level entry in the southernmost bay holds a modern replacement door (c. 1980s-1990s). There are several small vents through the brick wall and the concrete foundation; these appear on the original architectural drawings. An original window opening in the foundation toward the south end was infilled (date unknown).

*Original Gymnasium Wing (1941-1942 - Photos 4, 6, and 7)*

The original gymnasium projects from the south end of the classroom wing and has unadorned red brick walls resting on a smooth poured concrete foundation (now painted). As originally designed, much of the principal elevation (east) was taken up by an expanse of nine adjoining multi-pane wood windows with horizontal panes. An operable awning sash is located at the base of each window bay. It appears that only the lower awning sashes remain today; the upper portions of the windows are infilled with plywood (photo 4). The gymnasium is a two-story space enclosed by a hip roof finished with recent asphalt shingles on the sloped sides and a rubber membrane on the upper flat plane. An unadorned brick chimney projects from the northwest corner of its roof and a large vent rises from the rear (west) slope (photo 7). Both the vent and chimney are visible in early photographs of the building. Trim at the roof edge matches that of the classroom wing.

Fenestration at the south elevation of the gymnasium (photo 6) is limited to two entries. The easternmost entry holds painted flush metal replacement doors (c. 1980s-1990s)<sup>1</sup> and has a low concrete stoop with metal pipe railings (stoop and railings appear to be original). The western entry at the south elevation also holds a painted flush metal replacement door. Access to this entry is by means of a concrete stoop with metal hand railings; both the stoop and railings appear to be replacements.

The rear (west) elevation currently has no windows. There were originally four basement windows in the foundation (north of the central doorway) but two were infilled with CMU, while two others were replaced by vents. There are two original air intake vents through the brick at the upper level. There were also originally two small coal chute doors at the south end of the foundation but these were infilled. An original grade-level entrance at the center of the elevation now holds a flush metal replacement door.

*1949 Addition (Photos 5 and 8)*

The 1949 addition was built with a larger first floor footprint than the second floor, resulting in stepped massing (photos 5 and 8). Due to major exterior alterations that included the installation of synthetic siding and replacement of all windows, it is now difficult to envision the original appearance of the addition. However, the 1949 architectural drawings and a photo

<sup>1</sup> All major exterior modifications appear to date to the same period, c. 1980s to 1990s.

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

taken shortly after the building was completed (figure 5) reveal a more defined articulation of the Modern style than was expressed in the original main block of the school. The long east (front) and west (rear) elevations were dominated by large panels of glass block that comprised the majority of the wall surfaces. The glass block panels rested on bands of small windows that ran the entire width of both elevations. The horizontality of the facades was further emphasized by a band of wood siding between the two floors and a broad smooth concrete foundation. The foundation was originally punctuated with small window openings but those were infilled. The foundation remains visible today but recent siding now covers the walls above, including those areas that were formerly glass block (it does not appear that the glass block remains beneath). Smaller aluminum windows were installed in place of the original bands of windows. The rear (west) elevation features two doorways at the basement level, both of which hold what appear to be metal replacement doors. Access to both entries is by means of below-grade concrete steps with metal pipe railings; entries and steps appear to be original features. Both levels of the addition are enclosed by flat roofs finished with a recent rubber membrane. The roof edge is defined by a simple shallow wood box cornice.

The north elevation of the 1949 addition is divided into two horizontal planes due to the smaller footprint of the second floor (photo 8). The first floor appears much as it did originally. The red brick wall is set on a raised smooth concrete foundation (now painted). Fenestration is limited to a center entry sheltered by a simple wood canopy supported on slender steel columns; the canopy and columns match those shown in the original drawings and are likely historic elements. The entry holds a modern glazed aluminum door with a single wide sidelight. The original drawings indicate that glass block panels historically flanked the doorway but those are now infilled with brick. Access to the entry is by means of a concrete stoop with metal pipe railings; the railings and columns appear to be replacements. The second floor of the north elevation is currently covered by recently installed siding and has a single central aluminum replacement window. The 1949 architectural drawings indicate that this wall was originally finished with horizontal wood siding and the original window was considerably taller than the current window.

*Interior (Photos 10-15)*

The interior of the school remains very much intact, with only minor modifications to the layout and finishes. There have been some door and flooring replacement and the addition of suspended panel ceilings in most spaces. The basement holds a series of unfinished mechanical and storage spaces, as well as a former rifle range in the 1949 addition. The first and second floors of the classroom wing and 1949 addition each have a continuous central corridor with rooms opening off either side. Corridors of the original classroom wing retain the exposed painted brick walls and metal-clad doors in most openings (photo 12), while corridors of the 1949 addition have original walls of transite panels (asbestos cement panels) with transom windows lining the walls (photo 14). Classrooms of the 1949 addition have wood entry doors that appear to be original features. The building has eight classrooms at the first floor and seven at the second floor, in addition to bathrooms, a small kitchen, principal's office (all at the first floor), and bathrooms, teachers' room, and library (all at the second floor). Classrooms in the original main block have painted brick walls and wood floors that are now covered with carpeting (Photo 11). Most classrooms retain original chalkboards and storage alcoves. Walls

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State

of the 1949 classrooms are finished with original transite panels and asbestos floor tiles beneath added carpeting (Photo 15). The two staircases in the classroom wing remain intact, as does a secondary stair between the stage of the gymnasium wing and the basement; all have steel stairs with wood handrails (photo 10). The gymnasium, at the south end of the building, has had little modification (photo 13). It includes a stage along the west wall, painted brick walls, and wood flooring.

## 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



**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1941-1942

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1941-1942

\_\_\_\_\_

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

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Harriman, Alonzo J. (1898-1966),

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

### **Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph**

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

The Huse School, located on a large city-owned lot just northwest of downtown Bath, Maine, possesses integrity of location, setting, workmanship, and association. The school is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Politics/Government as a good, early example of a limited number of schools constructed in Maine under the federal Lanham Act of 1940. The Lanham Act came into existence about one year before the United States entered World War II in order to facilitate expanded national defense activities, most notably defense manufacturing and increased personnel at military bases, by funding housing developments and associated public works projects. The Huse School was constructed in association with the Hyde Park Terrace housing development in Bath, a 200-unit project for employees of the nearby Bath Iron Works, an important manufacturer of ships for the United States Navy. Due to the relatively short duration that the Lanham Act was in effect (October 1940 through August 1945), only a limited number of schools were constructed under the program, just seven in Maine. The Huse School was not only the earliest school built in Maine under the Lanham Act but it is also one of only two that survive largely intact. Completed in 1942, the two-story red brick Huse School is rectangular in plan and stylistically Modern. It was designed with nine classrooms and a large gymnasium wing; a two-story brick and concrete classroom addition was added 1949. Designed by well-known engineer/architect Alonzo J. Harriman (1898-1966), the school represents a transition from traditional to modern school design that occurred in the late 1930s and early 1940s. While the original portion of the building is somewhat reminiscent of the earlier two-story red brick schoolhouses, its flat roof, large banded window openings (many originally holding glass block), lack of ornamentation, flat cornice trim, and clean lines are far more characteristic of Modern design. The period of significance is 1941-1942, reflecting the years during which the Huse School was constructed using federal funds from the Lanham Act. The 1949 addition to the building is outside both the period and area of significance and is considered noncontributing.

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

#### National Register Criterion A

The John E. L. Huse Memorial School meets Criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the United States 1940 Defense Public Works law, commonly known as the Lanham Act. This piece of legislation was instituted a little more than one year prior to the U.S. entering World War II, in order "to provide housing for persons employed in national defense activities, and their

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

families.”<sup>2</sup> The Lanham Act defined these persons as “enlisted men and their families, employees of the War and Navy Departments at military and naval posts, and industrial defense workers.”<sup>3</sup> Administration of the act fell under the Federal Works Agency (FWA), which was established on April 25, 1939. Establishment of the FWA represented the reorganization of a number of federal departments in order to create one central agency to oversee all federal public works projects. The FWA initially included the Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, Public Works Administration, United States Housing Authority, and Work Projects Administration. Construction of defense housing using Lanham Act funds was initially administered by the Public Buildings Administration. When Title II of the Lanham Act was passed in June of 1941, extending funding for essential public works and authorizing financial assistance to municipalities in the form of loans or grants, the Defense Public Works (renamed the War Public Works after the U.S. entered WWII at the end of 1941) took over operations of Lanham Act projects. Projects funded through the Lanham Act were initiated through a Presidential finding, which identified the need for housing to support military installations or communities with defense industries. In addition to funding housing projects, the Lanham Act was used to construct associated public works projects, including schools, police and fire stations, hospitals, recreation facilities, sewer systems, and water facilities.

The 1946 annual report of the Federal Works Agency indicates that a total of 1,283 public works projects were funded under the Lanham Act, with the largest allocations going to California (198 projects), followed by Texas (104 projects), and Virginia (74 projects). Of the six New England states, Maine had the largest number of Lanham Act public works projects with 18, followed by Connecticut (15), Massachusetts (14), Rhode Island (9), New Hampshire (4), and Vermont (1). Maine also had the largest number of school projects with 7, followed by Connecticut (3), New Hampshire (2), and Rhode Island (1). There were apparently no schools constructed in Massachusetts or Vermont using Lanham Act funds.

According to records of the Federal Works Agency, the first Lanham Act project in Maine was a housing project of 150 dwellings known as Fairmont Terrace, which was constructed as off-base military housing for families stationed at the Bangor Army Airfield (later Dow Air Force Base) in Bangor.<sup>4</sup> It does not appear that there was a school built in conjunction with that development project; children likely attended the nearby Fairmont School. The second housing project built in Maine under the Lanham Act, the first built for defense industry workers, was Hyde Park Terrace in Bath.<sup>5</sup> Construction began on Hyde Park Terrace in 1941 and included 200 houses for workers of the nearby Bath Iron Works (BIW), the largest manufacturer of destroyers for the US Navy during WWII. In order to meet the critical demands of the Navy contracts, BIW increased their workforce from roughly 2,800 in 1940 to approximately 12,000 in 1943, straining the existing inadequate and substandard housing stock in the city. Hyde Park Terrace was one of two major housing developments built in close proximity to the Bath Iron Works using federal funds through the Lanham Act. In 1942 Lambert Park was built further north of the downtown than Hyde Park Terrace, and included a combination of temporary and permanent modular houses. Although there was originally to

<sup>2</sup> *Second Annual Report, Federal Works Agency, 1941* (Washington, DC: US. Government Printing Office, 1941), 29.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 29.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, 234. (Presidential finding made 10/20/40)

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, 234. (Presidential finding made 5/26/41)

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGadahoc COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

have been a school constructed as part of the Lambert Park development, it was subsequently dropped from the program. Locally, the Lanham Act also funded an addition to Bath Memorial Hospital and expansion of the Morse High School. The small brick houses of Hyde Park Terrace remain today, lining Drayton Road, Bluff Road, Lark Street, and Central Avenue. The simple wood-frame houses of Lambert Park are also extant (Denny Road, Tower Circle, Noble Avenue, Office Drive, and Bowman Street).

The Huse School was constructed in association with Hyde Park Terrace to accommodate children moving into the new neighborhood, making it the earliest known school to be constructed in Maine under the Lanham Act. Located just northeast of Hyde Park Terrace, the Huse School was completed in 1942 and served as an elementary school for the new Hyde Park Terrace residents as well as those on the older streets just east of the school (Andrews Road, Dike Road, Cobb Road, and Academy Street), which was an established neighborhood of WWI era residences, many of which were occupied by employees of the Bath Iron Works. Federal census data from 1940 indicates that workers at the Bath Iron Works were largely Maine natives; there is no indication of a large immigrant population among the Hyde Park Terrace or Lambert Park residents. The Huse School was designed with nine classrooms, a principal's office, teachers room, library, small kitchen and bathroom facilities. The school also included a large gymnasium, which also served as an auditorium and lunchroom.

The annual reports of the Federal Works Administration indicate that there were a total of seven schools built in Maine under the Lanham Act, which was active from October, 1940 through August 1945 when the act was liquidated at the end of WWII. All but one of the Maine schools have been identified (the FWA reports did not list the names and locations of the schools). Schools known to have been constructed in Maine using Lanham Act funds include the Frisbee School in Kittery (begun 1941 in Admiralty Village neighborhood- NR listed 2012), Fred P. Hall School in Portland (begun 1942 as part of Sagamore Village housing project for employees of local defense industries), Redbank Public School in South Portland (begun 1942 in Redbank housing development for children of shipyard workers), and Broadview Park School in South Portland (built 1942 for shipyard workers' families of the Broadview Park housing project). It is also likely that the Long Island Elementary School in Portland Harbor, which was constructed for children of Navy personnel, was funded through the Lanham Act.

There is no consistency to the style or designs of the Lanham Act schools, rather they reflect the needs of the communities in which they are located and the aesthetics of the various designers and clients. The Huse School is the only one of Maine's surviving Lanham Act schools designed in the Modern style. The Frisbee School, a Colonial Revival style brick building, also remains well-preserved, while the Hall School and Long Island School have significant alterations/additions. The Broadview School was replaced in the 1970s and the Redbank School was demolished in 2007. It is evident that the Huse School and Frisbee School are much more substantial in their construction than the other Maine Lanham Act schools. Both are two-story brick buildings constructed of durable materials that suggest permanence. This is likely due to the fact that they were among those Lanham Act buildings commissioned prior to the United States entering WWII at the end of 1941. Soon after entering the war the United States experienced a shortage of raw materials, particularly steel, iron,



**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

copper, and other materials commonly used in the construction industry. Priority for acquisition of raw materials went to producers of munitions and ships. The 1942 annual report of the Federal Works Agency reports the following:

“With each reduction in the available supply of materials further revisions of war public-works projects was required. All during the winter and spring of 1942 under the direction of a series of administrative orders they were scaled down more and more until, when the fiscal year ended, the program was preponderantly composed of one- or two-story temporary buildings, whether wood or masonry construction, divested so far as possible of all metals and other critical materials.”<sup>6</sup>

The 1942 annual report further noted that the typical federal public works school building “was a one-story structure with a simple space-heating system, minimum plumbing, minimum lighting, and a combined lunch-assembly-recreation room. No gymnasium or auditorium was permitted; no radio, electric clock, or signal system; no architectural embellishments.”<sup>7</sup>

Through its associations with the Lanham Act, the Huse School represents significant defense public works projects initiated by the United States government during World War II. The school is further important for its relative rarity as one of only a few surviving Maine schools built under the Lanham Act. While the Huse School is an important landmark for the city of Bath, it also reflects a pattern of events that played out across the state and nation. As was the case throughout the country, Maine manufacturers responded to the call for increased production of wartime goods by expanding their workforce and adding work shifts. While the Bath Iron Works played a pivotal role in the war effort as the largest manufacturer of destroyers for the United States Navy, major wartime shipbuilding was also conducted in South Portland, Maine at the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding and South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation. In addition, the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard in Kittery, Maine was among the country’s largest producers of submarines.

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

The Huse School was named for John Ernest Linwood Huse (1916-1942), a Bath native who was well-known locally as an outstanding high school student and athlete. He attended West Point in 1939 and went on to become a fighter pilot. Sadly, he also became the first Bath resident killed in service during WWII.

The Huse School was designed in the Modern style by well-known engineer/architect Alonzo J. Harriman (1898-1966), who *Architectural Forum* magazine named “one of the first hundred leading architects in the United States.”<sup>8</sup> A 1961 article in the *The Bates Student* newspaper proclaimed that Harriman had a “deep interest in problems of school construction

<sup>6</sup> *Third Annual Report, Federal Works Agency, 1942* (Washington, DC: US. Government Printing Office, 1942), 14.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*, 16.

<sup>8</sup> “Hirasawa to Speak Sunday at Graduation Exercises,” *Bates Student* (Bates College newspaper), (Lewiston, Maine: Bates College, 1961), 1.

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

and his designs reflect beauty and harmony of line, with attention to functional layouts as an aid to effective teaching.”<sup>9</sup> Harriman was a native of Bath and studied architecture at Harvard’s Graduate School of Design.

In 1948 ownership of the Huse School was transferred from the federal government to the City of Bath and the building continued to serve local students until it was closed in 2006. The Huse School subsequently functioned as the central office for the Bath school department and later RSU 1 (a regional school district including Bath, West Bath, Arrowsic, Phippsburg and Woolwich established in 2008) until 2010. Students of the Woolwich Central School occupied the Huse School while their facility was undergoing a major renovation in 2012 but has been vacant since that time. Plans are currently underway to convert the building to mixed income housing using state and federal historic tax credits.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 1

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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City of Bath, Maine Annual Reports. Bath, Maine: The Times Press, 1940-1950.

"Hirasawa to Speak Sunday at Graduation Exercises," *The Bates Student* (Bates College newspaper), June 6, 1961, page 1.

"Huse School Open Tonight To Public," *Bath Daily Times*, November 12, 1942, front page.

Longley, Diane G., and Arlene L. Whitney. *The People's History Of Bath, 1936-1990*. Publisher not identified. Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 96-95213.

Martin, Kenneth R., and Ralph Linwood Snow. *Maine Odyssey, Good Times and Hard Times in Bath, 1936-1986*. Bath, Maine: Patten Free Library, 1988.

The Living New Deal, database of federal public works projects.  
<https://livingnewdeal.org/us/me/> . (Accessed August 6, 2015.)

### 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

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

Name of repository: Patten Free Library – Bath, Maine  
National Archive and Records Administration

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 2.49

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: 433672 | Northing: 48626784 |
| 2. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:          |
| 3. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:          |
| 4. Zone:    | Easting:        | Northing:          |

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



JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL  
Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

The boundaries of the nominated property are currently part of a city-owned lot of 16.69 acres identified as assessor's lot 25-046-000. Plans are underway to subdivide the lot to create a smaller lot of 2.46 acres for the school building. Boundaries of the nominated property include the proposed 2.46 acres of land, as delineated on the attached "Topographic Boundary Survey – Land of City of Bath to be Conveyed to Huse School Apartment, LP" as Lot 2.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundaries include land historically associated with the school, its playground, parking areas and driveways.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Christine S. Beard  
organization: Tremont Preservation Services  
street & number: 21 Market Street  
city or town: Ipswich state: MA zip code: 01938  
e-mail: chris@tremontpreservation.com  
telephone: 978-356-0322  
date: February, 2016

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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**

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**  
County and State

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: John E.L. Huse Memorial School

City or Vicinity: Bath

County: Sagadahoc State: Maine

Photographer: Christine Beard

Date Photographed: May 15, 2015

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

- 1 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0001.tif  
View west showing principal façade (east elevation)
- 2 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0002.tif  
View southwest showing façade (east elevation) of original school building
- 3 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0003.tif  
View southwest showing detail of entry porch at façade (east elevation) of original school building
- 4 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0004.tif  
View northwest at south end of building showing detail (east face) of gymnasium wing (left)
- 5 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0005.tif  
View southwest from north end of 1949 addition showing principal façade (east elevation)
- 6 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0006.tif  
View north showing south elevation of gymnasium wing
- 7 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0007.tif

JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL  
Name of Property

SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE  
County and State

- View northeast from south end of rear (west) elevation showing detail of gymnasium (right)
- 8 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0008.tiff  
View southeast from north end of building showing rear (west) elevation (right) and north elevation of 1949 addition (left)
- 9 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0009.tif  
View northeast along rear (west) elevation showing detail of classroom wing of original school building
- 10 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0010.tif  
View east showing north stair (along east wall) in original school building
- 11 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0011.tif  
View north at second floor showing typical classroom along east wall of original school building
- 12 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0012.tif  
View south at second floor of original school building showing typical corridor
- 13 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0013.tif  
View south in gymnasium showing typical conditions
- 14 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0014.tif  
View south in central corridor of 1949 addition at first floor
- 15 of 15 ME\_Sagadahoc County\_Huse School\_0015.tif  
View north in typical classroom at first floor of 1949 addition

**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.

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State



Figure 1 - Façade (East Elevation)  
(c. 1942)

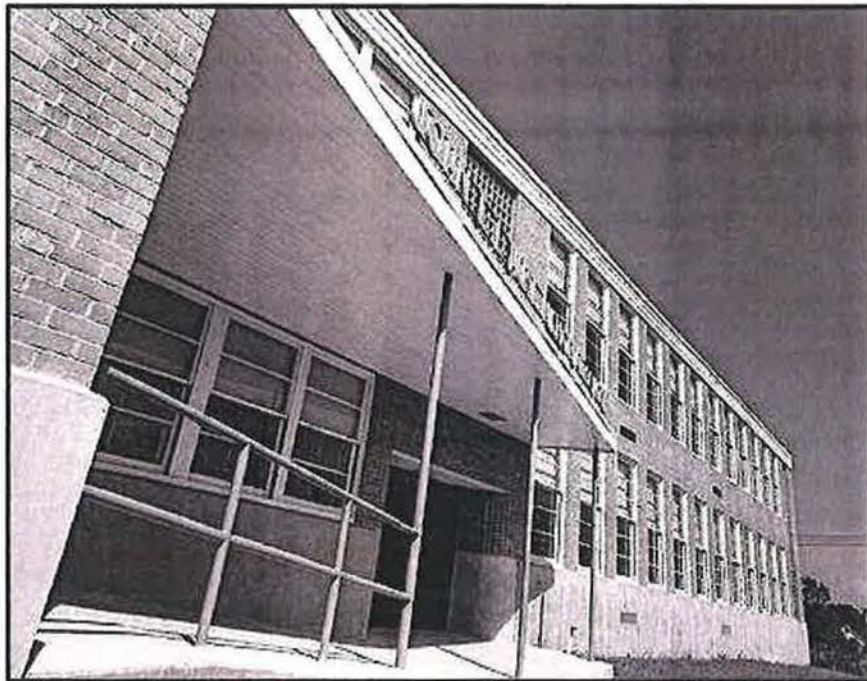


Figure 2 - Façade (East Elevation) – detail of main entry  
(c. 1942)

*Images from Ezra Stoller collection – obtained through Ezra Stoller website.  
(<http://www.eszastoller.com> - accessed 12/18/2014)*



**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State



Figure 3 – typical classroom  
(c. 1942)



Figure 4 – gymnasium  
(c. 1942)

*Images from Ezra Stoller collection – obtained through Ezra Stoller website.  
(<http://www.eszastoller.com> - accessed 12/18/2014)*

**JOHN E.L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

Name of Property

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

County and State

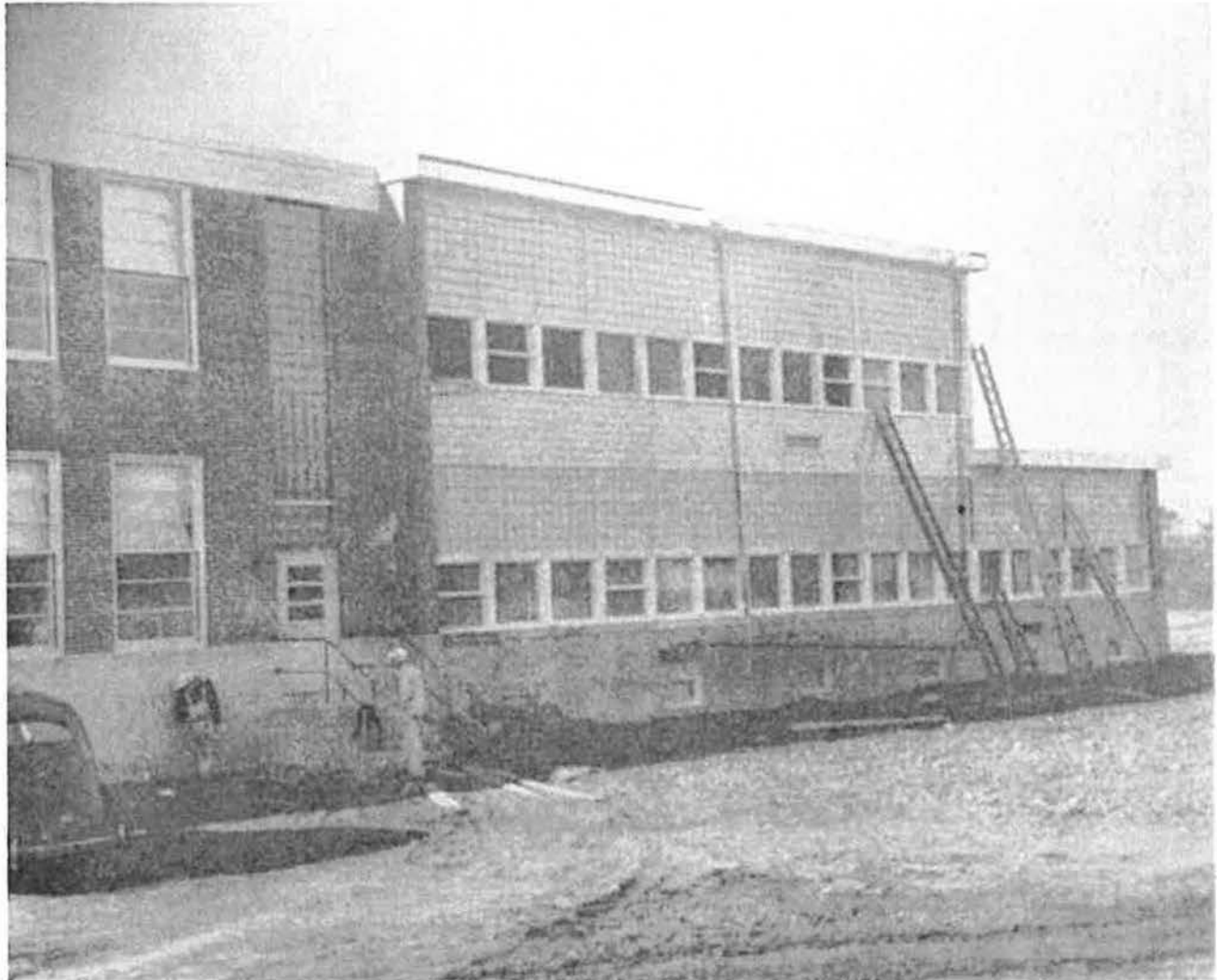


Figure 5 – Huse School 1949 Addition  
(c. 1949)

*(Image from City of Bath Annual Report of 1949)*

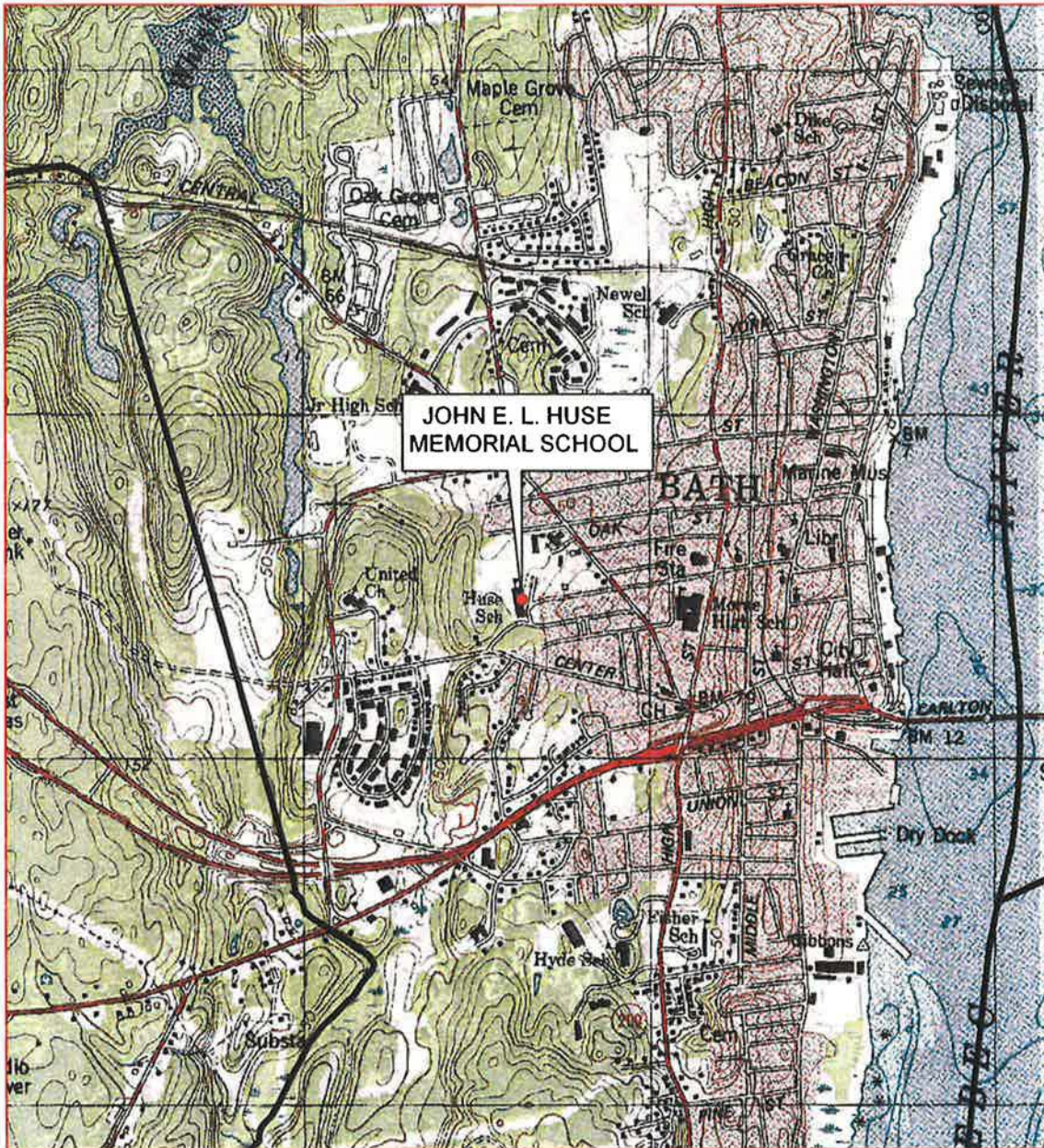


**JOHN E. L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**

**SAGADAHOC COUNTY, MAINE**

Name of Property

County and State



**JOHN E. L. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL**  
Sagadahoc County Maine  
24 February 2016  
UTMs in NAD 83  
19 / 433675 / 4862684



500 0 500 1000 Feet







JOHN E. L. MUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL

STOP





JOHN E. HUSE MEMORIAL SCHOOL



























DESK CHAIR COMBOS  
OR CUBBY TO GYM













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Huse, John E.L., Memorial School

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Sagadahoc

DATE RECEIVED: 5/26/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/11/16  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000438

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 7/11/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*local level, politics & govt, c. 1941-1942*

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER W. Delane

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 7/11/16

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

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 26 2016

KIRK F. MOHNEY

Nat. Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service

DIRECTOR

23 May 2016

J. Paul Loether, Deputy  
Keeper of the National Register  
National Park Service 2280  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
Washington D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find four (4) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of  
Maine:

Elizabeth Ann Seton Hospital, Kennebec County  
Schlotterbeck and Foss Building, Cumberland County  
John E. L. Huse Memorial School, Sagadahoc County  
Eastport Historic District Boundary Increase, Washington County

If you have any questions relating to these nominations, please do not hesitate to contact me at  
(207) 287-2132 x 2.

Sincerely,

Christi A. Mitchell  
Architectural Historian

Enc.