

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 14000838

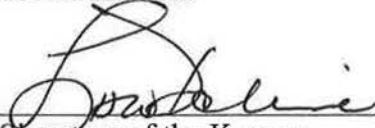
Date Listed: 10/8/14

Property Name: Brewer High School

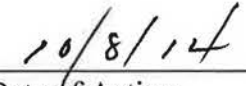
County: Penobscot

State: ME

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper



Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to amend the National Register nomination form to change the architectural classification style in Section 7 from Modern Movement/Art Deco to Modern Movement/Stripped Classical. References made to Art Deco in the narrative description and in Section 8, in the statement of significance should also be changed to read "Stripped Classical."

The State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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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~~ areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Brewer High School
Other names/site number: Brewer Middle 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: 5 Somerset Street
City or town: Brewer State: Maine County: Penobscot
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

Evan S. Fretzworth 8/15/14
Signature of certifying official/Title: SHPO Date

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 _____

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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:) _____

Lisa Delina

10/8/14

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

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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 0 _____

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.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete (foundation), brick (walls), and rubber (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 former Brewer High School is located in the industrial city of Brewer, in Penobscot County, Maine. Brewer is situated on the east side of the Penobscot River, across from Bangor, the third largest city in the state. The school was constructed in 1925-26 in a restrained style that combined Art Deco style with an industrial aesthetic. Designed by the architectural firm of Butterfield and Guertin Co. of Manchester, N.H. (William Butterfield and Jean-Noel Guertin), the former Brewer High School is a two-story building on a raised basement built of buff colored rug tapestry brick with a pronounced vertical texture on the surface. The school faces roughly north onto Somerset Street and is eleven bays wide and nine bays deep. The building has a flat roof behind a parapet. A lawn surrounds the building on three sides: the north, east, and west. Two paved walkways lead from Somerset Street to the two main entrances on the north façade. A sidewalk runs along Center Street on the east side of the building, while a paved walkway also runs along the west side of the building to connect Somerset Street to the paved area behind the building. The school is located in the densest residential area of the city. The property retains integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Narrative Description

The school was originally constructed on a large lot with areas in the rear able to contain athletic fields. The lot provided space for expansion; and in 1947 a vocational shop / gymnasium was constructed a short distance from the rear of the school. In 1948, the State Street School was built in the southeast corner of the lot. In 1979 a new red brick building at the rear of the school replaced or significantly altered the 1947 shop/gymnasium. A one-story wood connector was attached to the high school building and later disconnected when the newer building became home to the community center and administrative offices of the school district. Though the school was originally constructed on a large lot, it was done so with the intension of allowing expansion should it be necessary. The subsequent building projects, though not individually significant, or significant in conjunction with the former Brewer High School building, do not detract from the integrity of the original school.

EXTERIOR

The former Brewer High School is a two-story building set on a concrete foundation creating a partially below-grade ground floor. The building has a rectangular footprint with slightly projecting wings in the rear, creating a recessed central bay in which the connected boiler room sits. The school is clad in buff-colored tapestry brick with vertical striations. The flat roof consists of a rubber membrane material with two interior gutters for drainage and a surrounding parapet wall.

The symmetrical eleven-bay façade of the building projects slightly in the first, last, third and ninth bays. Because the principle interior spaces on this elevation are the gymnasium at ground floor level, the auditorium in the first and second floors, and the flanking stairwells at either side, the doors and fenestration are positioned and scaled so as to give the impression of a grand one-story building on a raised foundation (ground floor). The outer bays of the façade have paired four-over-four double-hung vinyl sash at the ground floor level below a simple rectangular cast stone lintel. The concrete foundation steps out several inches approximately one foot above grade, creating a water table around the base of the building, which is interrupted by the window openings. Most of the windows in the school are modern vinyl double-hung replacement units set below solid transom panels. Historic photographs show original windows to have been industrial type steel framed windows with inset awning sash for operability.

The walls of the outer bays are unrelieved except for a flush rectangular panel on each bay, created with vertical and horizontal soldier courses. These panels each contain a cast stone ornament: the western bay contains the City of Brewer seal, and the eastern bay contains the seal of the State of Maine.

The main entrances are located at grade in the second and tenth bays, between the forward projecting walls of the neighboring bays. Two sets of modern double doors open onto landings between the ground floor and first floor in the two stairwells. The stamped metal double doors have two lights with a transom above. The door opening is capped with a simple

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cast stone pediment. Paired six-over-six double-hung sash are located above the main entries. Moving toward the center of the façade, the third and ninth bays each have egress doors at the ground floor level (exiting the gymnasium) and a tall narrow window opening in the upper stories. The middle five bays are separated from each other by brick pilasters that are connected across the tops of the bays with half-round arches, creating a shallow arcade between the projecting egress bays. Basement windows are six-over-six double hung sash below short solid transom panels. Their cast stone lintels span the width of the recess between the pilasters. The upper story windows are paired nine-over-nine double hung VINYL sash with tall in-filled transom panels above. Each of these has a wide cast stone lintels supporting a flush arch of brick headers surrounding a panel of diapered brick patterning, also flush with the wall surface. As on the basement level windows, cast stone lintels span the width of the bay. A restrained cast stone cornice is positioned over the middle nine bays on the façade, but is broken at the outer bays before continuing around on the east and west elevations, terminating around the corner of the rear elevation. The cornice is capped in copper flashing.

On the east and west elevations, it becomes clear that there are three stories of class rooms within the building. The east and west elevations are identical. On each elevation, the center three bays project slightly, breaking up the mass of building. The twelve bays on the basement level each contains paired four-over-four double hung sash with short in-filled transoms above and a continuous cast stone water table as the lintel. Windows on the first and second floors are paired four-over-four double hung sash flanking a set of three six-over-six sash. Each set of windows has its own sill and lintel. The cornice doubles as the lintel above the third story.

The rear elevation has wings projecting one bay south. These projections are three bays wide at the ground floor and contain modern replacement doors recessed within an arch, and two six-over-six sash. Paired six-over-six sash are positioned above the door at each floor and a large unrelieved wall (to accommodate interior chalkboards) is above the outer two bays. Moving toward the center of the building, the next bay on each side projects a short distance from the main block, and contains a pair of windows on each upper story. Adjacent to the projecting bays are one-story bump-outs with sixteen-light aluminum windows. These projections have flat roofs with a corbelled brick cornice that continues over the adjacent rear entrances.

At the center of the rear elevation, the partially below grade boiler room is connected to the ground floor level with a hyphen. The boiler room has one window on either side and two flush metal doors on the south elevation. It also has a flat roof with a simple corbelled brick cornice. Underground coal storage bunkers are located at either side, with cast iron hatch covers for filling them. (There is no longer a boiler in the building and the coal bunkers have been used for general storage for many years.)

The remainder of the rear elevation has more uniformity to the fenestration with sixteen-light aluminum windows on the outer bays of the ground floor of the main block. These are followed by three eight-over-eight double hung sash with short in-filled transoms flanking the boiler room. The first and second stories have similar fenestration on either side of the center bay. This includes paired four-over-four sash flanking three six-over-six sash. The three sets

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have their own sills, but share a continuous lintel. Above the one-story projecting boiler house, a set of three six-over-six windows are situated on the first floor and two thin, four-over-four sash are on the second floor. A brick chimney rises from the boiler house between the central windows and those on the east half of the building. The exterior chimney has metal flashing where it meets the parapet of the roof.

INTERIOR

The main entrances open to the primary H-shaped corridor, which surrounds the gymnasium on the ground floor and auditorium on the first and second floors. Classrooms are located on the east, south, and west elevations with offices at the center of the first floor east wall, and library at the northwest corner of the first floor. Plaster walls remain throughout with baseboards, chair rails, and chalk board trays remaining in most classrooms. Original pressed metal ceilings are still present throughout the building with minimal disturbance. Floors are covered with vinyl tile laid over the original linoleum. The school contains many classroom of varying sizes on the ground floor, originally used for vocational classes, the library, laboratories, and student activities. The upper floors have eight classrooms each with offices on the main floor and a lecture room on the upper floor.

At the ground floor level, the sunken gymnasium features poured concrete seating at the east and west ends and on the south it has exposed concrete foundation walls with painted brick above. Large steel beams span the width of the space at the ceiling with pressed metal between each beam. Two sets of concrete stairs provide access to the below-grade space at the south wall with double doors opening to the central corridor. Secondary doors at the east and west walls open to the adjacent corridors and stair landings.

Spanning the first and second floor, directly above the gymnasium, is the auditorium. The auditorium is the only space in the school featuring hardwood flooring. The stage is situated on the east side of the space with seating and balcony on the west side. The stage projects into the space with stairs on either side leading to the stage and doors to the back stage areas.

The interior floor plan has not been significantly altered since construction except for the removal of secondary interior stair cases. One was replaced with an elevator and the other with storage rooms.

Existing plans from 1945 show an addition off the east wing at the rear of the building. This addition would have completely covered the existing end wall of the wing. There is no physical evidence on the site or building that any addition was ever constructed.

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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

1925-26

Significant Dates

1925-26

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

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Butterfield-Guertin Co., architects (Manchester, NH) - (William Butterfield and Jean-Noel Guertin)

Richard Kennedy & Co., builders (Portland, ME)

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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 Brewer High School (former) is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A, Education, as the first modern high school building constructed in Brewer. The school provided the space for the growing population of students, and met the new expectations for public school curriculum. The school is also eligible under Criterion C, Architecture, for being constructed following the most modern guidelines for school buildings and as a good example of a type (early 20th century public school buildings) reflecting design trends and construction techniques then common in Maine. With regard to Criterion A, the period of significance is narrow to reflect a specific moment in the evolution of theories about what constitutes modern educational facilities.

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

The first free high school in Brewer was established in 1873 and was housed in the Town Hall for two years until a room was prepared in the Brimmer District schoolhouse. At this time, many Brewer students were attending high school in neighboring Bangor. The first graduating class from the Brewer Free High School consisted of eight students. By the late 19th century, there were eleven schoolhouses in Brewer with one public high school.¹ By the early 20th century, Brewer had experienced continuous population growth and an expansion of extra-curricular activities as well as vocational courses in the high school. The changing curriculum was typical for high schools of the time and prompted the construction of a larger school to facilitate the changes to the field of secondary education and to accommodate an expanding student population.

CRITERION A: EDUCATION

The design and function of the new Brewer High School, built in 1926, reflected broad trends in educational theory. Both nationally and in Maine, there was an increased expectation voiced by parents and school-boards that a public school should offer expanded learning opportunities as well as extra- and co-curricular activities. The school included a large gymnasium, sunken below the floor level of the ground floor to allow the necessary height, and an equally large auditorium with stage and balcony in the two stories above the gymnasium. Furthermore, the new school was equipped with a large library, domestic science room, and mechanical arts rooms (which were roughly finished to accommodate their industrial use). Thus, when population pressure forced the City to erect a new high school it did so in a manner that reflected the evolving educational needs of Brewer's secondary school students –

¹ "Brewer." *History of Penobscot County Maine, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches*. Cleveland, Ohio: Williams, Chase & Co., 1882, 260.

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some of whom would enter the trades after completing their education, others of whom would continue to college or university.

During the early-20th century, following national trends, Brewer High School's vocational courses steadily gained momentum. The Commercial Department was established in 1907 and by the following year, the class had grown large enough to require the addition of two new typewriting machines.² Domestic science courses were introduced by 1918 with the upper floor of the old high school building fitted with a kitchen range, sink, cooking utensils enough to accommodate twenty-four students.³ Manual arts and mechanical drawing courses had been offered at the high school for a time before, but were limited by a lack of appropriate space. By 1926, with the construction of the new school, enlargement of these courses allowed for all high school boys to complete shop work, machine work and mechanical drawing.⁴ A new domestic science classroom was also included which offered several amenities not previously afforded to the students including new appliances and more space to expand the curriculum. Improvements to the condition of the school facility allowed for the continuation and expansion of the vocational courses offered.

Brewer also prided itself on its extra-curricular activities, which developed in the early-20th century, and the new school had specific spaces to accommodate these activities. The lot on which the school was constructed included plenty of space for athletic fields, new performance space in the school building itself and activity rooms for student groups. The high school orchestra was organized in 1912 and the first annual school play was presented in the spring of 1913. The production brought in over \$80.00, which the school used to purchase new baseball uniforms and equipment, demonstrating the school's interest in athletics. Not to distract from studies, a scholarship regulation was established to ensure students maintained satisfactory grades to compete.⁵ By 1921, the need for an athletic field was added to the list of recommendations from the Superintendent of Brewer.⁶ The first Junior Speaking program was established in 1914, the same year the yearbook (the "Trident") was reestablished for students – publishing two issues.⁷ By 1928, these student groups would meet during school hours in the large new school building. While some pupils were in study halls, others were meeting from Hi-Y Club, Latin Club, Outing Club, Archery Club, and Three B's Club.⁸ This was the same year that the high school band was instituted and new athletic field was opened.

The population in Brewer grew steadily through the 19th century and into the 20th century. By 1890, the population had reached 4,193, a 32.3% increase growth from ten years before. The decade ending in 1900 saw another 15.3% increase in population to 4,835 residents; with another 17.2% increase to 5,667 in 1910. By 1920, the population had reached 6,064. The growth of the population is likely a response to the success of the local industries, specifically the Eastern Fine Paper Mill. Rapid growth naturally affected the schools in the city

² Thayer, Mildred N. *Brewer, Orrington, Holden, Eddington: History and Families*. Brewer, Maine: L. H. Thompson, Inc., 1962. Copyrighted, 1962: Brewer 150th Anniversary Committee, 111.

³ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer*, 1918, 106.

⁴ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer*, 1926, 101.

⁵ Thayer, 112.

⁶ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer*, 1921, 122.

⁷ Thayer, 112.

⁸ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer*, 1928, 78.

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and by the 1920s, the existing high school building (constructed ca. 1873) was considered too small for the needs of the community. In the 1921 annual report from the City of Brewer, it was noted that the school was no longer able to accommodate the student body and classes had to be held in City Hall.⁹ In that year, the city council and the new Parent-Teacher Association (organized February 21, 1921) determined that a new high school was needed.¹⁰ According to Town Reports, the location for the new school was selected and purchased in 1922 and legal authority to create a City of Brewer High School District for the purpose of financing the new school was pursued successfully in the legislature in 1923 and 1925.

The principal of the school stated: "The most important event in the history of education in recent years in Brewer happened when the pupils assembled for work in the new building on Somerset Street at the beginning of the fall term, September 13, 1926. The struggle to obtain this edifice after the school had long since outgrown its old plant need not be told in a report of this kind. Suffice it to say that we find ourselves in possession of a building second to none of its kind in the state and at this date nearly equipped in all its departments except the library, and that soon to be undertaken by the wide awake members of the M. P. M. Club."¹¹

CRITERION C: ARCHITECTURE

The Brewer High School has architectural significance for the manner in which it illustrates contemporary requirements and recommendations for school construction. Constructed in 1925-26, this modern and well-designed school is only two generations removed from the one-room schoolhouses that had become obsolete in Brewer. The new school was the most modern school building in Brewer and represents common design and stylistic trends for school buildings in the State at the time.

The "Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card for High School Buildings" was published in 1920 by G. D. Strayer and N. L. Engelhardt, both Professors of Education in the Teachers College at Columbia University. The score cards calculated a final score between zero and 1,000 to determine the quality of the school. Typically, a school with a score below 500 was seldom able to be repaired to meet current standards.¹² The authors of the score card had previously surveyed over 1,000 schools to devise the standards and score cards, which were created for two reasons: 1) to score existing buildings and 2) to check plans for new school buildings against current standards. Strayer and Engelhardt's pamphlet *Standards for High School Buildings* from 1924 detailed specifications for new high school buildings arranged according to the score card. In 1922, Nicholas Engelhardt completed a survey of the Bangor, Maine schools. At the time, the Bangor schools were facing the same population issues that Brewer was experiencing.¹³ The Strayer-Engelhardt standards represent a benchmark in the national adoption of general school building recommendations and the beginning of increasingly

⁹ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer, 1921, 114.*

¹⁰ Shaw, Richard R. *Images of America, Brewer.* Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2000, 29.

¹¹ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer, 1927, 104.*

¹² Strayer and Engelhardt. *Teachers College Bulletin: Score Card for City School Buildings.* New York, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1920, 5.

¹³ Engelhardt, Nicholas L. *The Bangor, Maine School Building Survey.* Bangor, Maine, 1922.

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specific guidelines and specifications for school building plants that, in the mid 1920s, Brewer High School would have much in common.¹⁴

Of the recommendations set forth by Strayer and Engelhardt, the following were incorporated into the new Brewer High School:

Site: The school was constructed in a quiet residential neighborhood, central to the student population with plenty of space for expansion and athletic fields.

Building: The school building is constructed of steel and brick (including brick interior bearing walls). The school is two stories above a ground floor and has an H-shaped plan with numerous windows to allow for plenty of natural light.

Interior: The interior of the school has fireproof construction with efforts to limit noise transmission throughout. The floors were originally finished with linoleum, wall are plastered with a picture rail. Classrooms have two entry doors to increase traffic flow, and the auditorium should be distinctly different than the gymnasium, each suited for their intended purpose.

In addition to following contemporary recommendations for school construction, Brewer High School also fits into an observed trend in style and plan. Based on a general survey of early-20th century school buildings in Maine completed during the research process of this nomination referencing a school construction survey from 1951¹⁵, new school buildings of the time appear to have been built in one of two types – both typically using a more or less restrained Colonial Revival/Classical Revival vocabulary with some exceptions featuring Collegiate Gothic or Art Deco design. The first type used a plan which featured a single primary entrance centered on the principle façade, usually with a monumental staircase and other embellishments emphasizing the main entrance. At either side of the main façade, large areas of unrelieved wall surface indicated the presence of classroom walls lined with blackboards. Side entrances were generally at grade, opening on to interior staircase landings between the raised basement level and the first floor. Secondary elevations featured large banks of windows for the classrooms.¹⁶ The second common type used a plan that eliminated the central entrance and placed two entrances at grade on the main façade, opening onto staircase landings like the secondary entries in the first type. The double front entrance type generally placed a gymnasium and/or auditorium at the center of the façade, flanked by the staircases. Exceptionally tall windows often indicated this interior use from the exterior.¹⁷ The former Brewer High School falls into this second type of early 20th century Maine high school

¹⁴ Callahan, Raymond E. *Education and the Cult of Efficiency*. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago Press, 1962, 242.

¹⁵ Maine Department of Education. *Inventory of School Buildings in Maine as of March 1, 1951*. Augusta, Maine: Department of Education, 1952.

¹⁶ Examples of this type in Maine include: Berwick High School (1927; NR# 11001059), Sanford/Springvale High School (1924), Lewiston High School (1925), Kennebunk High School (1921-22; NR# 11000584), Gorham High School (1926) and Millinocket High School (1922).

¹⁷ Examples of this type in Maine include: Luman Warren School (1927; Bucksport), Waterville High School (1909-1912; NR# 10000807), Falmouth High School (1930), Scarborough High School (1926; NR# 07000595), and Winthrop High School (1929).

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building in plan with some restrained art deco/industrial details such as steel windows and limited embellishment on the exterior.

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

Growth of vocational training and extra-curricular activities.

Vocational training and extra-curricular activities became widely incorporated into high schools in the early 20th century.¹⁸ The federal Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 was created to give federal funding to schools for vocational programming in order to encourage its growth. The act required states to establish a board of education specifically for vocational education.¹⁹ The Report of the Superintendent of Schools in Brewer for the year 1925 began as follows:

The schools are different from what they were when I went to school', parents will frequently remark. That they are different we will admit, and that there is a very good reason for such a difference. We are being affected more and more by the demands of modern social life, and we are adjusting the work of the schools to these demands. The time was when it was thought sufficient to teach pupils to read, write and figure, but not now. A modern, complex community requires much more than a knowledge of the three R's.²⁰

During his tenure as Maine Superintendent of Public Schools between 1907 and 1916, Payson Smith became a strong proponent of a longer school year and commercial and vocational training in high schools. In his 1908 report, Smith writes: "A rational demand that is being made of the American public school system is that it shall meet more directly the needs and conditions of actual life."²¹ He stressed the importance of "direct vocational training" with an emphasis on agriculture as the greatest area of opportunity in Maine.

Smith had the following to say about Maine school curricula in the midst of the growth of vocational education:

Undoubtedly in the near future the State should readapt its method of aiding high schools and academies to a plan whereby requirement would be made that certain courses of such schools bear more directly than at present upon the direct demands of business and life. However, it is to be noted that Congress has been giving considerable attention to various measures which contemplate aid to the states in the establishment of suitable schools. It is generally believed that an agreement will be reached at an early date upon one of these measures.²²

¹⁸ Fretwell, Elbert K. *Extra-Curricular Activities in Secondary Schools*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The Riverside Press, 1931, v.

¹⁹ The Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Annual Report of the Federal Board for Vocational Education*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1917, 15.

²⁰ *Mayor's Address and the Annual Reports, City Government and Joint Committees, City of Brewer, 1925, 78.*

²¹ Smith, Payson. *Report of the State Superintendent for Public Schools of the State of Maine*. Waterville, Maine: Sentinel Publishing Company, 1908, 53.

²² Smith, 1908, 55-56.

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The Maine Legislature acted favorably upon Smith's report and enacted a law which introduced industrial courses into school systems that were prepared to have them.²³ The act also required state normal schools to prepare teachers of manual training and household arts.²⁴

The Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card for High School Buildings.

Of the "Strayer-Engelhardt Score Card for High School Buildings" recommendations, Brewer High School followed many, including:

Site:

- A high school building should be reasonably central to its contributory schools, or to the high school population it serves.
- Freedom from noises, dust, dangers, polluted air and malodors should be sought.

Building:

- The orientation should be such as to provide light to the main classrooms preferably from the southeast and east.
- Future additions to the buildings should be made possible in the placing so that none of the outdoor activities will be sacrificed when additions are made.
- Each building should be sufficiently elastic in nature to permit of development to meet the maximum needs. The need for expansion of any single department should be an element considered in construction. No building should be planned so that additions will impair the natural lighting of the existing structure. Open types of buildings in E, T, U, H or similar shapes are most desirable.
- Hardburned brick, stone and steel or reinforced concrete are standard materials for construction.
- High school buildings are preferably planned two stories above a ground floor. The basement floor should be used for a heating plant, fuel storage and similar service. No building should exceed three stories above ground floor except as adequate elevator service is provided.
- Flat roofs are more economically constructed than pitch roof, and when properly sloped for drainage cause little expense for maintenance. Flat roofs may be constructed of pitch and slag, asphalt or tile.
- The foundation should be made of hardburned brick, stone or concrete (reinforced, when necessary), with wide footing. Foundations exposed in any excavated part of the basement should be made waterproof and damp-proof.
- Outer and interior bearing walls of hard brick, laid in cement mortar, stone or concrete. All outside walls should be furred.

²³ Smith, 1911, 31-32.

²⁴ Smith, 1912, 17.

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- At least two pairs of double doors, opening outward, should be provided for the main entrance.
- The building should be symmetrical and pleasing to the eye and should symbolize the importance of secondary education to the community. Variations in construction that add to the appearance are to be desired rather than those that add to the cost. Extensive and costly ornamentation which does not add to utility should be avoided.

Interior:

- Fireproofness should be required for all stairways. Stairways should be separated from corridors by partitions and doors constructed of metal and wire glass. No stairway construction should be approved which does not permit passage from the ground level to the top story. No well holes should be allowed between runs of stairs.
- The material should be fireproof, noiseless and durable. Cement overlaid with terrazzo, composition floor, or battleship linoleum, is most desirable.
- The standard floor is hardwood, durable, well-joined and not dust-retaining; or cement overlaid with battleship linoleum.
- Plastering, finish, texture, condition, picture mold, chair rail, kind and condition of dado should be considered.
- All high school rooms should be provided with two doors emptying into corridors, thus reducing congestion in the passage of classes.
- Blackboards should be placed at the front of the room and on the side to the right of the children seated. It is inadvisable to place blackboards between windows. In approximately 60% of the classrooms, the installation at the rear is unnecessary.
- An Auditorium should always be included in the plan of a high school. Is best separated from gymnasium. Auditorium should be the center for participation in group, intellectual, musical and social activities. Not intended as spectator space for athletic games.²⁵

Architects

William M. Butterfield was born October 22, 1860 in Sidney, Maine. By 1872, his family had moved to Waterville, Maine where he attended the public school system and would eventually study architecture, following his father's profession. At sixteen, Butterfield began employment with Foster & Dutton, general contractors, and worked as a foreman for six years, gaining experience in the trade. His talents were recognized in the Waterville Mail as early as 1879:

William M. Butterfield, son of Rev. C. Butterfield, of our village, seems to have inherited no small share of his father's architectural ability and capacity for building. He is in the employment of M.C. Foster & Son, and though he has not yet attained his majority by several years, has been put into the responsible

²⁵ Strayer and Engelhardt. *Standards for High School Buildings*. New York, New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1924, 9-76.

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position of foreman on a large hotel which that enterprising firm is not building in Portsmouth, NH.²⁶

The *Waterville Mail* again made mention of Butterfield in 1880 with an article listing him as the senior member of the building firm Butterfield & Prescott in Concord, Massachusetts. One year later in 1881, another article from the *Waterville Mail* stated that he created a partnership with a Mr. Bodwell and had taken an office in Manchester, New Hampshire. The article specified that *The Mirror* (a newspaper in Manchester, New Hampshire) wrote about the two and wrote that "the prospect is good that they will receive the encouragement they richly merit."²⁷

During his time in Manchester Butterfield supervised the construction of several important public buildings. Throughout his career, Butterfield submitted several designs for competitive selection, which were chosen for construction.²⁸ In the early 1900s, Butterfield worked with Clinton C. and Parker K. Weston, who were listed as architects in W.M. Butterfield Co. By 1920, Butterfield was listed alone in the company. It was not until 1924 that J. Noel Guertin was listed with Butterfield as an architect of W.M. Butterfield Co. which became Butterfield-Guertin Co. in 1925.²⁹ This partnership appears to have only lasted about three years (based on Manchester, New Hampshire, city directories of the 1920s) and very little information about Guertin could be located.

In an article about Butterfield in *Granite Monthly* written in 1903, it was stated that among several public and commercial buildings, Butterfield had also completed more than five hundred plans for residences in New England.³⁰ Though he was never formally trained, Butterfield stayed fashionable in architectural styles and created several designs in the Queen Anne and Romanesque Revival styles.³¹ At one point, during the height of his career, thirty buildings that had been designed by Butterfield were being constructed at the same time.³² The Brewer High School came late in Butterfield's career (he was 65 years old in 1925) and stands somewhat in contrast to much of his work, which was done in the more ornamental styles of the Victorian period. His work in Waterville, Maine, included several commercial blocks, several turn-of-the-century grammar schools, a bank, and a firehouse. These buildings were primarily designed in the Romanesque or Early 20th Century Commercial styles. Perhaps we see the influence of the much younger Guertin (who was 36 years old in 1925) in the stripped-down Classical vocabulary of the Brewer school, with elements of Butterfield's more ornamental influence in the diapered brickwork panels. An unusual element of Brewer High School was the use of industrial style steel framed windows. The multi-paned units had four-pane hopper panels that opened in the center of the window, but were otherwise fixed. Based on plans from 1982 belonging to the City of Brewer, the existing aluminum window units on the

²⁶ Waterville Mail, May 9, 1879.

²⁷ Waterville Mail, March 11, 1881.

²⁸ Cheney, G. A. "William M. Butterfield: A New Hampshire Architect and His Work," *Granite Monthly*. Vol. XXXIV, No. 3, Dover, New Hampshire: H.H. Metcalf. 1903, 147.

²⁹ *The Manchester Directory*, various dates.

³⁰ Cheney, 151.

³¹ Closs, Christopher W. (Closs Planning Consultants). *Historic American Building Survey No. NH-201: Monadnock-Upton Block*. October 14, 1985, 3.

³² ³² Mausolf, Lisa B. National Register of Historic Places, Goffstown Congregational Church, Goffstown, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, National Register #96000193, section 8, page 2.

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rear of the building were in place by that date. The plans show that the majority of the original steel-framed windows were replaced with double-hung windows and transoms by 1982. That replacement campaign also in-filled many openings with solid panels, which are no longer in place. It appears that all of the windows and in-filled openings from 1982 were more recently replaced with the existing vinyl windows and solid transom panels.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Smith, Payson. *Report of the State Superintendent for Public Schools of the State of Maine.* Waterville, Maine: Sentinel Publishing Company, 1912.

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Vickery, James B. *A Pictorial History of Brewer, Maine.* Bangor, Maine: Furbush-Roberts Printing Co., Inc. 1976. (Published under the auspices of Brewer Bicentennial Committee, copyright 1976).

Waterville Mail. May 9, 1879; June 4, 1880; March 11, 1881. Transcriptions of articles regarding William Butterfield by Earle G. Shettlworth, Jr. The transcriptions are in the William Butterfield research file at the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta, Maine.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

BREWER HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER)
Name of Property

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE
County and State

- 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

Acreege of Property 0.75 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):

BREWER HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

Name of Property

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NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 19 | Easting: 519008 | Northing: 4959875 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

The boundary of the nomination coincides with the property depicted on the current City of Brewer, ME tax map #31, lot 49.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the property includes the current lot on which the school sits and includes the historic (original) boundary lines with adjustment to the south boundary established after the construction of the neighboring administration building and former elementary school.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Matthew Corbett
organization: Sutherland Conservation & Consulting
street & number: 295 Water Street, Suite 209
city or town: Augusta state: Maine zip code: 04330
e-mail: mattcorbett@sutherlandcc.net
telephone: 207.620.2005
date: April 8, 2014

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.

BREWER HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER)

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

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- **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: Brewer High School (former)

City or Vicinity: Brewer

County: Penobscot State: Maine

Photographer: Matthew Corbett

Date Photographed: January 17, 2014

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

All digital images labeled as follows: ME_PenobscotCounty_BrewerHighSchool_#.tif

0001. View east of the north (front) façade facing Somerset Street.

0002. View southwest of the north (front) façade facing Somerset Street and east elevation facing Center Street.

0003. View west from Center Street showing the east and south (rear) elevations.

0004. Detail view of central five bays on the north (front) façade.

0005. Detail view looking north of typical rear entry door.

0006. Detail view of typical masonry on the building featuring buff tapestry brick with vertical striations.

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0007. View east in the first floor corridor.

0008. Detail view of typical stair located on the north side of the school.

0009. View in a typical classroom in the school.

0010. View east in the ground floor gymnasium.

0011. View east from the balcony of the auditorium on the second floor.

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.).

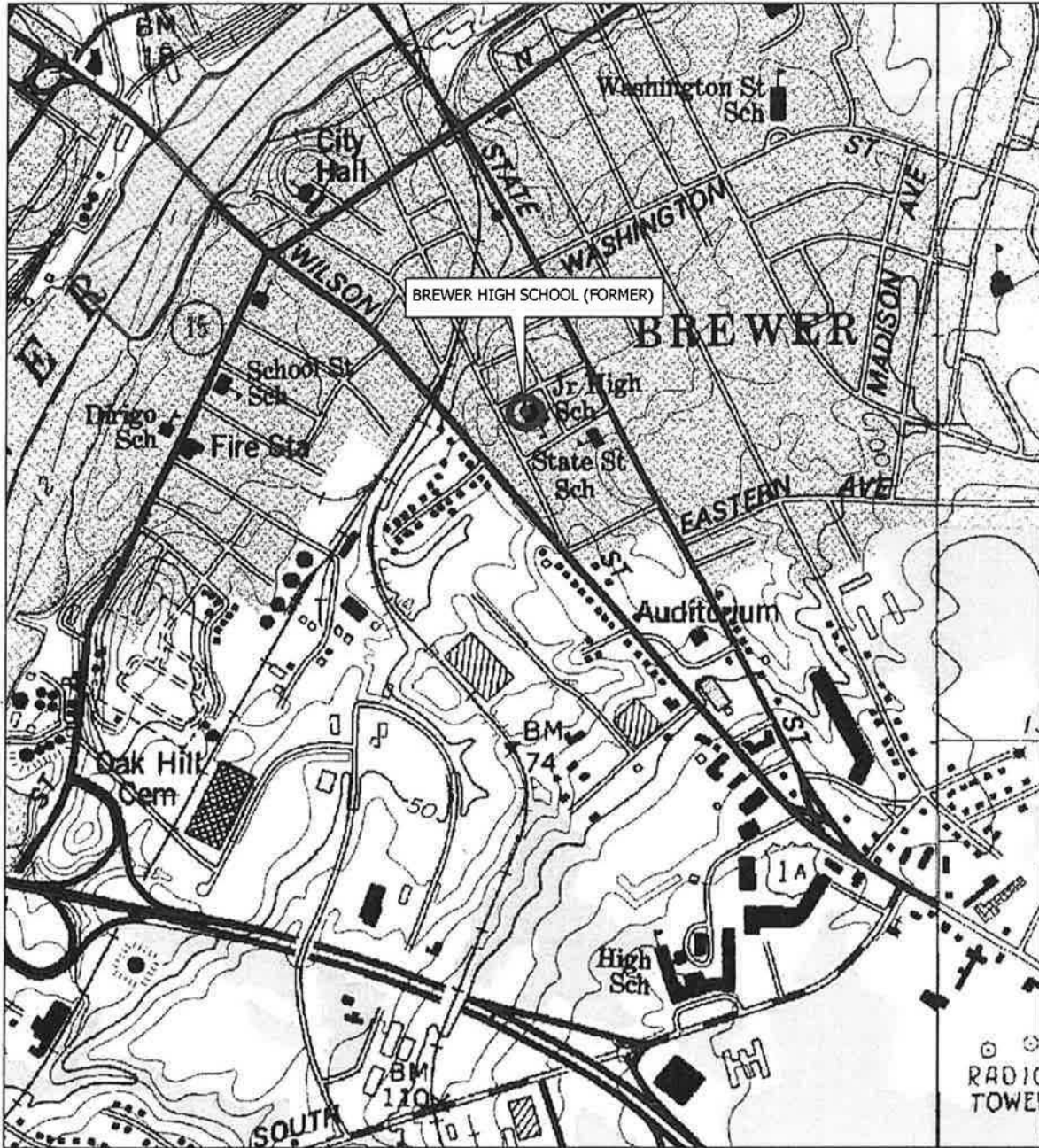
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

BREWER HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER)

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BREWER HIGH SCHOOL (FORMER) PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE 3 JUNE 2014				
UTM Coordinates, NAD 83: 19 /519008 / 4959875				
200	0	200	400	600 Feet







DR. I
Admin





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Brewer High School (former)

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MAINE, Penobscot

DATE RECEIVED: 08/22/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 09/23/14
DATE OF 16th DAY: 10/08/14 DATE OF 45th DAY: 10/08/14

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000838

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10/8/14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

education & architecture local level

RECOM./CRITEREA Ac
REVIEWER W. J. Delaney DISCIPLINE Historic
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 10/8/14

DOCUMENTATION see attsched comments N SLR

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



18 August 2014

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 five (5) new National Register nominations for properties in the State of Maine:

Brewer High School, Brewer, Penobscot County
Colonial Theater, Augusta, Kennebec County
Winthrop Mills Company, Winthrop, Kennebec County
Union Meeting House, Appleton, Knox County
Sprucewold Lodge, Boothbay Harbor, Lincoln County

Please note that some of the photographs for the Union Church in Appleton were shot on film and others were made by digital media. Only the photographs shot with the digital camera have files on the accompanying CD. The negatives for the remaining images are filed in our office. 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.