DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE** 

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 23 1977

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1	NVENTOR	NUMINATION	FORM DA	TE ENTERED AGG 2	1077
	SEE	INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES	TO COMPLETE NATION		S
1	NAME				
	LISTORIC **	gor Theological Semin	ary Historic Distr	:ict	
	AND/OR COMMON				
	LOCATION	J	***************************************		
	STREET & NUMBER	Union Street		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
	CITY, TOWN	Bangor	VICINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	
	STATE	Maine	23 <sup>CODE</sup>	2nd Hon William C COUNTY Penobscot	CODE 019
	CLASSIFIC	CATION			
	NAME Bang STREET & NUMBER 300 CITY. TOWN Bang	OF LEGAL DESC	_YES: RESTRICTED  X_YES: UNRESTRICTED _NO  ary Board of Trust _ VICINITY OF	AGRICULTURECOMMERCIAL XEDUCATIONALENTERTAINMENTGOVERNMENTINDUSTRIALMILITARY  STATE Maine	MUSEUM  PARK  PRIVATE RESIDENCE  RELIGIOUS  SCIENTIFIC  TRANSPORTATION  OTHER:
	STREET & NUMBER	102000 004.	ey neglistry of bec	as, bangor, name	
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6	REPRESEN	ITATION IN EXIST	ring surveys		
	DATE		FEDERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
	DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
	CITY, TOWN			STATE	



#### CONDITION

CHECK ONE

**CHECK ONE** 

X\_EXCELLENT \_\_GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_UNALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The seven buildings which comprise the Bangor Theological Seminary are restrained and dignified, representing several styles. Two buildings of the Federal style and period are present (1&2); the Greek Revival style is evident in number 3; the Chapel (4) is a very fine example of the Italianate style; the Queen Anne (5) and Romanesque Revival (6) styles are well represented; and there is one modern building (7) which is remarkably unobtrusive.

The diversity of styles of the buildings as indicated above is also reflected in a mixture of the fabrics of the structures. Two are of frame construction with clapboard siding (1 & 3); one is frame with a combination of clapboards and shingles (5); two are brick (2 & 6); one is of brick and frame construction (4); and one is of brick and aluminum fabric (7).

The scale of the buildings is generally large and they exhibit a traditional concern for symmetrical design and proportion.

- 1 2 story gable roof
- 1 2 story hip roof
- 1 2 story flat roof
- 2 2½story gable roof
- 1 3½story gable roof
- 1 4 story gable roof

The buildings are all institutional in function and continue to serve the purposes for which they were designed. They form a compact and very cohesive unit. Despite the wide range of styles and periods represented, the Seminary's structures work together very well. They are uniformly in excellent condition.

#### INVENTORY

- 1. Old Commons 1827-28. The First building to be erected on the Bangor Theological Seminary campus was an 1824 chapel which was destroyed by fire in 1829. The second building, Old Commons of 1827-28, still survives. It is a three and a half story frame structure with a granite foundation and a gable roof. Old Commons is characterized by its imposing scale and Federal style simplicity. Originally, it was planned as a dormitory to house 26 students. This continued until 1839, when the building was remodelled into a residence for faculty members, its present use.
- 2. Maine Hall 1833-34. Maine Hall is a massive designed by Charles H. Pond in a restrained late Federal style manner. Its appearance has been altered only by a one story Victorian porch on the facade and metal fire escapes on each wall.

As early as May of 1833, the Trustees of the Bangor Theological Seminary announced their intention to erect a dormitory after the  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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plan of Bartlett Hall at Andover Seminary in Massachusetts. cornerstone was laid on July 12 of that year. In June of 1834, the building committee reported that the hall was finished on the exterior and half completed on the interior. The other half was in progress and would be finished as soon as was "practicable". "Practicable" probably meant the realization of subscriptions, for the structure was to cost \$13,000, and as yet there was in hand but \$9,137.39. The building was of brick, 106 feet long, 38 feet wide, and four stories high. It was designed chiefly for students. When completed, it contained 32 suites of rooms, each comprising a common study room and two adjacent bedrooms for a total capacity of 64. This dormitory arrangement existed on the upper three floors. The first floor contained recitation and reading rooms, a library, and a chapel. The building is now devoted wholly to dormitory use. Because the structure had been "built almost entirely by donations from the churches in Maine" it was given the name of "Maine Hall".

- 3. New Commons 1836. New Commons of 1836 is a restrained frame building comprised of a two and a half story central pavilion flanked by two one story wings. Its Greek Revival style is especially seen in the gablemended pavilion facade, and doorway. New Commons was erected as a result of a rapid increase in Seminary enrollment during the 1830's. The building doubled as a boarding house and as an infirmary. The former use containues today.
- Chapel 1858-59. This handsome brick and frame Italianate Chapel 4. was erected between 1858 and 1859. The architect was William G. Morse and the master builder was Joseph W. Humphrey of Bangor. In 1857 the Bangor Theological Seminary announced "that the Ladies of Maine have taken it in hand to provide the funds for the erection of a building to be used as a chapel and to receive the library of the Seminary. Towards this object, about five thousand dollars have already been secured. severing energy of those who are enlisted in this work assures us that it will be done". By June of 1858, one-half of the \$12,000 necessary for the building was either in hand or pledged. On June 10 of that year The dedication took place on July 27,1859. the corner stone was laid. The chapel is 50 by 74 feet. On the facade is a tower 16 feet square, projecting half its width beyond the front of the main building and rising to a height of about 80 feet. The building originally contained a large chapel, a library, and classrooms. While the structure remains intact on the exterior, it has been remodelled on the interior to accomodate a smaller modern chapel and classrooms.

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- 5. Professor Denio House  $\sim 1892-93$ . This  $2\frac{1}{2}$  story Queen Anne House was designed by Wilfred E. Mansur. Of frame construction with a gable roof, the first floor is clapboarded and the remainder shingled.
- 6. The Gymnasium 1895. The Gymnasium was erected in 1895 at a cost of \$12,500 from plans by the Bangor architect Wilfred E. Mansur. Constructed of brick, the building was designed in the Romanesque Revival style and displays handsome exterior brickwork. The Gymnasium features a hand-ball court, an exercise room, and a running track.
- 7. Moulton Library 1959. This modern 2 story structure with a flat roof was designed by Crowell, Lancaster, Higgins and Webster, architects of Bangor. The brick and aluminum building fits very comfortably with the older structures on the campus.

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### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X_RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER	
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
SPECIFIC DATES		BUILDER/ARCHITECT			

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bangor Theological Seminary, one of the five oldest institutions for the training of ministers, missionaries and Christian educators in the United States, is significant as being the first such school in Maine. At its founding in Portland in 1811 and its incorporation in 1812, it was, besides Bowdoin College, the only other educational institution above the academy level in northern New England.

Founded primarily to prepare men in the gospel ministry in what was then the Province of Maine, The Maine Charity School, as it was first called, was chartered in 1814 by the Great and General Court of Massachusetts and accepted its first students in 1816. Temporarily located in Hampden, near Bangor, it was moved to its present location in 1819 and graduated its first class the following year.

Under the leadership of Rev. Enoch Pond D.D., a noted scholar and author, who arrived in 1833 and served as president for half a century, the seminary became firmly extablished. Always recognizing its primary function of Christian education, Bangor Theological Seminary offered pre-theological courses for those students who had irregular preparation. This later developed into the "Bangor Plan" designed to accomodate students of varied age and background in preparation for the ministry. This plan has been increasingly adopted by similar institutions in other areas.

Approximately 650 ministers, educators and other Christian workers trained at Bangor are at present serving in 46 states and several foreign countries.

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### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Walter L. Cook, Bangor Theological Seminary, University of Maine Press, 1971 Bangor Theological Seminary, 1973-74 Catalogue Issue of the Alumni Bulletin Calvin M. Clark, History of Bangor Theological Seminary. Boston 1916 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA 71/5 ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY UTM REFERENCES A 1 1 9 | | 5 | 1 , 7 | 3 , 5 , 0 | VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION Beginning at the southerly corner of the intersection of Union and Pond Streets, proceed southeasterly 220 meters along the southwest side of Union St. At this point turn right 90° and proceed to Hammond Street thence westerly along the north side of Hammond Street 130 meters to the west property line of the Denio House. Proceed northerly along this line 12 meters, thence northwesterly along a line parallel with Cedar Street to Pond Street and follow the southeast side of Pond Street northeasterly to the point of beginning. LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES STATE CODE COUNTY CODE CODE COUNTY CODE STATE TIFORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Frank A. Beard, Historian Robert L. Bradley, Architectural Historian ORGANIZATION 3/18/77 Me. Historic Preservation Commission STREET & NUMBER **TELEPHONE** 289-2133 242 State Street CITY OR TOWN STATE Maine Augusta 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS: STATE L LOCAL NATIONAL \_\_\_\_ As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE TITLE 5. H.B.O. FOR NPS USE ONLY UDIO IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INC. DATE RESERR OF THE N ATTEST DATE

